

The Chief Game Officer,
P.O. Box 1994,
Dar es Salaam.

Maendeleo ya Game Reserve Sadani kazi zilizo fanywa kwa mwaka 1970.

KUHUSU UENEZAJI WA SIASA YA WANYAMA WA PORINI.

- (A) Kwa ujumla tumeweza kupata mafanikio kidogo yalikuwa masuri. Jambo kubwa ambalo limekuwa la kufurahisha ni Siasa karibuni wafanya kazi wote wa Sadani pamoja na Wananchi kwa ujumla wameweza kuelewa vizuri faida ya wanyama wa porini kutokana na mikutano ambayo nimeifanya sehemu mbali mbali za wadi ya Sadani tangu January 1970 - December ninawata kufanya mikutano 19 (kumi na tisa), ambayo masuri yake hasa ni kueleza faida ya wanyama wa porini mikutano hiyo iliweza kufanikiwa sana kwa sababu mimi mwenyewe nikiwa nikii tisha mikutano kama Katibu wa Tanu. Kwa hiyo ilikuwa rahisi kuwapata wananchi karibu sehemu nyingi za Sadani.

Wananchi wengi wameweza hata kulinda wanyama wa porini tatizo lililokuwepo hasa kutofaham kuwa wanyama wetu wa porini ni sehemu kubwa ya uchumi wa nchi yetu pia iliweza kuoa lecture katika mashule mbali mbali ya Msingi kuzungumsa na wanafunzi kuhusu fikara za wakati wa mkoroni wananchi wengi walijua wafanya kazi wa Game ndiyo maana tuna jaribu kuwaelimisha wananchi kuwa wanyama wa porini ni mali yetu ni lazima sisi wote kwa pamoja kuona wanyama wetu wa porini hawauawi hovyoy, pia tuna amini kuwa katika nchi ya ujamaa kama yetu ni kuona kwamba mali yote ya asili huwa ni uchumi mkubwa.

MAPORI YETU.

- (B) Mapori yetu tunayo yaanzisha ni ya Ujamaa mwanzo kama porini la Sadani tu kufanikiwa tutaendelea kuanzisha sehemu mbali mbali za Tanzania. Ingawa je kulitokea matatizo madogo madogo pia yaliwaza kumalizika kwa njia ya kisiasa, jambo jingine la kufurahisha ni semina mbali mbali zilizo fanywa na Viongozi mbali mbali kama vile semina ya Maregional Game Warden iliofanyika mwezi September 1970. Semina hiyo ilikuwa ya kupendelea sana. Pia ni jambo la kufurahisha kuona kwamba halimashauri za wilaya ziliweza kufanya Semina huko Sadani, pia hata Umoja wa U.W.T. umefanya mkutano mkuu wa mkoa na kufanyia Semina huko Sadani. Kwa hiyo ni hatua kubwa ya maendeleo.

UTANGULISI

Pori la kuhifadhi wanyama la Saadani lina eneo lipatalo maili 100. Pori hili limeanzishwa hivi karibuni tu nalo liko katika Mkoa wa Pwani Kaskazini ya Jiji la Dar es Salaam umbali wa maili kama 80 - 90 hivi kwa njia ya samani ya motokaa inayopitia Bagamoyo spaka Pangani na Tanga. Isipokua kwa njia ya hewani au baharini ni maili 65 - 70. Na kutoka Saadani spaka Zanzibar ni maili 35 tu. Pia kuna njia ya reli itokayo Dar es Salaam na kupitia Ruvu spaka Mnyusi na hapo inagawanyika moja ikielekea Tanga na nyingine Moshi, kwa hiyo pori la Saadani linaweza kufikiwa kwa njia sote nne.

Kusema kweli pori hili ni la nasna ya pekee kabisa hapa Afrika ya Mashariki na yawezekana kua katika Bara lote la Afrika. Na sababu ya kusema hivyo ni kwamba liko Pwani kabisa na linapakana na Bahari yetu ya Hindi na huku likiwa na Mbuga za tambarare ambazo bado zina wanyama wa porini na Ndege wakabila mbalimbali pamoja na mimea yake ya asili. Kwa hiyo pori hili linaweza kumpa msafari wa kutalii mandhari yote ya uzuri wa Pwani yetu pamoja na kutazama wanyama wa porini. Na linafaa sana kwa mambo ya elimu ya Sayansi inayohusika na maendeleo ya viushe hai pamoja na mimea ya asili kuanzia baharini spaka nchi kavu. Wanyama wa kawaida ambao wanapatikana katika pori hilo ni kuanzia akina Tembo, Simba, Chui, Twiga, Tandala, Tohe, Kuro, Falahala, Paa, Ngiri, Sungura, Nguruwe, Nyani, Ngedere, Kakakuona, Mamba pamoja na Ndege na Mijusi ya kabila mbalimbali. Zaidi ya hayo mipango inafanywa ya kuwakamata na kuwapeleka huko baadhi ya wanyama ambao hawapatikani ndani ya pori hilo. Kama vile Pundamilia, Pofu, Mbuni n.k.

2. MADHUMUNI YA PORI HILO

Ingawaje kuna sababu nyingine nyingi, lakini nia hasa ya kuanzisha pori hilo inahusika na mambo kama haya yafuatayo hapa chini:-

1. Kuwaakoa wanyama wa porini wa asili wa sehemu ya pwani ambao katika mwambao wote mzima ni hapo tu ndipo wamebakia na kwa sababu ya uwindaji wa magendo uliokua ukiendeshwa kwa fujo, hata hapo walikua karibu kabisa kumalizaika wote.
2. Kuhifadhi mimea ya asili na hata wadudu wa sehemu hiyo ya pwani kwa faida ya elimu yetu sisi sasa na ya vizazi vyetu vijavyo nyuma.
3. Kuanzisha na kuamsha tena shughuli za utalii katika sehemu yetu ya mwambao na ambayo kwa sababu Wakoloni hawakuishughulikia kwa lolote, tendo hilo limeifanya miji mingi ya samani iliyokua na sifa kubwa kama vile Bagamoyo, Saadani na Pangani sifa yake kudidizia sana na mwingine kuelekea kufa.
4. Kuwafunza na kuwashirikisha Wanaschi juu ya uanzishaji na uendeshaji wa mipango midogomidogo ya utalii vijijini mwao ili waweze kufaidika na kuimua hali ya maisha yao na kuona kwa macho yao wenyewe kwa utalii ni mojawapo ya rasilimali kubwa sana ya mchi yetu ambayo kama ikitumia vizuri inaweza pia kua ni chanzo kimojawapo kinachofaa sana katika mipango yetu ya uanzishaji wa Vijiji vya Ujamaa.
5. Kuanzisha majaribio ya ufugaji wa Pofu pamoja na Pundamilia ili kuongeza chakula cha nyama na biashara ya ngosi.
6. Kuanzisha majaribio ya mpango wa uanzishaji wa matumizi masuri ya wali gote za asili zinazo patikana katika pori la Saadani kuanzia Miti ya mbo, wanyama wa porini, Seneki pamoja na uwekaji wa mizinga ya nyuki.

Kwa hiyo faru nao wanastahili kufugwa. Kwa hiyo tunakusudia kwanza kuwafuga pofu na pundamilia huko Saadani.

KAZI ZILIZO ANZISHWA NA MATATIZO YALIYOKO

Jambo la kwanza ningependa kulieleza hapa ni juu ya kufuata kwetu katika kulitenga pori hilo. Ijapokua kulitokea vipingamizi vingi mwanzoni vya kutaka kuchelewesha mipango ya utengaji wa pori hilo na kusababisha ucheleweshaji wa kupata pesa zilizo kwa zikihitajiwa kwa kazi za maendeleo ya pori hilo. Lakini kwa kutumia siasa nzuri pamoja na ushirikiano mkubwa uliokuwepo kati yetu na Wakuu wote wa Serikali za Mitaa pamoja na Wananchi wenyewe wa Saadani imewzesha sehemu hiyo kutengwa.

Kazi ya pili ni majengo. Ingawaje tulikua hatuna fedha za kutosha kuendesha kazi za majengo ya nyumba zote zilizokua zikihitajiwa kujengwa huko, lakini kwa sababu ya kutumia vifaa vya rahisi vinavyopatikana huko kama vile miti na mawe na mchanga tumeweza kujenga nyumba 2 za Game Scouti na 3 za kufikia wageni na 1 ya kuweka vitu vya maonyesho. Na nyumba moja kati ya hizo imetunukiwa na Wananchi wenyewe ifanywe kwa Ikulu Mdogo na itatumwa kama nyumba ya kufikia Rais wetu pamoja na wageni wengine mashuhuri.

Kazi ya tatu Zoo imekwisha jengwa na baadhi ya wanyama wamewekwa humo. Kazi ya utengenezaji barabara nayo inaendelea vizuri hasa katika sehemu ile mbaya sana ya kidongo cha mfinyazi kutoka relini mpaka Saadani. Watu wa Contract ya njia walitaka Shs. 600,000 kwa utengenezaji wa sehemu hiyo. Lakini kwa kutumia juhudi yetu sisi wenyewe katika kuitengeneza njia hiyo sasa inaonekana itagharimu kiasi cha Shs. 70,000 tu mpaka kumalizika. Na tutaendelea kuzitengeneza barabara nyingine za ndani kupitia sehemu zenye wanyama wengi.

Kazi ya nne na ya kufurahisha sana ambayo tumefaulu huko ni juu ya kuongezeka kwa wanyama wote. Kwa mfano Kongoni 171, Twiga 31, Tohe 27, Ngiri 10 na Paa 3 waliweza kuonekana katika mwezi wa February mwaka huu katika transects 4 zenye urefu wa maili 6 kila moja ambapo hapo zamani ni wanyama wachaache sana waliweza kuonekana. Isipokua bedo ni wote na wakiona watu hukimbia. Hali kama hii inatokea katika sehemu yoyote ambayo wanyama wawindwa kwa fujo na hawajapasaa hatari hiyo. Kwa hiyo ageni yoyote akifikia huko na kukosa kuwona wanyama wa porini asishangae.

Kazi ya tano kwa kutaka kuendesha vyema shughuli za utalii Wananchi wa Saadani wameunda Halmashauri mdogo ya utalii ambayo itakua ikisimamia mipango yote ya utalii hapa kijiji mwa. Zaidi ya hayo wameanzisha chama cha Biashara kilitwacho "Saadani Co-operative Society" na watu 70 wamejiandikisha unachana na kuanza kutoa michango kwa kina cha Shs. 20/- kwa hisa moja na Shs. 5/- za kiingilio. Na uandikishaji wa chama hicho bedo unafikiwa na Idara ya Vyama vya Ushirika.

Kazi ya sita inahusika na uvuvi. Wananchi wa Saadani bedo hawajaweza kuendesha uvuvi mkubwa sana wa kibashara kama wafanyavyo wavuvi wa sehemu nyingine. Isipokua wanavua sanaki wa kuziana na kula wao wenyewe wa. Kwa mara ya kwanza wavuvi wapatao 300 kutoka Bagamoyo waliweza kwenda huko katika mlima wa uvuvi wa kamba kuanzia mwezi wa Machi mpaka Aprili na walitumia nyava za kuvuta kwa mikono na wakavua kamba wenywe thamani ya Shs. zaidi ya 30,000 ambao walimunuliwa na wachunzi wakihindi kutoka mjini Dar es Salaam. Jambo hili linatonekana limewatia moyo sana watu wa Saadani kwa kuona wenzao waliyopo fanikiwa. Na chama chao kimezama kuanza nyava 2 za kuvulia kamba kwa bei ya Shs. 318. Isipokua hawana uwazi wa kuanza Motoboti yao wenyewe yanaye vyombo vya barafu na kuwasafirisha kamba kwenye masoko na kupinga ununuzi wa Kibepari wa kuasa kamba moja kwa bei ya senti 15 - 20 na huku bei ya sentii moja ya kamba mjini Dar es Salaam ni zaidi ya Shs. 5/-.

Kazi ya saba ni kuhusu maendeleo ya kijiji. Watu wengi na hata akina mama na wazee wameweza kupatiwa kazi ambazo wanaweza kuzifanya. Isipokua hali ya majengo ya nyumba za kufiki bado iko nyuma na shida hiyo inaweza tu kuondolewa upesi iwapo watapatiwa vifaa vya kujengea. Ni jambo la kupendeza sana kwa kijiji cha utalii kua kisafi.

Kijana mmoja wa hapo amechaguliwa kufundishwa juu ya kazi ya kupokea wageni kama Manager na wengine 8 wanafunzwa kazi za utunzaji wa nyumba pamoja na kuwaandalia wageni. Na mipango mingine ya kazi zilizo baki inategemewa kuanzishwa baada ya kufanyiwa uchunguzi na wataalam wanaohusika.

Hapa naonelea ni ubora nieleza kwamba pingamizi iliyo kubwa sana kuhusu maendeleo ya biashara ya utalii Saadani inakusika na ubovu wa barabara wageni wangeweza kusafiria. Barabara ambayo ni fupi sana ya kutoka kivuko cha mto Ruvu na kwenda kivuko cha Mto Wami bado ni mbaya sana na haipitiki. Kama njia hii ingetengenezwa ingefaa sana kwa wageni watokao mjini Dar es Salaam kwani ni fupi sana. Na njia hii ingeweza kuendeleza mbele upesi sana hali ya utalii katika miji ya Bagamoyo na Pangani kwa sababu ni rahisi sana hata kwa kwenda Tanga kwa kupitia njia hiyo. Njia ya kutoka Mkwaja mpaka Saadani nayo pia si nzuri na hasa kwa magari madogo. Njia ya kutoka Mandra mpaka Miono ni nzuri. Isipokua kutoka Miono mpaka Mkange imetengenezwa kidogo. Lakini kivumbi kiko kutoka Mkange mpaka relini Saadani ni sawa na njia ya tembo. Kama njia hii ingetengenezwa kwa ukamilifu ingefaa sana kwa kutumiwa na wageni wanaotoka Nairobi Arusha na Moshi ambao wanaelekea mjini Dar es Salaam kwa sababu inaungana na njia kuu ya lami ya Chalinze. Na kutoka Saadani ingekua rahisi kwao kupitia Wami mpaka mjini Bagamoyo na kutazama majumba na makaburi pamoja na mambo mengine ya kale badala ya kurudi kinyume mpaka Mandra. Mashamba ya minazi pamoja na uchongaji wa vinyago vya miti unaonelea kustawi upesi katika barabara ya Bagamoyo mpaka mjini Dar es Salaam ni mambo yatakayo wavutia sana wageni kuliko kusafiri moja kwa moja kwa njia ya Chalinze. Na kutokana na maelezo hayo inaonekana kwamba iwapo kweli iko nia ya kutaka kuinua shughuli za utalii katika mwambao wetu, utengenezaji wa barabara hizo nilizozitaja hapo juu ni jambo lililo muhimu sana, kwa sababu kwa hivi sasa mtu alie na gari ndogo hawezi kuhatarisha maisha yake au ya gari kwa kusafiri katika njia hizo. Pia umbali wa barabara ya sasa ni kitu kinacho wavunja moyo wageni.

Kwa kumaliza ningependa kueleza kwamba mipango ya kutengeneza kiwanja cha ndege iko mbioni pia tunafikiria kupata Motaboti ya kuwatembeza wageni baharini na kwenye mto Wami ambako wataweza kuona viboko na mambo mengine ya kupendeza. Zaidi ya hayo tunafikiria pia kuomba kuwekewa station ndogo ya garimoshi karibu ya Saadani ambayo itaweza kutumiwa na wageni watakao safiri kwa njia ya reli pamoja na kupeleka vifaa vizito. Na kwa kua Saadani ni karibu sana na Zanzibar ingefaa pia siku zijazo kua na kijimeli kidogo cha kusafiria wageni kwa sababu Zanzibar hakuna wanyama wengi wa porini na watu wengi hasa watoto wa Shule wangependelea sana kuja kuwaona wanyama hata kwa siku moja tu na kurudi kwa sababu ni umbali wa maili 35 tu. Na mipango yote hii ikikamilika bila shaka hali ya maendeleo ya biashara ya utalii katika mwambao wetu itakua njema.

Fedha za kuanzishia biashara ya utalii katika Kijiji cha Saadani inakisiwa kua Shs. 750,000 kwa mwaka na mapato yake yataanzia Shs. 720,000 mpaka Shs. 970,000 kwa mwaka baada ya miaka mitano. Mapato ya kazi ya kilimo, uvuvi, kukata magogo na ufugaji wa nyuki bado hayaja kadiriwa. Hata hivyo yanakisiwa kuweza kuwapatia wakulima hao zaidi ya Shs. 900,000 kwa mwaka.

Game Scout,
Saadani Game Reserve,
31st December, 1970

The Chief Game Officer,
P.O Box 1994,
Dar es Salaam.

Saadani Game Reserve Development progress for the year 1970 about the politicization of Wildlife

- A) Generally, we have been able to realize minimal development. The most exciting thing is politics. All Saadani employees and the general public have been able to fully understand the benefits of wildlife from the meetings I have been holding in different wards in Saadani since January 1970.

In December I have been able to hold 19 (nineteen) meetings, whose main importance is to explain the benefits of wildlife. These meetings have been very successful because I was convening them myself as the Tanu Secretary. So it was easy to reach many residents in Saadani area.

Many citizens have even been able to protect the wildlife. The main problem that existed was lack of understanding that wildlife contributes a big percentage to the economy of our country. I also lectured in many schools in Naingi to talk to students about the colonial days. Many citizens familiarised themselves with the Game employees and that's why we are trying to educate the citizens that wildlife is our wealth and so its our collective duty to see to it that the animals are not carelessly killed. We also believe that in a United Republic like ours, all natural resources build a great economy.

OUR GAME RESERVES

- B) Our reserves that we are establishing are for our communities, and especially if Saadani Game Reserve is successful, we will do the same in different places across Tanzania although there came up issues which were solved politically. Another exciting issue is the many seminars that were held by different leaders like the Regional Game Warden seminar which was held in September 1970. It was a very exciting seminar. It is also encouraging to see that District Boards held a seminar in Saadani and also the U.W.T Union has held a great Regional meeting and a seminar in Saadani, and so these are good development steps.

SAADANI GAME RESERVE

INTRODUCTION

Saadani Game Reserve covers an estimated 100 miles. This Reserve has been established recently and is located in Coast Region, North of Dar es Salaam City, approximately 80-90 miles away using the old road which passes through Bagamoyo, Spaka, Pangani and Tanga. By air or sea, it is 65-70 miles away and from Saadani to Zanzibar its 35 miles only. We also have railway line from Dar es Salaam through Ruvu to Mnyusi where there's a junction, one road leading to Tanga and the other Moshi. So Saadani Reserve can be reached by all four forms of transport.

For sure, this Reserve is one of its kinds in East Africa and possibly the entire African Continent. Reason being that it is located at the Coast along the Indian Ocean and part of it is on dry land consisting of wildlife and birds of many species and its indigenous trees. So this Reserve can give a tourist a mixture of the leisure of our Coast together with watching wild animals. It's also very useful to education and science concerned with developmental stages of living things and indigenous plants from the sea to the dry land. Normal animals found in that reserve include Elephants, Lions, leopards, Giraffes, Kudu, Wild Goat, Waterbuck, Antelope, Bats, Warthogs, Rabbits, Pigs, Baboons, Crocodiles together with birds and lizards of different species. Besides that, plans are underway to introduce more animals that are not found in that Reserve like Zebras, Antelopes, Ostrich, etc.

2. REASONS FOR THE RESERVE

Although we have other numerous reasons, the establishment of the reserve associates mostly with the below listed:-

1. To save the wildlife at the Coast which is almost extinct due to poaching which was very rampant
2. To conserve indigenous plants and insects at the Coast for our own educational benefit and the generations to come.
3. To start and revitalize tourism at the Coast where the Colonialist did little about. That act has brought big towns which were once booming like Bagamoyo, Saadani and Pangani almost to their knees.
4. To partner and educate citizens about establishing and sustaining small tourism programs in their villages for their own benefit and to improve their living standards and to see with their own eyes that tourism is one of the biggest resources to our country which if well harnessed can be a great tool to establishing communism
5. To start pilot programs for rearing (unclear word) and Zebras to boost meat and hide production.
6. To start pilot programs for enhancing and proper utilizing of all natural resources found in Saadani Game Reserve starting with wood, wild animals, fish and bee keeping.

And so Rhinoceros are supposed to be reared. We purpose to first rear Zebras in Saadani.

PROGRAMS THAT KICKED OFF AND THE CHALLENGES

The first thing that I would like to state here is our success in setting aside this Game. Although there was a lot of resistance in the beginning to delay the setting aside of the Game Reserve hence delaying funds meant for the development of the same Reserve. But applying appropriate politics and good relationships that existed between us and all leaders of local governments together with Saadani residents themselves has seen that part set aside.

The second job is buildings. Although we did not have enough funds to carry out building of all houses that were supposed to be built, but by using cheap materials found locally like trees, stones and sand we have been able to build two house for the Game Scouts, three for guests and one for showroom. One house between those has been set aside by the residents themselves to be a small State House for our President and other distinguished guests.

The third job is that a Zoo has been built and some animals have been put there. Road construction is being carried out well at the worst areas of Kidongo Cha Mfinyazi from the railway line to Saadani. The road contract men asked for Shs. 600,000 for repairing that section. But using our own efforts to repair that road, it will now cost Sh. 70,000 to completion. We shall continue to repair the interior roads and where wildlife live.

The fourth and most exciting job that we have come across is about increase in all animals. For example 171 hartebeest antelopes, 31 Giraffes, 27 Tohe, 10 Warthogs and 3 bats were seen in February this year in 4 transects spanning 6 miles each, whereas in the past, very few animals could be seen. Although they are still timid and when they see people they disappear. This happens in all areas that poaching has vigorously taken place which they have not forgotten. So any visitor visiting that area should not be surprised if they see nothing.

The fifth work that residents have made to stabilize tourism in Saadani is that they have come up with a Tourism Board that will oversee all tourism activities in the village. They have also started a business cooperative known as "Saadani Co-Operative Society" and 70 people have registered as members and contribute Shs. 20 in shares and a further Shs. 5 as registration fee. Registration of this society is still being considered by the Department of Co-Operative Societies.

The sixth work involves fishing. Saadani residents are yet to engage in large scale economic fishing as is being practiced elsewhere. They fish for domestic use only. For the first time, 300 fishermen from Bagamoyo went there during the hook fishing season as from March till April and they used fishing rods, making Shs. 30,000 worth of fish that was bought by Indian retailers from Dar es Salaam. This has really encouraged Saadani residents by the success of their village mates. The society has purposed to acquire two fishing nets at a cost of Shs. 318. Although they do not have the capacity to buy a motorboat with cooling systems and transporting the fish to markets to alleviate monopoly by selling one fish at between 15-20 cents yet the weighing scale price of one fish in Dar es Salaam goes for more than Shs. 6.

The seventh work is about the village development. Many people and even women and old men have been able to secure employment. Although housing condition still lags behind but it can be improved if they are given building materials. It is very important for a tourist village to be tidy.

One youth has been appointed to be trained on receiving visitors like Managers and 8 others are being trained on hospitality and hosting guests. Other work programs are expected to kick off once feasibility studies are concluded.

I feel it is important to mention here that the greatest challenge for the development of economic tourism in Saadani largely lies with the bad state of roads that visitors could use. The shortest route from Ruvu Bridge towards river Wami Bridge is in sorry state and impassable. If this road could be repaired, it could be very instrumental for visitors coming from Dar es Salaam because it is very short. This road could easily foster

tourism in Bagamoyo and Pangani because it is also very short towards Tanga. The road from Mkwaja to Saadani is also not good especially for light vehicles. The road from Mandera to Miono is ok, although from Miono to Mkange has been fairly repaired. But the problem is from Mkange to Saadani Railway line, the road is similar to that one of elephants. If this road could have been properly constructed, it could be key to visitors from Nairobi, Arusha and Moshi on their way to Dar es Salaam because it joins with the main tarmacked Chalinze road. And from Saadani it could have been easy for them to go via Wami up to Bagamoyo to see the buildings and cemetery and other ancient stuff instead of going back to Mandera. Coconut farms and wood carvings is fast taking shape along Bagamoyo road up to Dar es Salaam City and this will attract tourists much better than travelling straight using Chalinze road. And from that explanation, if there is willingness to promote tourism activities at our Coast, repairing of those roads mentioned above is very important because even now car owners cannot risk their lives or their cars by using that road. Again, the distance along the road is discouraging to visitors.

In conclusion, I would like to explain that plans to construct an airstrip is at an advanced stage and we are thinking of acquiring a motorboat to take visitors to the sea and river Wami where they will be able to view hippopotamus and other exciting things. We are also planning to ask for a small railway station to be built near Saadani for use by visitors travelling by rail and also to transport heavy equipment. And because Saadani is very near to Zanzibar, it could be good if in the near future there is a ferry to take visitors because there are not many animals in Zanzibar yet many people especially students would very much like to see the animals even just for a day because the distance is just 35 miles away. If all this plans are successful then it is obvious tourism will flourish at our Coast.

Funds to kick off tourism in Saadani are estimated to be Shs. 750,000 per year and the revenue will be between Shs. 720,000 – Shs. 970,000 yearly after a period of five years. Revenue from farming, fishing, logging and bee keeping has not been considered. However, it is estimated to give farmers well over Shs. 900,000 annually.