

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, June 17, 2009 3:16 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Kenyan nomadic pastoralists leave behind cattle with Tanzanian Maasai
Attachments: Meru hotel.jpg

What to do? I think we need to consider helping in some way. Can we ask [REDACTED] is advice?

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, June 17, 2009 11:10 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Kenyan nomadic pastoralists leave behind cattle with Tanzanian Maasai

Kenyan nomadic pastoralists leave behind cattle with Tanzanian Maasai

By Njonanje Samwel
15th June 2009

Majority of migrating Kenyan pastoralists have left the country empty handed, leaving their hungry-herds flocking into the northern part of Tanzania.

Ngorongoro District Authority says it has successfully managed to repatriate most of the nomadic livestock keepers, but the population in the remote territory was not going down.

"Apparently these herdsmen have been left empty handed, after leaving hundreds of starved herds with Tanzanian herdsmen," said Ngorongoro District Commissioner Elias Wawa Lali.

The issue is very complex because Ngorongoro is a Maasailand and the ethnic group has extended families on either side of the border, he said.

He said it was easy for most residents of Loliondo District to host their fellow tribesmen and their herds from across the border and have the latter go back to Kenya with little or no effect from the Tanzanian government side.

"Our comprehensive operation included to visit local Maasai 'bomas', Lali said, adding that apparently they discovered that each household had acquired more than their fair share of herds within a short period of time.

Later on, he said, they embarked on a fresh round of investigation where they came up with an unpleasant story that the Kenyan nomadic herdsman left empty handed after leaving back their hungry animals in Tanzania.

"To make the matter even worse, Kenyan Maasai left their herds in Tanzania under the care of local counterparts or immediate relatives leaving Loliondo District with more cattle than the eco-system could ever sustain," Lali lamented.

He said the district authority was compelled to conduct yet another operation to distinguish between local and foreign herds of cattle in order to repatriate the latter back home to Kenya.

Loliondo, the headquarters of Ngorongoro District is located nearly 8kms from the national borderline with some of its villages located right on it.

Of late, Kenyan nomadic herdsman have been driving their hungry cattle across the border looking for greener pastures.

Millions of herds in the neighbouring Kenya have been facing the worst drought in history.

Reports have it that the drought stricken south-western Kenya has compelled the herdsman to drive their cattle into Tanzania and Uganda where it is said they still have greener pastures.

The areas invaded in Tanzania are the three districts of Ngorongoro, Monduli and Longido where nearly 300,000 herds of animals are threatening land degradation and possible conflict with Tanzanian nomadic pastoralists.

Tourist hotel shaping up in Arusha suburb

By Adam Ihucha

14th June 2009



Tourist at Arusha region

A new tourist class 83-room hotel whose construction in Arusha municipality's environs expected to boost accommodation capacity in Tanzania's northern tourist hub is nearing completion.

Located at Kwangulelo, some seven kilometres along the Arusha-Moshi highway, the facility that has cost Sh8billion and christened Snow Crest Hotel is expected to start business in August. Snow Crest Hotel's motto is "Peak of Perfection".

The Executive Secretary of the Tanzania Tour Operators Association Mustapha Akuunay noted: "The Snow Crest Hotel, will boost nation's capacity to tap its share in the global growing conference tourism market."

Its location east of the municipality makes it the gate way to Arusha, the centre of the country's northern tourist circuit that accounts for nearly 500,000 tourists annually.

Snow Crest Hotel, has a splendid view of lush banana plantations that blends with whispering breeze to create rare tranquility. The rooms have spectacular view of Arusha and its environs.

The hotel has wings labelled Nyerere, Mandela and Kenyatta in tribute to heroes who helped mold the future of natural resources rich African continent.

Its restaurant, an architectural marvel, a multi-cultural clientele and is backed by a multi-themed kitchen.

According to the hotel's consultant Mark Dingiria the hotel will have a large lounge bar, depicting Africa's great warriors and offer international and exotic blends of drinks, quenchers and coolers.

There are two ultra-modern-conference halls with a sitting capacity of 150 people each, and without partition both can accommodate 640 delegates.

"Upon completion, the hotel will have a total of 83 top notch superior rooms, deluxe rooms, executives suites, rooms specifically for the disabled and rooms to cater for families," Dingiria noted.

For relaxation, the facility will have crystal clear sparkling swimming pool for adults and children, as well as a health and fitness centre nearby.

Tanzania tourism industry is facing a shortage of 5,000 hotel rooms.

"Tanzania currently has only 3,000 hotel rooms instead of 8,000 that are required," Natural Resources and Tourism Deputy Minister, Ezekiel Maige noted.

Tanzania's tourism earnings for 2008 are estimated at \$1.3 billion from nearly 840,000 visitors.

Tanzania aims to pocket \$1.5 billion annually by attracting one million tourists per year by 2010.

The industry employs around 200,000 people directly and accounts for around a 25 percent of the country's total foreign exchange earnings.

The hotel will employ nearly 130 people, 95 percent of which will be locals.

"Besides the facility will create indirect jobs for local farmers who will be supplying vegetables, milk eggs and others" Dingiria told The Guardian on Sunday this week.

Airfreight services catalyst for horticulture sector boom

By Adam Ihucha
17th June 2009



Kilimanjaro International Airport

Arusha regional authorities have hailed a local airfreight operator for doubling its services to take horticultural produce to European markets.

TAHA Fresh Handling Ltd (TFHL) commenced a weekly cargo services to transport 20 tonnes of local horticultural produce from Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) to Belgium, Holland and other parts of Europe on December 7, 2008.

But following an increase in the volume of horticultural bounty destined for European markets, THFL had to double the cargo service to ferry 50 tonnes of flowers, cuttings and vegetables from KIA.

Arusha Regional Commissioner Isidore Shirima said the availability of the air cargo service at the farmers' doorstep twice a week would motivate them to scale up their production levels.

"The future of the horticulture industry in the region is now bright, thanks to THFL for doubling its airfreight services from KIA to EU markets," Shirima said at the launch of Horticultural Smallholder Farmers Hub at Mailer Farm in Usa River.

Nearly 800 tonnes of local horticultural produce have been exported to EU markets in the first half of this year despite low demand in the face of the global economic downturn.

"TFHL's inaugural cargo flight took off from KIA on December 7, 2008. The cargo service has since uplifted close to 800 tonnes of Tanzanian flowers, vegetables and fruits to Europe" said Fintrac/USAID Tanzania Airfreight Programme deputy director Bob Kisamo.

Kisamo further said that the airfreight service had significantly contributed to stabilizing the horticultural industry in the region, making it competitive in the world market, particularly at this time when demand was comparatively low.

"Lack of a reliable and cost-effective airfreight service was a major constraint to the growth of this dynamic agricultural subsector which is fast becoming a leading employer and forex earner," Kisamo said.

Limited reliable airfreight services had in the past compelled local growers to ferry their flowers and other produce to distant airports such as Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi, Kenya, and Julius K.

Nyerere International Airport in Dar es Salaam.

"These trips are long and costly and the extra time to get their produce to the market resulted in reduced quality," he said.

“In this highly competitive field, with high fuel prices and consumer demand for quality, Tanzanian growers were facing a real challenge,” Kisamo added.

The predicament prompted USAID Tanzania Airfreight Program (TAP) with the Tanzanian Horticultural Association (TAHA) and its member exporters to establish regular cargo airfreight service at KIA.

“The idea was to develop reliable, cost-effective access to European markets so that Tanzania can become more competitive, strengthen its role in world markets and ultimately increase small farmer incomes,” he said. USAID assisted TAHA to establish a grower-owned freight consolidation firm, TAHA Fresh Handling, Ltd. (TFHL).

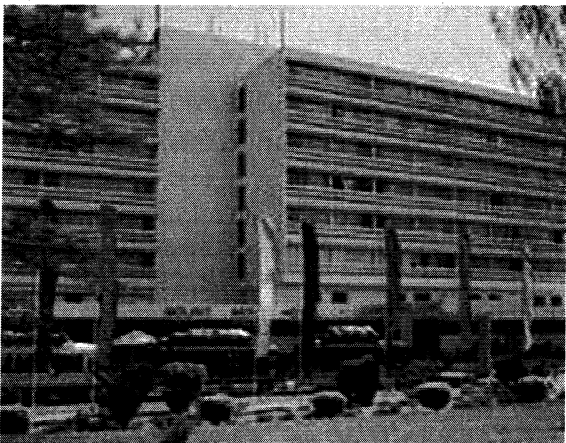
USAID also provided an investment guarantee fund for TFHL to cover potential volume shortfalls in the early stages of the programme.

In a major public-private partnership, USAID helped TFHL to successfully negotiate with private and public operators to lower their charges to make KIA competitive.

The infant industry earns the country more than USD 130 million and employs over 30,000 Tanzanians per annum. Just across the border, the industry earns Kenya nearly USD 1.7 billion per year and employs more than 500,000 citizens.

Mount Meru Hotel set to undergo USD 24m renovation

By Beatrice Philemon
17th June 2009



New Mount Meru Hotel

Three banks over the weekend signed an agreement for a syndicated term loan facility of USD 24m so that Hotel Management Ltd (HODI) can refurbish and upgrade New Mount Meru Hotel to internationally-acceptable standards.

CRDB Bank managing director Dr Charles Kimei said at the signing ceremony that they had decided to embark on the initiative so that Tanzania could have more international-class hotels that meet both tourists' and people's needs.

The banks which signed the agreement were CRDB Bank, Tanzania Investment Bank and Preferential Trade Area Bank (PTA).

According to Kimei, the project would help Tanzania to improve the tourism sector and thus bring sustainable development through taxes and uplift local communities through the creation of jobs. The upgraded hotel would also attract more international conferences to take place in Arusha Region.

“As banks, we normally look at projects that help people generate income and create job opportunities,” he said.

CRDB Bank contributed a loan amounting to USD 11m, Preferential Trade Area Bank USD 10m and Tanzania Investment Bank about USD 3m. The hotel's renovation was expected to take 15 months and would be ready by the end of next year.

On the other hand, the project would also be financed through equity contribution of 41 per cent from local and foreign investors and long-term loans from commercial and development banks.

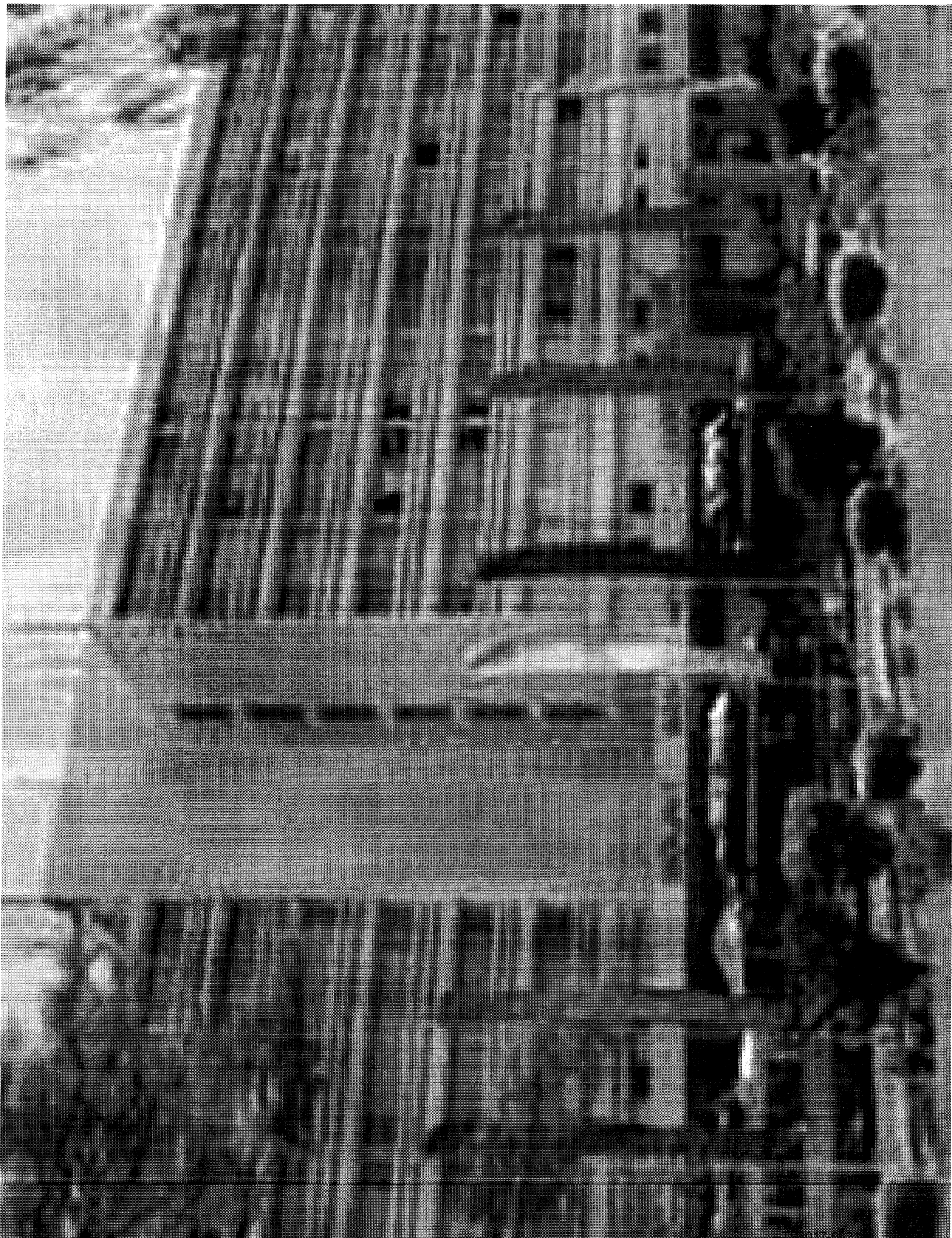
“It is worth noting that of the 41 per cent equity contribution, that is USD 17m, foreign investors will contribute 90 per cent and the rest will be contributed which local investors,” he noted.

The agreement was signed by CRDB Bank managing director Dr Charles Kimei, TIB acting managing director Bahati Sanga and PTA Bank principal officer James Kabuga.

Those who signed for HODI were Marcolmn Pryor, Southern Africa Enterprises Development Fund (SAEDF) chairman, a majority equity holder in the project; Ndewirwa Kitomari, HODI chairman, and Emmanuel Wado, a HODI official. When completed the hotel would have over 400 beds.

Meanwhile, Pryor said that, through the project, Tanzania was set to develop domestic tourism. New Mount Meru Hotel, formally owned by the government, was privatized in 2004 when it was sold to Blue Jewel Company.

A key condition of this sale was an undertaking by the buyer to refurbish and upgrade the hotel to international standards.



[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, June 12, 2009 2:10 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Journalists

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2009 8:56 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Journalists

Dear [REDACTED]
The journalists did not come, but they were on their way to [REDACTED] with someone from PWC I think, but when they got at the school near us, they found the wazee in a meeting with the Sukenya sub village chairman, they wanted to talk to them but the Sukenya subvillage told them that they don't have any problem with [REDACTED] and that they support us.

I think they were upset with that statement and decided not to come to [REDACTED] anymore.

Well, it is very surprising with the Arab donating 100 tones of maize and this is what they get in return. However, they are being forced out of the place and I am now anticipating problems on our side, a few cattle groups have come back to the community around us, but the grass is still green everywhere.

Kind regards.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

--- On Tue, 6/9/09, [REDACTED] wrote:

From: [REDACTED]

Subject: RE: Journalists

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Date: Tuesday, June 9, 2009, 12:20 PM

Hi [REDACTED]

Yes please go ahead and meet with the Journalists and be sure to have the wazee there also so they too can speak and offer support.

Thanks for asking and checking on this. [REDACTED]

P.S.

I have to say that I was very surprised that the arabs donated 100 tons of maize to the community due to the drought, then I was doubly amazed when the community thanked them by taking thousands of head of cattle onto their area to graze and build bomas. Wow. Interesting to hear that the government is finally doing something about all these kenyan cattle, I say thousands but from what I hear and read, it is more like hundreds of thousands.

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Tuesday, June 09, 2009 1:37 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Subject: Journalists

Dear [REDACTED]

I just got a call from someone in the DC office telling me that , there are journalist in loliondo who actually came to witness the eviction of the Kenyan livestock in loliondo who have been grazing their stock at the Arab area.

He said, someone mentioned of Sukenya farm and they wanted to come today but they got late at the Arab place. They are proporsing of coming to our area tommorow. I am writing to ask if I should actually take their interview or should just tell them that I could not take their interview.

The good thing is that, by the time I got the call , I was with some wazee who came to visit me at the camp and told them about the journalists, they are having another meeting about the bore hole tommorow (which I will tell you the results after the meeting tommorow) and probably to tell the journalist to speak to sukenya people who will be at the meeting, to get their views.

Kind regards.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, June 09, 2009 3:13 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Journalists

I think [REDACTED] should take the interview with his favorite and most supportive wazees.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, June 09, 2009 1:37 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Journalists

Dear [REDACTED]

I just got a call from someone in the DC office telling me that , there are journalist in loliondo who actually came to witness the eviction of the Kenyan livestock in loliondo who have been grazing their stock at the Arab area.

He said, someone mentioned of Sukenya farm and they wanted to come today but they got late at the Arab place. They are proporsing of coming to our area tommorow. I am writing to ask if I should actually take their interview or should just tell them that I could not take their interview.

The good thing is that, by the time I got the call , I was with some wazee who came to visit me at the camp and told them about the journalists, they are having another meeting about the bore hole tommorow (which I will tell you the results after the meeting tommorow) and probably to tell the journalist to speak to sukenya people who will be at the meeting, to get their views.

Kind regards.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED] >
Sent: Friday, May 01, 2009 2:48 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Interview request

Hi [REDACTED]

Many thanks – whatever day works for you – Wednesday should be fine. Is there a good time on Wednesday that I can reach you? Sorry – you're right, the third question wasn't clear at all. I just felt that some of the locals may be confusing the police with your staff. The question should really be:

--Do you think some of the allegations brought forward by the local populace against your staff may be misplaced? (i.e. are they accusing your guards of actions that are actually conducted by the police?).

Thanks very much for your time,

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, May 01, 2009 1:43 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Interview request

Dear [REDACTED]

I am out the remainder of today and would like to talk when I am in next Wednesday. Will that work for you?

Could you please restate #3. What you are asking here, are you asking,

"Some of the reports (on the web) I have seen are a bit murky - in fact I am convinced that these purported abuses against the locals were carried out by the police - and the [REDACTED] as reported. Would you agree? Do the police and Safari guards work closely together? "

Is this the vain of your question?...or is the double negative meant to say something different. Clarity will certainly help.

Thanks [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, April 30, 2009 6:29 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Interview request

Dear [REDACTED]

Many thanks for agreeing to an interview and congratulations on winning the Natl. Geographic award for the second year in a row! Below are some basic questions I would like to ask. But first off, let me explain a little about the report. At the Committee to Protect Journalists we are exploring a rather worrisome trend: the increasing numbers of killed and imprisoned journalists around the world. I am looking into a string of deaths across Eastern Africa, including that of Trent Keegan (who was killed in Nairobi last May). Just days before arriving in Nairobi, however, he was investigating a story in Loliondo regarding a land dispute between some of the local populace and [REDACTED]. I thought it would be helpful to get some background on what Trent was working on and your perspective / insight would be a great help. Here are some questions:

1. Were you familiar with Trent's case? If so, when and how did you find out about it?
2. In May 2008 Trent was interviewing some Maasai people who have several complaints such as: lacking access to water supplies, illegal arrests and bribes etc. –are these complaints legitimate? What steps have you taken to resolve the disputes?
3. Some of the reports (on the web) I have seen are a bit murky – in fact I am not convinced that these purported abuses against the locals were not carried out by the police –and not the [REDACTED] as reported. Would you agree? Do the police and Safari guards work closely together?
4. How is [REDACTED] relationship with the local press – have there been other reports similar to what Trent was working on?
5. I stumbled upon a blog called "Africa Farmer's journal" where the author claims he was intimidated –nearly arrested by some of your staff after being invited to attend a reconciliation meeting you had organized. I got the impression from the blog that the intimidation was not coming from the international staff but from some of the locals affiliated with the safari company. Can you tell me more about this incident? Is there a grain of truth to it?
6. Does [REDACTED] have a board? Is it public?

These are all I can think of at the moment. Is there a chance we could chat sometime tomorrow? Many thanks for agreeing to an interview and I hope to speak to you soon.

Regards,

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, April 30, 2009 1:32 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Interview request

Hi [REDACTED]

Thank you for your email.

We would be more than happy to answer your questions. We kindly ask that you first submit all of your questions to us via email, and then we can set up a time for a phone interview.

Regards,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, April 29, 2009 6:58 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: Thomson Safaris
Subject: Interview request

Dear [REDACTED]

This is [REDACTED] from the Committee to Protect Journalists - I believe we were in touch briefly last year during the time a New Zealand photo-journalist, Trent Keegan, had died in Nairobi in May 2008. We are working on a report concerning killed journalists in Kenya (Trent was killed in Nairobi although he had been previously researching a story in Loliondo) and Trent will be included in the report. I was hoping we could arrange a time to have an interview (either in person or via telephone) at some point in the near future. Please let me know if there is an ideal time to conduct this.

Many thanks,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, March 27, 2009 1:59 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Drought problems in Loliondo

Hi [REDACTED]
Please have a talk with the DC and see if you can understand what fixed plan the government has for people in the Sukenya area. Perhaps the DC has a plan to transport grain into the area well under way, sounds like this may be the case. See if they are having any problems with that plan, without offering help, see if you can recognise a spot where [REDACTED] might be able to help. I am thinking in terms of a truck from Arusha to Wasso with gov. supplied grain. I don't really want to send a truck all the way to Shinyanga or Mugumu. Perhaps that transport role is something we can offer. Actually, times a bit tough for the co. but this could be a small way we can help. We don't want to get in the way of the gov. and its plans, but at the same time perhaps could assist in some way. Things sound bad.

[REDACTED] this all started with the article that [REDACTED] sent around, If you scroll down and read from bottom up you can catch up.
So let me know. [REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Starving Ngorongoro sends out food SOS
To: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Date: Friday, March 27, 2009, 9:24 AM

Dear All,

The situation is bad in Sukenya too regarding food, in fact this was one of the agendas that the RC addressed in sukenya, he told the District Council to provide transport and fuel so that people can buy grain from shinyanga and mugumu at a much lower price, currently the one sack of maize sell at 50,000 in wasso, while it cost 18,000 to 22,000 in shinyanga and mugumu respectively.

Transporting grain from shinyanga and mugumu make it expensive by the time it gets to wasso. Even sukenya people rely on grain so much, the reason why buying a maize milling machine for Enyuata women group was their first priority.

Also loliondo area is the most affected part of Ngorongoro district, they don't get much grain from small scale farming practiced there. There is really not much to do with livestock, there is no grasses everywhere, and the long term plan for this is for them to reduce the number of livestock so that they can survive a bad year like this one.

I, don't know how we can do to help with food, but, it will really build an excellent relationship with the community, "*a friend in need is a friend indeed*". It is a bad year everywhere though especially in Tourism too.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2009 10:02 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Article about food shortage

Hi [REDACTED]
Please let me know what is going on around Sukenya with regard to this drought. What is the effect the staff are seeing in the community. It looks like Gov. will be distributing food in some areas, just trying to understand what is happening in sukenya and if people there are OK.

Thanks, [REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2009 9:29 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Starving Ngorongoro sends out food SOS

Is this affecting Loliondo and our neighbors? If so, shouldn't we do something to help?

Starving Ngorongoro sends out food SOS

2009-03-26 11:21:28
By Adam Ihucha, Arusha

More than 34,000 households in drought-stricken Ngorongoro District in Arusha Region are facing a critical shortage of food and need an emergency supply of at least 9,000 tonnes of cereals.

"We need immediate relief supplies of food for the starving members of the households affected by persistent droughts," Ngorongoro District Commissioner Jowika Kasunga told The Guardian here yesterday.

He said the district was experiencing its worst drought in a decade, with pastoralist families the worst hit because there is too little pasture and water for their livestock.

"Normally, Ngorongoro receives rains in November but it is five months without a single drop. This has made the drought assume deadly proportions with little record," he added.

The DC said the drought had virtually depleted vegetation and dried up most water reservoirs, triggering fears among livestock keepers with little to feed their starving herds on.

He expressed fears that some of the herders may have started driving their livestock to neighbouring districts of Maswa and Bariadi in Shinyanga Region, adding: "If we are not blessed with rains come next month, the situation will be really bad."

Ngorongoro District has a surface area of 14,036 square km and a population of 165,583 and is home to some 350,000 cattle, 400,000 goats and 300,000 sheep.

Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives minister Steven Wassira told journalists in Dar es Salaam some two weeks ago that more than 240,000 people in Tanzania are in urgent need of food aid, while 12,000 others would have to get food supplies at a subsidised price as the growing food crisis took its toll in some regions.

He said that was the latest information he had received from the team of experts the government had dispatched to 13 regions to evaluate the extent of the food shortage and the likelihood of widespread famine.

Mbulu legislator Philip Marmo, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Coordination and Parliamentary Affairs), stated when reached for comment yesterday that there would be no specific modalities of dispatching emergency food aid to Ngorongoro.

Speaking on telephone from Yayeda Village in his constituency, he said: "Tell the district commissioner to work more closely with disaster committees in his district... Even here (Mbulu) people are complaining about drought and food shortages."

The minister, whose office oversees the management of disasters nationally, explained that it would not be easy for the government to deal with individual cases.

"People should continue observing the procedure we have been using all this long of coordination by the PMO's disaster management department, the Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives ministry and the World Food Programme," he added.

He said the relief food supplies the government would dispatch to needy districts would be given for free only to those who are unable to afford even the token price, while others would have to buy them at a subsidised price.

Marmo said distribution of food aid to deserving regions would be based on a report of the team of experts which helped in assessing the country's actual food needs and the extent to which assistance would be required.

He explained that there was plenty of surplus food in places like Makambako, Songea and Sumbawanga and the government was awaiting details on the situation there before deciding how to proceed.

Regions facing acute food shortages include Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kagera (Bukoba), Kigoma, Kilimanjaro (Same), Lindi, Mara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Shinyanga and Tanga.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, March 18, 2009 11:56 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Good News

I suggest we seize the moment and contact the Minister to let her know that we want move ahead but are finding roadblocks all the time....unless [REDACTED] you feel that the EIA and the land use has been taken care of.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, March 17, 2009 5:34 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Good News

Red tape stifling investment - PM

2009-03-17 11:28:39
By Lusekelo Philemon

Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda has cited red tape as one of the most serious drawbacks to efforts to improve the investment climate and the ``doing business`` environment in Tanzania.

Addressing the third Local Investors' Roundtable Discussion in Dar es Salaam yesterday, he expressed his disappointment over ``needless bureaucracy`` particularly in official (government) circles.

He said the problem was long-running and sabotaged the country's economy by dogging existing and aspiring investors.

``This is an area we need to address more seriously if our country is to move ahead,`` stated Pinda, citing the World Bank Doing Business Data Bank 2009 report.

The report shows that Tanzania is at position 127 on a list of 181 countries that took part in a worldwide study on the business environment.

While taking note of several other factors, he pointed out that the country's poor performance this year was closely linked to red tape.

The report also points to bureaucracy in such other key areas as the issuance of business licences, company registration, building permits, land certificates and taxation.

The PM said all these bottlenecks ought to be cleared immediately ``because they are what foreign investors commonly cite as hurdles to investment and doing business in our country``.

But he also cited The Global Competitive Index (GCI), which evaluates the ability by countries to produce commodities for the 2007-2008, saying it places Tanzania at position 104 on a list of 131 countries involved in the research.

``This is a very low position for Tanzania in higher education and training, economic stability, health, primary education, infrastructure and technologies. That is how we are viewed outside,`` he said.

On measures to address the situation, the PM said the government has been struggling hard to secure economic assistance so as to uplift the country's infrastructure, agriculture and human capital.

``I call upon the private sector to work hand in hand with the government to help relieve the country from the current situation related to the investment sector,`` he noted.

He added: ``Let's take those two reports as a challenge for us to work on the weaknesses and move ahead.

And let us not be ashamed when it comes to challenging each other in areas where we're not performing well. The idea is to make Tanzania the best country in attracting investors.``

The PM explained that the government was trying its best to modernise the agricultural sector so as to increase food and cash crop production, ``thus enabling the country to meet its own demand for food and export the surplus``.

``This is also an important area for private sector players to work on by ensuring that they produce enough food for the country's consumption and for the needs of neighbouring countries,`` he said.

Tanzania National Business Council executive director Dunstan Mrutu said yesterday's meeting was meant to afford local and foreign investors and potential stakeholders an opportunity to participate in the ongoing process of offering advice on how to improve the investment climate in Tanzania.

``TNBC's focus is on moving steadily to the sub-national level of implementation of reforms. The meeting will therefore provide an opportunity to regional commissioners to exchange ideas with local businessmen on ways to implement the reforms for the realisation of better investment conditions and real economic growth,`` he said.

He added that the meeting was attended by government ministers, ministerial permanent secretaries, regional commissioners, Tanzania's development partners and an array of other key stakeholders.

Meanwhile, Tanzania Private Sector Foundation chairperson Esther Mkwizu explained that it was of crucial importance to help the agricultural sector contribute more to the

country's economic development.

She described plans to start an agricultural bank as highly commendable ``as farmers will be able to access loans more easily than is now the case``.

``Improving the country's infrastructure is another area that needs to be worked on for Tanzania to excel economically,`` she explained, calling on the government to direct greater attention to strategic infrastructure like the Dar es Salaam port.

She said the situation at the port was not business-friendly, as businesspeople took too long to clear their goods.

In her remarks, Natural Resources and Tourism minister Shamsa Mwangunga said Tanzania was in great need of serious investors in the tourism sector.

``This meeting is an important platform for local and foreign investors to share experience on how they can improve the country's tourism, especially at this point in time when the world is experiencing a financial crisis,`` she said.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, December 12, 2008 3:20 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: Rick Thomson
Subject: [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and I appreciated the time you and [REDACTED] provided for us in what was a last minute attempt by us to share our dilemma. Please pass our thanks to [REDACTED] and let him know that we felt acknowledged and supported by both of you. Often one feels that decision makers are out of one's reach. Meeting with both of you certainly broke that stereotype.

And our meeting today (delayed from last night) with the [REDACTED] was extraordinary. [REDACTED] was so correct that the [REDACTED] would appear to have little reaction and then one would realize that he was intently listening and thinking well beyond what we were presenting. Our issues were a piece of a much larger puzzle on which he is working and in addition to hearing every word, he was able to see our problems singularly as well as part of a pattern in the growth of investment in Tanzania.

Prior to meeting with him we met with the TIC Principal Land Officer, the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism and made contact with the Ministry of Lands. The TIC officer was shocked that our land use change had not yet happened since even the Ngorongoro District had already confirmed that the change was okay. The visit to the Ministry of Lands identified the potential problem by suggesting that someone had put a stop to the change. On Monday they will have access to the letter or email and therefore identifying the person who halted the procedure.

The Deputy MNRT was very professional and made it clear that although they could not help us in our media problems, that they were very supportive of [REDACTED] and felt we should worry less.

Our meeting today with [REDACTED] clarified that investors are respected and important to the future of Tanzania and that whatever fears we might have good would prevail. Sounds biblical...but we believe now that few could pull the wool over his eyes. He is a smart and caring man who totally understood that much of our problem is about politics and recognized that we might be caught in between a rock and a hard place. Once the rock was identified we would be free to go about our business. That being said, he did not promise anything. He is waiting for his committee to report to him and he will carefully look over the details with the knowledge that even the committee might have difficulty getting to the truth of what is motive of Maanda and her loyal crew.

We have been here for a long time and as I mentioned we have never been in such a difficult situation before. We are naive but today we felt that there is hope that others understand what the truth is. Now we need to get some press releases out. [REDACTED] you were going to provide us the name of a media person who might be able to help us as we begin to find a way to mend our name in the press.

If you send the name my way it would be greatly appreciated.

Our sincere appreciation and thanks,

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, February 08, 2008 12:03 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Loliondo Issues

Hello [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] keeps copies me on all your emails. I wanted to take a moment to thank you for doing such a great job up at Loliondo. I have been very concerned about the cattle, Mama Maanda, the local community, the poachers...etc. But, you have put my mind at ease by working closely with our neighbors. Thank you.

I have a woman [REDACTED] who visits Tanzania 3 times a year. She hopes to have a Maasai village provide her necklaces, bracelets, and artwork that she can take home, sell, and give the proceeds to [REDACTED]. You should know that we hope to finish our schools in Karatu and Robanda and then begin donating money to Loliondo Schools. This will not happen until we are finished the schools that I mentioned and that we know that the community supports our ownership of the land.

But, I am wondering if the collaborative group of women near the school, might be the perfect group to make this jewelry. If so, I may put you in touch with her. She is willing to provide the seed money to begin having women make these necklaces. Are you interested in helping? Perhaps you may want to pass some of the jewelry making to the women in the boma who are giving us grief...just to appease them and as a token of friendship.

Let me know your thoughts.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, February 08, 2008 3:02 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Loliondo Issues

Dear [REDACTED]

This is to let you know that , the meeting yesterday went very well, it was attended by the Soitsambu village chairman Mr James, Ward executive officer, village executive office, sukenya sub village chairman Mr Loserian Minis, Ngorongoro District Police Officer. and the villagers.

The village chairman talked to the women who went to Loliondo that it was not good thing that they did, he told them that, in the future if they have any problem, then they should see their immediate leaders before going further, he told them that it was clear that they were influenced to do that by someone as they did not have any clear issue that they wanted to address.

The District Police officer told them that it is against the law to go into someone else property and he translated some Tanzanian law to them, he did this because he believed that a lot of people don't know what the law says and this is why they do things the way they do.

On their side they talked that they want to be allowed to bring in cattle to drink water, but we agreed that we will discuss this in the next meeting which we scheduled to be next Wednesday , Feb 13th. The District Commissioner will also attend that meeting.

I think with this we better allow them to bring cattle for water only, that means they go straight to water and after that they go back.

For grazing , I told them that we will only discuss that during the severe drought , right now it is raining heavily every where and that there is grasses everywhere so they don't need to ask for that now. we will have to consider that if there is not any grass around left.

I was at the District Commissioner's office the other day , and he told me that they too, are convinced that Maanda was involved in arranging for the women to riot, and he said when they get enough evidence, then they will call her to give a serious warning for that.

██████████ I think we don't have to worry about her threat to kill wildlife, we will be scanning every where and if we find that she killed animals then we report her to the authority and I am sure she won't be happy with that.

What I, have gathered recently is that, Dorobo and Maanda's NGO , have a sort of partnership and their main goal is to acquire and own the land , I met a person from soitsambu who was working with Dorobo in the past and he told me of this.

Well, ██████████ and his daughter had a wonderful time, I was able to be with them all the time despite of what have been happening here, I took them on the walks and they didn't even know that we had some shida around. I also don't talk to safari guests about cattle problem in the property, and actually it is not a big problem as it is only caused by one boma in the whole neighborhood, and we have solved that from the yesterday's meeting.

It is raining heavily here , almost everyday, and we have more wildlife, and the whole area is very green and beautiful, we just need to make a dam so that to keep wildlife here during the dry season. and other than that, everything else is going well and we really have some very beautiful trails to walk now.

We have not yet shifted the housing, we had someone who came from Arusha and he came up with a very expensive quotation, I think ██████████ will send you that quotation.

Will update you again soon and will send you the full report soon as I won't leave to Arusha till we finish the other meeting.

Kind regards,

Hi [REDACTED]
Thanks again for a very full and complete report, you are good at this. I really very much appreciate your efforts with this shida, very upsetting to [REDACTED] and me. We just want to get on with being a tour operator and use this area for Tourism.

You seem very busy with these meetings, were you able to meet [REDACTED] and his daughter, are they having a nice time.

I talked to [REDACTED] about the meeting with [REDACTED] and Maanda. Maanda is now making threats to us. It is pretty alarming that she is saying these things, if she or her crew were ever caught attacking wildlife it would be very serious for her and them. At present this is just hearsay, we dont have any real proof unless [REDACTED] has a witness who also heard her say these things.

Here is what I cut out of [REDACTED] email to me, I wanted you to see first hand what stage Maanda is in, she could get dangerous, it seems she thinks she can get support, so be careful and with your team too.

"Maanda and Dismas from Dorobo's CRT came to visit me to talk about the ongoing land dispute regarding the purchase of the TBL plot.

During the conversation, they mentioned that if [REDACTED] and the villagers didn't reach a settlement along the lines of those agreed by Klein's Camp and Moivaro at Ngaresero (i.e. to return the title deed and to set up an agreement for bed night fees and such) that it was most likely a campaign would be waged against us in the form of intense cultivation around our borders to prevent the entry of wildlife and even direct attacks on wildlife along the lines of the very sad slaughter of large numbers of wild dogs in Londorossi a while back."

You will soon be returning to Arusha so please sit with [REDACTED] and bring her up to date on your meetings, she can also tell you the latest on her end.

I look forward to your next report. Very nice to have email available to you.

Regards, [REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, February 05, 2008 4:31 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Loliondo Issues

Dear [REDACTED]

Things are going well here in Loliondo, the area is very calm today, after yesterdays very long meeting.

We started the meeting at 10 AM and it went up to 5 PM and we had to stop because it started raining, we agreed to meet again this Thursday the 7th Feb.

The meeting was attended by the District Police Officer (he came to find out the complains that 37 women walked from sukenya to Loliondo),the Ward Executive Officer, Sukenya sub village chairman (though he was trying not to attend, the District Police Officer had to give him a call) and we had 109 people from the community.

The village chairman claimed that he had another meeting ,so he did not attend.

We started the meeting by listening first from the women, and actually there was nothing new, they are just saying this was our land and we need it back because they don't have enough land.

Another complain was that we have been beating their children and we have been stopping their children from going to school (quite strange!)

The other one was that, we stole 7 cattle and sold them, so they want us to pay their cattle back.

The district Police officer , talked to them and he told them that coming to [REDACTED] is against the law as this is a private property, and if they want to get it back, they should go to see the President as he is the only one who can revoke the title deed. So he warned them that they should not break the law, by bringing in cattle forcefully.

He told them that, if at all they want to fight , then they should not fight with [REDACTED] but they should fight with Tanzania Breweries Ltd.

They also failed to testify if there was any child beaten , and the one who were returned on the way to the school.

The whole picture showed that , there is definitely a brain behind them, that was pushing them to do such riots to us, so that they will capitalize on our reaction .

I have no doubt that Maanda is the one who engineered this, because his brother met the women at loliondo and found them a place to sleep. because it was too late for them to walk back to sukenya. I really don't have an idea why she is doing this while she already know that she will never get this property.

My bet is she want to make this whole thing publicized so that her donors will hear it hence she can get herself more money from the donors to fight for the land, that she claim that it belongs to the community.

I will give you full details after the meeting on Thursday.

Re the change of the land use to Tourism, I did not meet the District lawyer to discuss this as I have been busy with clients and the issues from the community this is why I did not get time to see him, I will see him today.

The only thing he was complaining is that, some people have been calling him from Arusha asking him to write a fake resolution, promising to give him 500,000 Tsh. He said some one from Arusha came to see him in his office at wasso, but I was surprised that this person never wanted to meet me so that I can at least know what is going on.

To him , he interpreted that these people wanted to trap him with anti corruption money so he said he don't want to deal with these people. He said too that he can not write a fake resolution as there is a possibility to back fire in the future.

I will talk to him again and we can see what we can do , the good thing is that the District General Council meeting did not reject the change of land use , they only talked about dividing the farm so that half of it will go to the community.

So to my understanding, he can now write a resolution to change a land use together with a proposal to divide the farm, which the Commissioner of land is not obligated to agree everything in the proposal from the village, and that way he can approve the change of land use and reject the land to be

divided , because they also have to convince the government that they don't have enough land, and that is not true.

This is what I have for today.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Hi [REDACTED]

Please let me know the latest from your meeting on Monday.

Also did you hear if the land use was agreed to be changed for tourism. What was the final answer on that.

I will ask [REDACTED] more about what happened in the Maanda meeting. Your comment about how she is trying to get 3000acres was very interesting.

Thanks very much, [REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Sunday, February 03, 2008 6:28 AM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Subject: Loliondo Issues

Dear [REDACTED]

This email follows the one which I sent you earlier about the problem of cattle from one boma near the property.

I think I told you that I sat with the Ward and the Village executive officer re those people, and that they decided that in the future we arrest them, and we convened another meeting on the Feb 4th.

But the following day, they brought so many cattle in the property early in the morning with no body grazing them, I decided to give a call to the village leaders before even I removed them, they told me to pick them up from Soit sambu village office and I did so.

When they came, we all went and started to remove the cattle and when we went to the boma , the warriors threatened the Ward and Village executive officer , I gave a call to the police who came and arrested them. [REDACTED] (the guide) was there too waiting to go to pick up the clients from Wasso air strip.

After this, all the women from that boma walked to loliondo and stayed at Maanda's house, which now seems to me that this thing was arranged because the very same day the Arusha Region CCM Chairman was in loliondo, so from my perspective, they wanted to exaggerate the whole thing about the property.

I contacted the village leaders and the District Police Commander who is going to be in the meeting tomorrow, and I am thinking to discuss with them about not bringing cattle into the farm, and to set up a village by law against any one who bring in cattle into the property.

I got a call from the News paper journalist, and he was telling me something about us keeping a big chunk of land while the community is suffering from grazing, I told him that this is not true and he should atleast come himself and see rather than listening to stories from people. He also questioned about the purchase of the farm from TBL and told him that I am not in a position to talk anything about that because I am just an employee.

Shortly after the journalist call, Maanda also called and was asking about why the group of women walked to loliondo, I told her that I either don't know why, but all I know is that they walked and stayed at her house, I wanted to meet her so that we can talk, but she said she is in Arusha.

Infact last week [REDACTED] called me and told me that Maanda was in her office at Olasiti and she was talking about us not letting cattle to graze in the property. She was with somebody from Dorobo whom I actually don't know who this person was.

I think this is the time she was also arranging people to bring in cattle so that we react and tell the CCM leader that they were being harrassed, WHICH IS NOT TRUE AT ALL.

There is a lot of politics going on about the property, which I think it is being created by some people and NGO's who have their own personal interest.

This is all for now and I will update you more about the meeting tomorrow.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
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Telephone No. 53210

MINISTRY OF LANDS,
LAND REGISTRY,
P.O. BOX 190,
-MOSHI.

Ref. No. LR/MS/1/18163/23
✓ To: ROYAL ATTORNEYS
BOX 2753, ARUSHA

Date: 7th MARCH 2013

Sir/Gentlemen/Madam,

RE: THE: LAND REGISTRATION ORDINANCE (CAP. 334)
TITLE NO: 18163 L.O. NO: 178816 PLOT NO: FORM NO. 373
BLOCK NO: SUKENTA SITI SAMBU VILLAGE - NGORDHORO

I have the honour to enclose herewith the duplicate of Certificate of Title
numbered as above. ISSUED UNDER S. 38

Please endorse your signature on the enclosed form of receipt and return
the same to me in due course.

I am, Sir/Gentlemen/Madam
Your Obedient Servant

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OF TITLES

MOSHI E. E. Bandula

DISTRICT

C.C. The Regional Land Officer,
P.O. BOX 1, NGORDHORO Date of C.O. 24-5-2004
KILIMANJARO/ARUSHA/TANGA/MANYARA

LR/MS/1/18163/23
ROYAL ATTORNEYS
BOX 2753 ARUSHA

7th MARCH 2013

18163 178816 FORM NO. 373
SUKENTA SITI SAMBU VILLAGE - NGORDHORO

ISSUED UNDER S. 38

✓ DISTRICT
1. NGORDHORO

24-5-2004



CERTIFICATE OF TITLE TO RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY

ISSUED UNDER SECTION 38

Certified true copy of


This is to certify that the annexed Certificate of Occupancy dated

the Twenty fourth day of May, 2004

is registered in the Land Registry under Title No. 18163

Copies of the subsisting entries in the register are within

Dated the Seventh day of March, 2013

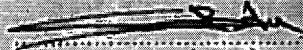

Asst. Registrar of Titles.

Title No. 18163

Description of registered land

ALL that land known as Farm No. 373 at Sakenya Solt Sambu Village, Ngorongoro District containing five thousand one hundred and six (5106) Hectares shown for identification only edged red on the plan attached to this Certificate and defined on the registered Survey Plan Numbered 36775 deposited at the Office of the Director for Surveys and Mapping at Dar es Salaam.

No. 20704 Registered 7.3.2007 at 1.00pm
To TANZANIA CONSERVATION LIMITED
of P.O.Box 6074, ARUSHA.
as registered owner.



Asst. Registrar of Titles

No. Registered at m

To

Asst. Registrar of Titles

LEASE

No. 19900 Registered 22.6.2006 at 11.08am
To M/S TANZANIA CONSERVATION LIMITED
of P.O.Box 6074, ARUSHA. For a
term of 96 years w.e.f 1st May
2006, Rent:USD 1,200,000/-



Asst. Registrar of Titles

No. Registered at m

To

Asst. Registrar of Titles

No. Registered at m

To

Asst. Registrar of Titles

No. Registered at m

To

Asst. Registrar of Titles

No. Registered at m

To

Asst. Registrar of Titles

No. Registered at m

To

Asst. Registrar of Titles

Date of

Title No.

Land Office

Land: 2

Area: 100

TANZANIA

THE LAND ACT 1999

(NO.4 OF 1999)

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

(Under Section 29)

Date of Issue:

Title Number: [REDACTED] - INDIA - INDUSTRY - MOUNTAIN

Land Office Number: 173816

Land: FARM NO: 573 AT SUKENYA SCIT SAMBU VILLAGE, NGORONGORO DISTRICT.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Asst. Registrar of Titles

Date 7-3-2002

Term: NINETY NINE (99) YEARS:

[Signature]



Stamp Duty
and District Registrar's Office
Date
[Signature]

Land Form 23



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE LAND ACT, 1999
NO. 4 OF 1999

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY
(Under Section 29)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
[Signature]
Asst. Registrar of Titles
Date 7-3-2013

Title No.
L.O. No.178816.....
L.D. No. NGOR/LD/FARM 373

The 24th day of May, 2003

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that TANZANIA BREWERIES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
INCORPORATED IN TANZANIA AND HAVING ITS REGISTERED OFFICE AT
DAR ES SALAAM OF P.O: BOX 9013 DAR ES SALAAM

(hereinafter called "the Occupier" / ~~Occupiers~~) is / ~~are~~ entitled to a Right of Occupancy
(Hereinafter called "the Right") in and over the land described in the Schedule here to
(Hereinafter called "the Land") ~~as joint occupants/occupants in common in equal shares~~
for a term of 4 years from the first day of October Two thousand and three 4 ninety nine
according to the true intent and meaning of the land Act and subject to the
provisions thereof and to regulations made thereunder and to any enactment in
substitution thereof or amendment thereof and to the following conditions:-

1. The Occupier having paid rent up to the thirtieth day of June, 20 04.....
shall thereafter pay rent of shillings Six million eight thousand and
seventy nine (T.Shs. 6,800,079/-)
a year in advance on the first day of July in every year of the term without any
deduction PROVIDED that the rent may be revised by the Commissioner for
Lands.
2. The land shall be used only for ~~farming and/or livestock keeping~~ Plant and animal
husbandry. Use Group 'R' Use class (a) as defined in the ~~State~~
and Country Planning (Use Classes) Regulations 1960 as

3. The Occupier (s) shall:-

- (a) Demarcate the boundaries of the land to the satisfaction of

(Hereinafter called "the Authority") and thereafter to maintain such demarcation that the boundaries are always easily identifiable:

- (b) Do everything necessary to preserve the environment and protect the soil and preserve soil fertility and prevent soil erosion on the land and use the land so as not to cause soil erosion outside its boundaries and do all things which may be required by the authorities responsible for agriculture and environment to achieve such objective:
- (c) Be responsible for the protection of all beacons on the land throughout the term of the Right. Missing beacons will have to be re-established at any time at the Occupier expenses as assessed by the authority responsible for surveys and Mapping.

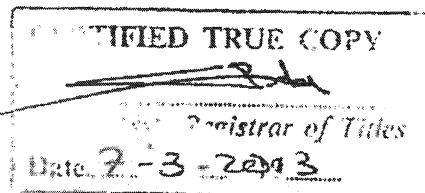
4. The following are the rights of the occupier:-

- (a) The permanent, exclusive right to the land, the subject of the right of occupancy against all persons other than the Commissioner.
- (b)

5. The Occupier(s) shall not assign the Right within three years of the date hereof without the prior approval of the Commissioner for Lands.

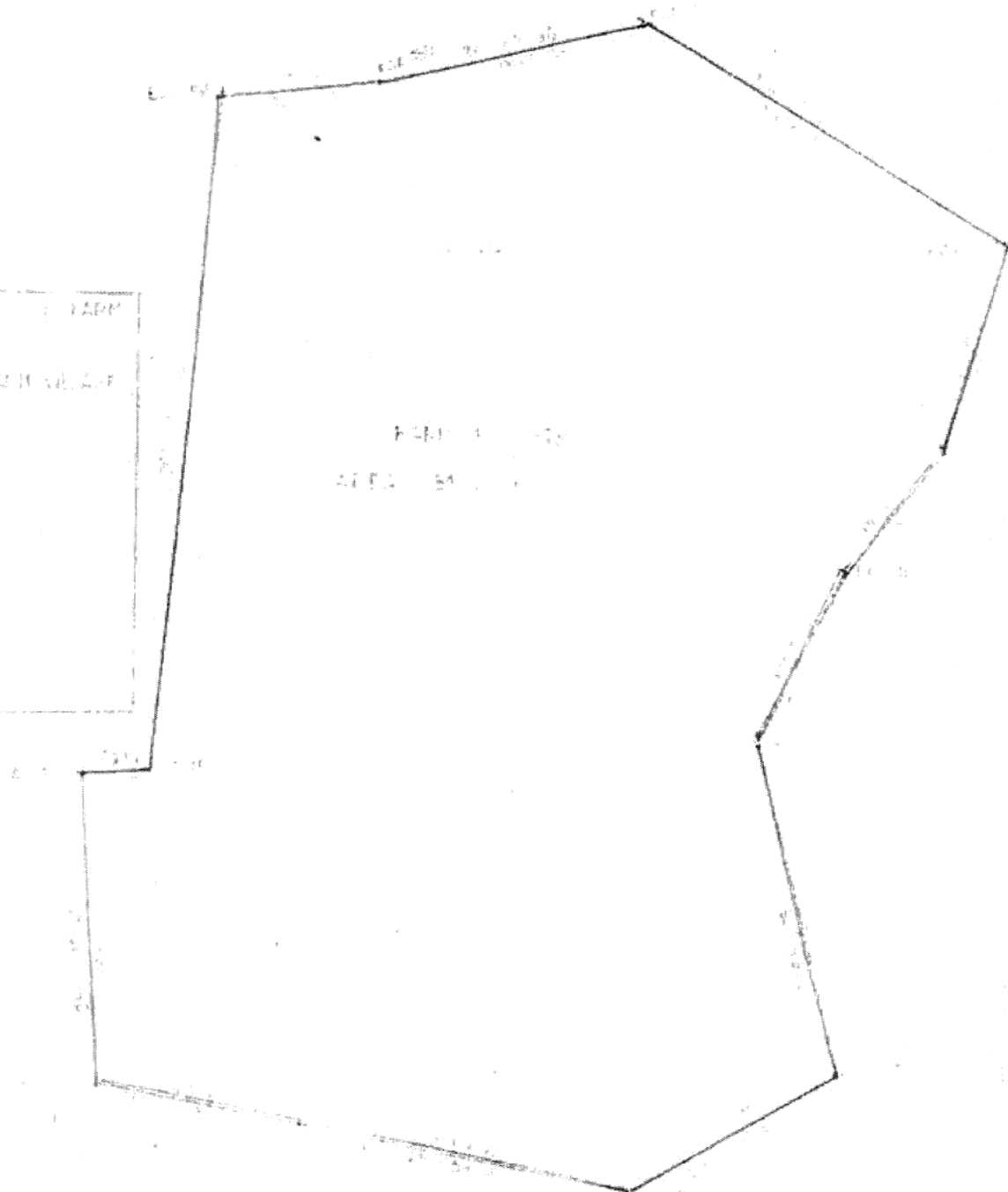
6. The Occupier (s) shall deliver to the Commissioner for Lands notification of disposition in prescribed form before or at the time the disposition is carried out together with the payment of all premia taxes and dues prescribed in connection with that disposition.

7. The President may revoke the Right of Occupancy for good cause and or in the public interest.



INGORONGORU DISTRICT

1. NAME OF THE FARM
 2. NAME OF THE FARMER
 3. NAME OF THE VILLAGE
 4. NAME OF THE CHIEF
 5. NAME OF THE CHIEF'S OFFICE
 6. NAME OF THE CHIEF'S OFFICE
 7. NAME OF THE CHIEF'S OFFICE
 8. NAME OF THE CHIEF'S OFFICE
 9. NAME OF THE CHIEF'S OFFICE
 10. NAME OF THE CHIEF'S OFFICE



This plan is deposited for the purpose of registration in the Land Office for the purpose of the Land Registration Act of 1926.
 Director of Lands, O.T. 1000
 Date 5.11.2003

LAND REGISTRY, MOSHI
CAVEAT

Filed Document No. 19175

Date of registration 01-2-2006 time 11:00 A.M.

BY: OLOSERIAN MINIS, MARTINE
KANJUEL, SIMANGA TERE AND
DANIEL NGOTIKO all of P.O. Box 1,
MGEORINGA 20.

Asst. Registrar of Titles

LAND REGISTRY, MOSHI
LEASE

Filed Document No. 19900

Date of registration 22-6-2006 time 11:00 A.M.

M/S TANZANIA CONSERVATION LIMITED
To of P.O. Box 6074, ARUSHA, for a term
of 96 (Ninety six) years w.e. 1st May
2006. Rent of US\$ 1,200,000/- Terms and
Conditions as stipulated in the lease

Asst. Registrar of Titles

LAND REGISTRY, MOSHI
TRANSFER

Filed Document No. 20704

Date of registration 07/03/07 time 1:00 P.M.

To TANZANIA CONSERVATION
LIMITED, P.O. BOX 6074, ARUSHA.
(Cons. Dev. Ltd.)

Asst. Registrar of Titles

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Asst. Registrar of Titles

Date 7-3-2003

Stamp Duty Shs. 500/-

and Revenue Receipt No. 48604462

of 17-12-2002

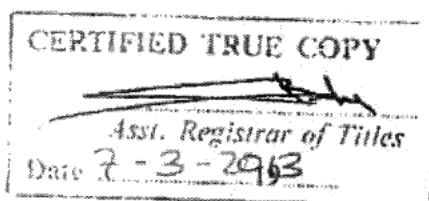
Asst. R. of Titles

SCHEDULE

ALL that land known as Farm No. 375 at Sukenya Soit Sambu Village, Ngorongoro District containing Five thousand one hundred and six (5106) Hectares -----

Shown for identification only edged red on the plan attached to this Certificate and defined on registered surveys plan numbered 36775 deposited at the Office of the Director for Surveys and Mapping at Dar es Salaam.

GIVEN under my hand and my official seal the day and year first above written.




COMMISSIONER FOR LANDS

I, WE, the within named TANZANIA BREWERIES LIMITED HEREBY
accept the terms and conditions contained in the foregoing Certificate of Occupancy.

SEALED with the COMMON SEAL of the
said TANZANIA BREWERIES LIMITED
and DELIVERED in the presence of us
this 7th day of November,
2003.

Signature: [Signature]
Postal Address: DIRECTOR
TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.
P.O. BOX 5013 DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Qualification: [Signature]
Signature: [Signature]
Postal Address: COMPANY SECRETARY
TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.
P.O. BOX 5013 DAR-ES-SALAAM
Qualification:

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY



Asst. Registrar of Titles

Date 7-3-2013



Nº 00212780

is a true copy
of the Original

Signature
Date

For: Executive Director
Tanzania Investment Centre

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Certificate of Incentives

(Section 17 of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997)

No: [REDACTED]

This is to certify that

of address P.O. BOX 6074,

ARUSHA

has been granted a Certificate of Incentives to invest in a new, ~~rehabilitation/expansion~~
~~XXXXXX~~ enterprise known as

Which is located at

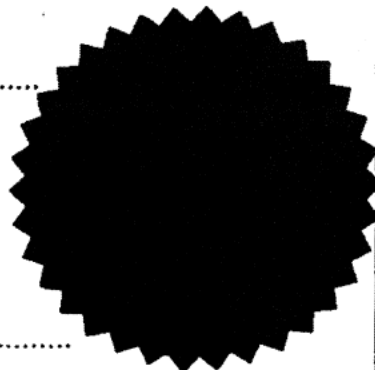
NGORONGORO DISTRICT, ARUSHA

Further particulars required by Section 17 of the Tanzania Investment Act are set out overleaf.

Executive Director

Tanzania Investment Centre
P.O. Box 938, Dar es Salaam

Dated 04TH SEPTEMBER 2006




This Certificate is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 and subject to the conditions prescribed under item 14 and 15 hereafter:—

1. Shareholders:

Nationality		Shareholding (%)
2. Proposed Activities: **To promote eco-tourism and conservation in Ngorongoro.**
3. Sector: **Tourism** Subsector: **Eco-Tourism**
4. Investment cost: Foreign **US\$ 1.550m.** Local **US\$ 0.414m.** Total **US\$ 1.964m.**
5. Project Financing: Equity **US\$ 1.964m.** Loans **-** Total **US\$ 1.964m.**
6. Source, terms and conditions of loan:
7. Assets to be invested:

Capital Items:	Foreign	Local	Total
	US\$ 1.550m.	US\$ 0.414	US\$ 1.964m.
8. Technology Agreement: **None**
9. Date of TIC Registration: **30th August 2006**
10. Implementation period: **August 2006 - July 2009**
11. Operative date: **1st August 2009**
12. Investment Incentive Grade: As defined in part III Section 19 (1), (2) and Section 20 of the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997
 - (i) Applicable Import Duty **And VAT as per Customs Tariff Act, 1976 and VAT Act, 1997**
 - (ii) Applicable with-holding Tax **As per Income Tax Act, 2004 (as amended)**
 - (iii) Eligibility of Capital Allowances **As per Income Tax Act, 2004 (as amended)**
13. Protection of Investment, Arbitration and Transfer of Foreign Currency: as defined in part III Section 21, 22 and 23 of the Act.
14. Conditions attached to this Certificate of Incentives
 - (i) Date of Commencement of investment has to be notified to the Centre.
 - (ii) Certificate not to be transferred, assigned or amended
 - (iii) Failure to commence implementation within two years invalidates Certificate
 - (iv) Failure to operate investment must be notified to the Centre
 - (v) Changes in shareholding, project activities and level of invested capital must be notified to the centre
15. Additional conditions attached to Certificate: **None**


 Executive Director

AGREEMENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF LOLIONDO FARM
(C.T. NO. 18163)

1.0 Parties

1.1 The Seller is Tanzania Breweries Limited, a limited liability company registered in Tanzania of P.O. Box 100, Dar es Salaam (hereinafter called "The Seller").

1.2 The Buyer is Tanzania Conservation Limited, a limited liability company registered in Tanzania of P.O. Box 100, Dar es Salaam, hereinafter called "The Buyer".

2.0 Subject Matter and Consideration

2.1 The Seller has offered to sell and the Buyer has agreed to buy all that parcel of land measuring about 1000 acres together with all unexhausted mineral rights therein, the parcel of land being registered under Certificate of Title No. 105/18163 also identified as Loliondo Farm No. 105/18163, Sitio Ngongoro District Manyara Region - Region 1, Map 1.

2.2 The Buyer is willing to pay the purchase price for the purchase of the land the lump sum of TSh. 200,000,000 (Two Hundred Thousand Shillings) in cash and final payment of the said purchase price on the conditions hereinafter appearing.

3.0 Disposition Documents

3.1 As part of the sale and purchase of the said land, the Advocate for the Buyer shall prepare the following documents:

3.1.1 A long term Lease deed for the land to be sold, and then the remainder of the land to be sold to be sold to the applicant on the 1st of January 1990.

the rent for the entire term shall be US\$ 1,200/= to be paid in lump sum in advance. The Transfer Deed shall be immediately be executed by the Parties and shall be registered in favour of the Buyer.

3.1.2 Together with the Lease Deed, the Buyer shall prepare a Transfer Deed and sign same and the same shall be presented to the relevant authorities. The Transfer Deed shall be for a term of 15 years, taking into account that the Buyer shall have a lease Deed for a year (short of the term of the Lease Deed) Occupancy. However, the Transfer Deed shall be for the purposes of all Tax matters, but not for the purpose of the consideration shall be 1 year = US\$ 12 x 1000/= and not TShs. 1,000/=

3.2 The Buyer shall be at complete and sole responsibility without any resort to the Seller to get the Transfer Deed into the Buyer's name

4.0 Payment

4.1 Payment of the consideration sum of US\$ 200,000/= shall be made into the Seller's Account for the purpose of that purpose. The Seller's Account shall be as follows:

- Account Name: Tanzania Breweries Limited
- Account Number: 02400107355001
- Name: Stanbic Bank (T) Limited
- SWICode: SBIC T77XAXXX

4.2 Upon receipt of the consideration sum of US\$ 200,000/= on the same day, issue a receipt in the name of the Buyer and the Seller immediately thereafter proceed to execute the Transfer Deed Documents

5.0 Handing Over Possession of the Farm

On a mutually agreed date or upon written notice the Buyer and Seller shall send its representative together with the necessary documents and the bedcons to the Buyer or its representative.

6.0 Agreement by Exchange of Letters

This Agreement shall be together with the necessary documents created by the exchange of letters between the Buyer and Seller's Representative. This agreement shall be a final and complete settlement of all claims between them and their representatives.

Witnessed at Dares Salaam this 11th day of May
1966

For the Seller

For the Buyer

Signature: _____

Witness: _____

Signature: _____

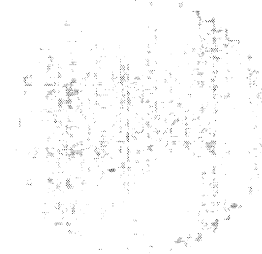
Witness: _____

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Witness: _____

Signature: _____



I have received the duly transferred [REDACTED] from the Arusha lawyer this morning. He has verified the transaction at the Moshi Land registry. I have received 2 official government receipts for the amounts of 15,400.00 & 7,505,500.00.
Thanks [REDACTED]

3/14/2007


THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE LAND ACT, 1999
(NO. 4 OF 1999)APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF DISPOSITION(S)
{Under Section 39}C.T. NO.18163
Farm No.373

WE, TANZANIA BREWERIES LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as "the Applicant") HEREBY APPLY for APPROVAL of disposition of a right of occupancy registered under the above reference on the day of the month of

1. Nature of disposition: Transfer
2. Particulars of purchasers: [REDACTED]
3. We, the Applicants, supply the following information and or documentation
 - (i) Two (3) copies of the Deed of Transfer
 - (ii) One (1) original Certificate of Title No. 18163

Date: 16th June 2006

X 
 MANAGING DIRECTOR
 TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.
 P. O. Box 9013 - DSM.

For Official Use Only

- a) Approved/Refused
- b) Remarks.....


 Commissioner for Lands/Authorized Officer

Date: 6/3/2007

Served upon me/us:

Signature of Applicant(s)

Date:

Fee:

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE LAND ACT, 1999
(NO.4 OF 1999)

NOTIFICATION OF A DISPOSITION

(Under section 36)
(To be submitted in triplicate)

C.T. NO.18163

Farm No.373

TO COMMISSIONER FOR LANDS/AUTHORISED OFFICER,

WE, TANZANIA BREWERIES LIMITED of P.O BOX 9013 Dar es Salaam, HEREBY NOTIFY you of the disposition which is intended to be made in favour of [REDACTED] in respect of a right of occupancy registered under the above reference.


WE HEREBY present the following particulars:-

1. Nature of disposition: Transfer
2. The following documents are enclosed
 - (i) Original Certificate of Title No. 18163
 - (ii) Four (4) copies of duly executed Deed of Transfer
3. Other particulars: NIL

Date: 16th June 2006

FOR APPLICANTS

X


MANAGING DIRECTOR
TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.
P. O. Box 9013 - DSM.

Fee: _____


COMMISSIONER FOR LANDS/AUTHORISED OFFICER

DATE: 6/3/2007 PLACE: Arusha

Copy: The Registrar.

PHONE NO.

FROM :

PHONE NO. : 4

Apr. 04 2006 12:25PM P03

**The Managing Director
Tanzania Breweries Ltd.
P.O. Box 9013
DAR ES SALAAM.**

Re: ADDENDUM TO THE TENDER FOR PURCHASE

1. This is further to our letters of 15th December, 2005 and 27th January, 2006. This and other letters comprise one bundle of Bid Documents.
2. We now disclose our business associates on whose behalf we are bidding. They are [REDACTED] their assignees (this could be a company formed for this purpose).
3. The bid sum, as stated before, is US\$ 1,200,000 (One Million Two Hundred Thousand United States Dollars).

Yours faithfully,

Director

FROM : [REDACTED] RI

PHONE NO. : [REDACTED]

Apr. 04 2006 04:56PM P4

FROM : [REDACTED]

PHONE NO. : 4

Apr. 04 2006 12:26PM P04

[REDACTED]

27th January, 2006

The Managing Director
Tanzania Breweries Ltd.
P.O. Box 9013
DAR ES SALAAM.

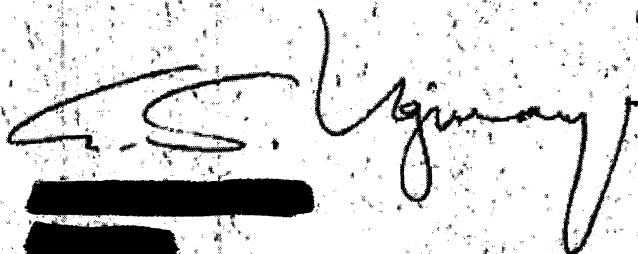
Dear Sir,

Re: TENDER FOR PURCHASE OF LOLIONDO LAND

This is a bid for the Purchase of the Loliondo farm land as advertised by Tanzania Breweries Limited in the *Mwananchi* Newspaper of Monday, 23rd January, 2006.

You will recall that on 15th December, 2005 we sent you an independent offer for purchase of that land. We now herewith respectfully annex the said offer and kindly request you to treat it as formal bid as invited by your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,


[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mf. S. F. Kilindo
Company Secretary
Tanzania Breweries Ltd.
P. O. Box 9013
Dar es Salaam

3rd April 2006

Dear Sir,

Re: Letter of Offer for Purchase of TBL Loliondo Farm

We are in receipt of your letter Ref No. [REDACTED] dated 3rd April, 2006. We hereby formally accept your offer on the terms of our letters comprising the bid. We would like to know the legal processes that will follow our acceptance and the modality of payment.

We shall be standing by for any consultations on the completion procedure and payment, and we expect this process to take no more than one month.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FROM : [REDACTED]

PHONE NO. [REDACTED]

Apr. 03 2006 05:07PM P3

FROM : TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD

PHONE NO. : +255 22 2182783

Apr. 03 2006 12:29PM P1



Tanzania Breweries Ltd.

Head Quarters, Uhuru Street

P.O. Box 9013 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Phone +255 (22) 2182779-82 Telefax: +255 (22) 2181457-8

Our Ref. [REDACTED]

03 April 2006

Dear Sir,

RE: LETTER OF OFFER FOR PURCHASE OF TBL LOLIONDO FARM

Please make reference to your letter of 13th December, 2005; 27th January, 2006, and that of 16th February, 2006, in respect of the above captioned matter.

We are glad to inform you that you have won the tender for the purchase of the above farm under the proposed terms, and we look forward to receiving your acceptance within two weeks' time from the date of this letter.

Yours faithfully,
For and on behalf of
TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.

S.F. KILINDO
COMPANY SECRETARY

Cc: Managing Director

Cc: Finance Director

FILE No. 18163

REGISTERED ON

24-08-2004

at 10:00 A.m



Stamp Duty Shs. 100 =

and Revenue Receipt No. 03689694

of 2-3-1999

Issued

[Signature]

Asst. Registrar of Titles



Stamp Duty Shs. 1,600 = Paid

on Original Revenue Receipt No.

03689694 of 2-3-1999

[Signature]

Asst. Registrar of Titles

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE LAND ACT, 1999

NO. 4 OF 1999

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCEY

(Under Section 29)

Title No. 18163 LAND REGISTRY - MO

L.O. No. 178616

L.D. No. NGOR/ED/FAH 373

The 24th day of May, 2003-2004

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that TANZANIA BREWERIES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY INCORPORATED IN TANZANIA AND HAVING ITS REGISTERED OFFICE AT DAR ES SALAAM OF P.O. BOX 9013 DAR ES SALAAM

(hereinafter called "the Occupier" / "Occupiers") is / are entitled to a Right of Occupancy (Hereinafter called "the Right") in and over the land described in the Schedule here to (Hereinafter called "the Land") as joint occupants/occupants in common in square shares for a term of years from the first day of October Two thousand and three / ninety nine according to the true intent and meaning of the land Act and subject to the provisions thereof and to regulations made thereunder and to any enactment in substitution thereof or amendment thereof and to the following conditions:-

1. The Occupier having paid rent up to the thirtieth day of June, 2004, shall thereafter pay rent of shillings Six million eight thousand and seventy nine (T.Shs. 6,800,079/-) a year in advance on the first day of July in every year of the term without any deduction PROVIDED that the rent may be revised by the Commissioner for Lands.
2. The land shall be used only for farming and/or livestock keeping and animal husbandry. Use Group 'R' Use class (a) as defined in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Regulations 1993.

3. The Occupier (s) shall:-

- (a) Demarcate the boundaries of the land to the satisfaction of (Hereinafter called "the Authority") and thereafter to maintain such demarcation that the boundaries are always easily identifiable:
- (b) Do everything necessary to preserve the environment and protect the soil and preserve soil fertility and prevent soil erosion on the land and use the land so as not to cause soil erosion outside its boundaries and do all things which may be required by the authorities responsible for agriculture and environment to achieve such objective:
- (c) Be responsible for the protection of all beacons on the land throughout the term of the Right. Missing beacons will have to be re-established at any time at the Occupier expenses as assessed by the authority responsible for surveys and Mapping.

4. The following are the rights of the occupier:-

- (a) The permanent, exclusive right to the land, the subject of the right of occupancy against all persons other than the Commissioner.
- (b)

5. The Occupier(s) shall not assign the Right within three years of the date hereof without the prior approval of the Commissioner for Lands.

6. The Occupier (s) shall deliver to the Commissioner for Lands notification of disposition in prescribed form before or at the time the disposition is carried out together with the payment of all premia taxes and dues prescribed in connection with that disposition.

7. The President may revoke the Right of Occupancy for good cause and or in the public interest.

SCHEDULE

ALL that land known as Farm No. **575** at **Sukuma** **District** containing **Five thousand one hundred and one (5101) Acres**

Shown for identification only edged red on the plan attached to this Certificate and defined on registered surveys plan numbered **56775** deposited at the Office of the Director for Surveys and Mapping at Dar es Salaam.


GIVEN under my hand and my official seal the day and year first above written.


COMMISSIONER FOR LANDS

I, the within named **TANZANIA BREWERIES LIMITED**

HEREBY

accept the terms and conditions contained in the foregoing Certificate of Occupancy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF
I, the CHIEF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
TANZANIA BREWERIES LIMITED
do hereby sign this Certificate of Occupancy
on the **10th** day of **November**,
1966

CHIEF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.
P.O. Box 9013 DSM.
Qualification:
Signature:
Postal Address: **COMPANY SECRETARY**
TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.
P.O. Box 9013 DAR-ES-SALAAM
Qualification:

LAND REGISTRY MOSHI
 CANADA
 Filed Document No. 1975
 Date of registration 01-2-2006 time 11:00 AM
 BY OLOSERIAN MINIS, MARTINE
 KANTUEL, SIMONEA TERETAND
 DANIEL N. ADITI K. OLL OF P.O. BOX
 NEOROKERO
 ASST REG. OF TITLES Asst. Registrar of Titles

LAND REGISTRY MOSHI
 LEASE
 Document No. 19900
 Date of registration 22-6-2006 time 11:00 AM
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 stipulated in the lease
 Asst. Registrar of Titles

LAND REGISTRY MOSHI
 TRANSFER
 Document No. 20704
 Date of registration 07/03/07 time 1:00 PM
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 Asst. Registrar of Titles

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
THE LAND ACT NO.4 OF 1999

LETTER OF OFFER OF RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY

(Under section 27)

REF: NGOR/ND/F.373/G/MM
TO: M/S. TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.,
P.O. BOX 9013,
DAR ES SALAAM.

4/11/2013.

RE: FARM NO. 373
LOCATION: SUKENYA SOTI G SABA VILLAGE NGORONGORO DIST:
AREA OF THE PLOT/FARM 5106 HA.

Your application for a long Term Right of Occupancy (later in the letter called 'the Right') over the plot the plot has been approved. The terms and conditions of the Right are as follows:-

1. (i) Term 99 years from 1.10.2013
- (ii) Rent Sh. 6,800,079/- a year which is revisable.
- (iii) User: The land shall be used for plant and animal husbandry. Use Group 'A' use class (a) as defined in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Regulations, 1960 as amended in 1993.

You must pay fees, charges etc. and refund any contribution in lieu of rates which may be paid by the government.

- (iv) You shall be responsible for the protection of all beacons on the land throughout the term of the Right. Missing beacons will have to be re-established at any time at your expenses as assessed by the Director of Surveys and Mapping.

2. The following information is required by me:-

- (a) Your full name (s) in block letters. Requests to have the Certificate of Occupancy issued in the name of a person or person other than the offer shall not be entertained.
- (b) Name of spouse (s).
- (c) Your full residential address, giving the house number, name of street, your post office box number, telephone, fax (if any) and your business address.

- (d) Whether you wish to hold the Right individually or as joint occupiers or as occupiers in common. If it is occupancy in common, indicate the share to be taken by each of you.

3. The amount payable on acceptance of the offer is:-

Premium	---
Fees for Certificate of occupancy	75,000/-
Registration fees	12,000/-
Survey fee	175,000/-
Deed plans fees	6,000/-
Stamp duty on certificate and duplicate	4,000/-
Land rent from 1.10.2003 to 30.6.2004	5,100,000/-
	<u>5,272,000/-</u>

4. The amount shown above should be paid to the Authorized officer. The original exchequer receipts so obtained should then be sent to me with the information requested above.
5. This offer shall lapse unless payments are made and receipts are returned to me within thirty (30) days from the date of its receipt by you.

Yours faithfully:

Name: NICODEMUS JOHN HILLU

Signature: 
AUTHORISED OFFICER

Date 4/11/03

Copy to: The Commissioner for lands

6. ACCEPTANCE:

I/WE
hereby accept the offer of right of occupancy on the terms and conditions
contained herein, this day of
200.....

Name (s)

Signature (s)

Seal Official stamps

Photo(s)

Fee

INGORONGURO DISTRICT

THE DETAILS OF FARM

FOR THE YEAR 1961

FARM NO. 373

AREA 5166 HA

373

47881.6

6 HA

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



This plan implies no guarantee of title by the Government

This plan prepared in accordance with Registered plan no 30775 is approved for the purposes of the Land Registration Ordinance
 Director of Surveys & Mapping *Xus*
 Date 5/11/2003 Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development

(152)

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF LANDS, HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Telephone No. 2753210

LAND REGISTRY,
P.O. BOX 190,
MOSHI.

Ref. No. LR/MS/T/18163/10

28th JULY 2006

REGISTERED POST

Sir/Gentlemen/Madam.

RE: LEASE AGREEMENT C.T. NO. 18163
L.O. NO. 178816 FARM NO. 373
AT SUKENYA SOIT SAMBU VILLAGE
NGORONGORO DISTRICT

I have the honour to refer your letter No.

..... dated and enclosure thereto.

I return herewith Certificate of Titles Nos: 18163

above mentioned DEED having been registered

again the Title under F.D. Nos. 19900 on 22-6-2006

May official receipt No: for Shs.

..... is enclosed herewith/has already been dispatched to you.

Please acknowledge receipt of the enclosures thereto.

I have the honour to be

Sir/Gentlemen

Your Obedient Servant


J. J. Mkyia

.....
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OF TITLES MOSHI.

ENCLOSURES:

- 1) C.T. NO. 18163
- 2) 2 COPIES OF LEASE AGREEMENT

TO: 

c.c. DISTRICT LAND OFFICER
P.O. BOX
NGORONGORO

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE LAND ACT, 1999

(NO. 4 OF 1999)

C.T. NO.18163

Farm No.373

LEASE

1. WE, TANZANIA BREWERIES LIMITED of P.O. Box 9013, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania HEREBY LEASE to [REDACTED] of Post [REDACTED] the land registered under the above reference for a term of 96 (Ninety Six) years effective from 1st May, 2006 at the rent of US\$ 1,200,000.00 (One Million Two Hundred Thousand United States Dollars) paid in lump sum in advance.
2. The said sum of US\$ 1,200,000.00 is hereby acknowledged by Tanzania Breweries Limited as having been paid by or on behalf of [REDACTED] to Tanzania Breweries Limited before the signing of this Lease Deed.
3. Subject to payment of a token sum as consideration, Tanzania Breweries Limited irrevocably and without any qualification, pre-condition or equivocation grants to [REDACTED] the right of transfer of the Right of Occupancy registered under the above reference from Tanzania Breweries Limited to [REDACTED]
4. Tanzania Breweries Limited hereby irrevocably grants [REDACTED] the free and unfettered right to assign, transfer, mortgage or in any other manner deal and negotiate this Lease without having to revert to Tanzania Breweries Limited.

SEALED with the COMMON SEAL of TANZANIA
BREWERIES LIMITED and DELIVERED in the
presence of us this 16th day of June
2006.

COMPANY SEAL

Name: Justice D'AlmeidaSignature: [Signature]Postal Address: MANAGING DIRECTORTANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.Qualification: P.O. Box 9013 - DSM.Name: Stephen F. FuhindaSignature: [Signature]

COMPANY SECRETARY

TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.

P.O. Box 9013 DAR-ES-SALAAM

Postal Address: P.O. Box 9013 Dar es Salaam

1. WE, TANZANIA BREWERIES LIMITED of P.O. Box 9013, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania HEREBY LEASE to [REDACTED] the land registered under the above reference for a term of 96 (Ninety Six) years effective from 1st May, 2006 at the rent of US\$ 1,200,000.00 (One Million Two Hundred Thousand United States Dollars) paid in lump sum in advance.
2. The said sum of US\$ 1,200,000.00 is hereby acknowledged by Tanzania Breweries Limited as having been paid by or on behalf of [REDACTED] to Tanzania Breweries Limited before the signing of this Lease Deed.
3. Subject to payment of a token sum as consideration, Tanzania Breweries Limited irrevocably and without any qualification, pre-condition or equivocation grants to [REDACTED] the right of transfer of the Right of Occupancy registered under the above reference from Tanzania Breweries Limited to [REDACTED]
4. Tanzania Breweries Limited hereby irrevocably grants [REDACTED] the free and unfettered right to assign, transfer, mortgage or in any other manner deal and negotiate this Lease without having to revert to Tanzania Breweries Limited.

SEALED with the COMMON SEAL of TANZANIA BREWERIES LIMITED and DELIVERED in the presence of us this 16th day of June 2006...

COMPANY SEAL

Name:

Signature:

Postal Address:

MANAGING DIRECTOR
TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.

Qualification:

P. O. Box 9013 - DSM.

Name:

Signature:

Postal Address:

P.O. Box 9013 Dar es Salaam


Qualification:


Company Secretary

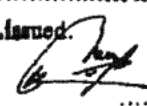
COMPANY SECRETARY
TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD.
P.O. Box 9013 DAR-ES-SALAAM

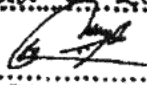
SEALED with the COMMON SEAL of [REDACTED] and DELIVERED in the presence of us this 25th day of May 2006...

COMPANY SEAL

FILED DOCUMENT No. 19900
 REGISTERED ON
22-6-2006
 at 11:00 A.m.

 Asst. Registrar of Titles



Stamp Duty Shs. 500/- Paid
 and Revenue Receipt No. 26003696
 of 22-6-2006 Issued

 Asst. Registrar of Titles

Stamp Duty Shs. 150,000/- Paid
 on Original Revenue Receipt No.
26003696 of 22-6-2006

 Asst. Registrar of Titles

SEALED with the COMMON SEAL of TANZANIA
CONSERVATION LIMITED and DELIVERED in
the presence of us this 22nd day of May.....
2006...

COMPANY SEAL

Name: [REDACTED]

Signature: [REDACTED]

Postal Address: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Qualification: Director

Name: [REDACTED]

Signature: [REDACTED]

Postal Address: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Qualification: Secretary

And of me (name) DAVID W. DOWNER
To whom the above signatories are known to me personally
this 22nd day of May..... the year 2006

Signature: [REDACTED]

Postal Address: [REDACTED]

Qualification: Public Notary in active practice in [REDACTED]



NOTARIAL SEAL



ISUKONGORO DISTRICT

INSET SHOWING DETAILS OF FARM

Locality SUKENYA SOTI SAMBU VILLAGE

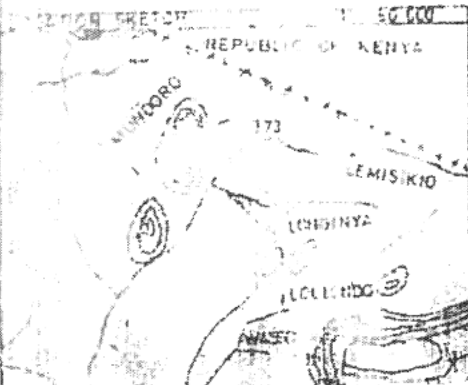
Block

Farm no. 373

L O No. 178816

Area 5106 HA.

FARM NO. 373
AREA 5106 HA.



The issue of this plan implies no guarantee or admission of title by the Government

This plan prepared in accordance with Registered plan no 36775 is approved for the purposes of the Land Registration Ordinance

Director of Surveys & Mapping *[Signature]*

Date 5.11.2003 Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development
Dar es Salaam

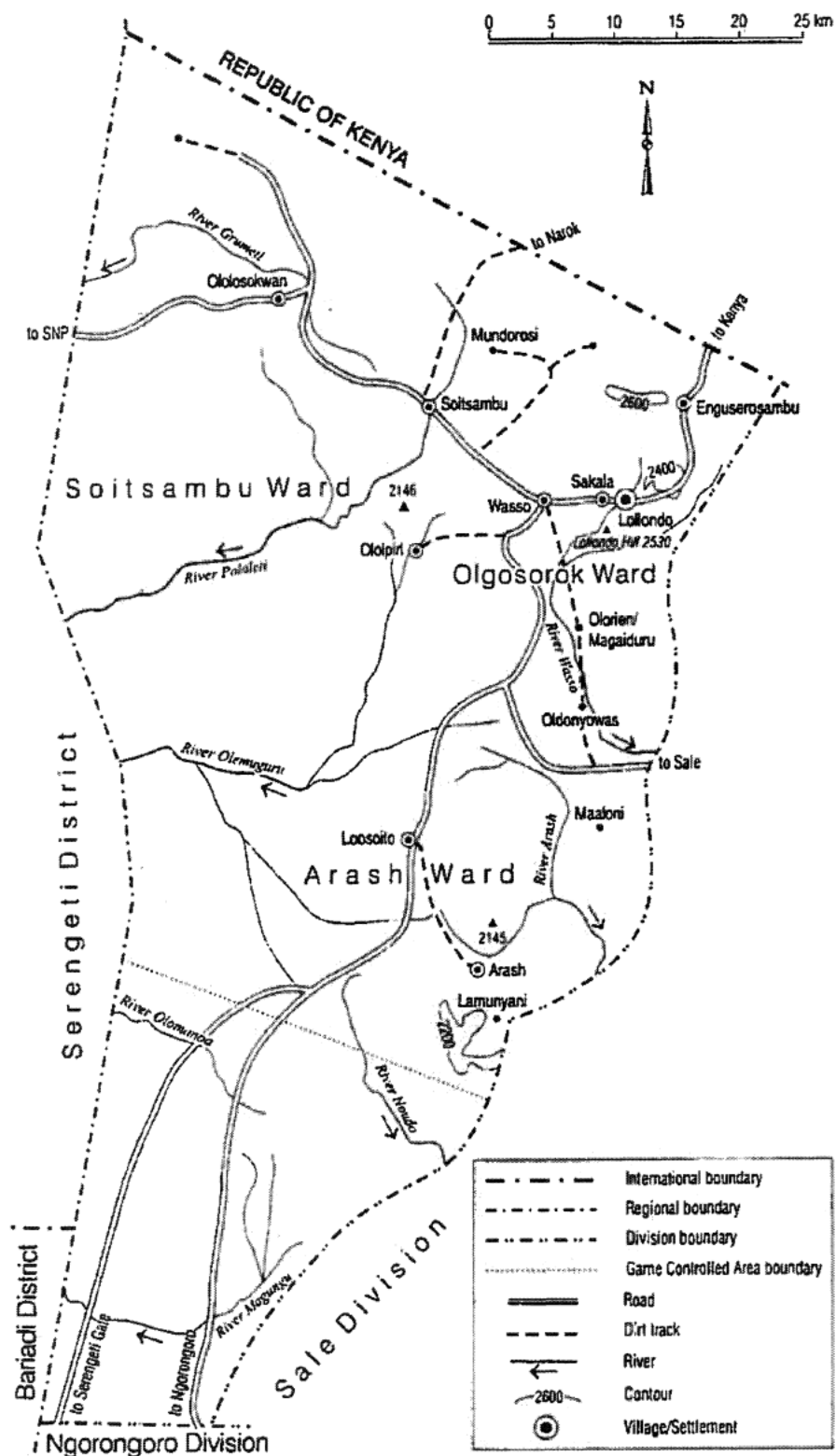


Figure 6. The Loliondo Division with main villages (Based on NLUPC 1994)

COMPS: E⁶235

BLOCK: 1

FILE: 16/III/1

SHEET: 16/III

PLAN: E⁶235/4

YEAR: 1992

SURVEY OF FARM NO. 373 SUKENYA, SOIT SAMBU
VILLAGE NGORONGORO DISTRICT

EAA 156		9 786 848.726	780 336.639
	82 52 50	501.85	
EAA 157		9 786 910.922	780 834.622
	003 19 40	5658.07	
EAA 158		9 792 559.455	781 162.958
	83 17 40	1208.06	
EAA 159		9 792 700.509	782 362.760
	72 42 30	2535.94	
EAA 160		9 793 454.273	784 784.084
	124 21 40	3462.63	
EAA 161		9 791 499.958	787 642.490
	194 27 50	2042.87	
EAA 162		9 789 521.834	787 132.262
	214 54 50	1365.92	
EAA 163		9 788 401.746	786 350.501
	207 32 50	1751.24	
EAA 164		9 786 849.062	785 540.564
	171 03 00	2388.89	
EAA 165		9 784 489.258	785 912.194
	235 33 10	1920.10	
EAA 166		9 783 403.176	784 328.774
	280 53 30	2263.88	
EAA 167		9 783 830.920	782 105.670
	281 41 50	1640.98	
EAA 168		9 784 163.622	780 498.774
	356 32 40	2689.99	
EAA 156		As above	

Area = 5106.14 Ha.

Survey based on Trig. points 27ST4 and 26ST2.

Sea level correction applied for 2050m. (A.M.S.L.)

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

Telegrams "MALIASILI" DAR ES
SALAAM
Phone : 255 22 2866 108, 2866 376
Fax : 255 22 2865836, 2863496
e-mail: director @ wildlife.go.tz
On reply please quote



Wildlife Division
Nyerere Road,
Ivory Room,
P O Box 1994,
DAR ES SALAAM.

Ref No: GDP/20/11/37

30/04/2010

[REDACTED]

RE: [REDACTED]

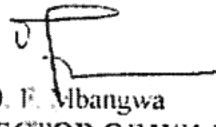
Reference is made to your letter dated March 30, 2010 regarding the above mentioned subject.

Permission is granted for you to use the said [REDACTED] as per the Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Wildlife Utilization) Regulations as issued by the Government Notice No 357 published on 28/11/2008.

However, other payments and payment modalities will be as per contract agreement between you and the respective authority.

Payment should be effected as soon as the government bill is issued to you by the Officer In charge, TH, CTES & PT in Arusha

It is our hope that you are guided as is appropriate


O. F. Mbangwa

Acting DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE

c.c: Officer In charge, TH, CTES & PT
ARUSHA.

[REDACTED]

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

Telegraphic Address: "INVEST"
Tel. No: (255)-22-2116328
Fax: (255-22)-2119253
E-mail: information@tic.co.tz
Website: www.tic.co.tz
In reply please quote:

Ref. No. HCB.10/17/32



Shaaban Robert Street
P.O.Box 938,
DAR ES SALAAM.

11/12/2008

Commissioner for Lands
P. O. Box 9230
DAR ES SALAAM

Subject:

SAITSAMBU VILLAGE NGORONGORO DISTRICT

Kindly refer to the above named subject.

We have received a letter from M/S [REDACTED] requesting Tanzania Investment Centre to assist them for the variation of land use from agriculture to tourism.

As you can see from the attached photocopy of the letter No. NGOR/L.D.F.374 dated 1st August, 2008 the request was approved on 23rd and 25th of January 2008 by the appropriate committees of Ngorongoro District Council and forwarded to you on 1st August, 2008 for the formal change of land use.

To enable the investors proceed with their investment project we request you to expedite issuance of the said change of land use.

Yours faithfully
TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE


S. L. Kivunge
For: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Copy to: Managing Director

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

District Executive Director
Ngorongoro District Council
P. O. Box 1,
LOLIONDO

Land use
TIC

(Baraza la Maombi ya Maombi kwa Mawaziri wa Ardhi)

MBCA WA ARUSHA
Yana, Samba, 02/153505
Fax: Samba 153505/05:1535



Ofisi ya Mkurugenzi Mtaaraji Wilaya
S.L.P. 1
LOLIONDO

Kumbi Na Ngorongoro, P.O. Box 1534

Tarehe: 01/09/2008

Kamishna wa Ardhi,
Idara ya Ardhi,
S.L.P. 9230,
DAR ES SALAAM.

**YAH: MAOMBI YA KUBADILI MATUMIZI YA ARDHI [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] LILILOKO KITONGOJI CHA SUKENYA KIJILI CHA
SOITSAMBU WILAYANI NGORONGORO**

Tafadhali husika na somo tajwa hapo juu.

Tumepokea maombi toka kwa [REDACTED] miliki wa shamba lililotajwa hapo juu. Masharti ya matumizi yaliyoko kwenye hati yao hayana tija kwao na Taifa kwa ujumla hasa kutokana na eneo hilo kuwa karibu na Hifadhi za Taifa, kama vile Serengeti. Hivyo matumizi stahili zaidi ni shughuli za kitalii.

Kama taratibu zilivyo, maombi haya yaliwasilishwa kwenye Kikao cha Huduma za Kiuchumi, Ujenzi na Mazingira cha Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Ngorongoro kilichoketi tarehe 23/1/2008 na taarifa kutolewa kwenye Kikao cha Baraza la Madiwani cha tarehe 25/1/2008.

Kimsingi Kikao kilikubaliana matumizi ya shamba hilo yabadilishwe ili litumike kwa manufaa zaidi.

LIR 15536

DPP → 2/6/08

LD/ 231863
ops 27/11/08

Land use approval

Hata hivyo Halmashauri ilipendekeza kuwa wakati Kamishna anafanya mabadiliko hayo aone pia kama kuna uwezekanano wa kulipunguza sehemu ili ligawanywe kwa wanakijiji wa Solitsambu.

Kwa kuwa utwaaji/ufutaji wa miliki kisheria una mchakato wake iwapo kutakuwa na hoja, nashauri mabadiliko hayo yafanyike wakati hoja hiyo inajengwa kwani haina madhara kisheria.

Naomba kuwasilisha.



N.J. HILIU

AFISA ARDHI MTEULE

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA NGORONGORO




Nakala: DED alone kwenye jalada

Viambatanisho:-

- Mihtasari iliyotajwa hapo juu
- Certificate of Incentives
- Certificate of Incorporation
- Barua ya maombi kutoka [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] ya kubadilisha matumizi.
- Land Form No.27.

APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF CONDITIONS
(Under Section 35)


NGORONGORO DISTRICT

We, M/S.  of Postal Office 
 HEREBY APPLY FOR VARIATION of conditions of the Right of
Occupancy registered under the above reference.

THAT:

The following special conditions are included in condition No.2 of the special condition appearing in the first page several buildings shall be built on the land and the same shall be used for Tourism and all related tourism activities such as Hotel and Lodge, Campsites, Cultural Bomas, Curio shops, Game Driving and Walking. Use Group 'V' as defined in the town and Country Planning (use lasses) Regulations, 1960 as amended in 1993.

Applicant's Company Secretary:

Mr. Elvaion E. L. Maro

Address:

P.O. Box 14765, Arusha

Signature:


23rd May, 2007

Date:

ELVAISON E. L. MARO
ADVOCATE
P. O. Box 14765
ARUSHA — TANZANIA

[REDACTED]

26.9.06

The District Executive Director
Ngorongoro District Council
P.O. BOX 1
LOLIONDO

ATT. AUTHORIZED LAND USE

Dear Sir,

Re: APPLICATION FOR [REDACTED]

Our Company has been engaged as the Agent for [REDACTED]
for various matters connected with the above mentioned parcel of land.

Originally, the land was allocated to Tanzania Breweries Limited (TBL) for
Agricultural purposes (plant and animal husbandry). TBL gave [REDACTED] a long lease (96
years - copy attached).

However the Lessee [REDACTED] is of the opinion that the land shall generate better profit to
it, and foreign exchange revenue to the country, if its use conditions are expanded to
include tourism and associated uses. It is also a fact that non - agricultural uses will
serve conservation goals far better than farming - especially due to its proximity to the
famous Serengeti National Park and the wildebeest seasonal migrations.

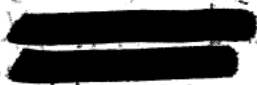
For this purpose, land use shall be tentatively allocated as follows:

- (i) 2250 acres shall be used for campsites in several areas
 - (ii) 1500 acres will be for building Tourism Hotel and Lodge.
 - (iii) 500 acres will be for building cultural Bomas to the residence.
 - (iv) 250 acres shall be used for Curio shops.
 - (v) 7500 acres are for game driving & walking.
 - (vi) 200 acres for staff village.
- [REDACTED]

We look forward to your positive decision on this Application, respectfully noting that it is a matter of some urgency, since our Principals intend to start implementation of their Tourism Project before the end of this year (2006).

Yours faithfully





CC:





6

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

Telegraphic Address: "INVEST"
Tel: No: (255)-22-2116328
Fax: (255-22)-2118253
E-mail: information@tic.co.tz
Website: www.tic.co.tz
In reply please quote:

Ref. No: TIC/B.10/17/32



Shaaban Robert Street
P.O.Box 938,
DAR ES SALAAM.

11/12/2008

Commissioner for Lands
P. O. Box 9230
DAR ES SALAAM

Subject:

SAITSAMBU VILLAGE NGORONGORO DISTRICT

Kindly refer to the above named subject.

We have received a letter from [REDACTED] requesting Tanzania Investment Centre to assist them for the variation of land use from agriculture to tourism.

As you can see from the attached photocopy of the letter No. NGOR/L.D.F.374 dated 1st August, 2008 the request was approved on 23rd and 25th of January 2008 by the appropriate committees of Ngorongoro District Council and forwarded to you on 1st August, 2008 for the formal change of land use.

To enable the investors proceed with their investment project we request you to expedite issuance of the said change of land use.


Yours faithfully
TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE


S. L. Kivinge
For: **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Copy to:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

District Executive Director
Ngorongoro District Council
P. O. Box 1,
LOLIONDO



HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA NGORONGORO
(Barua zote zitumie kwa Mkurugenzi Mtendaji)

MKOA WA ARUSHA
Simu. Namba. 027-2535051
Fax. Namba. 2535051/2535264



Ofisi ya Mkurugenzi Mtendaji Wilaya
S.L.P. 1
LOLIONDO

Kumb. Na NGOR/LD.F.374

Tarehe: 01/05/2008

Kamishna wa Ardhi,
Idara ya Ardhi,
S.L.P. 9230,
DAR ES SALAAM.

YAH: MAOMBI YA KUBADILI MATUMIZI YA ARDHI [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] LILILOKO KITONGOJI CHA SUKENYA KIJJI CHA
SOITSAMBU WILAYANI NGORONGORO

Tafadhali husika na somo tajwa hapo juu.

Tumepokea maombi toka kwa [REDACTED] mmiliki wa shamba lililotajwa hapo juu. Masharti ya matumizi yaliyoko kwenye hati yao hayana tija kwao na Taifa kwa ujumla hasa kutokana na eneo hilo kuwa karibu na Hifadhi za Taifa, kama vile Serengeti. Hivyo matumizi stahili zaidi ni shughuli za kitalii.

Kama taratibu zilivyo, maombi haya yaliwasilishwa kwenye Kikao cha Huduma za Kiuchumi, Ujenzi na Mazingira cha Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Ngorongoro kilichoketi tarehe 23/1/2008 na taarifa kutolewa kwenye Kikao cha Baraza la Madiwani cha tarehe 25/1/2008.

Kimsingi Kikao kilikubaliana matumizi ya shamba hilo yabadilishwe ili litumike kwa manufaa zaidi.

L.R. 15536

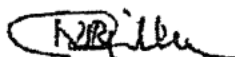
DPP → 2/6/08

W/ 231863
O/S 27/11/08
1

Hata hivyo Halmashauri ilipendekeza kuwa wakati Kamishna anafanya mabadiliko hayo aone pia kama kuna uwezekanano wa kulipunguza sehemu ili ligawanywe kwa Wanakijiji wa Soltsambu.

Kwa kuwa utwaaji/ufutaji wa miliki kisheria una mchakato wake iwapo kutakuwa na hoja, nashauri mabadiliko hayo yafanyike wakati hoja hiyo inajengwa kwani haina madhara kisheria.

Naomba kuwasilisha.



N.J. HINDU

AFISA ARDHI MTEULE

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA NGORONGORO

Nakala: DED alone kwenye jalada

Viambatanisho:-

- Mihtasari iliyotajwa hapo juu
- Certificate of Incentives
- Certificate of Incorporation
- Barua ya maombi kutoka [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- matumizi.
- Land Form No.27.

July 30, 2009

Attention: Authorized Land Officer
Arusha.

Dear Sir,

Re: Zoning Plan Proposal for [REDACTED] Su Kenya Village,
Loliondo. Ngorongoro District.

As requested we submit our land use information along with back up data gleaned from a scientific paper, "Biodiversity Survey, Wildlife Ecology and Conservation" a survey that was carried out on the farm in November, 2008 by a team from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The paper is large and in-depth, we only show relevant pages here.

Our project is phased over a 10 year period as follows –

Phase One – 3 years. Now completed.

Purchase farm, create conservation team, mapping, initial field studies, habitat restoration and control, community work.

Phase Two – 3 years. Recently started.

On going community work, place and finalize walking routes and game viewing routes, follow up field studies, site mobile camping areas, carry out selected tourism testing of product offering – walking, study of bird viewing possibilities, bush meal locations, fly camp ideas and testing of mobile camping, begin tourism and mobile camping.

Phase Three – 2 years

Advanced community work, adjusting of product offering based on feed back, locate and finalise location for future lodge, advanced field studies.

Phase Four – 2 years

Product and tourism offerings now mature, planning of lodge and carry out EIA study, construction of lodge, and associated curio shop, cultural tourism boma.

PHASE ONE

Mapping was a very important first step. We needed to understand the habitat areas to be used for various activities, walking, game viewing, bird watching, hill top viewing points etc. and also locations for campsites and the future lodge site. By mapping the farm we were able to break down the area into pieces that could be utilized for these various activities.

ENR Mapping: Methods

There existed no prior map of [REDACTED] upon our arrival, and the boundaries were only known in the form of personal knowledge (i.e. [REDACTED]). Our first goal to creating a map of [REDACTED] was to plot the boundaries using a Garmin GPS 12 XL handheld system. The Garmin GPS system allowed us to record latitude, longitude, elevation, as well as determine the interval distances. To complete the boundary survey, we drove the "boundary road" of [REDACTED] recording latitude, longitude, elevation, and habitat at 500 meter intervals (n=56). The habitats used were woodland, grassland, and wooded grassland, defined by the article entitled "Physiognomic Approach to Vegetation Classification" of Pratt & Gweyn (See Appendix A). Also included was the eco-tone of any two of the mentioned habitats. It is important to note that the "boundary road" did not follow the actual boundary of [REDACTED] due to a small portion of the boundary running the ridgelines of surrounding hills. In order to gather accurate GPS data for those areas, Team 1 [REDACTED] walked the actual boundary line taking plots at 200 meter intervals (n=90). Team 1 depended on the personal knowledge of [REDACTED] Rangers to follow the exact boundary line. This "walking" data set was then compiled with the "driving" data set to portray an accurate representation of the boundary of [REDACTED].

The same "driving" methods (defined above) were used to map the following roads: [REDACTED] (n=23), "Road #2" (n=9), Sokenya Road (n=5), and Lengume Road (n=28) and were selected by [REDACTED].

As well as these roads, the following were also mapped using Garmin GPS 12 XL handheld system: Mong'i Sirwai River and Pololet River (n=40 and n=24 respectively), [REDACTED] Gorge (n=10), the perimeters of all grasslands within [REDACTED] high points that occur completely within the [REDACTED] boundary, and special points of interests.

The two rivers were walked using the Garmin GPS handheld system, and latitude, longitude, and elevation were recorded at 200 meter intervals. The data collection for each river started and finished at the point at which the river crossed the boundary road. Habitat was not recorded for this data set because it was constant throughout as a woodland habitat. [REDACTED] Gorge was mapped using the same methods as for the rivers, but the starting and ending points were determined by [REDACTED].

The eight total grasslands were mapped by Team 2 [REDACTED]. Team 2 walked the perimeter of each grassland using the Garmin GPS handheld system. Team 2 recorded latitude, longitude, and elevation at 500 meter intervals, but also using opportunistic methods if the perimeter's shape changed suddenly. Team 2 attempted to stay within the ecotone of woodland and grassland habitats at an average distance of 50 meters from each habitat edge (maximum range of 200 meters). By mapping only the grasslands, we were able to know the locations of all habitats within [REDACTED]. This is because the areas that are not grasslands are woodlands [REDACTED].

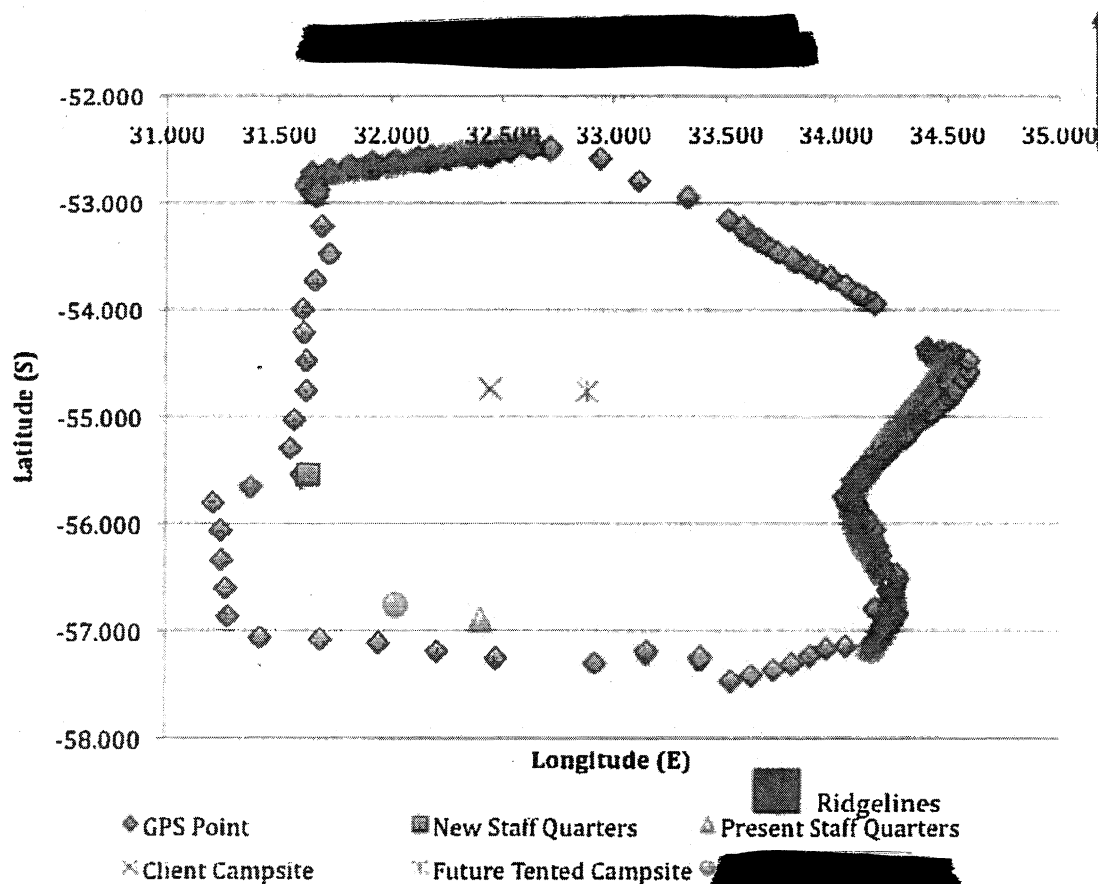
There is a hill located completely within [REDACTED]. For topographical purposes the high points were gathered using the Garmin GPS handheld system. [REDACTED] walked the ridgeline of the hill, recording latitude, longitude, and elevation at the highest points (n=8).

Special points of interest within [REDACTED] were recorded as well. These include: current staff housing, future staff housing, natural springs, client campsite, possible future client campsite, and last but not least the student campsite. At each of these points latitude, longitude, and elevation was recorded.

All of the above mentioned data sets were recorded between November 8th-13th, 2008.

[REDACTED] Mapping- Results

[REDACTED] lies between S 1° 52'.478 – S 1° 57'.470 and E 35° 31'.213 - E 35° 34'.598. The perimeter of the boundary road is approximately 28 kilometers long. The actual boundary of [REDACTED] extends further than the road along the ridgelines that are approximately 11.2 km and 6.8 km long respectively. The highest recorded altitude was on the southeast ridge at 2,344 m.a.s.l. and the lowest recorded altitude was found along the Pololet River at 2,010 m.a.s.l.. The generated maps of [REDACTED] are listed below (Figures 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4). For all GPS points within [REDACTED] latitude remained at S 1° and longitude at E 35°. Therefore, the points on the maps are the minutes to the nearest thousandth.



Future Tented Campsite/Lodge/Curio shops location is a hill. 2000+/- acres.
New Staff Quarters location is a hill for observation needs. 200+ acres.

N

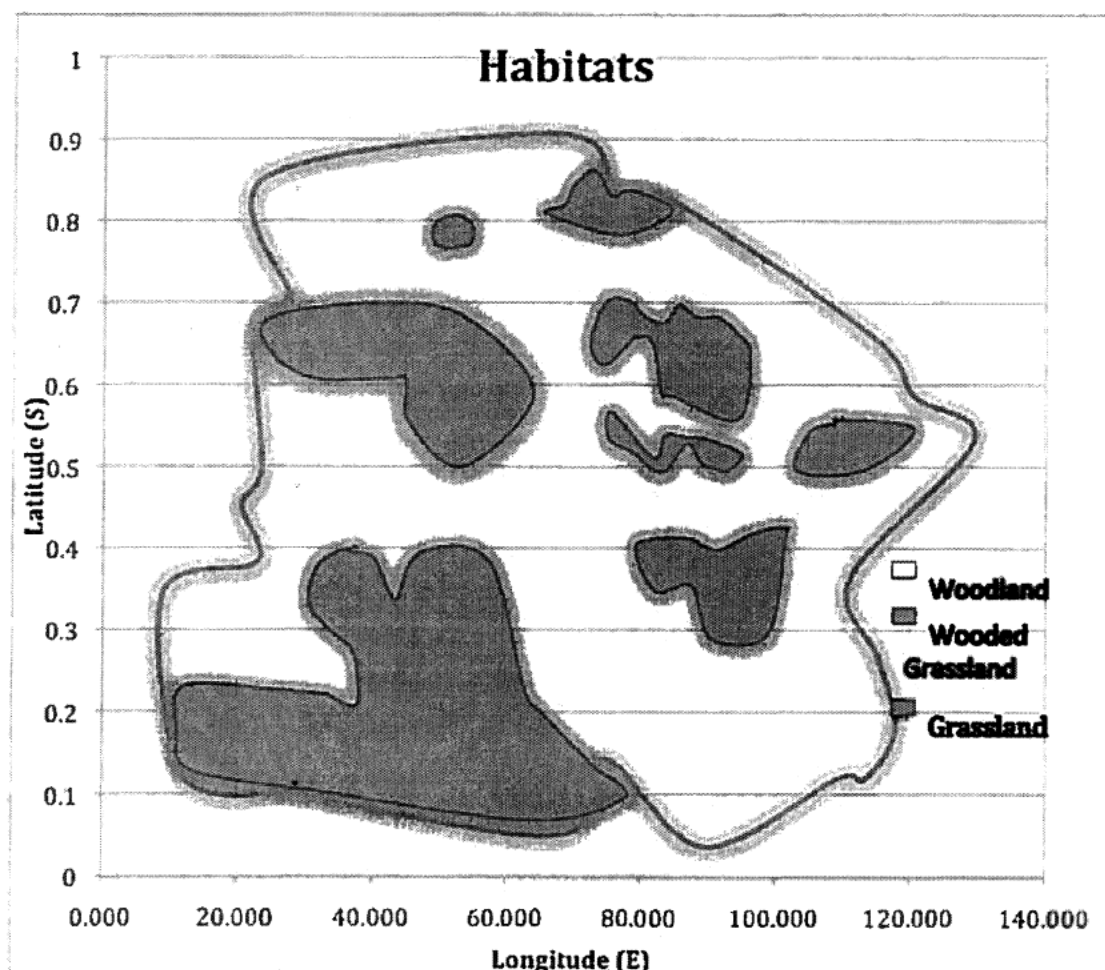


Figure 1.4: This map shows the vegetation habitats within [REDACTED]. This map was generated from the GPS points of each grassland within the property. Surrounding each grassland is an edge habitat of wooded grassland that is an average of 50m wide with a maximum range of 50-200m. All property area outside of the grassland plots is woodland.

Game viewing/walking safaris mostly utilizing grasslands and woodland edges. 7,500+ acres.

Bird viewing encompasses total area with overlapping zones. 12,000+/- acres.

Mobile campsites rotating on seasonal basis and habitat needs of groups. 2,250+/- acres.

PHASE TWO

Understanding where species live and where they spend most of their time each day was also very important to the project. We needed to place walking trails in areas where guests would see the most animals, we learned that the grasslands have most species, followed by woodland edges. We immediately recognized that walking trails should not be in woodland areas, but on the open grassland areas. This survey allowed us to properly place walking and game viewing trails. We estimated about 7,500 acres will be focused on these activities. In addition we needed to understand what birds species were present and where they are found. We are very happy to discover that [REDACTED] is rich in bird species and offers rare chances to see species not commonly found above 2,000 metres. We now plan to offer special birding safaris. Birds utilize all areas and so there is no limit to this activity, the whole 12,000+ acres will be utilized with various habitats and use zones overlapping.

Figure 3.1- Most Abundant Species per habitat

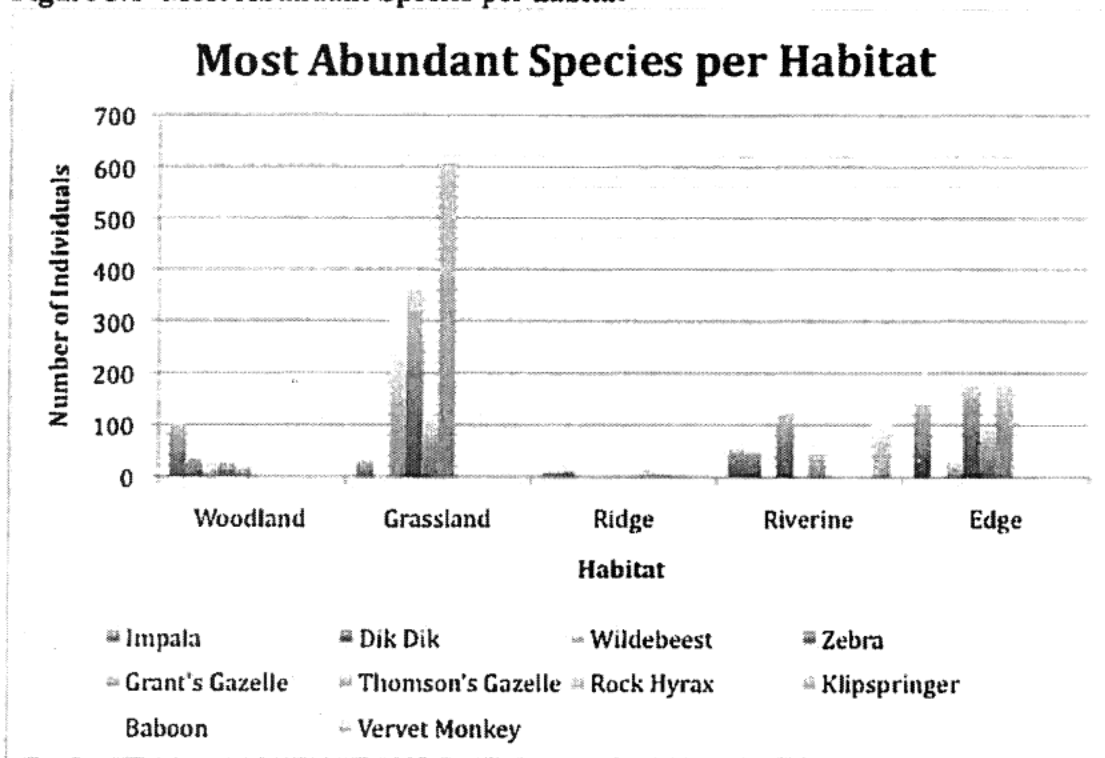


Figure 3.1: A large y-axis numerical scale was used to visually compare the relative abundances of species between habitats.

Species frequency was also calculated for the twenty-two species found in Appendix B. The top five most frequently observed species are shown in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4- Most Frequently Observed Species (% of survey sessions observed)

Species	Frequency (Percent)
Impala	85% (17/20)
Dik Dik	70% (14/20)
Zebra	65% (13/20)
Thomson's	60% (12/20)
Gazelle/Grant's Gazelle	
Wildebeest	45% (9/20)

Table 3.4: Data is shown as a percentage and in fraction form. The total number of study sessions n=20. Data not included in these calculations include opportunistic sightings, secondary identifications, and those species observed during night game drives.

Bird Survey-Results

At [REDACTED] during this study, 130 bird species were identified on the property, as shown in Appendix C. This data was compiled from 21 sampling sessions, including 7 in each habitat. This list of species represents the primary purpose of the study. In addition to this, other results may also be discussed from this data.

Table 4.1: Overall Species Richness

Habitat	Species (Numerical)	Percent Unique Species
Woodland	72	32%
Wooded Grassland	61	25%
Grassland	57	45%

Bird Survey – Discussion:

Worldwide, over 10,000 bird species exist (Wilson, 2002). In East Africa there are over 1,800 bird species (Stevenson and Fanshawe 2002) and in the greater Serengeti ecosystem, there are approximately 200 species (Raphael, Pers. Comm., 2008). The majority of these species, 130, were identified during this study.

A general trend in Table 4.1 shows that the greatest species richness may be found in the woodland, followed by the wooded grassland and grassland, respectively. This finding is consistent with bird species throughout East Africa; the majority of species' habitats include woodland, at about 55% (750/1366) (Stevenson and Fanshawe 2002). At [REDACTED] 60% (72/120) of the species were recorded in the woodland. This is likely a result of the woodland's greater variety of shelter, food and water sources, especially compared to grassland. The grassland habitats are generally similar throughout the property. Woodland, on the other hand, includes more varying topography and vegetation, which may attract a variety of species (Pers. Obs.). Such high species richness is a testament to the health of this environment. The ecosystem must be intact and largely undisturbed by human presence to retain this high species richness.

Grassland has the highest percentage of species specific to that habitat, also shown in Table 4.1. The reason this figure is highest for grassland may be because it has the greatest number of specialist species. For example, larks and pippits are commonly found here and in no other habitat. These are seedeaters that are specialized to live in the grassland. Also, large birds are highly visible here and may be identified from a greater distance due to high visibility. Partly because of this, 27% of birds identified in the grassland were birds of prey. This figure drops to 8% and 10% for the woodland and wooded grassland, respectively. These factors also contribute

to the comparatively low similarities between the grassland and other habitats. The high numbers of predatory birds also imply that there is an adequate food supply of prey, consisting of small mammals and snakes.

Tables 4.2 – 4.4 demonstrate that while woodland contained most species overall, wooded grassland contained more frequently sighted species. This may reflect the difficulty of identifying birds in woodland, due to low visibility and similarity of species. It may also reflect the differences in sizes between these two habitats. Because the wooded grassland exists mainly as an edge habitat, it is never much wider than 100 m. As a result, species that prefer this habitat are more likely to be seen consistently.

Grassland specialists were least often identified in other habitats, followed by those of woodland and wooded grassland, respectively. Grassland is the habitat most distinct from others, while wooded grassland is the habitat most similar to both other habitats, which may explain this general trend. The more distinct the habitat, the less often specialist species were identified in other habitats. For the most part, though, species were generally identified in the habitats expected according to the literature.

Table 4.5 displays species similarity between habitats. In both cases, the highest similarity exists between woodland and wooded grassland. This likely corresponds to the similar vegetation of these two habitats. Both habitats contain trees as one of the major types of vegetation present (Pers. Obs.). The similarity of frequently sighted species between these two habitats is much higher than the overall similarity. This may reflect the large number of species ($n=32$) that were only sighted once in either habitat. These species are rarely identified, and as a result only were seen in one habitat, though it may actually be present in both.

This data also reflects those commonly seen species with broad habitats: Superb Starling, Hildebrandt's Starling, Common Fiscal, Helmeted Guineafowl, and Purple Grenadier. These were all identified at least three times in every habitat. Based on these results, on a visit to [REDACTED] anybody with an interest in birds is likely to see these five species.

These five species are the only grassland species that were also found in other habitats. As a result, the similarity between grassland and other habitats is lower for frequently sighted species than for overall similarity of species. This demonstrates those species only found once in a particular habitat. A species might commonly frequent a certain habitat, and once in a while enter a different habitat. One such example includes large birds, such as vultures and birds of prey. They were most often sighted in the grassland, but were also sighted in other habitats. They were not sighted frequently, however, and thus are not reflected in frequently sighted species.

Tourists and bird enthusiasts visiting this region may desire to see species found only in this region. Many of these birds were sighted frequently during this study. Four were sighted at least 8 times out of 21, suggesting tourists will be likely to see them during even a short visit. The number of species sighted outside usual habitats, is again a reflection of the health of the ecosystem. The environment at [REDACTED] provides enough resources to support a wide variety of species, including these species that do not usually frequent habitats as high in elevation. These sightings may even add to the literature for the habitats of certain species. Otherwise, it may suggest that not much intact moist savannah habitat exists over 2000 m.

Table 4.8 includes European migrants identified on the [REDACTED] property. An interesting point to note is that 10 of these species, all except the Willow Warbler, were recorded in the grassland. European migrants account for 18% of the grassland species recorded during this study (November). Six of these species were birds of prey, which may have an effect on the prey populations. One species, White Stork, was only at [REDACTED] for a single day, when a flock of dozens of birds arrived with a rainstorm to feed off seeds in the grassland. This demonstrates the possibility of other species present in this area not included in this study, especially seasonal visitors. It also suggests that [REDACTED] serves as a feeding area for migrating birds. This area provides [REDACTED]

important resources in migration routes, such as food for the flock of White Storks. The fact that birds migrate here from Europe again speaks to the resources provided here.

Figure 4.1 is important when assessing management policies of this refuge. Due to the hot spots of species diversity, human disturbance should be kept to a minimum to keep those ecosystems intact. These would also be ideal places for bird enthusiasts to visit when looking for birds at ENR.

PHASES THREE AND FOUR

Are still some years away. Future reports will deal with them.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, we believe this survey and [REDACTED] provide countless opportunities for future study. The baseline data produced from this study will increase the ability to protect, manage, and further enjoy the land here. With environmental problems facing the world today such as the decrease of land availability, exhaustion of natural resources, and a growing population, [REDACTED] provides a beacon of hope for the survival of East African wildlife and can be used as a model to protect land and wildlife elsewhere. We acknowledge the imperfections of this model, but believe it is a noteworthy attempt to bring the interests of both conservation and humanity together.

This is our proposal and our current plans at present. Business realities, world wide economy and factors out of our control may make changes necessary. Like any business involved in tourism our plan is subject to be modified/amended when actionable.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Mr. Frank Mremi
Zonal Anti Poaching Commander
Wildlife Department
Arusha

Monday, June 20, 2011

Dear Sir,

Thank you for inviting [REDACTED] to the meeting of 14th June.

In my limited understanding of the agenda, the panel listened to those invited, and then asked for proposals from the floor on how to fund the shortfall in the budget of the Wildlife Department, with particular reference to the activities of anti-poaching.

Tour operators like ourselves account for a very very tiny portion of the vast total of protected areas under the Wildlife Department's jurisdiction outside national parks. The majority, almost all, of these areas are allocated to hunting companies which have tended to drive the agenda regarding utilization of these areas.

However, that said, our contribution towards the budget of wildlife conservation has been considerable, particularly in terms of \$ per unit area utilized.

For the financial year ending 31st March 2011 our total contributions towards conservation, including park fees, fees to the wildlife protection fund, WMAs and privately funded wildlife conservation projects are listed below.

[REDACTED] contribution towards wildlife conservation	\$USD per year
Park fees (NCAA, TANAPA)	820,000
Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund	71,000
Privately funded conservation projects	100,000
Total	991,000

The big problem we are facing is that we are finding that the costs and complexities are now exceeding the cost of operating inside National Parks and at the same time, when generally applied to areas outside parks, the wildlife quantity and quality is deteriorating rather than improving in quality. .

This is because of the increasingly complicated and costly regulation, fees and the many often conflicting laws and interests of the stakeholders, all of which we must find ways to balance and support, with limited success.

[REDACTED]

The figures provided therefore exclude the many tens of thousands of \$USD spent annually on managing these complexities, such as legal fees, meetings and travel expenses involved in working on matters of laws and regulations, communities, obtaining endorsement of agreements from district officials, community benefits and development projects, and other related costs.

Because we experience these pressures directly, we also understand that the job of the Wildlife Department is also becoming increasingly difficult for many of the same reasons. 27% of Tanzania is protected which is a huge area to manage. Your budget, as shown, is in no way proportionate to the task. I also imagine that it is a small fraction of what all Tour Operators and Hunters pay in fees as a whole to the Wildlife Department for your area, and that arguing for a greater share would be one of a number of possible avenues.

However, in answer to your question, what more can we contribute, our costs of operating outside parks already exceeds the limits of what is feasible in a tough market. The problem is far far beyond the capacity of the few tour companies who have volunteered to participate in your meeting of 14th and 21st June, and whose share of and access to these areas is considerably disproportionate to that of the hunting industry.

The solutions to the challenges of conserving wildlife in today's world have to be much more creative and innovative and must have a much wider focus than its current policing and revenue collection field of view.

Furthermore, the challenges are becoming more than the Wildlife Department can expect to control and handle alone. One major theme of the meeting was to find ways to delegate to, promote and support those who can play a major part in conserving wildlife as a long term sustainable resource.

A few participants at the meeting have suggested ways in which the Wildlife Department can work closely with land owners, communities and operators to diversify and support wildlife conservation activities including anti-poaching.

Some suggested the setting up of stronger intelligence gathering, legal department and outreach programs to educate and support Wildlife Conservation projects and WMA rangers to track down, arrest and successfully prosecute poachers in close cooperation with the department.

Another suggestion is to make the operation of alternative wildlife conservation models such as community, institutionally or privately funded conservation areas more acceptable, feasible and better supported.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This support may require the need to reduce the conflict between laws and regulations, but also to ensure an attractive fee structure to be able to promote the growth of investment and operations outside national parks, as well as cooperative practice in the field from your staff.

Encouraging innovation is to encourage progress. These conservation islands have a valuable part to play in that they provide safe haven for the restocking of surrounding areas as the animals naturally breed up their numbers and redistribute themselves. This has been a well proven concept in fisheries.

Generally, for areas outside parks the amount of revenue paid to the Wildlife Protection Fund could easily double or triple if the complexities and conflicts that non-consumptive tourism faces could be resolved and reduced, while much of the wildlife protection activities could be carried out by the communities and players themselves, only if adequately supported by the Department.

In short, recognizing the potential of non-consumptive utilization of wildlife and working with tour companies to be able to develop and maintain that potential has a long way to go.

We are always available to discuss ideas that will be mutually helpful, and would be most happy to bring together some creative minds for what may prove to be an enjoyable and constructive break from the office. An open invitation to lunch at the Cultural Heritage or Coffee Lodge anytime after 20th July awaits you where we can informally explore ideas that might be useful.

In the meantime, I remain humbly, at your service,

Yours faithfully,

[REDACTED]

NGORONGORO DISTRICT COUNCIL

ARUSHA REGION
0763-714281/0686-820830
azizkdmz@yahoo.com



Soitsambu Secondary School,

P.O.Box 56,

LOLIONDO.

10/03/2014

A SPEECH TO THE PRESIDENT OF [REDACTED]

Honorable President On behalf of the school board and school community I would like to thank you and your delegation for visiting us once again.

Soit sambu Secondary is the ward school which is located 25km from the District Headquarters. The stakeholders are Soitsambu ,Ololosokwan and Oloipiri Villages.

Honorable President currently the school has 600 students, out of which 314 are boys and 286 are girls, we expect to have more students if all students who have been selected by the Government to join in this school will be enrolled. 75% of all students are Maasai from nearby villages which are Sukenya , Mondorosi ,Oloipiri, Ololosokwan ,Soitsambu, Kirtalo ,Njoroi and 25% are students from other places of our country, all students are accommodated here in the school. Our school has 13 teachers who have been employed by the Government and 5 teachers who are working under part time bases. The school also has 7 Non teaching staffs that work under part time bases.

Honorable President, Currently we have 4 rooms in two Dormitories for boys and 4 rooms in 2 dormitories for girls, 10 classrooms, one classroom is used as Library and another one is used as the laboratory, 1 newly built multipurpose laboratory, and five staff

houses, and a dining hall which is still under construction. The new dormitory you have built help to solve number of problems including the following; students sleeping on the floor, congestion in the dormitories, cleanliness and decrease the number of drop outs and the cases of air bone transmitted diseases . Once again your support is highly appreciated.

Honorable President, Soitsambu Secondary school is a public school which was built through villagers contribution from Oloipiri, Soitsambu and Ololosokwan villages. Since its establishment it has been enrolling boys and girls who passed standard seven examinations from all over the country. But a large number of students who are studying at this school come from Ngorongoro District. The school also has made great achievements in ensuring students who complete secondary education here continue with their studies at advanced level and other colleges.

Honorable President, despite the effort from villagers, donors and the central government, the school still have a lot of problems which hinder better performance in Internal and national examinations. These problems are acute shortage of water, lack of laboratories, lack of a library, shortage of funds for the maintenance of the old buildings and shortage of teaching and learning materials. The problem of acute shortage of water at large has created the following challenges;

- Poor performance in examinations because of using class hours for fetching water and sometime the lessons don't start as per schedule.
- Insecurity problems due to the presence of wild animals like Leopards, Buffaloes, Elephants, Hippos and Lions around the water source.

- Poor hygienic condition prevailing into school community
- Indiscipline cases shown by students who go to fetch water from the river, which sometimes leads to early pregnancies, Sexual transmitted diseases, smoking and other unwanted behaviors.

Honorable President, once again we appreciate for the support you have been giving to school especially building a staff house, a girl`s dormitory with toilets, but also we would like to request your support for installation of water infrastructure.

We have nothing to give in turn rather than saying thanks so much for your brotherly assistance.

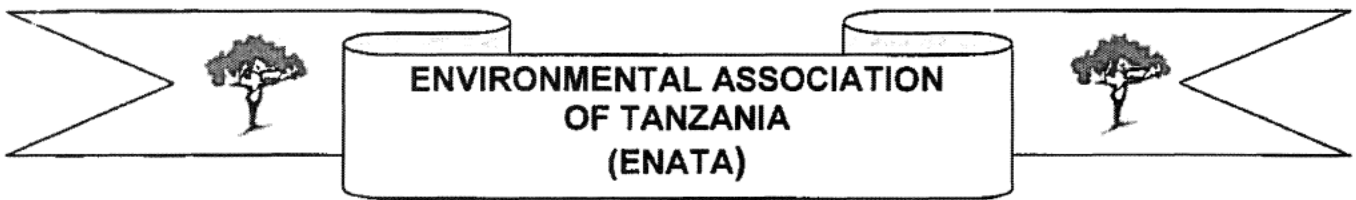
MAY GOD BLESS YOU



.....
Aziz. A. Kaduma
HEAD OF SCHOOL

THE HEADMASTER
SOITSAMBU SECONDARY SCHOOL
P. O. Box 56 LOIIONDO

8



Regent Estate, Mikocheni, Next to Shoppers Plaza
Old Bagamoyo Rd Plot/Block No. 493 First floor
P.O. Box 13585 DAR ES SALAAM.

Tel: 277 5971 Cell: 0713 - 321758/0732 - 924973 Email: kwinni@hotmail.com or enata.2007@yahoo.com

20th March, 2009

Director General
National Environment Management Council (NEMC)
P.O Box 63154
DAR ES SALAAM

Dear Sir,

**RE: SUBMISSION OF REGISTRATION FORMS AND PROJECT BRIEF FOR THE
PROPOSED PROMOTION OF ECO-TOURISM AND CONSERVATION AT SUKENYA**

On behalf of our client [REDACTED] We are submitting three (3) copies of registration forms and ten (10) copies of project brief for the proposed Promotion of Eco-Tourism and Conservation at [REDACTED] in Ngorongoro District as per requirement.

We thank you for your cooperation.


Dr. Gregory J. Njau
COORDINATOR

Cc: [REDACTED]

All correspondences must be addressed to the Coordinator

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**PROJECT BRIEF FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
THE PROPOSED PROMOTION OF ECO-TOURISM AND CONSERVATION AT
[REDACTED] NGORONGORO DISTRICT**

**SUBMITTED TO
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NEMC)
TANCOT HOUSE 3rd FLOOR, SOKOINE DRIVE/PAMBA RD
P.O. BOX 63154, DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA
E-Mail: nemc@nemtz.org
Web: www.nemctz.org**

**PREPARED BY
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATION OF TANZANIA (ENATA)
OLD BAGAMOYO RD. PLOT/BLOCK No. 493 1ST FLOOR NEXT TO SHOPPERS PLAZA
P.O. BOX 63154, DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA
Tell +255 2 2775971
Mobile: 0713 321 758
E - Mail: enata.2007@yahoo.com
Website: www.enatait.co.tz**

March 2009

[REDACTED]

1.0 INTRODUCTION

[REDACTED] is a private limited liability company under the companies Act, 2002 with a certificate of incorporation No. 56470 dated 12th May 2006. Objectives of the company include promotion of tourist activities such as operations of temporary camping, walking safaris, cultural tours etc.

Loliondo highland is among of the remaining areas in East Africa where by humans are still living together with wild animals. Having increasing of pastorals community for grazing, this potential area is facing with habitat loss for deforestations and overgrazing resulting influence competing with wild grazers such as wildebeest and zebras.

1.2 Nature of project

[REDACTED] used to be a barley farm owned by Tanzania Breweries Ltd. Farming operations had ceased and the project promoters bought the farm in 2006 and wish to convert the land from agriculture use to tourism related activities aiming at creating tourism activities on land that has undergone habitat restoration during past 2 years. The habitat has become a wonderful wilderness area very suitable for tourism activities such as wildlife viewing and study, walking safaris, community tourism projects. Accommodation will be mobile camping with a long time goal to build a permanent camp.

1.3 Location

[REDACTED] is located in Loliondo highlands Sukenya, Soit Sambu village in Northern Tanzania with an area of 12,600 acres coverage. The Loliondo highland are the results of Pleistocene age which transformed geological features such as great lift valley resulting benefit to mammals and human habiting these areas. The elevation of this areas range from 2000m to 2500m, above the sea level.

Soit-Sambu highland are located in East African Montane Dry evergreen Forest eco-region distributed in Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania. These forests are among of unique forest found in East and Northern Africa highland. Sukenya highland forest is unique and very potential botanical areas in East Africa by supporting high number and young regenerative tree species of *Juniperus procera* (**East African pencil cedar**) which is listed as one endangered tree forest in Africa. Also the area is located in Loliondo catchments forest harvesting rains from highland feeding Banagi River in Serengeti making to be one of the potential areas for animal survival of Serengeti ecosystem. The woodland and bushland is marked with *Acacia nilotica* which dominate most parts of Soit-Sambu highland.

1.3 Activities

- Erection of temporary camps able to accommodate about 10 tourists.
- Walking Safaris
- cultural tourism
- Wildlife photography
- Wildlife research

1.4 Design of the project

Tourists will arrive by road or fly to a neighboring air strip.

They will be accommodated in the temporary camps for a maximum stay of two nights to carryout the tourist activities.

Sewage disposal by organic chemical toilets which the effluents are used as organic fertilizers.

The temporary camps are constructed using metals, canvas and manila ropes.

1.5 Potential Environmental Impact

Positive

- After the purchase of the land for the past 2 years, natural habitation has occurred leading to increase of wild animals count and establishment of resident herds, rare animals such as cheetah and wild dogs.
- The project will lead to increase in government revenue from the tourism activities through taxes and levies.
- The local village communities will benefit from levies and vendor activities such as supply of milk, meat, vegetables, fruits, cereals etc.
- Wild animals will be protected from poachers.

Negative

- Conflicts over shared resources with the pastoralists over grazing areas.
- Increase in wild animals may damage crops and diminish the scanty water resources of the area.
- The operations of the project in the area may lead to social interaction with the locals as a result possibility of spread of HIV/AIDS.

1.6 Health and safety of workers

The developers of the project will be required to abide by the national policies and laws during the operation of the project and this case the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA) Act in ensuring the safety of workers.

1.7 Economic and Socio-Cultural Impacts

The objectives of the project among others are to promote tourism and conserve the environment; in due course the project will improve the tourism sector and stimulate economic growth of the holding village, district and the nation at large.

The project will further lead to growth of employment and creation of jobs and multiplier effect arising from the proposed project will stimulate income generation to local people and the District.

On job training for specific skills especially those working in the field of research will be impacted to workers.

1.8 The project budget is estimated to be USD 1.96Mil as equity capital out which USD 1.550Mil is foreign and 0.414Mil is local.

FORMS FOR EIA

FORM NO. 1

(Regulation 7)

Application Reference No.....

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT ACT, 2004

SUBMISSION OF PROJECT BRIEF

PART A

Name of proponent (Person or Firm): [REDACTED]

PIN No:.....

Address: [REDACTED]

Name of contact person: [REDACTED]

Telephone No. [REDACTED]

E-mail: [REDACTED]

Part B

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT

1. PROPOSED UNDERTAKING/DEVELOPMENT

Title of Proposal (general classification of undertaking)

*Promotion of [REDACTED] soitsambu village,
Ngorongoro district.*

Description of Proposal (nature of undertaking, unit processes, (flow diagram), raw materials list of chemicals (source, types and quantities), storage facilities, waste/by products (solid, liquid and gaseous).

[REDACTED] used to be a barley farm owned by Tanzania Breweries Limited. Farming operations had ceased and the project promoter bought the farm in 2006 and wish to convert the land from agriculture use to tourism related activities aiming at creating tourism activities on land that has undergone habitat restoration during past 2 years. The habitat has become a wonderful wilderness area very suitable for tourism activities, such as wildlife viewing and study, walking safaris, community tourism projects. Accommodation will be mobile camping with a long time goal to build a permanent camp.

Scope of Proposal (size of labour force, equipment and machinery, installed/production capacity, product type, area covered facility/proposal, market).

10 staff with project leaders for anti-poaching, habitat restoration works wildlife data collection and 2 land rovers for the project team. Mobile camp of 10 units, staffed by 14 people. Bedford truck for transporting the mobile camp marketing going well, first group in June 2009 sold out. Much interest in this new offering.

2. PROPOSED SITE

Location (attach a site plan/map)

Sukenya, soitsambu, Ngorongoro district, [REDACTED]. see attached map. Area has 5 habitat zones and is large enough for tourism purposes.

Current Zoning

Farm use, but change in process now. Ngorongoro district has approved change. Letter of approval of change in land use is attached.

Distance to nearest residential and /or other facilities

Wasso town approx 20kms

Adjacent land uses (existing & proposed)

Wilderness area and soitsambu village grazing some small maize farming by locals.

Site description

The site has 12,600 acres of land which was used for barley farming from 1984 until 1992. It was bought in June 2006. thereafter natural revegetation of the area occurred with return of wildlife. It is 7000ft above sea level with 5 habitat zone of grassland, woodland with some hills.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

Structures (buildings and other facilities)

Old farm building, staff quarters.

Land required

[REDACTED] (12,600 acres) will be utilized for tourism activities.

Water (source, quantity)

Seasonal spring, borehole-drinking water.

Power (type, source & quantity)**Road**

Main road is Mtowambu Loliondo Kleins camp. The site is accessible by a secondary road of 3km off the main road. There are farm roads and tracks and walking trails.

Other major utilities (e.g. sewerage, etc.)

Staff quarters. Septic tank system. Mobile camp uses portable toilets.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**Potential environmental effects of proposed undertaking (both constructional and operational phases)****Positive Impacts:**

- *After purchase of the farm for the past 2 years natural habitation has occurred leading to increase of wild animal counts and establishment of resident herds, rare animals such as cheetah and wilddogs.*
- *The project will lead to increase in government revenue from the tourism activities through taxes and levies.*
- *The local village communities will benefit from levies and vendor activities such as supply of milk, meat, vegetables, fruits, cereals etc.*
- *Wild animals will be protected from poachers.*

Negatives Impacts:

- *Conflicts over shared resources with the pastoralist over grazing areas.*
- *Increase in wild animals may damage crops and diminish the scanty water resources of the area.*

5. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Potential significant risks and hazards associated with the proposal (including occupational health and safety). State briefly relevant environmental studies already done and attach copies as appropriate.

- *Increase of tourism activities will lead to increase of migrant workers and possible spread of commutable diseases such as HIV/AIDS.*
- *Migrant workers will be a burden on the existing community facilities such as schools, health care etc.*
- *Implementation of the project will be beneficial to the local community by availing jobs, services and will contribute to the economic welfare of the community through corporate social responsibilities.*

PART C

DECLARATION BY THE PROPONENT

I hereby certify that the particular given above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge.

Name [REDACTED] Position [REDACTED]

Signature

On behalf of [REDACTED]

Date : 20/03/2009

(Firm name and Seal)

PART D

DETAILS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXPERT.

Name (individual/firm): ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATION OF TANZANIA (ENATA)

Certificate of registration No. 7676 (society ord)

Address: P.O.BOX 13585 DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANZANIA

Tel: +255 22 2775971

E-mail: *enata.2007@yahoo.com*

TS2017-0714

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

This certificate is awarded to

[REDACTED]

As an appreciation for their contribution and support to improve education and learning environment for the Tanzania Communities .

Awarded by: The Nainokanoka Community, Ngorongoro District.

Tanzania
MWALIMU MKUU
NAINOKANOKA

[Signature]

Signature

[Signature]

Signature

19-01-2013

Date

19-01-2013

Date

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

This certificate is awarded to

As an appreciation for their contribution and support to improve education and learning environment for the Tanzania Communities .

Awarded by: The Nainokanoka Community, Ngorongoro District.

Tanzania

**MWALIMU MKUU
NAINOKANOKA**

Signature

Signature

19-01-2013

Date

19-01-2013

Date

NGORONGORO DISTRICT COUNCIL



**This is to express our profound
Appreciation to**



*To support the Council's efforts to improve
learning environment by constructing (2in1)
Teacher's house at*

SOITSAMBU SECONDARY SCHOOL

This certificate is issued today *4th August, 2011*

Signed by 

Designation: **DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

MKURUGENZI MTEBEJA
HAKUMASHAURI YA WILAYA
YA NGORONGORO

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

AFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJJI
KIJJI CHA SUKENYA
LOLIONDO

Tarehe 27-Jun-13

YAH. MWALIKO WA KIKAO

Ndugu

Tafadhali rejea kichwa cha habari, na pia rejea barua yako kuhusu mwaliko wa kikao cha pamoja tarehe 04.07.2013.

Tumefurahi kupokea barua ya mwaliko wa kikao na pia tunafurahi kuona kuwa jamii inapenda kuwa na ushirikiano na sisi.

Kimsingi tumepokea mwaliko lakini kwa bahati mbaya tunasikitika kuwa hatutaweza kuhudhuria kwa sababu zifuatazo:

1. Mwaliko huu umekuja kwa wakati ambao kuna mwingiliano wa mambo mengi ambayo hayakwepeki hususan wiki hiyo
2. Siku hiyo ni siku maalum ya kuadhimisha uhuru wa Marekani ambapo sisi kama wawekezaji waliotoka Marekani tunahitaji kuwa sehemu ya waadhimishaji wa sikukuu hiyo muhimu
3. Rais wa Marekani, Barak Obama atakuwa nchini wakati huo kwa ziara na atahitaji kukutana na wawekezaji walioko nchini, hivyo itakuwa vigumu kwetu sisi kuhudhuria hicho kikao

Kwa ajili hiyo, tunaomba tuahirishe kikao hicho hadi mwanzoni mwa mwezi August tutakapokuwa tayari, hivyo tunaomba tupendekeze tarehe ifikapo wakati huo kwa vile tunayo mawasiliano ya karibu na ofisi yako.

Asante sana

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Response to July 4 meeting

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kwa;
Mwenyeki , Kijiji cha Sukenya
P.O.Box 1
Lolindo

Yah; MKUTANO WA KUKAA NA KIJJI ILI KUFIKIA MAKUBALIANO

Tafadhali husika na kichwa cha habari hapo juu, napenda kukutaarifu kwamba, kutokana na kikao kilicho kaa tarehe 17th May 2013 saa sita mchana katika kijiji cha sukenya, tumeazimia kufanya mkutano wa pamoja na kijiji chako kuhusiana na mada tajwa hapo juu.

Tunategemea kwamba tutafanya mawasiliano zaidi ili tuweze kupanga tarehe ya mkutano kama itakavyo wezekana.

Tunatanguliza shukurani zetu za dhati.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

*Sukenya letter of intent to reconcile
handed over June 5, 2013*

[REDACTED]

RE: MEMORANDAM OF SOIT SAMBU VILLAGE GOVERNMENT MEETING HELD ON 20TH Oct 2011

AGENDA

1. Opening the meeting
2. Discuss the issue of Sukenya Farm
3. Close the meeting

First of all the chairman started the meeting at 11h08 by thanking all the members who came from different villages/area to attend the meeting.

The chairman then informed us that we have to discuss the case of the Sukenya farm which is running under the name of the village of Soitsambu.

All the members discussed and share ideas in depth about this case and conclude that we as villagers of Soitsambu we were not responsible on the first issue of giving the land of Sukenya to the investor and even now we do not want to be involved in one way or another that we are complaining about the Sukenya farm and we do not want the name of our village to be used on this case as doing that will raise the problem between us and the investor who help us in different ways for the benefit of the villagers of Soitsambu and the surrounding areas.

Therefore ourselves as a government or residences of Soitsambu village we deny that we ~~do not~~ have any complain or conflict of any kind with the investor and we need to sit down with this investor and talk about the development of the village.

CC to the Soitsambu village office

CC to District commissioner office.

Signature of the Village chairman.....

Signature of the village secretary.....

Blache!
Memorandum of the soit sambu village
Govt meeting 20th Oct 2011 list of attendants.

Translation attached

Kijiji cha Sukanya

S.L.P. 1

LOLIONDO

10th / Machi / 2014

Kikundi cha Kinamama

ENYUATA

S.L.P. 1

LOLIONDO

YAH! MSIMAMO WA ENYUATA DHIDI YA MWEKEZA
JI WA KAMPUNI YA [REDACTED]

Sisi ni wakulamama wa Kikundi cha Enyuata ambacho
imeanzishwa mnamo mwaka 2006. Tumesajiliwa kisheria
na tunapenda kutoa shukruri zetu kuhusiana na
Malumbano ya Kisesa inayoundelea hapa Sukanya kuwa
sisi kama wakulamama hatuna shida yeyote na mweke
zaji huyo bali ni rafiki wa kambari sana na sisi kama
kulamama. Hivyo tunakwamba (mwekezaji) utambue kuwa
sisi (kinamama) ni watu wanyonge katika jamii na hatuna
sauti ya kusikiliwa watakuishirikishwa kwenye maama
zi yeyote. Tunakwamba uendelee kutusaidia popote pale
tunapokuwa na hitaji ya Msaada wako. Tutaendelea
kukuuwa muno hadi hapu utakapondoka hapa.
Sukanya

Ni sisi Kinamama

57.6

10 March, 2014

Enyuata Women's Group

P.O. Box 1

Loliondo.

Re: ENYUATA WOMEN'S LETTER OF SUPPORT TO THOMSON

We are the women of Enyuata women's group which was registered as a cultural group by the Tanzanian National Arts Council in 2006 as a legal registered group. We the women of Enyuata would like to also give our views regarding the ongoing political tensions here in Sukenya. We also refute any assertion that [REDACTED] is not accepted in the community or by the women group they have supported over the years.

We women from Enyuata group would like to set the record clear that we as part of the large community, we do not have any objection against [REDACTED] investing in the area. Contrary to these assertions [REDACTED] has been a very close friend to the Enyuata women group since 2006. Therefore, we ask [REDACTED] as an investor here in this area to understand that we the Enyuata women in this area have not been given a platform or a chance to express our views about this tension and hence we have been denied to express our objection on this political tension. We were not part of any decision making that was partaken by the village meeting.

We therefore ask that we continue to strengthen our friendship and we will continue to seek your support whenever needed regardless of these ongoing political tensions. We Enyuata women we want to commit our support your company until the day you choose to not invest in the area again.

Sincerely

Enyuata Women Group.

RE: MEMORANDAM OF SOIT SAMBU VILLAGE GOVERNMENT MEETING HELD ON 20TH Oct 2011

AGENDA

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Therefore ourselves as a government or residences of Soitsambu village we deny that we have any complaint or conflict of any kind with the investor and we need to sit down with this investor and talk about the development of the village.

CC to the Soitsambu village office

CC to District commissioner office.

Signature of the Village chairman.....

Signature of the village secretary.....

*Soit Sambu meeting
rejecting case
Oct 20, 2011*

- AKENDA: 1. Kujunga Kikao
2. Kujadili kuhusu Kesi ya Shamba la Sakenya
3. Kujunga Kikao.

Kwanza Kabisa Mwenyekiti alijunga kikao mrano saa 11.08 AM kwa kuwashukuru wajumbe wote walio hudhuria kikao hicho kwa kuhudhuria mwenzi. na kuwapa pale wote walio-jika kutoa sehemu mbalimbali.

Baada ya hapo alitupatie muongozo kwa kumpaswa kulijadili swale la Kesi ya Ardhii ya Sakenya linaloendishwa kwa kutumia jina la kijiji cho Soil Sambu. Wajumbe wote walichengia kwa Pamoja na kutoa maoni yao mbalimbali kwa kina na upana zaidi kuhusu Kesi hiyo. Inayoendeshwa na shirika kwa kutumia jina la Soil Sambu, na kutoa mjiwano wao kwa sisi kama kijiji cho Soil hatukuwa wazi kika katika jambo zina la kutoa eneo hilo la Sakenya kwa kipindi kile cho kwanza na hata sasa hatuko tayari kabisa kutumika kwa namni yeyote kwa sisi juu melemiko na shamba la Sakenya, hneombe jina la kijiji chetu lititumike tene kwani ni kutugombanisha sisi na Mwekezaji huyo, ambaye angeweza kutusaidia katika mambo mbalimbali ya Moendeleo ya Wanachini wa Soil Sambu Pamoja na maeneo mengine yote yaliyomzunguka. Kwa hivyo sisi kama Serikali au Wanachini wote kwa ujumla wa eneo la Soil Sambu au Kamishi Kabisa Kwamba hatuna malalamiko au migooro ya cino yeyote na Mwekezaji huyo. na siyo mambo ya Moendeleo atekae tusaide.

1. Nakala Ofisi ya Kijiji Soil Sambu
2. Nakala Ofisi ya De wleya

MWENYEKTI WA KIJILI
CHA SOIL SAMBU

MUHUTASARI YA SERIKALI YAMAYA KIJITI CHA SDITSAMBU ILIYOFIKA
 YIKA LED TAREHE 20/10/2011 WA LIOHUTAHURIA.

1. LOTHA NYARU M/KITI KIJITI CHA SDITSAMBU
 2. ELIA SERENY M/KITONG'U CHA ELIALEI
 3. ISAYA NGETI M/KITI KIJITI CHA ERKOROI
 4. MARKU LORU M/KITI KITONG'U CHA SDITSAMBU
 5. EREKILZ NARK NJUMBE
 6. ANBETREA LOHOKI NJUMBE
 7. PITA MATUMERE - - -
 8. ROBAT - PAKKATI - - -
 9. LEITO - MEMBE - - -
 10. KELAY - KULUNJONI
 11. LOHOKI - - -
 12. LEKAKU PUTAA
 13. NORMELWA - MAKOI
 14. SIMON - LEKEDE
 15. NGUYATA SERENY
 16. KENYATA - LEKURTUT
 17. NDAJIDI - SIKIRAI
 18. NGLARI - MATUYA
 19. NORMELWA - MAKOI
 20. NAIROOS - KURSAS
 21. LOTABOLUKI - PUNUKA
- WA SIHUTAHURIA.

1. TUSANA RANA
2. MANU - KUYATO
3. NORKIDEMI - KUYATO
4. GOMBE - TAIWAP

MWENYEKITI WA KIJITI
 CHA SDITSAMBU

A SHORT SPEECH TO OUR HONOURABLE VISITORS

FROM FTC, TGL [REDACTED] ON 29th OF FEBRUARY 2012.

Dear ladies and gentlemen, we thank's you for visiting us here at Sakenya Community school, may you feel at home.

Dear ladies and gentlemen, here is the short history of our school. It was started in the year 2001 with 72 pupils and two (2) teachers. Today we have gets 385 pupils, among of them girls are 177 and boys are 208. The teachers are 13.

Dear ladies and gentlemen till the school was started we got a lot of succesfull, such as many pupils has been passing their exams and joined sec. schools; also the number of pupils has been increasing every year.

Dear ladies and gentlemen, we also thanks you for your visitors who have been donating so many things like building teachers house, pens, pencils, pupils bags, exercise books. That brought a wonderful succesfull we have mentioned above. Also they gave support to one of our pupil who have been suffering from leg problem; Now days she comes to school without no big problems.

Although you have been helping us a lot, we are still facing a lot of problems as follows:

- i) Learning materials like books, chalks, lesson plans, scheme of works, attendance registers, admission registers for the school, accumulative records card (ARC) files and so on.
- ii) School furnitures like chairs, tables, cupboards and desks.
- iii) Computer and printing machine as a new teknoLOGY to our world.
- iv) More houses for the teachers and solar to help our teachers in their preparation and study.

Lastly we would like to wish you all the best in your life and good trips here in Tanzania, a peace land in the world till you back to your country.

Thank you

Yours

The Sakenya Community School [REDACTED]

HALMASHAURI YA (W) YA NGORONGORO

OFISI YA MT KIJJI
SUKENYA
S.L.P 01
LOLIONDO.
15/10/2011

MKURUNGENZI
S.L.P 1
LOLIONDO.

YAH: KUKANUSHA VIKALI DAI LA KIJJI KUHSIKA NA SUALA LA KESI
YA MAHAKAMA KUU ARUSHA

Shufu mada tajwa juu.

Kutokana na mada ni kwamba kijiji cha Sukenya kinapinga dai la kuhusika na suala zima la kuipeleka au kuishtaki [REDACTED] Mahakama kuu Arusha. Kwa kifupi ni kwamba kijiji kwa ujumla katika vikao vyake vya Serikali cha tarehe 04/07/2011, 22/07/2011, 25/07/2011, 06/07/2011 na 13/10/2011 kilipinga vikali suala hilo la kuhusika na biashara ya kupambana na kampuni husika kama mwekezaji kumpeleka Mahakamani.

Vikao vyote husika vililahani sana mtu au kikundi cha watu wanaojihusisha na suala hilo kwani shamba hilo lipo kisheria katika Umilikaji wake na mwekezaji. Pia lina manufaa kwa kijiji na maendeleo yake.

Mwisho ni kwamba kijiji kipo bega kwa bega na mwekezaji huyo. Pamoja na hayo tuko mbioni kuweka makubaliano ya:-

- (i) Ujenzi wa Ofisi ya kijiji
- (ii) Ujenzi wa zahanati
- (iii) Ujenzi wa nyumba ya wabailimu na stoo ya chakula

NAKALA:

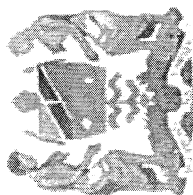
1. MKUU WA MKOA ARUSHA
2. MKUU WA WILAYA NGORONGORO
3. MWANASHERIA WA HALMASHAURI YA (W)
4. MWENYEKITI HALMASHAURI
5. DIWANI WA KATA
6. KAIMU MTENDAJI WA KATA

Katika Ujenzi wa Taifa
Mwenyekiti wa Kijiji na Kaimu Mtendaji wake.

L. Mupic [Signature]
MINENYEKITI KIJJI CHA
SUKENYA L. H. Yamaga [Signature]

Sukanya letter of support
Oct 15, 2011

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT



NGORONGORO DISTRICT COUNCIL

Certificate of appreciation

This certificate is awarded to

[REDACTED]

Being an appreciation for your contribution and support to
improve education, community livelihoods and conservation
in Ngorongoro District— Arusha Region, Tanzania

.....
[Signature]

Dr. KARAINI K. KUNEI

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NGORONGORO DISTRICT COUNCIL
DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NGORONGORO DISTRICT COUNCIL

[Signature]

ELIAS WAWA LALI

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
NGORONGORO DISTRICT COUNCIL
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
NGORONGORO

DATE: 08 MARCH, 2013