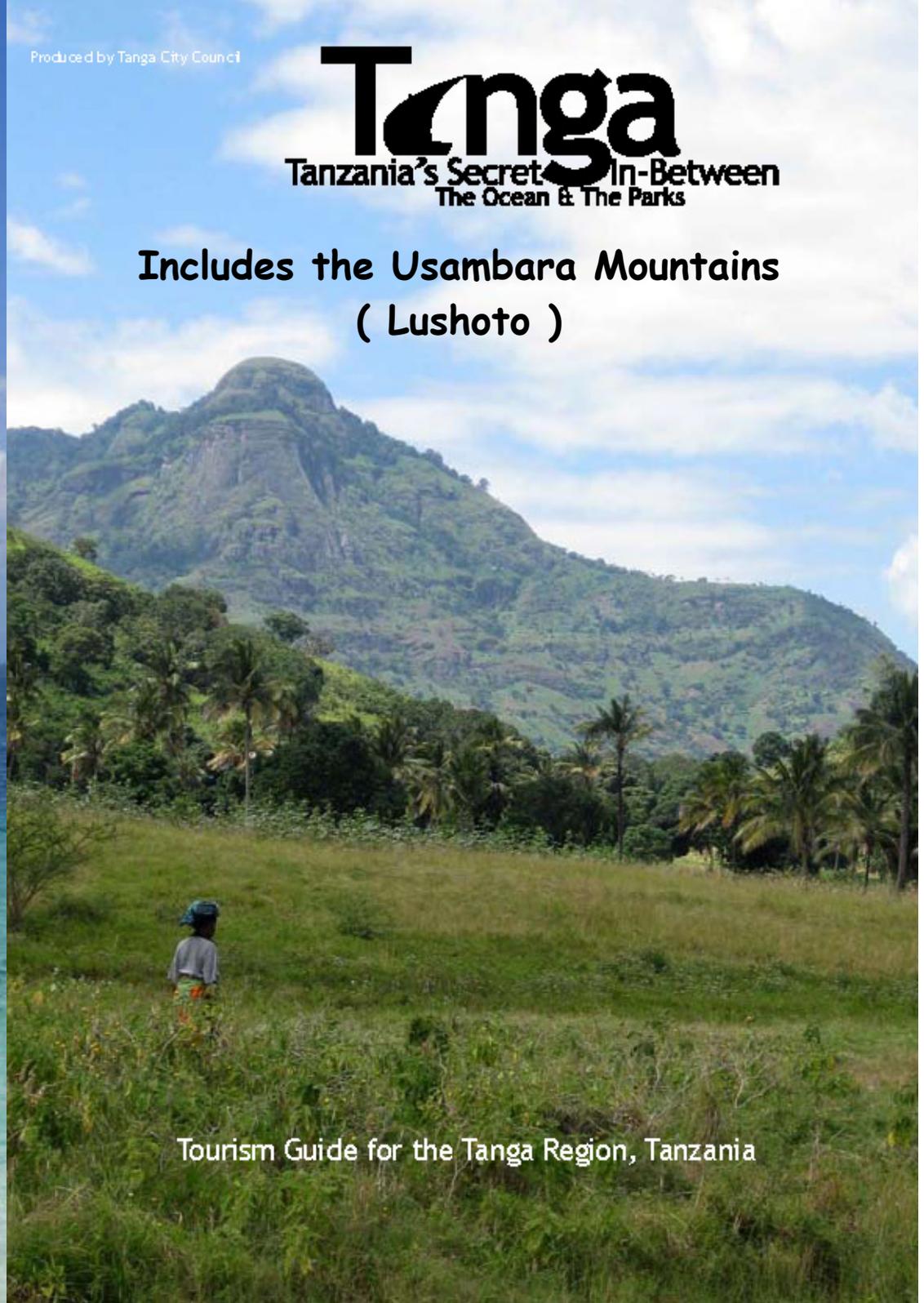


Tanga

Tanzania's Secret In-Between
The Ocean & The Parks

Tourism Guide for the Tanga Region, Tanzania

Produced by Tanga City Council



Tanga

Tanzania's Secret In-Between
The Ocean & The Parks

Includes the Usambara Mountains
(Lushoto)

Tourism Guide for the Tanga Region, Tanzania

Tanga

Tanzania's Secret In-Between
The Ocean & The Parks



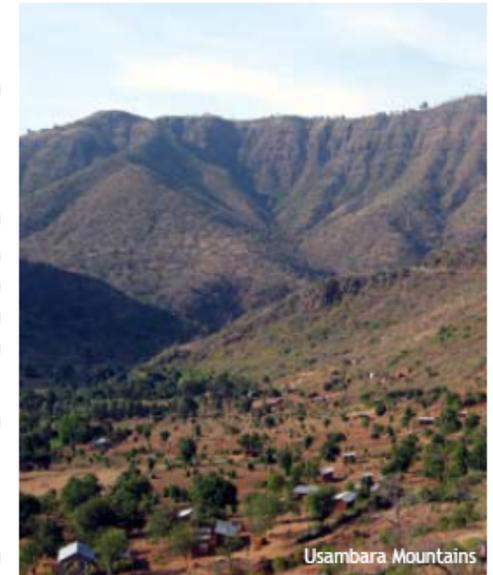
General Features	
	International boundary
	Regional boundary
	District boundary
	District capital
	Larger city
Infrastructure	
	Rails
	Highway (paved)
	Main road (unpaved)
	shipping
	Airport
	Air strip
	Harbour
	Train station



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Foreword

The Regional Commissioner, Tanga Region



Captured by the term “Geotourism” by National Geographics Traveller, exciting new forms of travel are developing in the world that sustain and enhance the unique character of a destination - its environment, culture, heritage, aesthetics and the well-being of its residents.

Geotourism includes Ecological, Nature, Cultural and Heritage Tourism. What they all have in common is that they offer visitors a wider range of authentic experiences off the beaten track, in addition to and beyond the traditional wildlife viewing and beach holidays.

By enhancing a geographic location with its nature, history and culture, and involving local residents as hosts rather than servants, Geotourism creates a win-win situation. These new forms of tourism help local people recognise and preserve the immense value of their own local environment, unique cultures and historical heritage, by carefully developing them into tourism products that generate considerable additional income.

Recent examples of successful Geotourism in East Africa include Zanzibar, where tourism has helped immensely to save the famous World Heritage site Historic Stone Town. Bagamoyo is now also following the same path and has started restoring

its historic heritage to become a major tourist attraction on Mainland Tanzania.

As a newcomer on the international and regional tourism map Tanga takes the opportunity to get it right from the start. The emerging tourism industry in Tanga Region is led by a cooperation between local private and public tourism stakeholders. They are determined to help residents and local governments to recognise, preserve and use the tourism potential of the immense beauty of Tanga Region: the natural environment and diverse ecosystems of the Indian Ocean coast, islands, mountains and the Maasai Steppe that all form part of Tanga Region.

In addition, Tanga Region also has significant, valuable and unique built heritage in its historical area. Nowhere in East Africa exist historical buildings of heritage architecture and in large numbers as found in Tanga. And nowhere is this historical area so well planned and developed as in Tanga City.

Let us all work together and develop the significant tourism potential of Tanga Region in order to preserve and make use of marine and terrestrial environments and historical heritage!

Maj. Gen. (rtd) Said Said Kalembo
Regional Commissioner, Tanga Region



Traditional Dhow



Ushongo Beach



Tanga City



Tanga Region

History, natural, cultural & built heritage

Tanga Region covers 27,348 km² (3% of the total area of the country) and has an estimated population of nearly two million inhabitants, with at least 300,000 living in Tanga City. While most people in the hinterland are small farmers and livestock keepers, the coastal rural inhabitants live off fishing and small-scale farming. Others are engaged in trades, boat building, salt harvesting and charcoal making. Tanga has the second largest port of Tanzania.

The region offers a wide range of beautiful places to visit: the long Indian Ocean coastline with its sheltered bays and lagoons, such as Moa Bay, Manza Bay, Kwale Bay, Tanga Bay and Mwambani Bay; Kigombe, Pangani and Ushongo have marvellous beaches - all with fringing and offshore coral reefs and

sandbanks. They are bordered by a range of uninhabited islands - some with historical lighthouses and ruins such as Ulenge Island and Toten Island. Some offer accommodation in small resorts.

The many interesting destinations to visit in and around Tanga Region include: historic Tanga City centre, off-shore islands - Toten, Ulenge, Yambe and Karange, Maziwe Island off Pangani, nearby Amboni Caves, Gallanos Hot Springs and Tongoni Ruins.

Tanga Region hosts several protected areas: Saadani and Mkomazi National Parks, Amani Nature Reserve, Coelacanth Marine Park and Maziwe Island Marine Reserve.

The region also has lush mangrove forests, pristine semi-arid forests along the coast and on the islands. Tropical rainforests of the scenic

Usambara Mountains reach up to 2,000 meters above sea level and are part of the international biodiversity hotspot “Eastern Arc Mountains” with their rich endemic flora and fauna. Particularly famous are the “African Violets” (called “Usambara Violets” in Germany). Other attractions include Maasai and Paré settlements in Handeni and Korogwe and the famous Tanga sisal estates.

History

Tanga on the Tanzanian northern coast close to the Kenyan border has a fascinating history as one of the oldest settlements along the East African coast. The word “Tanga” means “sail” in the Kiswahili language, an indication that the protected Tanga Bay has over many centuries offered a safe haven for local fishers and the thriving Indian Ocean trade along the East African coast. Another translation of “Tanga” refers to the Bondei word “farm”.

In 1631, people from the area joined the Mazrui dynasty of Mombasa in their fight against Portuguese rule and remained under their influence thereafter. Tanga and Pangani became important trading centres for slaves and ivory when the Sultan of Muskat and Oman moved to Zanzibar in 1832 and controlled a coastal strip of 10 miles inland of the East African coast.

In the scramble for Africa over the last decades of the 19th century, German commercial interests and later the German government conquered the inland, bought the coastal strip from the Sultan and developed the colony as ‘German East Africa’. With its protected port and fertile hinterland, especially in the Usambara mountains, Tanga became a centre of German colonization and also an administrative centre up to 1890 when Dar es Salaam was made the capital of the emerging colony.



Lushoto (formerly Wilhelmsthal)

Rapid colonial infrastructural and economic development followed from 1889 after the end of the bloody ‘Bushiri war’ - an uprising of local Arab rulers (accused of being slave-traders by the Germans) and their followers against the German occupation and the sale of the hinterland and especially the fertile and cool Usambara mountains for economic development and

trade, a railway was built from Tanga to Moshi and a road network developed, including the scenic winding paved road from Mombo up the mountains to the emerging district centre Wilhelmsthal (now Lushoto). Kiswahili was made the official language of the colony and African boys were offered education in the (still existing) Tanga School to join the lower ranks of the colonial administration. Tropical diseases were researched and a public health system was introduced with large-scale screening and early forms of treatment of cholera, tuberculosis, malaria and sleeping sickness among others.

Tanga town was developed with a range of public, commercial and



Katani House, Tanga City

residential buildings. At the end of the 19th century Tanga already had around 5,000 inhabitants. It was an important centre for trade and settlement together with Dar es Salaam, Ujiji, Tabora, Bagamoyo, Pangani and Kilwa Kivinje - the latter five being either slaving ports or caravan crossings. By 1913, Tanga was the fourth largest town in Tanzania; by Independence in 1961 it was second.

Throughout the colonial history, the main source of Tanga's economic wealth was Sisal, which was introduced from Florida, US in 1893 and soon turned Tanga Region into the World's main producer and exporter of this profitable crop. This lasted for half a century up to Independence, when nationalization resulted in the collapse of the industry within a few years.

World War I brought a massive disruption of the economic development of the then prospering colony. Germany and Britain fought a long-drawn-out proxy war in order to tie up each others' forces and keep them off the European battlegrounds. In November 1914 Tanga made military history with the famous "Battle of Tanga": with help of the newly built railway the German colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck shifted overnight his troops of settlers and Askari soldiers to Tanga to defend the town against British warships. The Germans won this battle even though British-Indian troops outnumbered the German forces 8 to 1. The British claimed afterwards that the Germans were helped by wild bees that got upset by the shelling their nests in the trees. They actually stung and chased all troops on the ground.

The British retaliated a year later by bottling up and sinking the legendary German warship "Königsberg" in the Rufiji delta,

Sisal, the economic base of Tanga's 'past glory'

Tanga's wealth was for decades founded on Sisal (*Agave sisalana*), the "white gold of Africa". Sisal, a hard natural fibre is indigenous to South and Central America, weighs about 150 kilograms when fully grown and much resembles a giant pineapple. Sisal plants were introduced from Florida to East Africa in 1893 by a German, Dr. Hindorf. One thousand plants were sent but only 62 survived the journey (reportedly smuggled in the folds of a large coloured umbrella). Sisal is a very particular crop, which is drought and disease resistant and requires much sunlight and a narrow range of moisture.



Sisal Farm (1920's)

The long spiky sisal leaves are cut by hand, starting usually at 2 to 3 years after planting, and then annually for up to 8 years, when the plant dies after producing a long flowering pole that is used for low-cost roofing poles. The sisal 'flowers' are actually seedlings that can be planted directly into the soil. Harvesting is an arduous task and workers have to be careful of the sharp black spike at the end of each leaf. Fibres are removed from the leaves in a factory by crushing and scraping. They are then dried in the sun, graded and packed in bales for export. Sisal fibres are turned into ropes, twines, cords, fishnets, mats and carpets, and more recently, insulation in luxury cars. Modern biogas technology allows using the waste from sisal production for power generation.

The stem oozes a juice rich in starch and sugar, which the Mexicans ferment into strong liquor called pulque, a practice not known in East Africa.

By 1956, half the world's sisal was produced in East Africa (225,000 tons), with roughly 186,000 of these from colonial Tanganyika. In Tanga Region, sisal covered 5% of the land area. The sisal industry was very labour-intensive and attracted workers from other regions, in particular Tabora, Mtwara, and Morogoro. The thriving economy and trade also brought a sizeable population of Europeans and Asians, and turned Tanga into a tribal, religious and racial melting pot. The town grew rapidly in the 1950s (at an annual rate of roughly 12%) before settling down to its current level.

thus gaining control of the coastal waters of the German colony. Cut off from supplies of their homeland and often outnumbered, the Germans are said to have invented modern guerrilla warfare that avoids



Bombo Hospital, Tanga City

open battle and ties the adversary's troops with hit-and-run tactics and rapid movements over vast areas. According to a popular myth, fighting in East Africa continued for two weeks after the Allied forces victory in Europe, because the two armies could not be found in the bush, being so far away from any means of communication! Germany lost what was considered her most favoured colony and Britain ruled Tanganyika under a UN mandate until Independence in 1961.

1961 - Today

Mwalimu (Teacher) Julius Kambarage Nyerere became the first President of independent Tanganyika (called Tanzania after the union with Zanzibar in 1964) and he remains a national legend until today. He is seen as one of the few African leaders who could not be accused of corruption, and who resigned from power voluntarily and peacefully.

He introduced a one-party state and nationalised the economy. His policy of "Ujamaa and African Socialism" was popular among - and very generously supported by - European left-wing intellectuals and governments, and to a certain extent also by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of the Eastern Block.

This change of policy after Independence had various impacts on Tanzania, and particularly on the prosperous Tanga Region, due to its relatively export-oriented economy. Most sisal and other plantations, many businesses and buildings in Tanga town were nationalised. Villages were obliged to move and combine their land for communal farms in the so-called villagization campaign. As food and cash crops had to be sold to the government at fixed and mostly very low prices only, farmers stopped producing for the market and returned to the subsistence economy. Within a decade, the formerly thriving economy of Tanga collapsed. The downturn of the Sisal Industry was also accelerated by a decline of demand due to upcoming synthetic fibres.

Nyerere realised that the country was in trouble and stepped down in 1986 to allow his successors to liberalise the economy, and later introduce multi-party policies, which followed in the mid nineties.

From the early nineties, the Tanzanian economy started recovering and is now growing fast.

But Tanga Region has not yet caught up with its former glory; Tanga City remains a relatively quiet, laid-back town - something that, ironically, is one of the attraction for tourists who much prefer peaceful and unspoilt places off the beaten track.



Local Handicrafts

Climate

The coastal area is warm with an average temperature of around 28° C (82° F). Sea breezes make the climate very pleasant all year. The central plateau around Korogwe and Handeni experiences hot days and cool nights. In the hilly country between the coast and the northern highlands temperatures can drop at nights below 10° C (50° F) in the "winter season" (June to August). The hottest months are from October to February. The main rainy season is from April to late May where it rains mostly at night, leaving the day with bright sunshine.

Population & Area

(census 2002)

District	Population	Area (km ²)
Pangani	43.920	1.700
Mkinga	106.837	3.000
Kilindi	143.792	5.500
Muheza	171.568	2.300
Tanga City	242.640	600
Handeni	248.633	8.000
Korogwe	260.238	3.100
Lushoto	418.652	4.000
Region	1.636.280	28.356
Tanzania	42.000.000	945.203

Facts & Figures Tanga Region

Location

Situated at the north-eastern corner of Tanzania, the Region of Tanga links the well known Kilimanjaro Region with Dar es Salaam in the south and Kenya in the north. Tanga offers its visitors a great variety of landscapes: from the stretched coast with mangroves and long white-sandy beaches to the lush mountains covered with rainforests that are overlooking the vast and hilly inland.

Tanga is one of the 26 regions of Tanzania. Its Regional Headquarters is in Tanga City, the biggest town and the economic centre of the Region. Tanga Region is divided into eight districts, each having their own administration.

Biggest Towns

(census 2002)

Tanga City (growth rate 4.6)	242,640
Korogwe	44,538
Muheza	34,220
Handeni	18,470
Lushoto	17,660
Pangani	6,908

Main Access Points

Road

Excellent tarmac roads to Arusha, Moshi, Nairobi (Kenya) and to Dar es Salaam

Good all-weather road to Mombasa (Kenya)

Air

Airport in Tanga City

Airstrips at Ushongo/Pangani and Saadani

Boat

From/to Tanga City - Pemba

From/to Pangani - Pemba + Zanzibar

Distances

(from Tanga City)

Dar es Salaam	355 km
Arusha	440 km
Kilimanjaro Int. Airport	390 km
Moshi	350 km
Mombasa	200 km
Pangani	45 km
Lushoto	160 km
Korogwe	95 km
Handeni	165 km
Muheza	35 km



Swimming Children

Organized Tourism Stakeholders Tanga Region

TATONA

Founded in 2008, the Tanga Tourism Network Association (TATONA) takes the lead in efforts to protect and develop the tourism potential



Baobab Tree

of the natural ecosystems, built heritage and culture of Tanga Region. By creating regional and international linkages to tourism markets in order to boost Tanga's economic development, TATONA has the mission to develop tourism that is culturally sensitive, socially responsible, ecologically friendly and environmentally sustainable. The association comprises members from Tour Operators and Guides, Hoteliers, Restaurants, Transport Companies, Manufacturers of Tourism products and other stakeholders.

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Tanga Cultural & Heritage Tourism Cluster

The Tanga Cultural and Heritage Tourism Cluster initiative is an organised effort to increase the growth and competitiveness of the stakeholders involved in Tourism in Tanga.

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BlueMango Expeditions
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Lushoto

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Community Care & Friendship Association

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Korogwe

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Ecotourism Group

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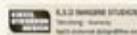
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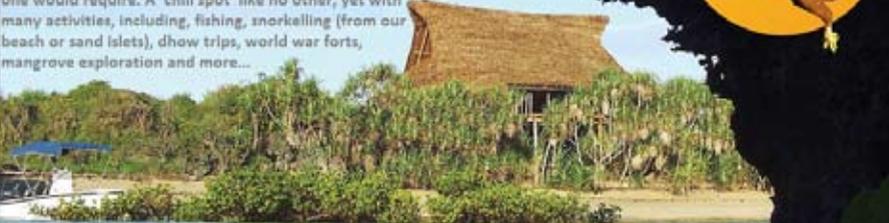
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Mangroves



Rice Fields



Sisal Plantation near Usambaras



Tanga City

History, natural, cultural & built heritage

Tanga's historical centre

Tanga City has unique resources for cultural and heritage tourism. The historic centre between the railway line and the port is a treasure-trove of architectural heritage that is special in Tanzania.

Many of the impressive former colonial administration and other public buildings as well as private commercial-residential houses are over a century old and still in use. The so-called Regional Block, the former office of the German District Commissioner was recently rehabilitated and is being developed into the Tanga Museum. Other beautiful surviving landmark buildings, some in urgent need of repair and maintenance, include the once best hotel in town, the legendary former Hotel Kaiserhof

at the seafront next to the CRDB bank (now a private building) and a row of similar buildings lining this street, the Usambara Courthouse, the stunning residence of the German District Commissioner of Tanga St Paul-Illaire that now houses the Palm Court Hotel B&B (on the road to the Harbours Club) and close-by the now ruined Cliff Block of the Bombo Hospital, the first hospital in East Africa (1901). Others are Katani House, the Old Tanga School and Mkonge Hotel (the former Sisal Planters' Club) and the Ismaili Jamat Khana and more.

A few monuments remaining of the German colonial period can be found in Jamhuri Park, at the seafront close to the market and opposite of the CRDB bank: the Clock tower and close by the Marine monument, built in 1889 to commemorate the sailors who died during the Bushiri war. Three graveyards also bear witness of the European colonial

rule in Tanga, where most colonial officers, settlers and soldiers died very young from malaria or in the war.

Historical building designs

Tanga has two major types of historic buildings of the German (1881-1916) and British (1916-1961) colonial periods, robust colonial government buildings and private commercial-residential houses. The latter are mostly two-storey buildings lining the streets of the historic centre and were built by the local merchant community as a fusion of coastal Swahili styles, Indian and Arabic architecture.

The architectural designs are over a hundred years old, and similar to colonial buildings along East Africa's Indian Ocean coastline in towns such as Zanzibar, Mikindani, Bagamoyo, Pangani and Mombasa and Lamu in Kenya. Typically, they have a raised "baraza" (veranda), thick pillars, carved solid timber doors, small louvered wooden windows and intricately designed wooden balconies. The walls are up to two feet thick; the roof is raised and opens on the sides to allow the ocean breeze to cool the house. The walls are built with fossil coral stone, sand and lime; the ceiling is made of mangrove poles and lime plaster, the doors and windows from locally available hardwood timber.

All buildings have a large open courtyard at the back for kitchen, toilets and storage.

Tanga saw the development of these buildings at the turn of the 19th century. Different from other East African towns, the historic town of Tanga was developed in a planned manner, with streets and roads clearly demarcated and open areas for parks and other recreation provided for. Because of this, Tanga is still considered the best planned town in the country. More than half of the historic buildings are still standing and inhabited.



Old Tanga Club

They also reflect a particular lifestyle of the people who inhabit them up to today. One example is the use of the ground floor veranda in front of the house opening to the road. People still follow the Swahili cultural tradition of relaxing on this shaded baraza, different from Mombasa and Zanzibar, where roads were often built rather narrow and left no room for verandas.

The German Colonial Period

Public buildings are solid and impressive, making their presence felt wherever they stand. The Germans developed a special colonial architecture for tropical areas that included elements of Arabic design from places like Zanzibar, and made maximum use of local materials such as coral stone, mangroves, timber, sand and stones, and decorating the buildings with intricate arches, mosaics, elaborate masonry and wood craftsmanship.

The British Colonial Period

Buildings were mostly erected after the Second World War and based on architectural designs of that period. Examples are the Library, Katani House and others, built by commercial companies such as banks and agro-industrial firms, or by philanthropists who had become wealthy from the booming sisal industry. As Tanganyika was not a full colony, Britain did not invest as much as Germany in infrastructure and public buildings.

Rehabilitation of heritage buildings

The local NGO Urithi (Tanga Heritage Society) was the first to recognise the value of the architectural heritage and has rehabilitated several historical buildings with very limited funding, mostly donations and small grants of the German Embassy and the North German town of Eckernförde. The first three rehabilitated buildings include the Usambara Courthouse, the Old Tanga School (the first school of East Africa built in the 1890's) and the 'Msonge', a small round hut close to

the courthouse. Urithi also prepared, in collaboration with experts from Germany, an architectural plan for rehabilitating the Cliff Block of the Bombo Hospital, an impressive building overlooking Tanga Bay.

The rehabilitated buildings were then handed over to their original users - the Usambara Courthouse to the High Court of Tanga and the Old Tanga School to the Municipal Council to be run as a secondary school. The 'Msonge' was renovated to become a tourist information centre.

Then followed the rehabilitation of the impressive former German District Commissioner's office, the so-called Regional Block, which will become a museum of history and culture of Tanga.

After Urithi had set an example on how to restore historical buildings with very limited funding, other property owners and organizations also recognised the value of the architectural heritage and followed suit. Rather than pulling such buildings down or 'modernising' them, they restored the houses to their original style. Examples include the former Immigration office, the former residence of the German District Commissioner (now Palm Court Hotel), the old Khanbhai Building (ground floor), the Old Bohora Mosque, the Exim Bank building, the Shia Old People's Home, the former Riddoch Building and the former Sisal Authority Town Warehouse.

Unfortunately, some historical buildings with landmark potential were demolished, such as the Planter's Hotel. Others collapsed as a result of lack of repairs and maintenance, soon sadly joined by the Old Boma next to the Regional Block that is about to collapse. Many historic buildings are in a state of serious disrepair; some are even still under threat of being demolished.



Court House

A sad incidence was the collapse of the Sakina Building on the corner of Swahili and India Streets. This building was being fully rehabilitated by the owner but due to errors in the masonry work, a section of the main wall collapsed resulting in the inevitable destruction of the whole building.

This strongly points at the urgency of having proper guidelines and skills in place for rehabilitation works to prevent similar disasters in future - a vision strongly promoted by the local tourism industry.



Clock Tower

Guidelines for Conservation

Tanga is very rich of natural & historical heritage. This includes Immovable features, such as natural, scenic and cultural landscapes with their biodiversity including rare species; buildings, ruins, archaeological localities, battlegrounds and cemeteries. Tanga's Heritage has also Movable features, such as locally typical arts and craft, historical maps and documents, as well as Intangibles, such as cultural and traditional manufacturing, beliefs and values, skills, music, speech, narratives, names, events and ceremonies.

Historical Heritage Conservation

Like in Zanzibar, the historical centre of Tanga is a unique cultural asset. The ongoing collapsing and demolition of historical landmark buildings and ill-conceived repairs are now threatening its survival. Unlike Zanzibar, Tanga has yet to adopt a policy of heritage conservation. Being a pioneer in Tanzania, Zanzibar has drawn up:

'Conservation and Design Guidelines' for anyone planning or undertaking building works in the historic Stone Town. They include an explanation on how to design new buildings in compliance with the law, an analysis of traditional stone structures and common causes of failure, detailed descriptions of traditional building technologies and up-to-date conservation techniques, as well as advice on how to plan and execute repairs of traditional buildings.

As times change, people wish to change their buildings or need to carry out repairs. But these changes, unless properly guided, can destroy a town's special character, which is a main attraction for tourism. Therefore, in Zanzibar, the law requires anyone wanting to do building work in the Stone Town to first ask permission from the Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority, which assesses the building application according to these guidelines.

Tanga could also take a leaf from other places around the world, such as Toronto, where

the Heritage Toronto Board is involving the local community in the identification, evaluation, interpretation and commemoration of the heritage.

Participatory Heritage Conservation is guided by:

- *A comprehensive inventory of Heritage in the city, based on detailed research, to identify its location, value and integrity.*
- *Acknowledgement and respect for the value and integrity of Heritage in the development and property management through a co-ordinated planning approach and an open dialogue between citizens, owners, developers, consultants, city staff and councillors at the earliest opportunity and always prior to the issuance of any formal approvals.*
- *Protection of heritage in any planning and design context. Where comprehensive protection is not feasible, the least destructive form of intervention is essential.*
- *An understanding and appreciation of the value of Heritage through interpretation and communication.*

Shaaban Robert *Tanga's forgotten Kiswahili poet*



Machui village, 10km south of Tanga, has been the home of one of the greatest writers of the Kiswahili literature, Shaaban Robert. He was born in 1909 from parents of the Wayao tribe from southern Tanzania. He was educated in Msimbazi school in Dar es Salaam and started work with the colonial civil service as a clerk in Customs Department of Pangani in 1926. During this time he produced much of his literary work.

From 1944-1946 he joined the Wildlife Department, followed by work with the Tanga Provincial Commissioner's Planning Office up to 1952. As a member of the East Africa Swahili Committee, the East Africa Literature Bureau, the Tanganyika Languages Board and the Tanga Township Authority, he dedicated his literary work to the promotion and further development of the rich Kiswahili language. In recognition, he was awarded the Margret Wrong Memorial Literature Prize and also made a 'Member of the British Empire' (MBE) by the Queen of England. Today, the road passing the National Museum and leading to the State House in Dar es Salaam bears his name.

Altogether, Shaaban Robert has produced 22 books of prose, essays and poems, some of which have become standard reading in Kiswahili literature classes. He was married twice and had ten children. He died relatively young in 1952 and was buried at Machui near his birthplace, where he is now commemorated with a white marble gravestone. (extracted from Urithi Newsletter Vol.2, No.1, 2001)

Recommended reading on Tanga's colonial history:

- Charles Miller, *Battle for the Bundu*, Capetown, 1974
- William Boyd, *An Ice Cream War*, London 1982
- Juhani Koponen, *Development for Exploitation*, German colonial policies in mainland Tanzania 1884-1914, Helsinki/Hamburg 1994

Attractions

Tanga City

Tongoni Ruins

Other areas worth visiting include the well-preserved Tongoni Ruins, which are managed by the Department of Antiquities. Tongoni is a small fishing village situated 17 km south of Tanga City. It was once a prosperous and respected trading centre in the 15th century established by the Shirazi of Persian origin who established many Islamic settlements in East Africa such as Kilwa and Mafia.

Tongoni was probably the location of the first port before Tanga. Vasco Da Gama, the Portuguese sailor, is known to have visited Tongoni in



Amboni Caves

April 1498. He made a second visit the next year and spent 14 days in Tongoni, where he abandoned and destroyed one of his ships, the 'San Raphael' for being beyond repairs.

The Tongoni ruins consist of mosques and tombs, remains of residential houses of the first Shirazi.

Resident guides take you through the site and explain its history, charging a small entrance fee.

Amboni Caves

The mysterious Amboni Caves 8 km north of Tanga City are probably the most extensive limestone caves in East Africa, and were sculptured by nature into a fascinating underground world of halls, chambers, niches and tunnels, some equipped with stalactites and stalagmites. A one kilometre stretch can be explored with a local guide who can also tell many stories about the history of the caves and of people hiding there over the ages. You will see formations that locals describe as

the Virgin Mary, the Statue of Liberty, also ancient paintings, animal footprints and signs of witchcraft and offerings.

The limits of the cave system have not yet been investigated. Local legend has it that the caves have an exit to the north close to Mount Kilimanjaro and an extension that comes back to the coast. It is dangerous to go beyond the known limits of the caves without

proper equipment and expertise.

The entrance fee is around 3 USD. A small kiosk in front of the caves offers drinks and snacks.

Gallanos Hot Sulphur Springs

About 8 km from Tanga City and only 3 km from the Amboni caves you can find the Gallanos Hot Springs. These hot and sulphurous springs are visited by local people for their healing properties, especially for skin ailments. The colourful greenish-blue and yellow deposits in the bottom of the brook give evidence of sulphur. Visitors can take a bath in the springs, when there is enough water (mostly after the rainy season), but the walk to the springs is in itself interesting, through local 'shambas' (fields) and patches of coastal forest.



Mosque on Toten Island

Toten Island

Toten Island is located in Tanga Bay directly opposite Tanga Harbour. The island is covered by a lush coastal forest with huge baobab trees and has also ruins of early settlements. When the Portuguese controlled part of the coast, Toten Island seems to have been used for a prison. Later, according to historical records, the island was around 1854 occupied by a considerable number of inhabitants. Islamic monochrome and Chinese blue and white shards mostly of the 15th, 16th and late 18th and 19th centuries have been found here. There are also ruins of two mosques and German tombs of the turn of 19th century, as well as foundations and ruins of buildings of the German colonial era, when

Toten Island served as a quarantine station and European graveyard, thus its name 'Toten Island', which is German for 'island of the dead'. In 1884, the last inhabitants of the Island moved to Tanga. Research is needed to explore the history of the

many ruins on Toten Island, which are also in urgent need of protection as historical sites.

Toten Island also has small beaches and nature trails criss-crossing the forest and ruins and can be visited by boats, arranged by hotels and tour operators in Tanga.

Ulenge Island

Ulenge Island borders Tanga Bay and Kwale Bay at the north of Tanga. The island is a typical fossil coral island that was formed from a fringing reef at the last Ice age about 15,000 years ago. The island is covered by a dense pristine so-called 'coral-rag' forest with a highly specialized plant community that has developed to survive without any groundwater, instead depending on capturing the

moisture from the humid air and storing rainwater during the rainy seasons. The bedrock of the island is made up of an impressive substrate of fossilized coral. You can still see the skeletal structures of corals and giant clams - a gentle reminder of the passage of millennia.

Ulenge Island has important ruins from the German colonial period that still need to be researched and documented. The impressive historical lighthouse built at the turn of the 19th century was still



Yambe Island

fully intact until 2008, complete with a Fresnel lens powered by the so-called AGA gas light that, when introduced in the 1920s, functioned without a resident lighthouse keeper. In 2008, scrap metal dealers dismantled and vandalized all metal parts of this historical monument, destroyed the lens and removed all doors, the copper roof and internal staircase. Until that year, the lighthouse could still be climbed to enjoy the breathtaking view over Ulenge and Kwale Islands, into Kwale and Tanga Bays and the turquoise sea between Tanga and Pemba that is still plied by dhows unchanged for a thousand years. It

is hoped that the Port Authority can restore this historical lighthouse to its former glory!

Around the lighthouse, and now overgrown by dense coastal thicket, Ulenge Island also has a number of impressive ruins of what once was a sanatorium for lung patients of the Bombo Hospital. Old photographs show a very beautiful towered building that was often mentioned in travellers' reports of the German colonial period as their first sight when they approached Tanga from the North.

Towards the ocean, Ulenge Island is also bordered by a healthy coral reef that offers great snorkelling and diving over its shallow reef crest and down into the drop off of the Pemba channel.

Yambe Island

Yambe Island borders the southeast coast of Tanga Bay opposite of the Ras Nyamakuu peninsula. The island is surrounded by coral reefs and totally covered by coastal rag and mangrove forests. Uninhabited today, German records of the 19th century mention a small resident village of a local Arab ruler with his slaves. Maybe from his time or earlier, the island has ruins hidden in the forest, a walled grave and pillar tomb with large panels, enclosed by stones decorated with a herringbone pattern and a frieze of small panels. The herringbone pattern is a rare and unique feature

in such tombs, but also sometimes found in 'mihrabs' of mosques.

Traditional Boat Building

Building of traditional boats is still one of the liveliest crafts found along the Tanga coast. Dugouts (mtumbi), outrigger boats (ngalawa), small planked boats and the legendary cargo dhows (jahazi) are built and repaired using very simple age-old hand tools, mostly close to small landing sites in bays and mangrove creeks, e.g. at Mchukuni village in Mwambani Bay. Fishermen are happy to invite you for a sailing trip on a Ngalawa to the small islands, or even on a Jahazi (dhow) going to Pemba, but make sure to bring a life vest, as none of these boats have safety equipment and Tanzania has no maritime rescue service either.

Old Ndumi Village Ruins

The adjacent uninhabited Ras Nyamakuu peninsula has foundations and ruins of the ancient Ndumi village. These date probably back to the 14th century and are bordered by a still mostly intact unique imposing arch at its entrance that is probably found nowhere else in Tanzania. Sections of a town wall built in defence against marauding Maasai probably in the 18th century are still held together by roots of fig trees, including a section with a spy-hole overlooking the creek. Old graves, wells and house foundations are scattered in a beautiful park landscape and shaded by huge ancient baobab trees.

A long and winding mangrove creek leading to the village was for centuries used by dhows trading all along the East African coast from Arabia, India, and as far away as China. Archaeological artefacts found in abundance around the ruins of this ancient village give evidence of this, such as coins, beads and shards of pottery, among others of the Chinese Ming dynasty that are over 500 years old. Many of the ancient baobab trees bear marks of witchcraft rituals performed until today by local people praying to their ancestors buried in this very ancient village. The famous African archaeologist Peter Garlake has started researching and published about the history of the Swahili coast including the Ndumi area in the 1960s, and more discoveries wait to be made there. Ndumi truly has the potential to become an archaeological site of national importance and prime destination for tourism!



Ndumi Village Ruins

Tanga Museum

The new Boma - where the German Colonial government was situated - is to be used as the Tanga Museum. The building has been renovated with support from the German Embassy and Tanga's Sister City Eckernförde. Momentarily the NGO URITHI has its office in the Boma, promoting the cultural heritage in Tanga City.

The museum is still in the process of being equipped with exhibits and yet to be opened fully. If you want to visit the impressive historical building and see the existing exhibits, members of URITHI will show you around.

Mon - Fri, 09.00 -12.00

+255 (0) 784 44 00 68

Activities

Many activities in Tanga run throughout the year. Ask your tour operator for more information & scheduled rallies.

Arts & Crafts

The following artists can be visited year round: Women in villages/ town weaving baskets, sewing shirts on century old sewing machines; women creating beaded jewellery and passionate ladies items; hair braiding; designing clay pots; weaving local mattresses (weaved

carpets); building local houses from natural products; women creating & painting pottery; weaving & designing tie die fabrics; creating handbags from Kanga material (used daily as customary women's clothing); men designing and carving wooden products like curios, bowls & decorating items.

Fishing

Enjoy learning how to fish with the local fisherman and catch fish using centuries old ways; see how they clean the fish, sell and prepare the catch.

Ceremonies

Every March and October bands from all over Tanzania, Kenya, Cameroon, Zanzibar, and Congo meet at Mkwakwani Stadium for the 'Battle of the Bands' concert. People from all over the East Coast of Africa come for the concert. From January to December the circus 'Mama Africa' shares creative entertainment with locals touring Africa, visiting Tanga during June. In Tanga, various religious groups are active, like Christians, Muslims, Hindu, Sikhs and others; most of them are open for visitors to their ceremonies. During the four week period of Ramadhan (fasting time for the Muslims) some shops and restaurants may be closed. Pretty much every weekend there is a wedding going on in Tanga, and you can pop in and enjoy the cultural style.



Kanga (Cloth)

Traditional Beliefs

Traditional healing areas, as the locals believe, are spirit places where a witch doctor performs rituals that are believed to ward off evil happenings in your life - or in the reverse side - develop a ritual against an enemy. Visiting a witch doctor or a local medicine man and tasting their products brings you in contact with centuries old traditions still performed today. This can be experienced throughout the year.

Traditional Medicine

Natural medicines, devised from generations old procedures, use the roots of trees, gums, leaves, spring water, ocean water, blood and coffee. Learning the uses can be an exciting experience and give you a 'sense of medicine of time' before laboratory pharmaceuticals were the norm.

Music/Dance

You can experience traditional local dance and music from the variety of ethnic groups living in and around Tanga City. In the bars and clubs in town you will find live performances of modern Tanzanian music like Taarab, Baikoko, Bongo Flava and Hip Hop and the 'Old Dance'. Some entertainment is not active during the month of Ramadhan.

Joining Youth Groups

There are several NGOs and organisations supporting and empowering the local young people, e.g. Nguvumali Youth Centre,

TAYODEA and the Novelty Youth Centre. Among other things they organise International Youth Days, National Youth Weeks, Round Table Discussions, Youth Work Camps, Monthly Youth Dialogue and the Tanga Youth Parliament.



Agriculture

Learn how the locals prepare their land, plant, harvest, sell and prepare their crops. Visit the local livestock herders and pastoralists like the Maasai and see how they keep their cows, goats, sheep, chicken, ducks and pigs. Visit them in their homes and how they manage their livestock.

Enjoy the rich variety of fruits which Tanga Region is famous for, both temperate and tropical climate fruits, such as peaches, apples, pears, wild raspberries, guava, loquarts, cape berries, as well as pineapples, mangos, bananas, papayas, passion fruit, oranges, mandarins and jack fruit.



1. Bus Stand
2. Bombo Hospital
3. Historical Graveyard
4. Raskazone Peninsula
5. Yacht Club
6. Raskazone Swimming Club
- 6a. Bathing Club
7. Port
8. Tangamano Ground
9. Ngamiani Business Area
10. Ngamiani Market
11. Okaz Supermarket
13. Popatall Sportsground
14. Burhani Hospital
15. Safi Medics
16. Tanga Medics
17. British WWI Cemetery
18. Katani Sisal House

Facts & Figures

Tanga City

Main Transport fares

(estimation for 2009)

🚌 Bus

To/from:	Tsh	Hours
Dar es Salaam	12,000	(~ 6)
Arusha	12,000	(~ 8)
Moshi	10,000	(~ 6.5)
Lushoto	7,000	(~ 4)
Pangani	2,000	(~ 1.5)
Mombasa	18,000	(~ 4)

The main Bus station is on Pangani Road, about 2 km from the City Centre. It is known for aggressive flycatchers (some of them dishonest!); so be prepared for intensive discussions as soon as you step out the bus. Having organized a Hotel/Guesthouse in advance helps a lot. A taxi into town should not cost more than 3,000 Tsh.

The Scandinavia Buses stop at the stadium (500 m from the Centre); the service is currently not operating.

✈️ Airplane

One-way Flight to:	USD
Dar es Salaam (Residents 110,000 Tsh)	136
Zanzibar (Residents 80,000 Tsh)	106
Pemba (Residents 60,000 Tsh)	76

Coastal Aviation arrives in Tanga at 15:30 PM (departure Dar: 14:00) and leaves again for Dar at 16:00 PM. The airport is around 5 km out of town on the Dar es Salaam/Arusha highway. A taxi into town should not cost more than 7,000 Tsh.

🚤 Boat

The Ferry “Spice Islander” to Pemba and Zanzibar starts at the Tanga Harbour. The trip to Pemba costs 21,000 Tsh one way (15,000 for Residents). It leaves Tanga on Tuesdays to Pemba, and continues on Thursday to Zanzibar. The return Zanzibar-Pemba leaves on Fridays; Pemba-Tanga on Sundays. It is highly recommended to check correct departure in advance.

From Pangani and Ushongo you can hire a boat service to Zanzibar (see ‘Pangani’).

🚲 Get Around Town

Everywhere in town you will find taxis, “bajaj” (3-wheel- Motorcycle) and “pikipiki” (Motorcycle) and buses (“dalladalla”) to take you around. Furthermore you will find possibilities to hire bicycles (around 1,000 Tsh per day).

🏥 Health

Regional Hospital Bombo
(Hospital Road)

Several private Hospitals:
Burhani (4th Street, Ngamiani)

☎ +255 (0)27 26 47650

Safi Medics (Hospital Road)

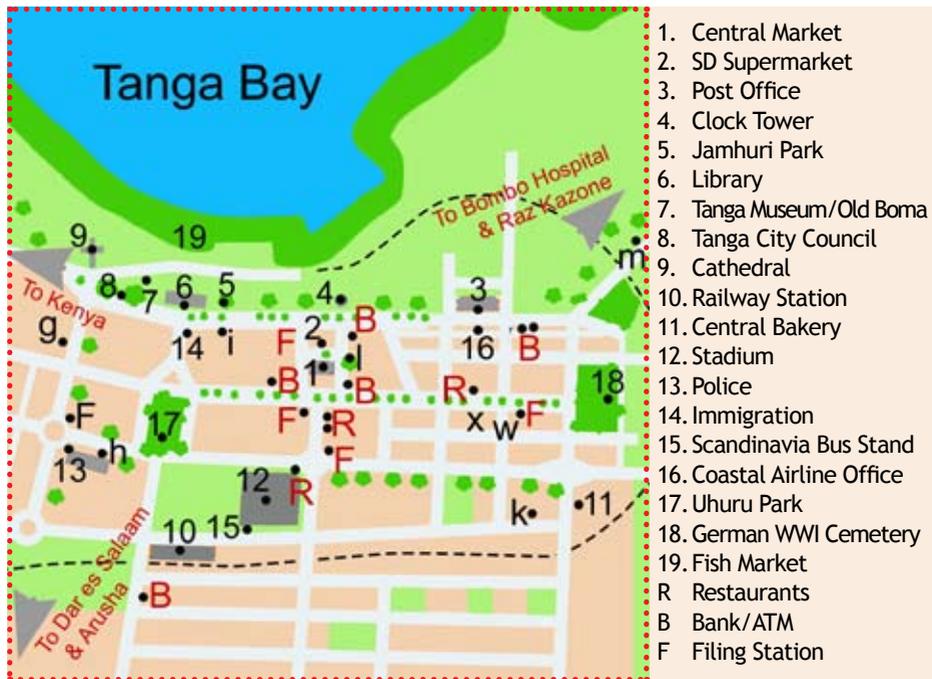
☎ +255 (0)27 26 43938

Tanga Medicare Hospital
(close to Main Post Office)

☎ +255 (0)27 26 46920

+255 (0)715 310 555

Major Pharmacies open everyday
09.00-12.45; Mon-Fri 14.00-18.00



Shopping

Tanga City is the major industrial and economic centre of the region. You find pretty much everything in town - sometimes it might take you a little while to get to the one shop selling what you are looking for.

Supermarkets

SD Supermarket (Market Place)

Okaz (Makoko Road / 6th Street, Ngambiani)

Central Bakery (Swahili Street, just before the railway)

Markets

Central Market (Market St., Mon-Sun)

Ngambiani (12th Street, Mon-Sun)

Tangamano Market - open air (Pangani Road, Clothes and Utilities, Tue+Thu+Sat)

Sisal products

Katani House (Hospital Road)

Arts & crafts

Local products are sold at many places: e.g. Central Market, Endelevu Cultural Group (Street No.4), Ukili at Work Group (Street No. 7), BlueMangoExpeditions and Tanga International Conference Centre (Mwambani).

@ Internet

Internet cafes are found all around the town centre and Ngambiani area.

Money

All major banks have branches in the city centre around Market Place. There are operating ATM cash machines 24 hrs a day, accepting mostly Visa and some

MasterCard. Bank charges, esp. for transfers can vary quite a lot. Changing money after office hours is not recommended on the streets. In case of emergency contact your Hotel or local Tour Operators.

Post

Post office Independence Street, 9:00 - 16.00, Mon-Fri, Letters/parcels within Tanzania are transported by some trustworthy bus companies like Raha Leo.

Things To Do

Swimming Raskazone

Tanga Yacht Club:

admission 2,500 TSh;
 Restaurant open midday's and evenings

Bathing Club:

admission 300 TSh
Swimming Club:
 admission 500 TSh;
 Restaurant open evenings

Nightlife

La Vida Loca

Chichi Night Club

La Grande Casa Chica

These Clubs all on Independence Avenue

Tanga Hotel

Eckernfoerde Avenue
 (Live Band, Fri + Sat)

Tanga City Hotels

s-single, d-double
 No. in map

Raskazone

Panori (a)

+255 (0)656 049260
 +255 (0)27 26 46064
 s-30,000
 d-42,000/55,000

Mkongge (b)

+255 (0)27 26 43440
 +255 (0)753 248 611

@ mkongehotel@

kaributanga.com
 mkongehotel.com
 s-75,000/80,000
 d-85,000/90,000

Nyinda Classic Hotel(c)

+255 (0)754 537 434
 +255 (0)27 26 45051
 s-40,000/60,000

Regal Naivera Hotel (d)

+255 (0)784 641 464
 +255 (0)712 996 668

@ regalnaiverahotel@

yahoo.com

regalnaivera

hotel.com

s-40,000/45,000

d-50,000/80,000

Inn by the Sea (e)

+255 (0)27 26 44614
 s-15,000/20,000

Raskazone Hotel (f)

+255 (0)713 670 790
 +255 (0)733 670 790

@ raskazone.hotel@

gmail.com

s-10,000/15,000

d-20,000/30,000

suite-40,000/60,000

Central

Kola Prieto (x)

+255 (0)27 26 44206
 +255 (0)784 489 526
 s-30,000

Sea View Hotel (i)

+255 (0)784 441 142
 d-30,000/35,000

Malindi (k)

+255 (0)27 26 42791
 d-10,000/20,000

Ocean Breeze (l)

+255 (0)27 26 44545
 d-10,000/15,000

Mbuyukenda (m)

+255 (0)714 720 942
 +255 (0)27 26 40094

@ mbuyukendahostel@

elct.ned.org

s-15,000

d-20,000/25,000

New Upare Hotel (w)

+255 (0)784 956 928
 s-7,000/15,000
 d-8,000/15,000

Chumbageni

Tanga Hotel 2007 (h)

+255 (0)27 26 45006
 +255 (0)27 26 45006
 s-12,000

SP Motel

+255 (0)27 26 44435
 +255 (0)788 837 307
 s-15,000/20,000

Spider

+255 (0)27 26 45004
 +255 (0)718 771 499
 s-15,000/25,000

Ze City

+255 (0)27 26 42013
 +255 (0)713 527 515
 s-16,000

Silvarado Hotel (g)
☎ +255 (0)27 26 45259
s-50,000

Savena Inn
☎ +255 (0)27 26 46567
s-16,000/30,000

Palm Court Hotel (s)
☎ +255 (0)784 928 300
s-5,000/10,000

Mwambani
Tanga International
Conference Centre
☎ +255 (0)716 666 617
+255 (0)732 976 512
@ Reservation@
icctan.com
www.meeting
pointtanga.net
s-22,000/40,000
d-32,000/60,000

Ngamiani
Khayrat Hotel
Street No 10
☎ +255 (0)27 26 45508
+255 (0)716 093 338
@ khayrat@yahoo.com
s-15,000/20,000

Central City Hotel
☎ +255 (0)27 26 44476
+255 (0)27 26 44477
+255 (0)713 237 137
@ centralcityhotelltd@
yahoo.com
40,000/50,000

Panama
Street No 14
☎ +255 (0)714 988 519
s-15,000

Maua Inn
Street No 8
☎ +255 (0)27 26 46242

s-15,000
d-20,000
Soni Innn
Street No 11
☎ +255 (0)27 26 45777
s-25,000/30,000

Chuda
New Dolphin Hotel (n)
☎ +255 (0)27 26 46061
+255 (0)784 400 407
@ dolphinhotel2000@
yahoo.com
d-25,000/50,000

Old Dolphin
d-12,000/15,000
Nyinda Executive (o)
☎ +255 (0)655 662 257
+255 (0)718 260 299
s-20,000
d-25000

Red Sea Motel
☎ +255 (0)27 26 47540
+255 (0)754 847 261
s-15,000

Waridi Excutive Hotel
☎ +255 (0)715 978 475
+255 (0)753 182 088
s-15,000/25,000

Mazoon
☎ +255 (0)27 26 45567
+255 (0)716 462 000
s-15,000/20,000
d-20,000/30,000

Mtendele Hotel (t)
☎ +255 (0)654 488 882
+255 (0)27 26 45304
@ mtendele@
yahoo.com
www.mtendele.com
d-20,000/50,000

Sahare
Tanga Beach Resort (v)
☎ +255 (0)785 171 717
+255 (0)27 26 45424
@ info@
tangabeach
resort.com
s-85/155 USD
d-115/185 USD

 **Tanga City**
Restaurants
Basic price listed

Central
Patwas
Indian & local cuisine
3,000 - 7,000

Ocean Breeze (l)
Local cuisine
4,000 - 8,000

Cappuccino &
EXPRESSO
Local cuisine
2,500 - 3,500

Exotica
(Sea View Hotel)
Indian cuisine
5,000 - 12,000

Food Palace
Indian, local, int'l.
cuisine
2,500 - 10,000

Afrique
Local cuisine
2,500 - 5,000

New Upare Hotel
Local cuisine
2,000 - 6,000

Local Food Stands
Roundabout
Mkwakwani Stadium
1,000 - 3,000

Makundi
Local cuisine
1,500 - 5,000
Rusha Roho
Local cuisine
1,500 - 8,000
Food Point
Local cuisine
3,000 - 5,000

Razkazone
Tanga Yacht Club (5)
Indian, local, int'l.
cuisine
☎ +255 (0)27 26 44246
@ tyctanga@gmail.com
tangayachtclub.com
4,000 - 9,000
2,500 daily
membership required



PANORI HOTEL
The Pride of Tanga

Good clean accommodation in a quiet area of Raskazone, Tanga. Our seafood restaurant offers Seychelles, European and Indian cuisine. Conference Hall, Bar/lounge, Safe parking, children's playground. Wedding and cocktail parties, and buffet dinners. We also organize mountain climbing, game park safaris, hunting safaris and more.

P.O. Box 672, Tanga
Phone: +255 656049260/2646044 Fax: +255 2647425
Email: panorihotel@yahoo.com Web: www.panorihotel.com

Raskazone
Swimming Club (6)
Indian cuisine
5,000 - 10,000
500 daily
membership required
Pizzeria d'Amore
Italian, int'l. cuisine
opp. Mkonge Hotel
Mondays closed
7,000 - 12,000
Panori (a)
Local, int'l. cuisine
7,000 - 24,000

Ngamiani
AL-uruba
(Khayrat Hotel)
Local cuisine
Street No 10
2,500 - 8,000
Royal Café
Local cuisine
Street No. 3
1,200 - 2,800
Local Food Stands
Street No. 7

Chuda
Nyinda
Executive One Hotel
Local cuisine
2,500 - 12,500

Tanga Yacht Club
www.tangayachtclub.com
Tel: 0272644246
tyctanga@gmail.com

Members
Club
welcoming
Visitors to
Tanga



Tanga International Study and Conference Centre Ltd. (TICC)

idyllically situated along the Indian Ocean only 12 km from

Tanga City Centre, Pangani Road
www.meetingpointtanga.net
 Phone +255 (0) 716 666 617

Facilities:
 20 rooms
 3 bungalows (4-5 pax)
 Conference/Study Hall (110 pax)
 Restaurant (250 pax)
 Arab Dhow for sailing & snorkeling
 2 Canoes
 Sand Volleyball Pit
 Football Ground
 Darts & Games

Eco-Culture Adventures & Trips
 Traditional Dance/Ngoma Lessons
 Masai Boma in Nanyogie for overnight stay
 Swahili language courses
 & much more...

Mkongge Hotel

The Mkongge Hotel Tanga is ideally situated on a beach along the Indian Ocean, in a quiet residential just a few minutes away from the city centre of Tanga.

A magnificent setting of lush tropical gardens, combined with superb accommodation, fine cuisine and personalised service, are just some of the pleasures the discerning traveller can look forward to when visiting this luxurious hotel. As a guest in this hotel, your every wish will be fulfilled eagerly and promptly, as one would expect from true Swiss hospitality.

Opened its doors in 1951 as steel headquarters and changed into modern hotel in 1975 with additional guest wings. This imposing building is not only an icon in Tanzania but regarded as 'the' hotel in East Africa.

The fusion of traditional European and East African hospitality together with exemplary personal service makes this hotel the perfect place to meet, relax or conduct business. It offers complete facilities and relaxation.

Contact:
E-mail: rajinisudhan@mkonggehotel.com
rajinisudhan@gmail.com

Telephone: +255-27-2643440/+255-27-2644446
Fax: +255-27-2644444
Mobile: +255-753248611
E-mail: info@mkonggehotel.com
reception@mkonggehotel.com
mkonggehotel@kaributanga.com

Website: www.mkonggehotel.com

Mkongge Hotel Ltd.
 P.O. BOX 1544
 Raskazoni Area
 Tanga, Tanzania, East Africa



Tanga Coast

The coastal stretch of Tanga Region is tropical, well structured with numerous bays and small uninhabited islands covered by pristine coastal forests, surrounded by coral reefs, with extensive areas of sea grass beds, mangroves, creeks and drops offs. Small fishing villages line the coast, where locally made dugouts (mtumbwi), outrigger (ngalawa) and larger wooden planked cargo boats (jahazi) - all powered by the beautiful age-old traditional lateen sails - still dominate and ply the turquoise waters of the Indian Ocean, reminiscent of an over 1,000 years old trade that linked East Africa with Arabia and the Indian subcontinent.

Boat trips can be organised through tour operators in Tanga City.

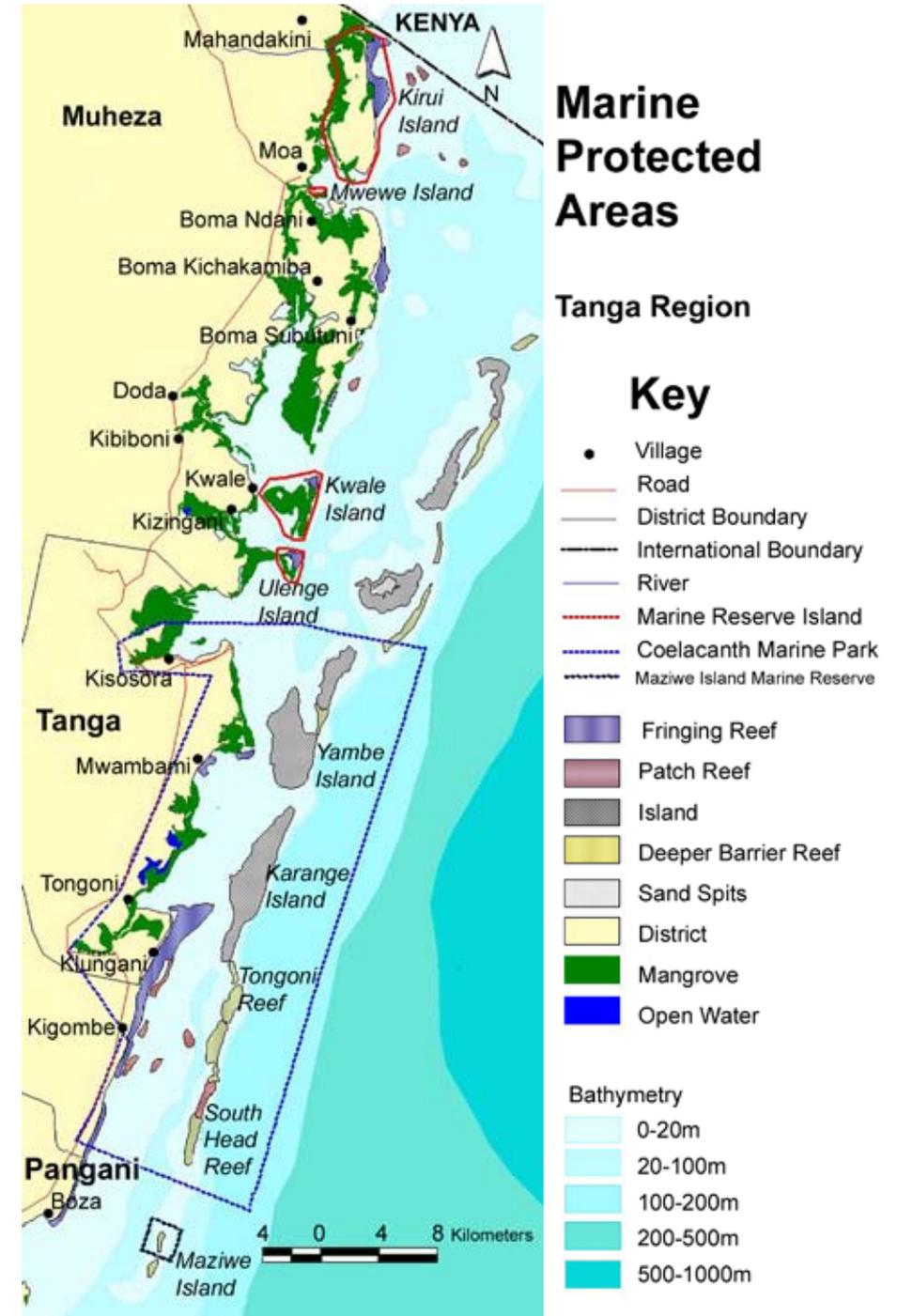
Coelacanth Marine Park

Tanga is also immensely privileged to host a sizeable population of the huge and unique



Live Coelacanth

'living fossil' Coelacanth fishes that live in deep waters along the outer island drop offs. They were only recently discovered in 2003, when fishermen started catching them accidentally as by-catch in deep-set shark nets. Before that, Coelacanths were only found in the Comoros, and very few in South Africa and Indonesia. Coelacanths, a critically endangered 'Cites I Species', are of enormous scientific interest as they are among the oldest fish on Earth, dating from the era when marine animals started moving out of the sea and populating the land. Coelacanths pre-date even the dinosaurs by over 300 million years! For their protection, the Tanzanian government has decided to create a Marine Park along the Tanga south coast, and in 2009 already gazetted an area stretching from Tanga Bay outwards beyond the fishing village of Kigombe. The park also includes Toten Island, Mwambani Bay and the Yambe and Karange Islands, where most of the Coelacanths have been found so far. Similar to these outer coral rag islands in the park, the cliffs of stunningly beautiful Mwambani Bay and further down



Marine Protected Areas

Tanga Region

Key

- Village
- Road
- District Boundary
- International Boundary
- River
- Marine Reserve Island
- Coelacanth Marine Park
- Maziwe Island Marine Reserve

- Fringing Reef
- Patch Reef
- Island
- Deeper Barrier Reef
- Sand Spits
- District
- Mangrove
- Open Water

- Bathymetry
- 0-20m
 - 20-100m
 - 100-200m
 - 200-500m
 - 500-1000m

the coast mainly consist of marine fossils dating at least 15.000 years ago, when the sea level sank during the last Ice age and exposed ancient coral reefs. Fossilized corals and shells like the giant Tridacna continuously emerge from the cliff walls and line the beaches of

Kigombe

Kigombe is situated about 30km south of Tanga. The village has more than 3,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by vast sisal fields and actually is the biggest fishing village along the Tanzanian coastline.



Coastline

What to do in Kigombe

You can stroll along the endless beaches and admire magnificent mangroves. Or you have a look at the Kingfisher house - right at the southern end of the village - built in colonial times in the early 20th century, from where you have a beautiful view over Kigombe harbour.

the coastline. A Management Plan is now under preparation, which will designate zones of protection and multiple uses and hopefully introduce sustainable fishing techniques in the area. Today the park can be visited through Tour Operators. Once fully established and well managed and a Visitors' Centre built, this Marine Park will be a powerful tourist attraction.

The more adventurous can go on a dhow to a paradise-like little sand island and snorkel along some stunning coral reefs - part of the Coelacanth Marine Park - on the way out.

For accommodation and contacts in Kigombe see Pangani Facts & Figures.



Lionfish



Coconut

There is no plant more typical of the Swahili coast than the coconut palm. Some botanists consider that this palm originated on the Pacific coast of Central America, while others think that the centre of origin is Melanesia; that is roughly from New Guinea to Fiji. Anyway, by the time Vasco da Gama reached East Africa in 1498, coconuts were already here. Malaysian sea-rovers or Arabs had introduced them centuries earlier.

The main product of these palms is the copra, the thick white edible flesh contained in the nuts. This copra or 'meat' of the coconut can be dried and stored for long periods, which facilitates its export. The Philippines,

Indonesia and India are the largest exporters of copra worldwide. Oil extracted from copra is used to make cooking oil, margarine and soap.

Nuts for copra need to be mature, and they are ready when they fall to the ground. Under ideal conditions, with good rainfall, each tree may yield over a hundred nuts a year.

Locally, coconuts are also sold when they are immature, when the flesh is eaten and the juice is drunk. A coconut, when it is at the stage of being full of juice, is called 'dafu' in Kiswahili. Palms are also tapped for palm wine or toddy. The unopened flower is tapped for the sap, which can - after a few days - turn into an

alcoholic drink (about 6 % alcohol).

Other uses of coconut are numerous: the trunks are used for fuel, charcoal, house and boat building and rather fine furniture; the dried leaves produce thatch ('makuti') or can be made into mats and fences. The coarse fibre on the outside of nuts is coir, used for ropes, matting and upholstery. The oil is for cooking, anointing, illumination and soap. Half shells (the stony endocarp) are used for bowls, cups, measures, scoops and ladles. Besides this, coconut honey, thin and reddish-brown is delicious. Indeed, without the coconut, life on the Swahili coast would be poorer: it is a great provider to mankind.



Pangani

Pangani is situated 45 km south of Tanga City and lays at the mouth of the Pangani River, which flows all the way down from the Kilimanjaro Highlands and meets the Indian Ocean. Pangani has a remarkable history dating back to the 15th century and traces of old buildings and monuments still can be seen. Its quiet and laid-back atmosphere offers an ideal get-away for those seeking to escape the masses of tourists that flock to Zanzibar.

A range of higher budget accommodations are found a few kilometres north of Pangani Town and at Ushongo Beach, 16 km south of the river. High cliffs are forming the small bays around the coastline, giving a stunning view of the Indian Ocean. There are a few guesthouses in town offering low budget bed & breakfast. It is recommended to bring enough mosquito repellent

or your own nets because they are often not in the best condition. Eating in town is limited. Some local restaurants serve fresh grilled fish, seafood or chicken with chips and a salad. For a cosy three course candle light dinner better make an arrangement with the lodges in the area.

Travelling further south to Ushongo Beach or Saadani National Park is possible by crossing the river to Bweni, a small village on the other side. The new car and passenger ferry is operating from 6:00 am to 6:30 pm; charges are 200 Tsh per person and from 5,000 Tsh for vehicles depending on size. The other option to reach Saadani National Park is to pass 50 km through small villages from Pangani to the Tanga-Dar es Salaam highway and enter the Park from there.

History, natural, cultural & built heritage

History of Pangani

Archaeologists have found the remains of small 15th century settlements on the bluffs just north of Pangani. The modern town came to prominence in the nineteenth century when - under nominal Zanzibari rule - it was a major terminus of caravan routes to the deep interior. From the 1860s townspeople established large plantations of sugar and coconut in Mauya along the banks of the river just west of town. The plantations were worked by slave labour and Pangani became an important centre of the slave trade. After the Sultan of Zanzibar signed treaties with Great Britain outlawing the ocean-going trade in slaves in 1873, Pangani became a centre for smuggling slaves across the narrow channel to Pemba, in evasion of British warships.

In 1888 Pangani was the centre of an armed movement to resist German colonial conquest of the entire mainland coast. The local leader of the resistance was Abushiri ibn Salim al-Harhi, born in Zanzibar - and slave trader himself. After his defeat he was hanged by the Germans in Pangani in December 1889.

Several historical sites in and around the town serve as reminders of the strong Arabic influence and the later German and British colonial era in Tanganyika. The district boma or headquarters is the most impressive building remaining from the period of Zanzibari rule. People were buried alive under the pillars during construction as it was believed this would ensure strong foundations.

Today

Once a centre of Swahili trade with the African mainland, the town of Pangani is now a sleepy backwater that little remembers its days of splendour. The old German administrative boma still stands behind a colonnade of tall shade



Pangani Old Town

trees and the former prison - painted a fading ochre red - overlooks the river's lazy waters. Old houses along the main road are lived-in examples of colonial and traditional Swahili architecture and slowly crumble by the monsoon winds. Visitors passing through the area may explore what

Attractions

Pangani & Ushongo

Not only the historical highlights, the laid-back atmosphere and the beautiful beaches are attracting tourists to visit this part of the world. Pangani and Ushongo are as well a heaven for outdoor adventures and activities. Rich coral reefs run along the coastline, supporting a vibrant



underwater world and making an excellent place to snorkel and dive. Various hotels offer water sports including kayaking, windsurfing, island boat trips, sailing and biking.

A culture walk through Pangani town, a Pangani River Cruise or a trip to Saadani National Park can be arranged by nearby lodges & resorts, Pangani Tourist Office and Tanga tour operators. For all excursions and activities always take enough water, wear a T-shirt and lots of sun protection.

Snorkeling

The coast in this Region is host to a rich and exciting coral reef

system that stretches from Tanga up to Saadani. Snorkelling is the opportunity to observe the fascinating underwater world without complicated equipment and training. Especially the reef surrounding Maziwe Island features beautiful underwater scenery with hard & soft corals and an interesting marine life. Check the equipment before renting it. Fogged masks, unfit fins and leaking snorkels can take away the whole fun of it. Start the snorkel adventure in shallow water and use a life-jacket depending on experience level and conditions of the ocean.

Diving

The Tanzanian coastline is an unexplored and untouched area and Pangani is a new dive destination in the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. A diversity of dive sites, from gently sloping coral gardens to massive bommies surrounded by beautiful reef fish is offering something for everyone. Blue spotted rays, crocodile fish, leaf fish and Napoleon fish are regular encounters underwater and not to forget the presence of the many green turtles. The depth ranges from 5-35 meters and diving is possible all year around with an average visibility of 15m and an extremely pleasant water temperature of 26-29 C.

Maziwe Island Marine Reserve (see Tanga Coast for map) and the

surrounding reefs Fungu Datcha, Fungu Ushongo, Masera and Kipumbwe Reef are excellent places to dive with numerous dive sites and a relaxed and professional attitude to the sport for experienced and novice divers. Dive groups are usually small and instructions can be given in several languages.

There are various options open to those who want to learn to dive, from a one day introductory course to the PADI Open Water Certification, an internationally recognized qualification. Even the youngsters from age 8 can get a first experience underwater.

Kayaking

Looking for more adventure, then get a sea kayak and paddle out from the beach and view the coastline from afar. Take snorkel equipment and discover the reefs close to shore or row in one of the small mangrove rivers for some bird watching.

Most of the kayaks are "Sit-on-top" style, easy to start the trip and never sink. Kayaks can be hired by hour/half day in different places and inquire about the hot spots and weather conditions.

Windsurfing

Windsurfing is still a popular activity and beginners and pros can all enjoy the warm waters and fresh sea breeze of the ocean. The shallow and sheltered areas of the coast are

perfect for those who want to give it a try, while more experienced surfers will find more thrill at the reef break on the outside for wave-riding and jumping. Different sized boards and sails are available and training can be arranged. The winds are usually good in the afternoon; always watch for the tide level especially surfing along the shallow reefs.

Sailing

Get a glimpse of the African sailing tradition and cruise along the coast in a Ngalawa or a wooden dhow



for a day or a sunset cruise; this is a great way to enjoy the natural ocean environment. A day cruiser and a catamaran sail yacht can be hired for more comfortable travelling. Combine a sailing trip with sightseeing around Pangani or snorkelling at one of the sand islands; it is a truly unique experience. Learn more about sailing and take a few hours instructions while staying at the beach.

Fishing

Fishing along the coast includes casting along shore, fishing from the kayak to trips on a motorized Dhow to inshore reefs or deep sea fishing to the outside fishing grounds. Enjoy a fishing combination by trolling and bottom fishing using lures or natural bait. Typical catches are Kingfish, Barracuda and Trevally, with some luck even a sailfish or a Yellow Fin Tuna.



official tracks; any road or footpath is excellent for a ride, as is the beach at low tide.

Pangani River Cruise

The Pangani River meanders the landscape, fringed with mangroves and coconut plantations. You might see Mangrove and Pied Kingfisher hiding in the branches of trees, Colobus monkeys looking for a shady area, and with a bit of luck some crocodile might come up to the surface.

Leave before sunset, when it is not so hot anymore and most wildlife become active again. Make sure there is some roof shade on the boat, take a cool box of cold drinks and enjoy a romantic sun downer on the River.

Pangani Culture Walk

The pleasant atmosphere of Pangani makes for a pleasant walk to the historical places of interest any time of the day. The Boma, German Cemetery, the Slave Prison and the memorial garden are found to the west of town. To visit the Slave Depot, stroll down the River Road and continue to the coconut processing area at

the river's mouth. Combine the walk stopping at the fossilized remains of a dinosaur north of town. The tour takes about 2 hours and guides can be found in the Pangani Tourist Office opposite the bus station.

Facts & Figures Pangani & Ushongo

Main Transport fares (2010)

Bus

To/from:	Tsh	Hours
Tanga	2,000	(~ 1.5)
Muheza	2,000	(~ 1.5)

(Best to go via Tanga)

Buses to Pangani and Ushongo departing from Tanga bus stand are not really on a fixed schedule. Another more comfortable and faster way to get there is by taxi; the price depends on your negotiation skills, but it should not exceed 60,000 Tsh to Pangani. To get to Ushongo from Pangani, ask at the Pangani bus station for leaving dalladallas, the Tourist Office on the market area or arrange transport directly with your lodge/resort.

Boat

To/from:	
Ushongo	(~ 0.5 hrs)
Zanzibar/Nungwi	(~ 1.5-2 hrs)

The speedboat leaves Mon, Wed, Fri; Departure Ushongo (07.30), Pangani (08.00); Dep. Zanzibar/Nungwi (10.30), Pangani (12.00).
Fare: 1-4 pax 250-270 USD per boat
5 and more: 45-50 USD per person
Transfers to Pemba or other travelling days on request.
☎ +255 (0)784 134 056
+255 (0)782 457 668
@ info@tuliabeachlodge.com

Health

Pangani District Hospital
West of Pangani Town

next options are the hospitals in Tanga City

Pangani District Hospital open daily
8am-12.45 pm; Mo-Fr 2pm - 6pm

Shopping

Pangani has a small market at the bus station with fresh goods like fruits/vegetables. (open daily)

@ Internet

Some lodges/resorts in Pangani and Ushongo offer internet connection.

● Money

NMB is the only bank operating in Pangani, offering to change cash money only. There is no international ATM service and you cannot change traveller cheques in Pangani.

✉ Post

Ocean Road following the Pangani River next to the ferry

✓ Things To Do

Diving - Ushongo

Kasa Divers -
PADI Dive Resort & Watersports
☎ +255 (0)786 427 645
+255 (0)784 134 056
@ www.kasa-divers.com
Beach Crab Dive Centre
☎ +255 (0)784 543 700
@ www.thebeachcrab.com

Information - Pangani

Pangani Tourist Information Centre
☎ +255 (0)27 263 0006
@ www.panganitourism.com

Biking

Bike through the tropical coastline away from busy roads and experience a different picture of Pangani, its local villages and breathtaking scenery. There are no

Pangani & Ushongo Hotels

s-single, d-double
hb-half board
fb-full board

Pangani

Mkoma Bay

Tented Lodge

4 km north of Pangani
☎ +255 (0)27 26 30000
+255 (0)786 434 001

@ mkomabay@gmail.com
mkomabay.com
(hb) s-110,000/130,000
d-200,000/250,000

Tinga Tinga Lodge

2 km north of Pangani
☎ +255 (0)784 403 553
+255 (0)786 364 310
+255 (0)27 26 30022

@ info@tingatingalodge.com
s-65/89 USD
d-47/65 USD p.p.
(hb) s-73/97 USD
d-55/73 USD p.p.

Peponi Beach Resort

30 km south of Tanga
☎ +255 (0)784 202 962
+255 (0)713 540 139

@ info@peponiresort.com
s-40/50 USD
d-55 USD
(hb) s-52/67 USD
d-80 USD

camping: 4 USD

Bahari Pori Beach Resort

10 km north of Pangani
☎ +255 (0)754 073 573

+255 (0)713 917 754
@ info@baharipori.com
s-50, d-70 USD
(hb) s-60, d-90 USD
(fb) s-70, d-110 USD
cottage: 230 USD

Capricorn Beach Cottages

30 km south of Tanga
☎ +255 (0)784 632 529
@ capricornbeachcottages@gmail.com
capricornbeachcottages.com
s-44 USD, d-88 USD

YMCA Hostel

4 km north of Pangani
☎ +255 (0)787 525 592
s-15,000 Tsh
d-20,000 Tsh

Pangani Beach Resort

2 km from Pangani
☎ +255(0)27 26 30088
+255(0)786 156 110
40 USD p.p.

Stop Over Hotel

Pangani Town
☎ +255 (0)784 498 458
+255 (0)717 441 011
s-10,000 Tsh

Sea Side

Community Hostel

Pangani Town
☎ +255 (0)27 26 30318
@ alcposs.spiritualcentre@yahoo.com
d-30/40 USD

Safari Lodge

opp. Police Station
☎ +255 (0)788 286 265
+255 (0)717 505 637
s-10,000,d-12,500

Ushongo Beach

(16 km south of Pangani)
Emayani Lodge
☎ +255 (0)27 26 40755
+255 (0)782 457 668

@ info@emayanilodge.com
(hb) s-105 USD
d-80 USD p.p.

The Beach Crab Resort

☎ +255 (0)784 543 700
+255 (0)784 253 311
@ info@thebeachcrab.com

camping: 4,500 p.p.
(hb) Tented Camp
s-45,000
d-35,000 p.p.

(hb) Bungalow
s-105,000
d-75,000 p.p.

Tulia Beach Lodge

☎ +255 (0)27 26 40680
+255 (0)782 457 668
@ info@tuliabeachlodge.com
s-45 USD

(hb) d-55 USD p.p.
camping: 10 USD
Ushongo Beach Cottages

☎ +255 (0)784-214 412
+255 (0)715-477999
@ info@ushongobeach.com

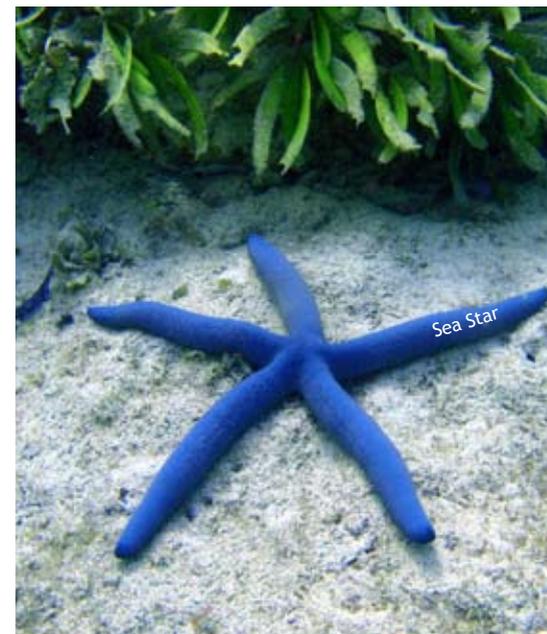
cottage: 70-130 USD
The Tides Lodge
☎ +255 (0)27 26 40845
+255 (0)784 225 812
+255 (0)713 325 812

@ info@thetideslodge.com
(hb) s-200 USD

Drifters Lodge

☎ +255 (0)27 2641071
+255 (0)714 542 909
@ drifters@mtnloaded.co.za

(hb) s-30/70 USD
Kaskaz Beach Lodge
☎ +255 (0)784 489 248
s-60 USD
d-120 USD



Sea Star



Beach Bicycling



Anemone Fish

remains of the old town on foot. Even a short walk rewards visitors with a glimpse of the quiet life in an old trading town along the Swahili Coast.

Pangani is a secondary centre of the sisal industry, servicing sisal plantations to the north and south of town.

Ushongo

Continuing the journey another 16 km south, away from the old remains of history, another important part of the coastal Swahili culture can be



Coral Fish

seen: a traditional fishing village in Ushongo Beach. No visitor can fail to be charmed by the wooden sailing boats that glide gently through the water in the early morning hours, providing fish for the fishermen's families and surrounding lodges and resorts.

Ushongo is still one of the little known secrets of the Tanzanian coast with its fabulous and secluded beaches, fringed by coconut palms

and an ideal destination for families, honeymooners and those looking for a holiday off the beaten track.

Maziwe Island Marine Reserve

(see Tanga Coast for map)

Maziwe Island is one of the oldest Marine Reserves in Tanzania and is located about 15 nautical miles off the coast of Pangani. In 1912 - according to a report of a German officer - the island was covered by a dense forest which was so lush that he got lost looking for a sailor's grave. From the 1970s the trees were cut down and the island reverted to a sandbank. Around 1983 the last tree was seen on Maziwe and what is left today, is a sun-kissed sand island, exposed during low tide. Established in 1975 it was given the status of a Reserve to protect this most important breeding place for sea turtles of the East African Coast as well as to take care of the important reef system around.

A diversity of nearly 400 species of fish, 35 genera of hard and soft corals, sponges and algae as well as shoreline birds have been identified. Just recently a group of bird experts from Denmark counted 35,000-38,000 Terns roosting or passing Maziwe, among them the first Black Tern reported in Tanzania. Still a lot of research needs to be done on Maziwe to understand the

importance of this ecological system above and under water.

The long reef slopes and beautiful coral gardens around the Island are still visited by sea turtles looking for breeding places, with records of about 200 nests of green and olive ridley turtles in a season, when Maziwe was still a forested island. Unfortunately, there is no chance of breeding success today as sea water now covers the eggs at high tides and they rot. The Tanzanian Government, the Friends of Maziwe NGO, the local community and the NGO Sea Sense have joined together to find a way to protect and save the remaining turtle nests. On the agenda of the turtle conservation project is close monitoring of any turtle activity on the island, relocating nests to a protected area on the mainland and raising awareness amongst communities of the importance of sustainable resource use. Turtles are on the brink of extinction in Tanzania. Ask for more information in your Lodge/Resort, visit the Turtle Conservation Area and Information Centre at Kasa Divers or check under www.seasense.org.

The entrance fee for the Marine Reserve is 10 USD per person per day.

A local community called "Friends of Maziwe" is collecting 2,000 Tsh

per person to support their project protecting the island and the surrounding reefs.



Sea Stars

When visiting Maziwe Island (and any other marine areas) please follow the environmental friendly guidelines:

1. Please do not step on corals as they break easily. Watch your feet and fins at all times.
2. Please do not chase, touch and feed marine wildlife. Feeding fish or any other species can lead to them becoming reliant upon the food source and aggressive towards humans.
3. Please do not litter on the island and take all the rubbish back home.
4. Please do not collect any shells or other dead or alive marine creatures.
5. Please do not anchor on the coral reef.

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- Soodani National Park
- Cultural program in Pangani
- Pangani River boat cruise
- Mazizi Island Marine Park
- Traditional Dhow sailing





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Sonja Körfer & Alexander Berg
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Saadani National Park

Where the Bush Meets the Beach

The park is the only wildlife sanctuary in East Africa to boast an Indian Ocean beachfront. Saadani possesses all the attributes that make Tanzania's tropical coastline and islands so popular with local and international nature lovers. Yet it is also the one place where those idle hours at the beach might be interrupted by an elephant strolling past, or a lion coming to drink at the nearby waterhole!

Protected as a game reserve since the 1960s, in 2002 it was expanded to cover twice its former area. The reserve suffered greatly from poaching prior to the late 1990s, but recent years have seen a marked turnaround due to a concerted clampdown on poachers, supported and helped by local villagers with the conservation drive.

Today, a surprisingly wide range of grazers and primates is seen on game drives and walks, among them

giraffe, buffalo, warthog, common waterbuck, reedbuck, hartebeest, wildebeest, red duiker, greater kudu, eland, sable antelope, yellow baboon and velvet monkey. Herds of up to 30 elephants are encountered with increasing frequency and several lion prides are resident, together with leopard, spotted hyena and black-backed jackal as well as over 200 species of local and migratory birds. Boat trips on the mangrove-lined Wami River come with a high chance of sighting hippos, crocodiles and a selection of marine and riverine birds, including the mangrove kingfisher and lesser flamingo, while the beaches form one of the last major green turtle breeding sites on mainland Tanzania.

Palm trees sway in a cooling oceanic breeze. White sand and blue water sparkle alluringly beneath the tropical sun. Traditional dhows sail slowly past, propelled by billowing white sails,

while Swahili fishermen cast their nets below a brilliant red sunrise.

Welcome to Saadani National Park!

About Saadani National Park

Size: 1,100 sq km (430 sq miles)

Location: On the north coast, roughly 100 km northwest of Dar es Salaam as the crow flies, and a similar distance southwest of Tanga City.

Entrance Fee: 20 USD
(1,500 for Tanzanians)

How to get there

✈ Air: Charter flights from Zanzibar or Dar es Salaam

🚗 Road: Thrice-weekly road shuttle from Dar es Salaam, taking four hours in either direction. There is no road access from Dar es Salaam along the coast; follow the Dar-Tanga highway for 160 km to Mkata, then 60km on dirt road to Saadani National Park. Direct road access from Tanga and Pangani via Ushongo is possible except after heavy rain, and all year access from Tanga to the Park via the Tanga-Dar highway. A 4-wheel drive is always required in the Park.

What to do

Explore the many attractions of the Saadani National Park through game drives, guided walks and boat safaris on the Wami River. The white sandy beaches and the perfectly clean water invite for swimming

and snorkelling. Visit Saadani fishing village, which lies within the reserve. Go out fishing with the local fisherman for a fresh catch for dinner. Trips to the Park are arranged through tour operators. Saadani was very important during pre-colonial and colonial times. In the 19th century it was a major trading post for caravans and also a regional administrative centre for the German colonial government. An impressive ruin of the German boma can still be visited.

When to go

The Park is accessible all-year round, however the access roads are sometimes impassable during the heavy rain season in April and May. The best game-viewing is in January and February and from June to August.



Lion Pride

Contact

Contact Person: Tourism Warden

☎ +255 (0) 785 555 135

@ saadani@saadanitanapa.com

saadani@tanzaniaparks.com

www.tanzaniaparks.com

Accommodation

Kisampa Lodge

just outside the Park direction Mkata

☎ +255 754 972 694

+255 753 005 442

@ jeanann@kisampa.com

rob@kisampa.com

www.kisampa.com

Kisampa Camp:

240/300 USD p.p. sharing

Kisampa Bush Camping:

(exclusively set up for each client group) 240/300 USD p.p.

Sima Beach Retreat:

(private beach camp, exclusively set up for each client group) 240/300 USD p.p., min. 4 pax

A Tent with a View

Mkwaja just outside the Park

☎ +255(0) 713 323 318

+255(0) 222110507

@ info@saadani.com

www.saadani.com

Full Board or All Inclusive (except park fees 20 USD)

Tented Banda: 195/275 USD p.p.

Suite: 265/375 USD p.p.

Single supplement 80 USD per night

Saadani Rest Houses

inside National Park

☎ +255(0) 784 517 212

+255 (0) 762 263 649

@ angelsolow@yahoo.com

www.tanzaniaparks.com

Old Rest House

s-20 USD, Res. -10,000

New Rest House

s-50 USD, Res. -30,000

d-70 USD, Res. -40,000

Bandas 40 USD, Res. -20,000

Tents 20 USD, Res. -10,000 p.d.

Saange Beach Lodge

Saange village just outside the Park

☎ +255 (0) 787 921 421

@ oloikalodges@gmail.com

www.oloika-lodges.com

The Saadani Safari Lodge

☎ +255 (0) 22 27 73294

+255 (0) 784 585 401

@ info@saadanilodge.com

www.saadanilodge.com

d-285/400 USD p.p. sharing

Child (6-16) 227 USD p.p. sharing

Honey Moon 500 USD p.p. sharing

Includes: Full board, park fees & taxes, airstrip transfer, laundry, one daily shared activity



Mangrove

Mangroves are a group of trees that are able to survive in salt and brackish water. These trees belong to unrelated families and all have adaptations to life in waterlogged soils and saline or semi-saline water. Some species develop spider-like prop roots to prevent the plant from falling over in soft mud; others have knee-like aerial root projections, which allow the roots to breathe during low tides.

Mangroves are at the interface between land and sea and are vitally important in the protection of coastlines and estuaries from erosion by wave action of the sea. Mangrove

forests bind the silt washed down into river mouths, and provide an important refuge and nursery for young fish and crabs, as well as habitat for many bird species. All mangrove forests in Tanzania are legally protected.

The Tanga coastline has many mangrove forests; so far nine different species have been identified.

For many centuries, the termite-resistant mangrove poles were traded to Arabian countries and beyond, mostly by lateen-sailed Arabic Dhows that were able to reach the east African coast due to the seasonal Kaskazi (north-east monsoon)

winds. With them, the Arab traders brought Islam, their language Arabic (which mixed with Bantu languages and formed the regional lingua franca Kiswahili), gunpowder, pottery and beads. What they took back on the Kusi (south-west-monsoon) was ivory, slaves, mangrove timber and poles, and honey from the mangrove flowers. Mangrove wood is much prized for furniture, poles, building scaffolding and house construction. Even the very boats that took these prizes back to Arabia were made from mangrove timber. Dhow ribs come from the white mangrove and the mangrove *Heritiera* makes fine dhow masts.



Market, Kitivo / Usambaras



Shellfish Gleaning



Usambara Mountains

History, natural, cultural & built heritage

More visitors are discovering the Usambaras as an alternative destination that doesn't cost an arm and leg, yet surprises with the friendliness of people and excites with its diversity.

The Usambaras consist of two mountain blocs; the smaller East Usambaras, lie closer to the coast with slightly higher rainfall. This block is less populated and its primary attraction is the Amani Nature Reserve, approached from Muheza. The West Usambaras are separated from the east by a valley and the district centre here is Lushoto, approached from Mombo or from the north-eastern side of the Usambara Mountains (see map). One of the best preserved montane forests in East Africa is privately owned Mazumbai in the West Usambaras near Bumbuli.

The Usambaras are part of the Eastern Arc Mountains, a crescent of eleven individual ancient mountain blocks that run parallel to the Tanzanian coast. Some of the better known are the Ulugurus, towering over Morogoro, and the Udzungwas, most of which is now a National Park. All lie in Tanzania except for the Taita Hills in Kenya.

It is important to mention that Conservation International (a U.S. based environmental group) has recognized the Eastern Arc Mountains - together with coastal forests in Kenya and Tanzania - as one of the world's 25 Biodiversity Hotspots. This means that there is an exceptional richness of plant and animal species in a relatively small area, and endemism is high (i.e. many species are unique to these mountains).

Geology

The Usambaras are very old. They arose in a period of rifting between Africa and Madagascar 290-180 million years ago. Simply put, two blocks slid against each other along a fault or split in the earth; one block was uplifted to be the Usambaras, and another slumped to form the depression along which the Pangani River now flows. The rock types are gneisses, meta-anorthosites and some marble. Note that these mountains are not inherently fertile, when compared with the fertile volcano Kilimanjaro.

History

It's unclear exactly when the first humans lived in the Usambaras, however people have probably been here for at least 2,000 years. The evidence is from the early iron-smelting furnaces excavated by researchers. Hence the forests must have been exploited at this early stage. These early people hunted, gathered fruits, cultivated sorghum and millet, and had livestock. An important event in the Usambara history was the arrival of the banana plant from Asia about 1,000 years ago. The farmers took to this crop in a big way, and harvests from bananas were more reliable than from millet and sorghum, so this agricultural revolution must have boosted human population growth.

The honey people, the Wambugu, are Cushites and came down from Ethiopia to settle here in the 1700's. The Wambugu were well-known as bee-keepers and honey producers. Their neighbours were the Wasambaa, and from the Wambugu they purchased bee hives. Even today the mountains are known for quality honey.

The first king of the Wasambaa was Mbegha, who started the Kilindi dynasty from the mid 1700's. Mbegha came into power using marriage and blood partnerships. The kingdom reached its height under Kimweri ya Nyumbai, who ruled between early 1800's to the 1860's. The kingdom extended



from the Pare Mountains down to the coast at Tanga and Pangani, and out onto the plains in the south and east. Early European travellers such as Johann Ludwig Krapf (1848) and Burton and Speke (1857) visited Kimweri's capital.

The end of the kingdom was in 1898 when a fire destroyed the capital at Vuga. The demise of power was due to a number of factors, including epidemics of smallpox, an old disease in Africa that was spread far and wide by the Arab slave traders. An important slave route was immediately below the Irente View point following the Mkomazi flood plain into the interior.

With the demise of the Kingdom came the Germans as colonists. They gave the Usambaras special status as a place of rest and recreation, away from the humid, disease-ridden coast. Lushoto was 'Wilhelmsthal' and some wished it would become the capital of Deutsch Ost-Afrika. The Germans also founded the Amani Agricultural Research station in East Usambaras that became famous for botanical experiments testing mainly rubber and cotton; over 350 people were employed at its peak.

Biology

The Usambaras have exceptional biodiversity; occupying only 400,000 hectares, the mountains house 684 tree species and sub-species. By



African Violet

comparison the whole of Western Europe houses only 71 species of trees. That means 9.6 times as many tree species in the Usambaras as compared to Europe!

Other examples from this biological wonderland:

- 2,855 plant species in total
- 30 species of amphibians & reptiles, 15 are endemic; among them the Usambara two-horned, three-horned & soft-horned chameleons
- At least 8 butterfly species are endemic, while 43 species are threatened
- Interesting mammals such as tree hyraxes, Swynnerton's squirrel, the lesser pouched rat and Abbot's duiker

Highlights amongst birds are: the green-headed oriole, Amani sunbird, Usambara-hylia, -Eagle Owl, -Weaver, -Alethe, Hartlaub's Turaco, Fischer's Turaco, Blue-mantled crested flycatcher, bartailed and Narina trogons ... the list is endless.

Why are the Usambaras so biologically rich? The answer lies in geological and climatical stability: no major geological upheavals for 30 million years. The south-easterly trade winds have shed their moisture here for 30 million years. Most of the rain comes in the 'Masika' season (March to May) and the East Usambaras get the most rain as they are closest to the Indian Ocean. Over

2,000 mm falls in Amani every year. This stability allowed the forests to evolve and form many species over a long period of time. The forests of the Usambaras were once continuous with those of the Central African rainforests, but became isolated from them perhaps millions of years ago. So this little refuge in the clouds, left undisturbed by climate change that occurred elsewhere, could continue with its evolution of many and unique species.

Sadly, as Shakespeare once said, "Where every prospect pleaseth only man is vile". Man has been an enemy of the forests. Only 6.7 % of the original vegetation is left today. Your best bet of finding original and undisturbed rainforest is in the Amani Nature Reserve (East Usambaras) and Mazumbai Forest (West Usambaras).

Every visitor coming for the beauty and the richness of the Usambara Mountains helps to preserve the natural environment!

Forest & Nature Reserves in the Usambaras

There are many forest reserves and one nature reserve in the Usambaras that are under the Department of Forestry and Beekeeping, among them are Ndelemai near Soni, Shagayu near Mtae, and Mkuzu near Magamba. These reserves are well worth visiting, and the experience

for the tourist is made more memorable when accompanied by a guide knowledgeable in the ecology of these forests. (Contacts for registered guides see below)

The most important attraction of the East Usambaras is the Amani Nature Reserve with its botanical garden, butterfly farming, tea & spice plantations and accommodation on site (see Muheza section for more information). Nature reserves are better protected than forest reserves as nobody is allowed to collect dead



Cloud Forest

wood or to herd livestock. Good news, in 2010 the Shume-Magamba forest reserve (largest in the West Usambaras) will be upgraded to a nature reserve status. This will mean a larger operational budget and better protection from arsonists and wood thieves. This is the first forest reserve to be upgraded to a nature reserve and hopefully more will follow.

The jewel in the crown of the West Usambaras is Mazumbai, a private reserve, quite remote - about 2 hours drive from Lushoto - and well

worth the effort to get there. It was owned by a Swiss family for a long time and is now owned by Sokoine University, using it for student practices. The sheer size of the trees is breathtaking. Camping is allowed, and campers can relax in the old Swiss-style farmhouse.

Nilo Nature Reserve



Nilo Nature Reserve is among the East Usambara tropical rain forest blocks covering an area of 6,025 ha. It is the second largest contiguous forest block under protection after Amani Nature Reserve. The Reserve was established in 2007.

Many ecotourism attractions can be visited in Nilo Reserve. The highest peaks of East Usambaras with an altitude of 1,506 m. (Nilo Peak) and 1,400 (Lutindi Peak) are giving a clear 360° view of the East and West Usambaras. Further attractions are the Tuvui and Zumbekuu waterfalls and the traditional worship areas are found at Lutindi peak and Kwemkole village called 'Hundu' as well as the Holy water point - a historical point where according to the local legend once a Bishop

blessed the place after feeling thirsty and water came out.

How to get there

There are two common ways to reach Nilo by vehicle: from Muheza through Amani Nature Reserve via Derema to Kizerui gate (about 59 km); and from Korogwe township to Kizara gate via Magoma division and Kwentonge (78 km).

Fees

Contact the Nature Reserve or Tour Operators for more information.

Contact

Conservator
 ☎ +255 (0)784 587 805
 +255 (0)754 609 497
 @ nilonaturereserve@ yahoo.com

Attractions

Recent Discovery: Madala Hominid Footprints

In April 2009 near Mambo, district Lushoto in the Usambara Mountains a unique rock was discovered by Ndege Chombo. The rock has many footprints from predecessors of human beings as well as from different animals. Since then different expeditions were organized with history professor Mr. Mgema from the National Historic Documentary Films Production and Mr. Jumanne Gekora Maburi, archaeologist at the Ministry of

Natural Resources. They found the discovery special in human history, particularly because of the number of footprints found and the perfect condition they are in. The footprints are at the surface, clearly visible to the naked eye and at least 1.5 million years old, so probably from predecessors of mankind.

The footprints are found in a sedimentary deposit, in a layer left after a volcanic eruption. This layer was still soft when people and animals passed. The layer must have been covered by sand or new layers that over time again must have been washed or eroded away. The sedimentary layer with the footprints has become solid rock, a process which takes more than 1.5 million years.

Mambo Caves

Near Mambo caves have been discovered close to the footprints with traces of very ancient habitation - probably from the same species as those who left the foot prints. The caves must have been created due to a heavy earthquake causing big rock falls. Earthquakes with heavy impact are not known in recent Tanzania history, which indicates these sites are very ancient.

Tea in the Usambaras

Tea was first planted in the 1902 by German settlers. Large-scale commercial production began in 1926 and by the 1960's the

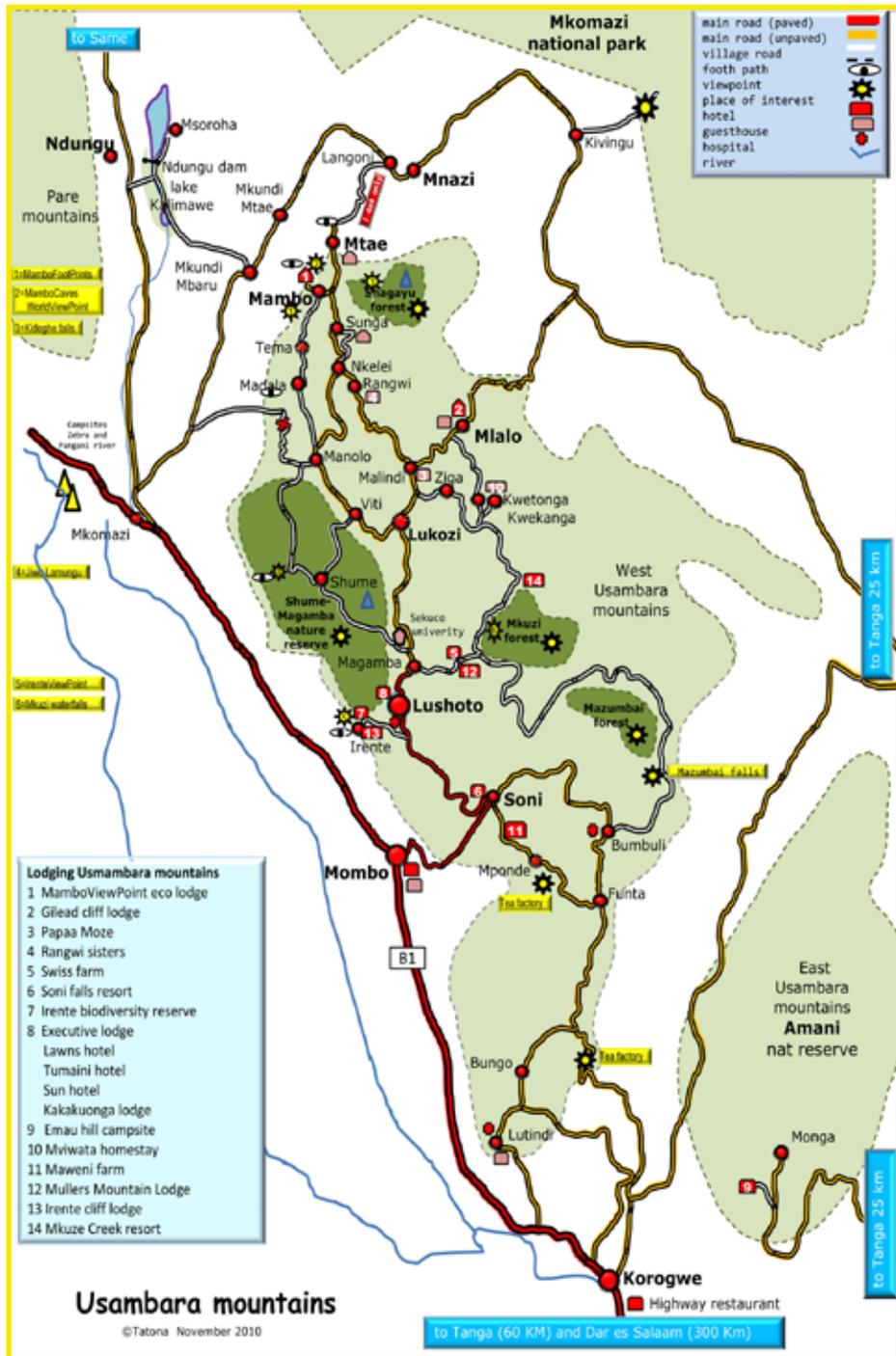
industry was doing well and tea was exported mainly to England. Today



Tanzania produces 32,000 tons a year (1% of the world's harvest) and ranks fourth in Africa as a tea exporter, after Kenya, Malawi and Uganda. Tea factories can be found in Muheza, Korogwe and Lushoto districts. Plantation tea in Tanzania is all of the Assam type. It is grown at high elevations in the tropics where it is warm and wet.

Tea is a tree which left unpruned would grow to 10 metres; however it is kept at 1 metre, a height convenient for plucking. The most tender, fresh leaves are plucked. Pickers harvest 30-40 kg of leaves a day, and 2-3 thousand tea leaves are needed to produce a kilogram of tea! In Tanga Region tea is produced on big plantations and small family farms. Near Korogwe there are 77 family farmers who sell the tea to the nearby factory.

A visit to a tea factory or farms is most interesting; ask a tour operator! After the visit you are sure to be offered a cup of the golden-brown beverage!



Coffee Cultivation in the West Usambaras

The Germans looked at the resources of the Usambaras in a completely different way from the indigenous inhabitants. They were interested in economic development of the colony, especially for exporting agricultural products to Germany. Three main areas in the country were set aside for plantation agriculture, one being the Usambaras.

In the 1880's magnificent, dense, high forest covered most of the Usambaras, and early white travellers were full of enthusiasm about their lush verdance. Seeing such fine forests, these travellers concluded that the forests were growing on exceedingly fertile soils. One of them Farler, reported that "No more fertile soil could be found in the world." As it turns out, he could not have been more wrong. Today it is known that tropical forests look very fertile,

but once the tree cover is removed they become barren landscape after a few years. The Germans had to learn this lesson at a great loss 100 years ago. Unfortunately, to this day the belief lingers on, that tall tropical forest signifies abundant soil fertility.

In 1886 the "Deutsch-ostafrikanische Plantagensgesellschaft" was formed as the first German plantation in the Usambaras. The primary crop of the first plantations was coffee, and the plantation establishment was at the expense of species-diverse montane forest. The first estate in the western Usambaras was Sakare, established in 1896, with 20,000 Coffea liberica shrubs planted in the first year, and a further 200,000 planned. By 1897 there were a total of 1.25 million shrubs of Coffea arabica planted in the Usambaras on 600 ha, with a further million shrubs planned. However, yields started shrinking and shrubs failed and even the introduction of manure in 1905 did not improve the yields. By 1914 it

seems that coffee, as a plantation crop, had been abandoned.

With the failure of the coffee in the Usambaras the Germans looked for other crops to plant in its place. These included tree crops such as black wattle (grown for the tannin in its bark) and the quinine tree from Peru (also grown for its bark for the extraction of quinine, an anti-malaria drug). Other tree crops were fruit trees like apples, peaches, pears and plums, still produced to this day. Tea, as a coffee replacement, proved to be more resilient to the poor quality soils.

Irente, it seems, was one of these experimental coffee estates from the last century. The name "Irente Coffee Estate" lingered on into 1961 when the Lutheran church bought it and the name changed to Irente farm. Lately it is known as Irente Biodiversity Reserve, where you may still see patches of coffee shrubs still growing, living symbols of the failed dreams of these early colonists.



Lushoto

History, natural, cultural & built heritage

The first European to reach Lushoto was the Missionary Johann Ludwig Krapf who in 1849 was given a warm welcome by king Kimweri I. In 1886 the German colonists entered the Usambaras and persuaded the local chiefs to sign away their domain for a pittance. The subsequent German advance was made easier because - in the later half of the nineteenth century - Usambara was racked by chaos. The slave trade had started to invade the mountains, while at the same time the Sambiaa-Kilindi-Dynasty was caught up in a civil war against the Bondei tribe who wanted independence.

After consolidating their rule, the German Colonial Government founded today's Lushoto in 1898 as "Wilhelmsthal" (after the name of the German emperor), which became an important centre of

colonial settlement and plantation agriculture. Located at 1,400 m above sea level, the climate is cool and subtropical and up to independence much favoured by European settlers. In 1912, the district already had 13 plantations growing vegetables, fruits, tea, coffee and a variety of other food crops.

Lushoto is the administrative centre of the Western Usambara Mountains and has several colonial buildings that are still being used, such as the former District Office (still the same today) and the historical Post office (built in 1913), as well as several solid European style residential plantation houses scattered in the surrounding valleys of the Usambara Mountains.

When driving up the mountains, the scenery becomes even more spectacular past Soni as you wind

further through forest and steep cultivated slopes to reach Lushoto, half an hour beyond Soni and 34 km from Mombo. Lushoto is the biggest town in the Usambaras with a population of over 400,000, a friendly place in a very beautiful setting among high forested peaks.

Attractions

Lushoto is among Tanzania's popular cultural tourism programs. The tourist office is opened daily 7.30-18.00. The West Usambara Cultural Tourism Program offers over a dozen different guided tours around West Usambara, ranging from three-hour strolls to a challenging five day bicycle trip to Moshi via the Pare Mountains. (see below for contacts of local tour guides and operators)

One Day walking tour

Montessori Sisters of Ubiri (3-4hrs)

This tour takes you for a short walk from Lushoto to the Catholic Mission of the Montessori Sisters in Ubiri. At this beautiful landscaped mission you can taste, learn about and buy locally made cheese, wines and jams.

Irente View Point (5-6hrs)

From the famous Irente Viewpoint you see the village of Mazinde almost 1,000 metres below and the vast Maasai Plains beyond. On the return trip to Lushoto you can visit the Irente cheese, jam

and juice "factories" and the royal village of Kwembago. Enjoy a picnic lunch, rye bread and cheese at Irente Biodiversity Reserve. A visit to Irente Children's Home, Irente School for the blind and the Rainbow school can also be arranged.

Usambara Farms & Flora (4-5hrs)

This walk takes you through the fertile farm lands of Jaegertal (German for 'Hunters Valley') to a fruit tree nursery where you can learn about different varieties of fruit trees and their propagation. You can continue uphill to the village of Vuli to visit local soil conservation and irrigation projects. You return to Lushoto via the arboretum.

Magamba Rainforest (5-6hrs)

This tour begins with an uphill walk from Lushoto to the royal



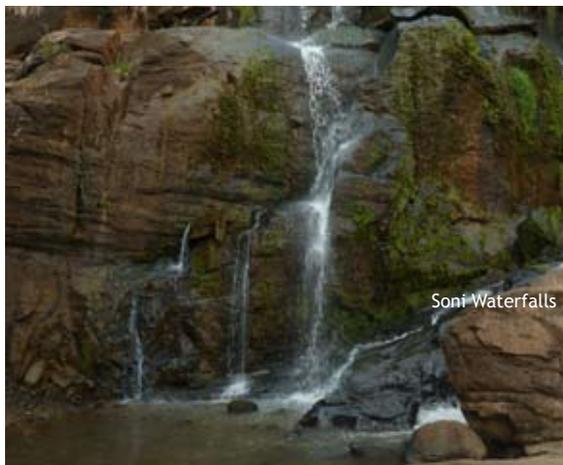
Irente View Point

village of Kwembago, where you learn about the cultural history of the traditional ruling clan, the Kilindi. From Kwembago you have a beautiful view of Lushoto and the

Maasai plains. You proceed to the lush Magamba rainforest, home to black and white colobus monkeys. The return to Lushoto passes via an old German middle school (now Sekuco University) and the village of Magamba.

Growing rock

From Soni you walk to the top of Kwamongo Mountain peak, famous for its multicoloured butterflies, via the village of Shashui and Kwemula. From Kwamongo you have views of



Soni Waterfalls

Soni, Lushoto and Handeni plains. Your descent is to the village of Magila at the foot of the growing rock.

Bangala River tour (5-6hrs)

From the village of Mbuzii you weave slowly down the slopes of the Bangala river valley at times wading through cool mountain streams that offer a welcome relief to the rising savannah heat. Throughout the walk you see traditional irrigation systems and have beautiful views

over the Maasai plains. Before returning to Lushoto you visit a local farm or tree nursery.

Several Days walking tours from Lushoto

Mtae (3-5days)

From Lushoto you pass through a tropical rain forest trek over mountains and through valleys to the villages of Lukozi, Manolo and Sunga before finally reaching your destination at the historical village of Mtae. There are several viewpoints in Mtae area: Mtae View Point and Mambo View Point, with a breathtaking view of the African plains. To reduce walking time, catch the bus to Mtae.

Mlalo (3-4 days)

Mlalo has an alluring famous old German church and missionary station, now hosting a secondary school. The walk from Lushoto to Mlalo and back takes three or four days with some sections travelling by bus. It's best combined with a visit to Mtae. The walk goes through Magamba forest; Mtumbi Hill (Usambaras highest mountain) can be climbed from here. Several good markets are in the area; in Kileti village the main attraction is pottery.

Mazumbai Forest (4-5 days)

This physically challenging walk begins in Soni and passed via

Kwamongo and Magila. From there, the walk continues to the Bumbuli Mission and Hospital, an historic German settlement, where you can stay overnight. The walk continues to the Mazumbai rain forest reserve, a bird watchers paradise. After enjoying the forest you return to Soni via the village of Mgwashi and Kwesine.



Calla Lily

Facts & Figures Lushoto

Main Transport fares(2010)

Bus

To/from:	Tsh	Hours
Dar es Salaam	12,000	(~ 8.5)
Arusha	12,000	(~ 7)
Moshi	10,000	(~ 5)
Tanga	7,000	(~ 4)

The buses usually leave in the morning both from and to Lushoto. The buses to Tanga leave throughout the day; the first one starts at 06.00 am and the last bus leaves at 04.00 pm. The direct buses to Moshi, Arusha and Dar es Salaam leave early in the morning. An alternative to direct buses: take a minibus to Mombo junction at the foot of the mountain to connect to other destinations. Mombo is a big stopover place with several restaurants and a fresh food market. Buses into the mountains (e.g. Mtae, Mlalo, Mlola) depart around 01.30 pm; buses to Bumbuli and Mgwashi leave in the afternoon from Soni junction (15 km from Lushoto).

+ Health

Lushoto District Hospital

Private clinic in Lushoto

Mabwawani Dispensary,

Dr. Mtunguja

☎ +255 (0)784 459 118

Open 7.30 am - 4.00 pm weekdays.

Saturday and Sunday closed

Bumbuli Lutheran Hospital

(50 km from Lushoto)

☎ +255 (0)27 26 40361

Pharmacies along the main street

Shopping

Markets and small shops

Around the Central Market close to the bus station you'll find small shops for food and clothing like kangas and kitenge. The market is open every day, good days are Sunday and Thursday in Lushoto and Tuesday and Friday in Soni.

Arts & Crafts

Irente Biodiversity Reserve

(Irente Farm)

5 km from Lushoto

organic jams and juices, muesli, rye bread, tilsiter cheese, cottage cheese, yoghurt

Montessori Sisters

in Ubiri

IRENTE BIODIVERSITY RESERVE Lushoto

We provide: Accommodation, Picnic-lunch, Forest walks
Farm Shop with jam, juice, bread, cheese, butter, muesli, cottage cheese

5 km from Lushoto (near the Irente viewpoint)

Bookings: PO Box 80 Lushoto

+255 788 503 002 +255 782 724 944 +255 784 502 935

anette.murless@svenskakyrkan.se

www.elct-ned.org/irentebiodiversityreserve



Lunch with Home Produce



Mkuyu Lodge

www.MamboViewPoint.org
Eco Lodge

Cottages
Luxury tents
Camping / overlanders
Stay with a farmer
Restaurant
Internet / WiFi
Kilimanjaro view

Usambara Mountains Tanzania
+255 785 272 150 info@MamboViewPoint.org
In case of no answer +255 774 272 150

Irente View Cliff Lodge
Lushoto - Tanzania

The Exotic and Unique Place for RELAXATION

CONTACTS:
Irente View Cliff Lodge,
P.O. Box 133 - Lushoto.
Tel: +255 27 2640026,
Fax: +255 27 2640023,
Cell: +255 748 896677
E-Mail: info@irentview.com
Web: www.irentview.com

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stroll through the woods and fields for a break and see stunning natural beauty, watch the wildlife, learn about real people's lives and savour the flavour of good organic local food.

you don't have a second to be bored on an escape with **swiss farm**. and each time keep in mind, there are no Mondays at **swiss farm**, then time has no significance here. you are not only relax here, but you replenish your soul at **swiss farm**.

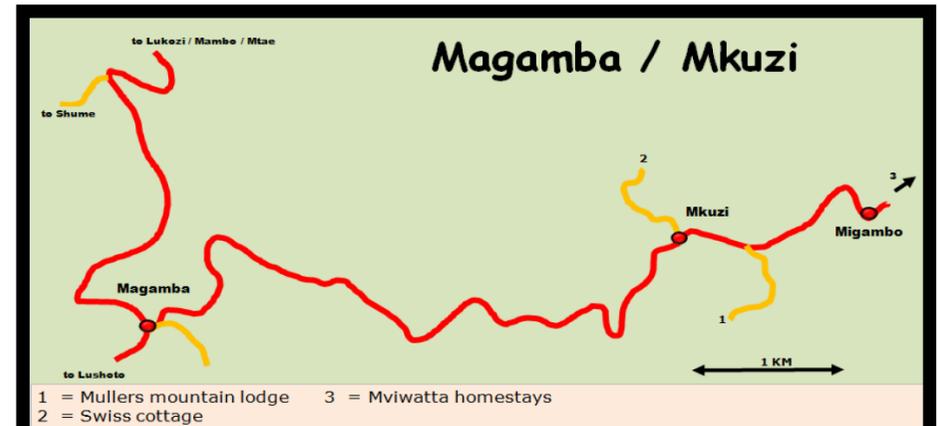
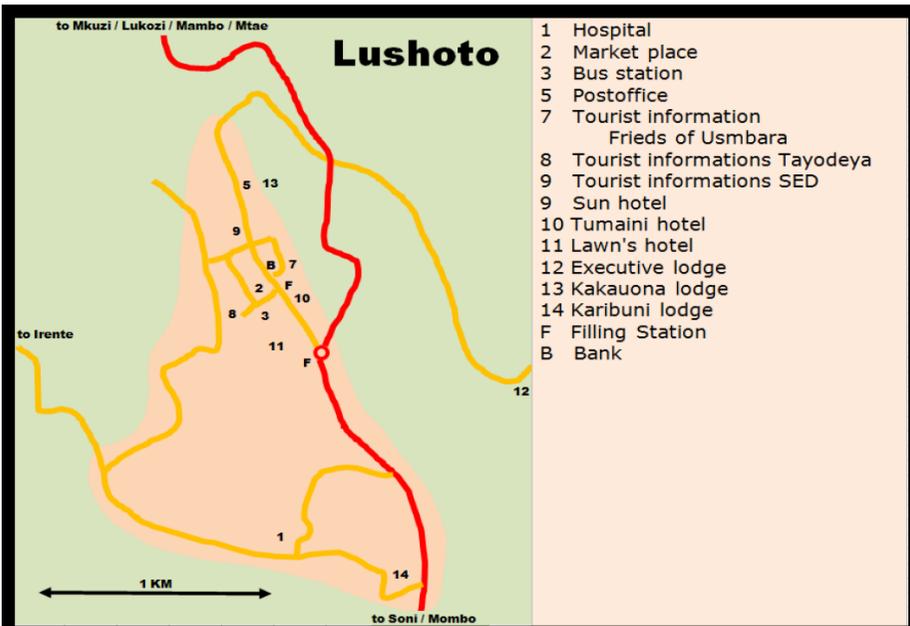
swiss farm is a family run farm and we are situated 15 kilometres north east of the town lushoto 1720 meters above sea level, nested on the foot of the forested mount mhande.



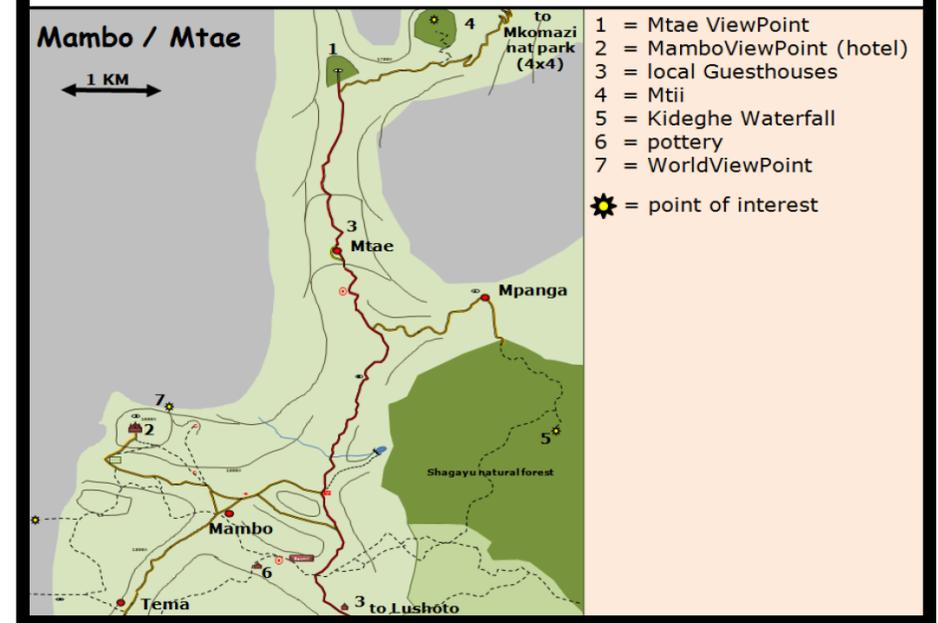
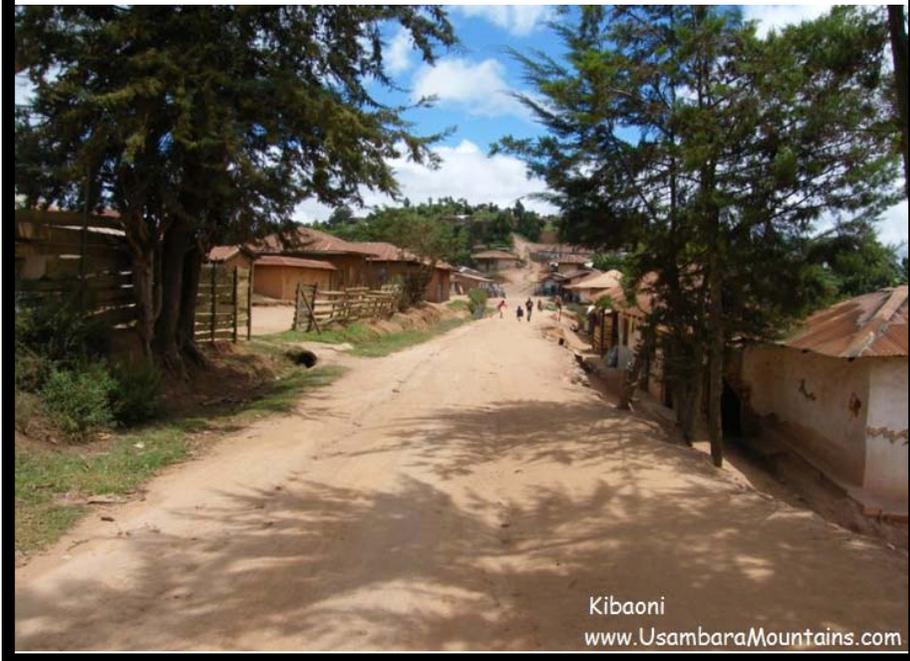
get in touch with us

call sepp: +2 55 (0)78-446 92 92
call carol: +2 55 (0)71-497 02 71
e-mail: info@swiss-farm-mkuzi.ch
homepage: www.swiss-farm-mkuzi.ch
coordinate axis: S 04°45,142" - E 38°19,726"
p.o. box 70 - lushoto - mkuzi - tanzania - east africa
we speak english, german, portuguese, swiss german,
kiswahili & kisambaa





www.UsambaraMountains.com



Welcome To Your Personal Eden

At Mullers Mountain Lodge we understand that the underlying reason people join us at our lodge is because they want to get away from it all, and for a little while they want to forget everything they have left behind. This is why we go out of our way to make your stay not only relaxing and inspiring but fulfilling yet peaceful. We will move the Usambara Mountains themselves to make sure that your every need is met and you have an enjoyable stay. Visit Mullers Mountain lodge today and let us take care of you.

TEL: 027-2640204 **FAX:** 027-2640205

MOBILE: 0782-315666 **OFFICE**

0784-315661 **RUDY**

0784-500999 **TINA**

EMAIL: info@mullersmountainlodge.co.tz

mullersmountainlodge@yahoo.com

WEBSITE: www.mullersmountainlodge.co.tz



Studio Cottage Kiliview
www.MamboViewPoint.org



Village in the Usambaras



Usambara Mountains

3 km south of Lushoto banana wine, cheese and jams

Benedictine Fathers in Sakarani

near Soni, red and white wine, macadamia nuts and oil
Sunga pottery
village close to Mambo Mtae traditional pottery

Mambo View Point

near Mtae, pottery and woodcarving from the area

@ Internet

Internet cafes are found nowadays all around the town centre.

● **Money**

NMB is the only bank operating in Lushoto, offering to change cash money only. There is no international ATM service and you cannot change traveller cheques.

NMB: 8.30 am - 4.00 pm M-F, 8.30 am - 1.30 pm Sat

Tumaini Bureau de Change

next to Tumaini Hostel, Main street, changes dollars and euros

☎ +255 (0)27 264 0094

✉ **Post**

Situated along the main street, past the police station on the

right and the Catholic Church on the left.

Hours: 8.00 am - 4.30 pm Mon-Fri, 9.00 am - 1.00 pm Sat

Lushoto Hotels

s-single, d-double
hb-half board
fb-full board

Lushoto Town

Kakakuona Lodge

☎ +255 (0)27 26 40273
+255 (0)754 006 969

@ info@

kakakuonat.com
s-25,000 d-30,000

Karibuni Lodge

☎ +255 (0)784 474 026
s-30,000 d-35,000

Lawns Hotel

☎ +255 (0)27 26 40005
+255 (0)784 420 252

@ tony@

lawnshotel.com
s-40,000 d-45,000
common bath

s-14,000 d-18,000

Lushoto Sun Hotel

☎ +255 (0)27 26 40082
s-12,000 d-15,000

Lushoto Executive

Lodge

☎ +255 (0)784 360 624

@ lushotoexecutive

lodge@bol.co.tz
lushotoexecutive

lodge.co.tz
55/120 USD

Lushoto White House

☎ +255 (0)784 427 471

@ whitehouse@
raha.com
d-15,000

Mandarin Grand Hotel

☎ +255 (0)784 533 816
s-15,000 d-30,000

Masaule Resort Centre

☎ +255 (0)784 420 310
+255 (0)715 420 310

@ masaulerc@

yahoo.com
s-20,000 d-25,000

Tumaini Hostel

☎ +255 (0)27 26 40094
+255 (0)655 455 060

@ tumaini@

elct-ned.org
s-12,000 d-25,000
suite-35,000

St Eugene's Hostel

3 km from town
☎ +255 (0)27 26 40055
+255 (0)784 523710

@ steugenes_hostel@

yahoo.com
s-20 USD d-36 USD

Mviwata Home Stay

(diff. places near Lushoto)

☎ +255 (0)713 666 017
+255 (0)783 527 010

@ info@mviwata.org

ruraltourism@
mviwata.org
(hb) s-25,000

Papaa Moze (Malindi)

(15 km to Mlalo,
25 km to Lushoto)

☎ +255 (0)784 599 019
s-8,000/12,000

Lushoto Highland

Park Hotel

☎ +255 (0)27 26 40001
+255 (0)789 423 991

@ lushotohighland
parkhotel@
yahoo.com
d-30,000/40,000

Irente

(5km from town)

Irente

Biodiversity Reserve
(formally Irente farm)

☎ +255 (0)788 503 002
+255 (0)782 724 944

@ anette.murless@

svenskakyrkan.se
www.elct-ned.org/
irente

biodiversityreserve
s-17,000/30,000
d-34,000/60,000

Irente Cliff Lodge

☎ +255 (0)784 866 877
+255 (0)27 26 40026

@ info@

irentevie.com
s-50/65 USD
d-65/80 USD
suite-120 USD

Mambo / Mtae

(60km from town)

MamboViewPoint

☎ +255 (0)785 272 150

@ info@

mamboviewpoint.org
s-50/70 USD
d-65/85 USD

Mkuzi

(12km from town)

Mullers

Mountain Lodge

☎ +255 (0)27 26 40204
+255 (0)784 315 661

@ mullersmountain
lodge@yahoo.com
s-38/50 USD
d-48/50 USD

Swiss Farm Cottage

☎ +255 (0)714 970 271
+255 (0)27 26 40155
+255 (0)784 469 292

@ swiss-farm-mkuzi@

bluewin.ch
www.swiss-farm-
mkuzi.ch
s-15 USD d-35 USD

Soni

Maweni Farm

☎ +255 (0)787 279 371

@ info@

maweni.com
s-35 Euro

(hb) d-45 Euro

(fb) d-51 Euro

Kifungilo

Mkuzi Creek Resort

(17 km from Lushoto)

☎ +255 (0)754 286 970
+255 (0)27 26 40247

@ gsempeho@

raha.com
www.mkuzucreek.net
s-30,000
d-55,000/65,000

Cottages
90,000 (max.3pax)
20,000
add't'l person

Mlalo

Rangwi Sisters (Rangwi)

(25 km from Lushoto)

☎ +255 (0)789 528 129
s-20,000

Lushoto Town Restaurants

There are very few restaurants in Lushoto, one is Tumaini restaurant in Tumaini Hostel. Other places to eat are the hotels and lodges nearby, small places close to market and bus station serving local food.

Lushoto Town Contacts

Sed Tours &

Adventures Safaris

☎ +255 (0)784 689 848

@ anna@

sedadventures.com

Friends of

Usambara Society

☎ +255 (0)715 420 310
+255 (0)784 420 310

@ Usambaras2000@

hotmail.com

Tayodea Tour Care

☎ +255 (0)784 861 969
+255 (0)713 771 087

@ Youthhall2000@

yahoo.com

Community Care &

Friendship Association

☎ +255 (0)784 861 969

@ cocafatz@yahoo.com

Community Based

Rural Tourism Project

☎ +255 (0)27 26 40183
+255 (0)713 666 017

@ cbtrlushoto@

yahoo.com
www.mviwata.org

www.MamboViewPoint.org



Eco Lodge

Reservations:

www.MamboViewPoint.org
info@MamboViewPoint.org
tel +255 785 272 150
In case of no answer +255 774 272 150



Cottages
Luxury tents
Camping / overlanders
Stay with a farmer
Restaurant
Internet / WiFi
Kilimanjaro view

Mambo / Mtae
2 hrs drive from Lushoto

Daily direct busses from
Arusha,
Dar es Salaam and Tanga

Usambara Mountains Tanzania

+255 (0)78 52 72 150 info@MamboViewPoint.org

Accommodations

Cottages



Nice and comfortable cottages with Kili-view during bright weather. Also studio cottages available.

Luxury tents



Self contained safari tents with comfortable beds under Makuti roof.

Camping & overlanders



Pitch your own tent or rent one in the nice MVP atmosphere. Special places for overlanders.

Restaurant



During your stay we can take care of your meals and beverages. Enjoy local or European meals

Conferences & self cooking



Spacious house for small conferences and parties or self cooking with groups or big families.

Long stay rooms



Special facilities & rates for friends of Mambo who are supporting the community

Highlights

- Altitude 1900m (*good acclimatisation before climbing the Kili*)
- Breathtaking views
- Nice climate
- Hardly any mosquitoes
- Clean air
- Silence
- Bright starry sky at night
- Many activities
- View on the Kilimanjaro
- View the sunrise and sunset from your platform
- Relax

Activities

Visit historical sites

Close to MVP you will find ancient footprints and caves in a beautiful environment.

Make a cultural tour

Meet the local people, see how they live or visit a traditional healer.

Hiking

The Usambara mountains are a wonderful place for short or long walks. Visit the natural forest, local villages, markets and beautiful views.

3 day walking tour

From Lushoto to MamboViewPoint via Natural forests and along the cliffs. Including guide, food and stays. *Ask for a quotation*

Mountain biking

The Usambaras form an excellent terrain for mountain biking. Together with a guide you can choose a tour of any length or difficulty.

Visit Mkomazi national park

Mkomazi national park is not very known but this makes it very attractive. See it's black Rhino's and also most other species.

Relax

Enjoy the peace, the nice climate, the clear sky full of stars at night and an environment with spectacular views.

And many other activities like visiting the Ndungu dam or the Maasai.

Check our website

MamboViewPoint rates

(\$- dollars or equivalent)

Jan 2011

Accommodation	dbl	sngl
Luxury tent (LT) B&B	60	45
Grass roof cottage (Ctg) B&B	90	70
Studio cottage (Ctg) B&B	100	80
Camping in own tent and overlanders (Cmp)	15	10
Camping in MVP small tent	30	20
Full board	+48	+24
Extra bed (max LT:1 Ctg:2)		+15

For every night booked, \$1.50 pp extra will be charged for the village development fund.

High season fee pppn: LT&Ctg:+\$8 Cmp: +€4

Check our website for the actual rates



Korogwe is located on the western side of Tanga Region at the foot of the Usambara Mountains. It is easily accessed by road from Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Moshi, Arusha and other regions of Tanzania. Korogwe district has high mountains and flat plains with sisal plantations. These mountains are part of the Eastern Arc Mountains. It lies between 400 and 1,550 m above sea level and the annual rainfall ranges between 600-1,000 mm. The district has the population of about 270,000 people.

The main source of water of Korogwe town is Pangani 'Ruvu' river. 'Ruvu' means 'never dry water channel' in Zigua tribal language; the Zigua people originate from this area. The Pangani river gets its water from Mt. Kilimanjaro, passing through the dam Nyumba ya Mungu ('God's House') nearby Korogwe, reaching the Indian Ocean near Pangani town.

Korogwe town is at the back door of the Amani Nature Reserve (see Muheza part for more information). Between the town and the Reserve lie tea estates and beautiful mountain forest.

History, natural, cultural & built heritage

Korogwe town is divided into two areas: Old and New Korogwe. The town was founded by a person known as Nkorogwe from the Zigua people. He came from the Nguu Mountains (Kilindi) and settled in the area. He was so famous that after his death people honoured him by naming the settlement 'Korogwe' after him.

In Korogwe the colonial government built a Boma offices that can be visited. The Anglican missionaries built their first church in 1886, still existing today.

To allow township expansion the government decided to relocate offices from old Korogwe to Manundu area, now referred to as New Korogwe. The combination of the two areas now form the Korogwe Township.

Attractions

Korogwe Cultural Tourism Biking Trails

Kilole Ruvu Canoeing Trail (4-5 hrs)
Rice plantations - Kilole Village - Coconut Wine Bar - Minazini Vijana Uwanjani - Leprosy camp Ruins
Korogwe hydrometric station
Fishing - Wire River crossing

Ndemaha Water Falls (4-6 hrs)
Old Korogwe - TANU Memorial Gibril Park - Sisal Estates

Old Korogwe Trail (4-5 hrs)
Points of interest:
Rice plantation - Nyumbu Village - Old Korogwe - Anglican Mission 1886 - TANU monument Gibril Park - Kitopeni Village

Hiking Trails

Zungumat Hill (4-6 hrs)
Treasure hunting site - Sienna siamea - Mitiki tree zone - View points

Ruvu Maajabu ('Ruvu wonders')
(15 minutes driving)
Msambiazi Village - River stone and rocks

- traditional fishing - Narrow Bank of river where locals fear drowning if they cross because of a mysterious gravity pull (hence 'Ruvu Maajabu').

For more information contact the Cultural Tourism Program at Motel White Parrot:

☎ +255 (0)27 26 41068
+255 (0)715 340 776
+255 (0)713 299 935

@ motelwhiteparrot@gmail.com

Lutindi Eco-Cultural Tourism

Lutindi is part of the Usambara Mountains and located on the escarpments of the Eastern Arc Mountains close to Korogwe, surrounded by beautiful scenery. This place is a good starting point to explore the mountains.

Lutindi is famous for the Mental Hospital (the first in East Africa) founded by German missionaries in 1896. Two Germans were given land on the mountains from the village chief where they founded the hospital. Guided tours are offered



through the hospital compound with interesting insights into hospital routines, the Tanzanian health system and several projects like a sisal workshop and tea production.

The community-based cultural-eco-tourism group offers tours to the nearby attractions like walking safaris into the indigenous forests and through villages to spectacular view points:



Hiking

Short walks (30 minutes to 2 hours) lead to Lutindi View, Point Masusu or to the nearby tea fields.

Half day tours (4-5 hours) will be guided to the Magamba View Point and through the lush rainforest, where you easily see chameleons and Colobus monkeys. A special attraction is: you are guaranteed to see the famous African violet!

A full day trip goes to the 1,450 m high Mashindei Mountain. This tour takes about 8 to 9 hours and is a challenging experience. You can climb the peak of this remarkable mountain known during colonial

times as 'Bismarck's head'. This tour is for people with climbing experience.

The hospital runs a workshop where colourful carpets, doormats or tablemats are made from local sisal. This is occupational therapy for the patients. A tea production unit with organic classic black tea blended with different spices is situated on the grounds, and much more is to be explored and to learn about this old missionary site.

Full board accommodation is offered on the hospital compound in a small guest house. Camping is possible on suitable areas.

The income of all these activities helps run the hospital and is used for nature conservation projects in the villages.

How to get there

From Korogwe follow the main road to Msambizi village. There you turn right and continue 13 km on a winding road up the mountain. There is a connecting road to get to Lushoto, 80 km distance on a panoramic road via Bumbuli and Sakarani Mission in Soni (a map can be provided for this drive).

Contact

Lutindi Cultural-Eco Tourism Group
 ☎ +255 (0) 27 26 41040
 +255 (0)764 414 491
 +255 (0)753 101 618
 @ lutindi-hospital@elct.org

Facts & Figures Korogwe

Main Transport fares (2010)

☎ Bus

To/from:	Tsh	Hours
Tanga	3,000	(~ 2)
Moshi	7,000	(~ 4.5)
Arusha	8,000	(~ 6)
Lushoto	3,500	(~ 3)

Direct buses to/from Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Lushoto, Arusha, Moshi and Mwanza pass daily through Korogwe. The town is situated half way between Arusha and Dar es Salaam.

✚ Health

Magunga District Hospital

Anglican Mission Hospital

Kwandolwa Sisters Convert

Hospital

Lutindi Mental Hospital

Pharmacies

along the main streets

☛ Shopping Arts & Craft

Colourful sisal doormats and other sisal articles as well as spiced tea like orange, cinnamon, cardamom or plain

black is sold at Lutindi Mental Hospital.

Markets & small shops

Around the Central Market close to the bus station you'll find small shops for food and clothing like kangas and kitenge. The market is open every day.

Supermarket

Near the Bus stand, 8.00 am - 4.30 pm

@ Internet

Internet service is available in town.

● Money

NMB Korogwe, operating an ATM without VISA or MasterCard services
 CRDB Korogwe Branch, operating an ATM for VISA card, MasterCard, Plus, Maestro, Circus.
 Hours: 8.30 am - 4.00 pm (Mon-Fri), 8.30 am - 1.30 pm (Sat)

✉ Post

Situated along the highway, near to NMB BANK
 Hours: 8.00 am - 4.30 pm (Mon-Fri), 9.00 am - 1.00 pm (Sat)

Korogwe Hotels

s-single, d-double

White House Inn

☎ +255 (0)27 26 40554
 +255 (0)754 822 775
 s-20,000/25,000
 d-25,000/30,000

White Parrot Motel

☎ +255 (0)27 26 41068
 s-35,000/50,000
 d-40,000/60,000

Korogwe Transit Hotel

☎ +255 (0)715 700 445
 +255 (0)783 451 233
 d-20,000

Lutindi Mental Hospital Guest House

☎ +255 (0)27 26 41040
 +255 (0)764 414 491
 @ lutindi-hospital@elct.org
 s-18,000 d-36,000

Segera Junction

20 km from Korogwe
Segera Highway Motel
 ☎ +255 (0)27 26 40815
 +255 (0)715 982 506
 s-22,000 d-30,000
 camping-5 USD

Korogwe Restaurants

Korogwe Highway Restaurant
 local food
White Parrot Motel
 local food



Muheza

Muheza is a small district town in the North East of Tanzania 35 km inland from Tanga City. It lies at the foot of the East Usambara Mountains on the edge of the coastal plain. Until July 2007 Muheza District stretched from the Kenyan border to just north of the Pangani river, with a total area of 4,922 km². 90% of the 280,000 population lived in the rural areas. In July 2007 Muheza District was split in two roughly along the line of the Zigi river with Mkinga District to the north and Muheza to the south.

History, natural, cultural & built heritage

In the 1870's Anglican missionaries were given land by the local chief in a rocky area at the foot of the Magoroto Hill at a place called Magila where a leper colony was already established. Mostly because of malaria, missionaries of that era had a life expectancy of 18 months when they arrived and they brought their

grave stones with them. Thankfully things have changed. By the 1920's Magila was a thriving community with a school, hospital and convent. In time however - especially with the rail and road links - the nearby Muheza village became the district town.

Attractions *East Usambara Mountains*

Some 40 km inland from the Indian Ocean the mountains of East Usambara rise abruptly from the coastal low lands, their steep escarpments levelling off about a kilometre above sea level into a deeply furrowed plateau. The range is separated both physically and biologically from West Usambaras by the 4 km wide Lwengera Valley. With the exception of the dry low lands to the north the climate is warm and humid influenced by the proximity of the Indian Ocean. Rainfall averages 2,000 mm a year, which together with deeply weathered red loam soils has created ideal conditions

for the evolution of an astonishing rich and complex tropical rainforest ecosystem - in fact the second most biodiversity place in Africa.

Amani Nature Reserve

This mountainous and heavily forested reserve leads to the most accessible part of the East Usambaras and is one of Tanzania's most attractive and under-visited destinations. Amani means peace in Kiswahili. The Reserve offers beautiful scenery, unusual and wonderful flora and fauna, a constant chorus of cicadas and tree frogs, joined by the screeching of bush babies at night. In the Reserve is one of Africa's largest botanical gardens with enough linking trails through primeval rainforest to keep you in raptures (or blisters packs) for a whole week, even if your interest in botanical things is limited to the greens on your plate.

Location

Amani Nature Reserve (ANR) is located in Muheza and Korogwe districts. The main access to the ANR is via Muheza town. The distance from Tanga to Amani HQ is 65 km and 35 km from Muheza, passing along the Sigi Information Centre (25 km from Muheza).

History

Amani Nature Reserve (ANR) was officially gazetted on 8th May 1997, with an area of 8,380 ha and a boundary of 149 km. Most of the forests around Amani were gazetted as Forest Reserves decades

ago, the oldest ones already in the 1920s. In fact, the core of the present ANR consists of six previous Forest Reserves namely Kwamkoro, Kwamsambia, Mnyuzi scarp, Amani Zigi, Amani East and Amani West. However, this legal status was considered insufficient for an area of such high biodiversity conservation values and hence Amani Nature Reserve was proposed.

People are thought to have been living in the East Usambara Mountains for even more than 2,000 years. The oldest settlements known within the area date back to early iron age in the 3rd century AD. Most of Amani plateau was densely forested with scattered settlements concentrated mainly along the western escarpment. The indigenous dwellers of the Amani plateau were the Washambaa. During the German colonial era from the 1890's forest land was cleared for agriculture plantations. At the same time, forest conservation was emphasised as well and eight forest reserves were established in the East Usambaras by 1913. In 1902 the Germans established a research centre - 'Biologisch-Landwirtschaftliches Institut' - at Amani which concentrated on biological and agricultural research.



Chameleon

It was the first of its kind in Africa. During the same time Amani Botanical Garden with an area of about 360 ha was established.

Commercial logging of timber began during the German colonial era. Logging by the Germans at Amani was conducted mainly through the extraction of *Ocotea usambarensis*, *Milicia excelsa* and *Beilschmiedia kweo*. A railway line and a station master's house were constructed at Zigi to facilitate logging between the years 1904-1910. Sawmills were installed at Kwamkoro and Zigi during the logging period.

During the British colonial era, more forest reserves were established and by 1942 the reserved area had about doubled in the Usambaras. Tea plantations were created in 1940's at the Amani plateau with a consequence of clearing some



natural forests. The British built a small hydropower station at Zigi to provide electricity for Amani. The Amani Research Centre was re-opened under the name of the East African Agricultural Research Station. Later, forestry was made one of the important research components and the name was changed to be East Africa Agricultural

and Forestry Research Institute. In 1951 all herbarium collections, staff and equipment of the station were moved to Muguga, Nairobi and the silvicultural research activities to Lushoto. The buildings were later handed over to the National Institute for Medical Research who occupies the area to date.

Sawmilling gained momentum accompanied by industrial logging from early 1970's. Mainly Sikh Sawmills with support from Finland contributed to the rapid deforestation of Amani. However, due to global concern on the biological and watershed conservation values, the Finnish Government was convinced to cease logging and support reforestation instead. In 1989, the East Usambara Conservation and Agricultural Development Project was formulated and in 1990 the

East Usambara Catchment Forest Project was established with support from FINNIDA and IUCN. One of its main objectives was to create Amani Nature Reserve.

Biodiversity of the East Usambara Mountains

The Usambaras stand out as an exceptionally diversified ecosystem in mainland Africa and are ranked as one of the 25 biodiversity hotspots and centres of plant diversity in the world. Their biological significance has been compared to the Galapagos Islands. The mountains are known world-wide

for the diversity of their flora and fauna, and for the remarkably high degree of endemic plants and animals found in the forests (i.e. species that occur only here and nowhere else in the world). For instance, over 500 birds and 1,921 indigenous vascular plant species have been reported from the East Usambaras alone. Among these there are as many as 64 endemic or near-endemic plant species (near-endemics occur also in a few adjacent Eastern Arc mountains that have a similar environment and geological history). Perhaps the most famous of all are the 11 African Violets (*Saintpaulia* spp.), one species of which (*S. ionantha*) Baron von Saint-Paul-Illaire, the then German commissioner to Tanga, brought to Europe for the first time in the year 1891. Since then, this small, lovely herbaceous plant has continued its victorious world conquest on windowsills.

Activities

These following activities are offered in the reserve: hiking, walking on trails in the nature forest and nature drives, night walks, camping, butterfly farming visit and bird watching.

The three view points are a special attraction in the Nature Reserve. You can observe the land pattern of the East Usambaras as well as the agricultural peasants and tea estates from Kiganga Hill, Ngua and Mbomole Hill viewpoints. Further attractions are the two



big waterfalls namely Derema and Ndola; three picnic sites - supplied with sanitary equipment - invite taking a rest from hiking.

To allow visitors to walk around the Reserve on their own, nine trails have been labelled, mapped and well documented in the leaflets and trail guide books which are available at the Reserve HQ: Mbomole Hill Trail, Monga Trail, Ndola Trail, Turaco Bird Trail, Kwamkoro Nature Trail, Derema Trail, Zigi Trail, Amani Research Centre Tour, and Sigi Spice Tour.

Some walks pass by the Lwengera village historical and cultural sites like sacred caves and the remains of an Iron Age fort settlement.

Bird watching

More than 500 bird species has been recorded in East Usambara and most are found in Amani Nature Reserve. Many bird watchers visit Amani looking for endemic and endangered birds including Usambara Eagle Owl (*Bubo vosseleri*), Usambara Weaver (*Ploceus nicolli*), Amani Sun bird (*Anthreptes pallidigaster*) and Long Billed Tailorbird (*Orthotomus moreaui*).

Amani Botanical Garden

One of Africa's largest Botanical Gardens (founded 1902) the garden contains more than four hundred tree

species (both indigenous and exotic) and over 300 species of butterfly.

How to get there

From Muheza the Amani Nature Reserve is well indicated, leading on a rough (all weather) road to Longuza plantation forest. A 4-wheel-drive car is required for continuing uphill to the Zigi gate (9 km from ANR HQ) and to Amani. After the Zigi gate you will pass through the botanical garden until you reach the Amani Nature Reserve Headquarters, which is at the crest of the ridge.

Fees

Contact the Nature Reserve or Tour Operators for more information.

Contacts

Conservator
Amani Nature Reserve
☎ +255 (0)27 26 40313
@ amaninaturereservebfd@
yahoo.com
www.amaninature.org

Accommodation

Two Guest houses are situated in Amani Nature Reserve: one built at the lower side known as Zigi Rest House and another one at the ANR Headquarters in Amani village, offering self-contained rooms. Food and drinks services are provided at

both guest houses.

Two campsites are available in the Reserve - one with fixed water closet at ANR HQ, the second one (Kiganga) allowing mobile sanitary system.

Other nearby guest houses include the Emau Hill Forest Camp, Amani Hill Guest House, the Roman Catholic Mission and Malikitanda Tea Research (for details see Facts&Figures in Muheza).

Conference

Amani Nature Reserve has one large conference facility. Internet facility is accessible at the HQ.

Butterfly Farming

The Amani Butterfly Project is one of the uniquely livelihood projects which are currently implemented in the East Usambaras. It became operational in 2003 following various awareness and mobilization meetings and trainings in butterfly farming and environmental education activities. Today the project aims at promoting butterfly farming in the East Usambara Mountains and the conservation of the local biodiversity and to create a model for future insect/ butterfly farming projects in other areas of Tanzania

Contact

☎ +255 (0)784 802 899
+255 (0)655 802 899
@ papilio@
amanibutterfly
project.org

Facts & Figures Muheza

Main Transport fares (2010)

☎ Bus

To/from: Tsh Hours
Tanga 1,500 (~ 1)
Moshi 9,000 (~ 4.5)
Arusha 10,000 (~ 6)
Lushoto 5,000 (~ 3)

All direct buses to/ from Tanga going to Dar es Salaam, Lushoto, Arusha, Moshi and Mwanza pass daily through Muheza. The town is situated half way between Segera and Tanga.

Vehicles heading to Amani Nature Reserve sometimes start at the bus stand, some buses tend to hang around at the start of the road to Amani; walk 200 m into town from the bus stand (the stand is on your left) and where road forks, bear right and turn right again. The unmarked stand for Amani is 50 m along on the left before the railway crossing opposite the encouraging named 'Death Row Electronics' shop.

Two buses to Amani leave Muheza between 01.00 pm and 02.00 pm and pass Amani to Kwamkoro or Bulwa.

+ Health

Teule District Hospital
Muheza town
☎ +255 (0)27 26 44121
07.30 am - 03.30 pm
@ www.teule.or.tz
muhezaddh@
kaributanga.com

☛ Shopping

Shopping in Muhewaza is limited. Around the Central Market in the town centre a little up the hill, you'll find small shops for food and clothing like kangas and kitenge. The market is open every day.

@ Internet

There is an internet cafe at the central gas station with limited access. Some hotels in Amani Nature Reserve and in the area offer internet access.

● Money

NMB (near the market) is the only bank operating in Muheza, offering to change cash money only. Hours: 8.30 am - 4.00 pm Mon-Fri, 8.30 am - 1.30 pm Sat.

There are now 2 ATM but you cannot change traveler cheques.

✉ Post

Situated by the market, near NMB BANK, Hours: 8.00 am - 4.30 pm (Mon-Fri), 9.00 am - 1.00 pm (Sat)


s-single, d-double

Muheza Town
Golden Land Motel
☎ +255 (0)27 26 41242
+255 (0)719 002 261
@ motelg.land@
yahoo.com
s-25,000 d-30,000

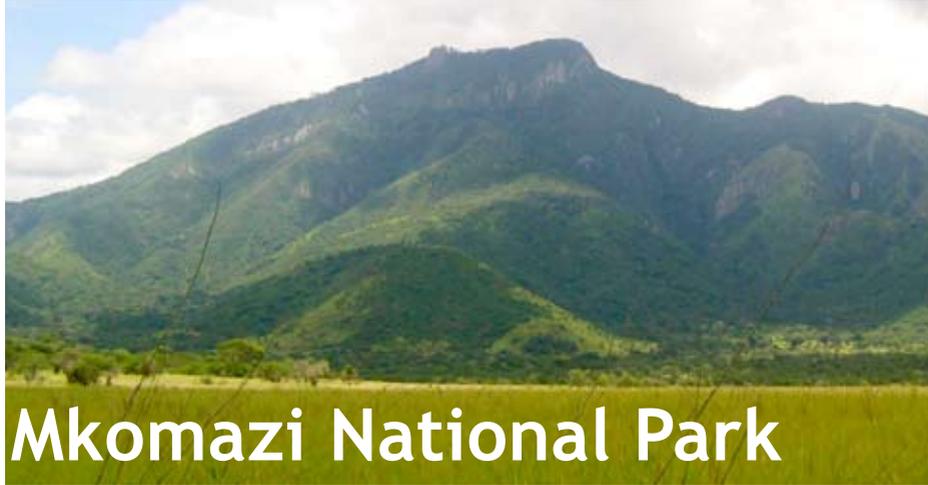
Amani Nature Reserve
Sigi Rest House
☎ +255 (0)27 26 40313
@ amaninature
reservebfd@
yahoo.com
s-10,000

Amani Medical Research Centre
☎ +255 (0)27 26 40313
s-25,000 d-30,000

Emau Forest Camp
☎ +255 (0)782 656 526
@ emauhill@gmail.com
www.emauhill.com
for prices see website



Rural Road



Mkomazi National Park

The Mkomazi National Park is halfway between Arusha and Tanga. This route goes through Mkomazi and the Usambara Mountains, and thus offers perfect stopovers from the northern parks and Kilimanjaro to the Indian Ocean and Tanga Region.

History

The word Mkomazi is coined from the Pare language, which is a combination of the two words 'Mko' (a traditional wooden spoon used by the Pare people for eating) and 'Mazi' (water). This suggests that the water in the Park is too scarce to even fill a wooden spoon. Indeed, the Park lacks water sources due to little rainfall in the area.

Mkomazi Game Reserve was upgraded to the highest conservation status by being declared as a National Park with a size of 3,245 km² on 14th March 2008.

Location

Mkomazi National Park is located

between Kilimanjaro and Tanga Region; its northern border is the Tsavo West National Park in Kenya. The Park is 130 km long from east to west and 41 km from north to south.

Physical Features

The northern part of Mkomazi National Park is highly dominated by the northern Pare - Usambara mountain range arc in Tanzania, formed of metamorphic rocks. The Park's altitude varies between 900 - 1,600 metres above sea level. The open plains consist of Precambrian rocks covered with superficially alluvial soil deposits. The predominant soils in the Park are the red to reddish brown sandy clays, which cover hills and ridges.

Climate

The climate of Mkomazi National Park is semi-arid. The long rains occur between February and May, while the short ones last from September through November. Mean annual rainfall ranges from

570 mm in the lowland to 1,910 mm in the highland. The temperature varies from 18 to 29 °C; July and August being the coolest months.

Vegetation Cover

Mkomazi National Park is within the Sudanian phytogeographical zone dominated by Acacia and Commiphora woodland species. Its vegetation is characterized by two physiognomic types: the dry upland forest in the western mountainous area, and plain vegetations with bushed and wooded grassland.

Wild Animals

The Park is rich in giraffes, Coke's hartebeests, buffalos, gerenuks, Grant gazelles, Lesser kudus and Water bucks. Larger carnivores include lions, leopards, hyenas, silver-backed jackals, wild dogs and wild cats. The largest terrestrial mammal - the elephant - lives in the Park too!

Attractions

Mkomazi has a great diversity of landscapes with small mosaic habitat types, creating niches for a rich biodiversity. This makes it one of the richest savannahs in Africa and possibly in the world with rare and endemic fauna and flora, e.g. the Black rhinos and Wild dogs. It is the only Park in Tanzania with large and visible population of Gerenuk (*Litocranius walleri*) and massive concentrations of Oryx (*Oryx beisa*). In addition, it forms a special habitat for

Euro-Africa migrant birds. The Mkomazi National Park is the south most extension of Sahel in East Africa and the second largest trans-frontier protected area in East Africa after the famous Serengeti National Park.

What to do

Operational Activities

- Day game watching
- Guided walking safaris
- Bird watching
- Eco-tourism in the villages adjacent to the Mkomazi NP

Rhino and Wild dog viewing will be gradually introduced using the experience from Kenya Wildlife Service (Tsavo West and Meru National Parks). Guidelines for rhino viewing will be used to monitor and control the activity in the Special Use Zone.

Facilities & Services

- Tracks for game watching and site seeing
- Tourist guiding
- Camping service (at both public and special campsites)
- Tours into Mkomazi NP can be organized by local tour operators (see pages 13 & 77)



Zebras

Fees

- Entrance
20 USD (1,500 Tsh for Tz)
Guided Walk
20 USD (5,000)/day/p.p.
Camping (own tent)
30 USD (2,000)/day/p.p.
Car (below 2 t)
40 USD (10,000)
Car (above 2 t)
150 USD (25,000)

How to get there

Road

The Park is easily accessible via Same town on the surfaced highway road connecting Arusha and Dar es Salaam. The distance from Tanga is about 250 km, from Lushoto 80km, from Kilimanjaro International Airport 142 km and from Moshi 112 km. Entry into the Park is currently through the Zange gate. However, special arrangement can be made to use the other gates.

Air

Only Kisima airstrip is registered by the Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority and used by chartered flights.

When to visit the Park

Late June to early September is the best time to watch large mammals and birds, scenic beauty is at its peak in March to June.

Accommodation

Babu's Tented Camp (inside the Park)

- +255 (0)27 25 03094
+255 (0)784 402 266
@ BabusCamp@bol.co.tz
www.babuscamp.com
s-300 USD d-270 USD

Elephant Motel

- +255 (0)27 27 58193
+255 (0)754 839 545

@ manager@elephantmotel.com

- s-33,000/60,000
d-38,500/93,500
executive-55,000/107,800
suite-66,000/118,800
Orlando Lodge
☎ +255 (0)27 27 56878
+255 (0)787 679 944
s-25,000

Modern Rest House

- ☎ +255 (0)27 27 57399
+255 (0)762 585 419
s-15,000

Same Lodge

- ☎ +255 (0)27 2758812
+255 (0)756 145 806
s-15,000

Kamwala Tours & Safaris Lodge

- ☎ +255 (0)27 27 57022
+255 (0)715 499 242
@ eneza68@yahoo.com
s-12,000

Amani Lutheran Centre

- ☎ +255 (0)27 27 58098
+255 (0)756 764 988
@ pdelct@gmail.com
s-7,000, d-10,000

MamboViewPoint (Mtae/Usambara Mtns)

- ☎ +255 (0)78 52 72150
@ info@MamboViewPoint.org

Tona Lodge

- (40 km from 40 Same)
☎ +255 (0)754 852 010
@ tonalodge.org
s-12 USD

Pangani River Campsite

- (Near Mkomazi town)
☎ +255 (0)766 019 633
@ panganirivercamp.com
camping 5 USD

Zebra Camp Site

- ☎ +255 (0)787 377 775
@ untamedhorizons.com
s- 35 USD

MKOMAZI NATIONAL PARK

Chief Park Warden
Mkomazi National Park
P.O.Box 41

Kilimanjaro, Tanzania
Tel: +255(0)27 2758249
Fax: +255(0)27 2758248

mkomazi@tanzaniaparks.com

www.tanzaniaparks.com





Mkinga, Handeni, Kilindi

Tanga Region has three more Districts that are a little bit further off the beaten track, but provide interesting features for tourists.

Mkinga

Mkinga in the north of Tanga City stretches up to the Kenyan border and Mombasa, via Horohoro border post (66 km from Tanga). Mkinga is one of Tanzania's newest districts, dissected from the vast Muheza district. New District headquarters and planned surrounding settlements are currently constructed, and the road from Tanga to Horohoro will be (soon) upgraded to tarmac.

The road north takes you past several fishing villages including Chongoleani, Kwale, Boma peninsula, Maboza, and Moa. The coastline follows an extremely irregular pattern including huge bays (Kwale, Manza and Moa) and vast mangrove forests dispersed with occasional beaches. Fishing as well as sea salt manufacturing and

boat building are the prime coastal activities.

Further inland, agriculture takes precedence with coconut, sisal, cashew, fruit plantations as well as livestock keeping.

Offshore activities

Offshore, several beautiful reefs with sand bars pop up at low tide; snorkelling, diving, sailing, fishing is well worth the time. Many local fisherman and boat owners would be happy to take people out to these diverse and 'untouched' places. The famed Pemba channel is known for its billfish fishing, including six different species: black, blue and striped marlin, broadbill swordfish, sailfish and the rare shortbill spearfish.

Manza Bay was the site of several military and naval deployments both in the 1st and 2nd World Wars. During WW1 in 1915, the German ship Kronborg took refuge in Manza Bay when British warships

blocked the entrance to Tanga port. Kronborg transported supplies for the German troops under Colonel Von Lettow-Vorbeck and the famed and embattled German warship Königsberg that was hiding in the vast Rufiji delta in the south, after she had sunk the British cruiser Pegasus in Zanzibar port in 1914. When chased and under fire from the British warship Hyacinth, Kronborg's captain beached her inside Manza Bay and set the timber deck cargo alight, making the British believe that the ship was destroyed. After Hyacinth had given her up and departed, the Germans extinguished the fire, set up a base on land (still called "Boma" peninsula today) and recovered most of Kronborg's supplies of arms and ammunitions. These allowed Lettow-Vorbeck to continue the war until after the armistice in 1918. Kronborg remained a partly submerged wreck in Manza Bay until 1956, when she was salvaged and towed to Dar es Salaam and her remaining cargo of coal sold to the East African Railways and Harbours, thus powering trains and ships 40 years after being brought to East Africa! The wreck is still indicated in today's marine maps, but nothing can be found at the site anymore.

During WW2 the Allies used the Manza Bay entrance to set up part of the East African coastal defences against an imminent

Japanese attack. The underground bunkers, holding generators for anti submarine loops, gun placements and living quarters are still there today. (See detailed information: <http://indicatorloops.com/manza.htm>)

Maboza is the fishing village right along the main road where the 'dagaa' fisherman land early in the morning to sell their nightly catches.

Moa bay is an important site of ancient Arabic settlements and culture. In the days of the sisal boom, the local sisal growers shipped their produce out of Moa. They used a small gauge railway that has unfortunately not survived.



Relics of the shipping store and jetty can still be seen.

Duga is the last settlement before reaching the border and has the main police station in this area.

The valley of the Uмба river borders the Mkomazi National Park and is the site of numerous gemstone mines, being inhabited by Maasai pastoralists.



There is one Hotel in Mkinga offering standard accommodation: Fish Eagle Point

Mkadini beach, 40 km from Tanga City on Mombasa Road, turn off to Manza or also known as Boma Peninsula

☎ +255 (0)784 346 006
+255 (0)782 748 698

@ out2explore@gmail.com
outthere@kaributanga.com
www.fisheaglepoint.com

(fb) 65/100 USD p.p.

Handeni

Handeni is the home of the Maasai Plain. It opens sheer endlessly from the Usambara Mountains southwards. Visiting Maasai Villages can be a superb highlight of a Tanzania trip if organized by tour operators.

There are few hotels in Handeni town offering standard accommodation:

Bwawani Hotel

outside Chanika, foot of Handeni Hill, self-contained Rondavels
15,000/25,000

Sawe Hotel

middle of town, near post office
self-contained rooms
20,000

Mama Zekuze

near German Boma and District Hospital, self-contained rooms
10,000/15,000

Kilindi

West of Handeni and very much off the beaten tracks is Kilindi. Its rural atmosphere with no major settlements gives an interesting insight in the life of local farmers, still lived by two thirds of the Tanzanian citizens.

The lack of tarmac roads makes a visit of Kilindi quite challenging, requiring local guidance.



Sisal Plantation



Sea Turtle



Bombo Hospital, Tanga City



Hotel Kaiserhof, Tanga City



Forest



Carved Door



Old Pangani Town



Ngalawa



Farm near Lushoto

Sponsors



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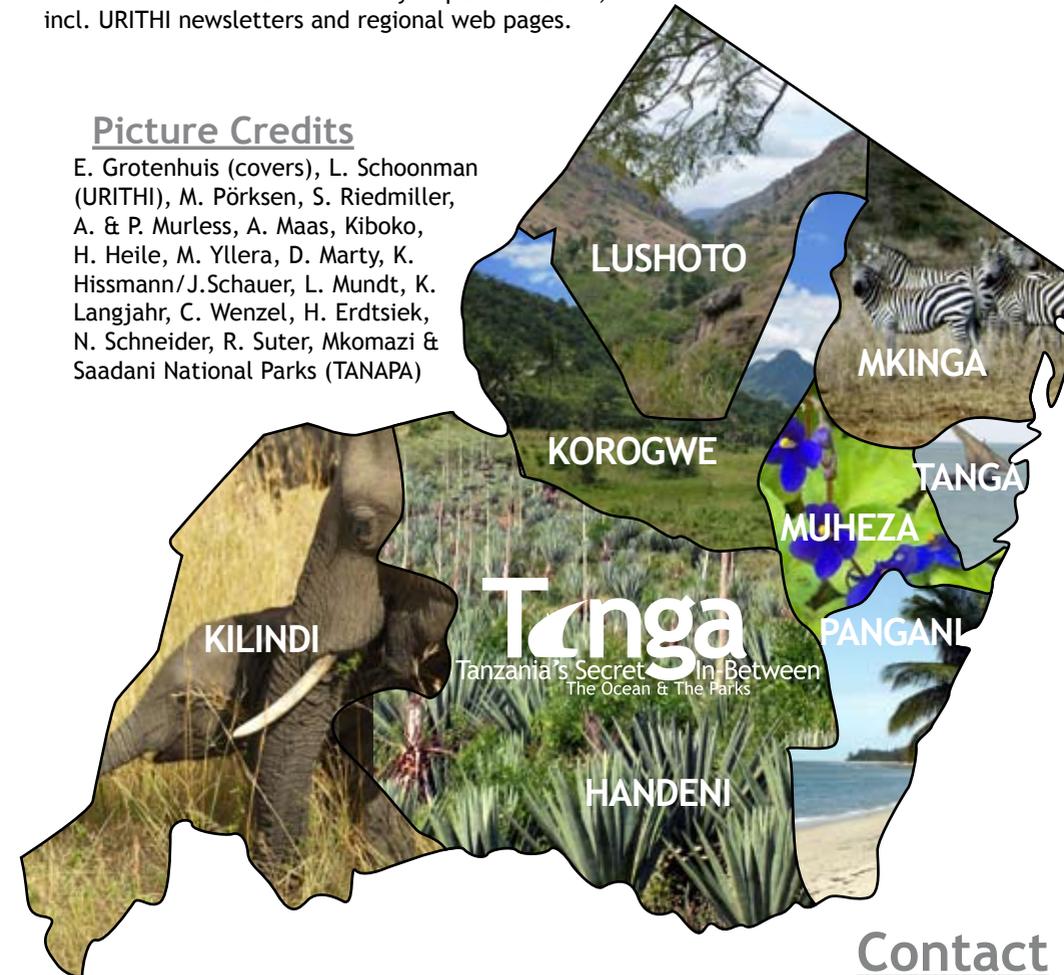
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Please be responsible with this guide,
leave it at a hotel, give it to a fellow traveler, share!