

TANZANIA

ESSENTIAL FACTS & FIGURES

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Country & Population Facts
Essential Tanzania Economic Data
Cotton Production in Tanzania
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TANZANIA A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

800s	Kilwa established as a trading settlement by Arabs; Persian traders settle in Pemba/Zanzibar
1200	The distinctive mix of Arabs, Persians and Africans develops into Swahili culture
1498-09	Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama sails up the Tanzanian coast. Swahili ports along the Tanzanian coast are seized by Portuguese
1699	Zanzibar is commandeered by Omanis who make it their capital
1858	Britons Richard Burton and John Speke arrive at Lake Tanganyika & Lake Victoria
1867-73	British campaign against slave trade starts; Sultan of Zanzibar closes slave market
1884-91	The Society for German Colonisation explores mainland. With the conclusion of the Berlin West African Conference, a German protectorate is created in East Africa (EA) under the control of the German EA Society. The "German EA" colony is created
1890	Britain takes over Zanzibar as a protectorate
1905-07	Maji Maji rebellion is put down by German troops
1914-19	German forces in EA begin a guerrilla war against British. Following the defeat of the Germans in WW I Tanganyika is made a British mandate by the League of Nations
1929	Formation of the Tanganyika African Association (TAA)
1946	British mandate over Tanganyika is converted into a trusteeship by United Nations
1954	Julius Nyerere & Oscar Kambona create the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)
1958-63	Tanganyika is given internal self-government by the British. Tanganyika achieves independence (9 Dec 1961); Zanzibar achieves independence (10 Dec 1963)
1962	Julius Nyerere becomes first president of the newly formed Republic of Tanganyika having previously served as Prime Minister under the British Governor-General Richard Turnbull. Nyerere introduces his own form of African socialism
1964	Left-wing forces overthrow the Sultanate of Zanzibar and the People's Republic of Zanzibar is proclaimed (12 Jan). Shortly after Tanganyika & Zanzibar are merged to form the United Republic of Tanganyika & Zanzibar (26 April) with Nyerere as President (Abeid Karume as president of Zanzibar). The United Republic of Tanzania is proclaimed on 29 October
1967	<i>Arusha Declaration</i> - President Nyerere outlines his version of socialism, " <i>Ujamaa</i> ". Nyerere's vision calls for socialism, self-reliance and a belief in human equality
1977	Merger of TANU & Zanzibar's Afro-Shirazi Party creates the <i>Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM)</i> . The CCM is declared the only legal political party in Tanzania
1978-79	Uganda's Idi Amin attempts to annex Tanzania's Kagera province. Tanzanian forces invade Uganda and capture the capital Kampala – Idi Amin flees to Libya
1985	President Ali Hassan Mwinyi (previously president of Zanzibar) comes into power. Nyerere's socialist experiment is eased
1992	Tanzania's constitution is amended to allow multi-party democracy
1994	Tanzania accepts 800 000 refugees from ethnic violence in Rwanda & Burundi
1995	CCM's Benjamin Mkapa becomes president after Tanzania's 1 st multi-party elections
1999	Julius Nyerere dies
2001	Tanzania rekindles the EA Community (EAC) with Kenya & Uganda. Presidents of all states launch a regional Parliament & Court of Justice to act on common matters
2005	CCM's Jakaya Kikwete becomes President of Tanzania

TANZANIA
AFRICA'S MOST POLITICALLY STABLE DEMOCRACY

Location	Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Kenya & Mozambique
Land	945 087km ² – including islands of Mafia, Pemba & Zanzibar 59 050km ² is water (about 6% of total) – mainly lakes Malawi, Tanganyika & Victoria Mount Kilimanjaro (5 895m – Africa's highest point); lowest point – 0m (sea level)
Terrain	Plains along coast; central plateau; highlands in the North & South
Climate	Varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands
Borders	Shares land borders with eight countries; and four close-by island states, namely: - South: Mozambique (population est. 23million), Malawi (15.5m), Zambia (13m) - West: Burundi (8.5m), Rwanda (10m), Democratic Rep. of Congo (66m) - North: Uganda (33m), Kenya (40m) - East: Indian Ocean island states of Madagascar (19.5m), Mauritius (1.3m), Seychelles (84 000), Comoros (798 000)
People	41 048 532 (2009 est.) Population growth rate 2.04%; 34.3 births/1 000 population (2009 est.) Urbanisation 25% of total population (2008)
Language	Official language – Kiswahili (de facto) has tied together the country's 130+ tribes English – language of major commerce/industry, administration & higher education
Literacy	Literacy 69.4% (2002 – anyone >15 who can read/write Kiswahili, English, or Arabic)
Religion	Islam (35% of population); indigenous beliefs (35%); Christian (30%)
Politics	Full name " <i>United Republic of Tanzania</i> " Independence (from United Kingdom); Tanganyika on 9 th December 1961; Zanzibar on 19 th December 1963. Both countries merged on 26 th April 1964 to form single country Unitary republic. President (H E Jakaya Kikwete) and National Assembly (274 members) are elected (concurrently) by direct popular vote for 5-year terms (last election December 2005). Ruling <i>Chama Cha Mapinduzi</i> party (<i>CCM</i>) has 93% of National Assembly seats. [Note: Zanzibar's House of Reps. has jurisdiction over all non-union matters only] Since 1996 Dodoma is legislative centre; Dar es Salaam is executive capital. Many key government offices (staffed with senior/key personnel) are located in Dar es Salaam (pop 2.5 million)
Legal system	Based on English common law
Time Zone	Universal Co-ordinated Time (UTC) +3 hours (South Africa is UTC +2 hours; while United Kingdom is UTC +0 hours); daylight saving not practiced. Same as Istanbul
World Links	International calling code "+255"; Internet suffix "TZ"
Driving	Left side of road

TANZANIA
AFRICA'S MOST STABLE MARKET ECONOMY

Minerals	Tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas (in 2008 reserves est. at 6.5bn m ³), nickel																																				
Agriculture	Coffee, sisal, tea, sugar, cotton, cashew nuts, tobacco, cloves, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), corn, wheat, cassava (tapioca), bananas, fruits, vegetables, cattle, sheep, goats, flowers																																				
Industries	Agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine, cotton), salt, soda ash, cement, oil refining, footwear, apparel, wood products, fertilizer, textiles																																				
Services	Tourism is a key part of the economy																																				
Economy	<p>Currency: the Tanzania Shilling</p> <p>Commercial capital: main sea export port; other important economic centres include Arusha, Morogoro, Mwanza, Mbeya, Musoma, Tanga, Tabora</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Real GDP growth</td> <td>6.2</td> <td>5.7</td> <td>7.8</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>6.7</td> <td>7.1</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>6.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual av. inflation rate</td> <td>4.3</td> <td>5.3</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>7.3</td> <td>7.0</td> <td>10.3</td> <td>12.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Real exchange rate (TZS/US\$) annual av.</td> <td>966.6</td> <td>1038.6</td> <td>1089.3</td> <td>1128.8</td> <td>1251.9</td> <td>1255</td> <td>1178.1</td> <td>1317.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: most figures for 2009 are preliminary</p> <p>Projected real GDP growth (by the IMF): 2011 – 7.8%; 2012 – 5%</p> <p>Projected Inflation rate (by IMF): 2011 – 6.2%; 2012 – 6.7%</p> <p>GDP by sector (2009 est.): agriculture 26.4%, industry 22.6%, services 50.9%</p> <p>Workforce (2009 est.): 21.2m [by occupation – agric. 80%, industry/services 20%]</p> <p>Budget (2009 est.): revenues – US\$4.2bn; expenditures – US\$5.2bn</p> <p>Industrial production growth rate (2009 est.): 6.7%</p> <p>Current Account balance (2009 est.): minus US\$1.68bn</p> <p>External debt (end 2009): US\$7.07bn</p> <p>Country classification: United Nation's Least Developed Country (LDC); World Bank "low income country"</p> <p>Foreign exchange reserves & gold (end 2009): US\$3.206bn</p>		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Real GDP growth	6.2	5.7	7.8	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.4	6.0	Annual av. inflation rate	4.3	5.3	4.7	5.0	7.3	7.0	10.3	12.1	Real exchange rate (TZS/US\$) annual av.	966.6	1038.6	1089.3	1128.8	1251.9	1255	1178.1	1317.5
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Preferential Market Access	<p>As a LDC Tanzania has virtually duty free and quota free access to the markets in the United States, the European Union; and states such as Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Turkey, etc.</p> <p>Exports (2009 est.): US\$2.98bn [2008 = US\$3.04bn] <u>main exports</u>: gold, coffee, tea, cashew nuts, manufactured goods, cotton <u>main export partners</u> (2009): India 8.51%, China 7.55%, Japan 7.12%, UAE 5.71%, Netherlands 6.21%, Germany 5.17%</p> <p>Imports (2009 est.): US\$5.78bn [2008 = \$6.44bn] <u>main imports</u>: consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, industrial raw materials, crude oil <u>main import partners</u> (2008): China 13.71%, South Africa 7.8%, Kenya 6.89%, India 13.97%, UAE 4.65%</p>																																				

TANZANIA COTTON PRODUCTION DATA

Cotton History
Cotton introduced by German settlers in 1904, but initial crops fail. Reintroduced in 1920s by British; significant growth after local research develops pest resistant strains in 1930s

Cotton Production
Cotton grown on farmland between 300 - 560 000 ha; by between 350 - 500 000 small holder farmers (fluctuations dependant on producer price paid in preceding season, weather patterns, and competitiveness of cotton *vis a vis* other crops). Estimated that 50% of Tanzania's population is to some extent dependent upon revenue from cotton. Majority of farmers produce cotton on <1 ha plots; larger farmers generally have 2-5 ha plots; 60% of area allocated to food crops (rice & sorghum in West; maize & subtropical fruits in East). Average cotton yield varies between 750 to 800 kg per ha. Most land prepared by hoe; with some animal traction (limited use of tractors); seeding done by hand; lack of spacing, thinning weeding indicates limited knowledge of crop husbandry (using hoes); harvesting done by hand, almost always using family labour

Cotton Growing Regions

- Western Cotton Growing Area (WCGA – sub-regions of Shinyanga, Mwanza, Mara, Tabora, Singida, Kagera, Kigoma) – >98% of Tanzania cotton grown here
 - Eastern Cotton Growing Area (ECGA – sub-regions of Morogoro, Manyara, Coast, Tanga, Iringa, Kilimanjaro) – <2% of Tanzania cotton grown here
- Shinyanga & Mwanza together produce over 80% of Tanzania's total cotton crop

Planting Seasons

- WCGA – between mid-November to mid-December; in the western fringes, late planting continues till end January; harvesting and marketing begins in July of following year
- ECGA – between February and March; harvesting and marketing between July and August of the same year

Ginning

In 06/07 season 77 gins (only 33 active); many gins over 30 years old; estimated installed ginning capacity is 1.2m bales of 200kg each; roller gins 35%, saw gins 65%

Tanzania Comparative Cotton Product Statistics

Production in Tons	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Tanzania lint production	44 000	67 000	124 000	
East Africa (EA) production	90 000	126 000	165 000	
Africa production	1 201 000	1 043 000	1 010 000	
Global production	26 718 000	26 213 000	23 584 000	
TZ % of EA production	49	51	75	
TZ % of Africa production	3.6	6.1	12.2	
TZ % of Global production	0.3	0.5	0.4	

Tanzania Organic Cotton Production

Production in Tons	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
TZ organic lint	1 662	2 852	4 181	
Total Africa organic lint	4 359	7 285	9 168	
Total global organic lint	57 731	145 865	175 113	

TANZANIA COTTON GRADE & TYPE

Species	Main cotton grown in Tanzania is “American upland” (<i>Gossypium Hirsutum</i>)																																				
Grade	<p>Tanzania cotton is sold on the basis of “grade”, together with the corresponding staple length known as “type”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basic selling grade is “Gany” as adopted by the International Cotton Association (ICA) • there are seven grades out of which five are physical and two are descriptive: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #92d050;">Tanzania Grade</th> <th style="background-color: #92d050;">Universal Grades</th> <th style="background-color: #92d050;">% of Total Tanzania Crop</th> <th style="background-color: #92d050;">Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tang</td> <td>Good middling</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.4</td> <td>Physical</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gany + ½</td> <td>Strict middling</td> <td style="text-align: center;">41.63</td> <td>Physical</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gany</td> <td>Middling</td> <td style="text-align: center;">39.73</td> <td>Physical (basis)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gany - ¼</td> <td>Strict low middling</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13.81</td> <td>Descriptive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gany - ½</td> <td>Low middling</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.80</td> <td>Physical</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gany - ¾</td> <td>Strict good ordinary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.40</td> <td>Descriptive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yika</td> <td>Good ordinary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.32</td> <td>Physical</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Under-grade (UG)</i></td> <td><i>Below-grade (BG)</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>0.91</i></td> <td><i>No grade</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tanzania Grade	Universal Grades	% of Total Tanzania Crop	Remarks	Tang	Good middling	1.4	Physical	Gany + ½	Strict middling	41.63	Physical	Gany	Middling	39.73	Physical (basis)	Gany - ¼	Strict low middling	13.81	Descriptive	Gany - ½	Low middling	1.80	Physical	Gany - ¾	Strict good ordinary	0.40	Descriptive	Yika	Good ordinary	0.32	Physical	<i>Under-grade (UG)</i>	<i>Below-grade (BG)</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>No grade</i>
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COMPETITIVE POSITION OF TANZANIA COTTON

- within the medium staple length range of between 1 1/16” and 1 1/8”
 - is handpicked and over 82% grade is middling and above
- more than 50% is roller ginned with low *NEP* and short fibre content
 - over 95% is within the prime micronaire range of 3.5 - 4.9
- high uniformity ration of 81-85% which is ideal for high speed spinning technology
- fibre strength ranges between 25 and 29 gms / tex which is ideal for high speed spinning technology
 - new crop is available as early as July of each year

TANZANIA - IMMIGRATION REQUIREMENTS

In Tanzania visas are required by most foreign nationals whether visiting for a holiday or to conduct business.

There two categories of visa, namely:

Tourist Visa

In Tanzania tourist visas may be issued as single or multiple entry permits and are valid for a maximum period of three or six months respectively.

Tanzanian Business Visa

Tanzanian business visas are also issued for either a single entry or multiple entries and are granted a maximum duration of three or six months respectively. As with short term business visit visas in most destinations a visa of this kind does not constitute a work permit or employment visa and does not entitle the holder to work in Tanzania whether in paid or unpaid employment. Business visas are a temporary immigration solution designed to allow applicants to engage in a range of business related activities including attending meetings and business conferences and researching potential buyers or suppliers.

Requirements

Applications for a visa must be accompanied by:

- valid passport form the applicant's country of origin (passports must be valid for a minimum of six months after the duration of the visa).
- when applying for a business visa one must provide:
 - a letter from the business contact in Tanzania that will detail the duration of the trip and the purpose of the visit
 - a letter on company letterhead addressed to the Embassy of Tanzania where one is applying for a visa (signed by a company executive) that states the nature of the business, the duration of the trip, the companies/organisations to be visited, and an indication of sufficient funds available for the trip.
- two passport photographs.
- a completed visa application form together with the prescribed processing fee.

Note

Visitors from a country where there is no Tanzania Embassy to issue visas, nor where they cannot easily obtain such a visa from the nearest Tanzania visa office, can proceed to Tanzania and obtain a visa at only one of the following four points of entry into Tanzania:

- *Dar es Salaam International Airport (DIA)*
- *Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA)*
- *Zanzibar International Airport (ZIA)*
- *Namanga land border crossing point (between Tanzania & Kenya).*

TANZANIA - TRAVELER HEALTH

Tanzania is located in a tropical climate with different bacteria, flora, and fauna than most visitors are accustomed to, so it is advisable to take a few health precautions when travelling to make sure that your trip goes comfortably.

Malaria

This is usually top on the list of visitors' worries, and prevention goes a long way towards keeping a person protected. Although it is believed that the *anopholes* mosquito (the species that carries malaria) hunts only at night, make sure that all exposed areas are well slathered in insect repellent at all times. Sleep under a net when available. Make sure to visit your doctor to get a prescription for the antimalarial drugs that best suit your health and condition – there are some very good ones available on the market now. If you feel achy, have chills and hot flushes, headaches, or a fever either during your trip or up to two weeks afterwards, visit a doctor immediately to be tested for malaria. If your symptoms persist, don't hesitate in seeking a second opinion. A malaria test only takes about fifteen minutes and involves a simple finger prick, and it's available around the country. Treatment is widely available and recovery times are fast, provided that you get diagnosed as soon as you notice any possible symptoms. After all this advice, it's worth noting that not every mosquito has malaria and that if you're conscientious and take precautions, it's unlikely that you will be exposed.

Vaccinations

The yellow-fever vaccination is no longer officially required when entering Tanzania, yet because the disease is endemic many doctors will recommend it as a precaution. Other vaccinations that might be considered before you travel include typhoid, hepatitis "A" and "B", meningitis, and tetanus. For more information, contact your doctor.

Source: http://tanzaniatouristboard.com/plan_your_trip/travel_information/health (accessed 14 October 2009)

SELECTED BUSINESS HOTELS

Hotels frequented by business people in Tanzania include:

Dar es Salaam

NAME	ADDRESS & CONTACT DETAILS
Kempinski	Street: Kivukoni Street, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 (0)22 213 1111 Fax: +255 (0)22 212 0777 E-mail: reservations.kilimanjaro@kempinski.com Web site: www.kempinski-daressalaam.com
New Africa	Street: Azikiwe Street & Sokoine Drive, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 (0)22 211 7050 Fax: +255 (0)22 211 2495 E-mail: reservations@newafricahotel.com Web site: www.newafricahotel.com
Moevenpick Royal Palm	Street: Ohio Street & Bibi Titi Mohamed Drive, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 (0)22 211 2416 Fax: +255 (0)22 211 3981 E-mail: hotel.daressalaam@moevenpick.com Web site: www.moevenpick-daressalaam.com
Sea Cliff Hotel	Street: Toure Drive, Msasani Peninsula, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 (0)752 555 500 Fax: +255 (0)22 260 0419 E-mail: reservations@hotelseacliff.com Web site: www.hotelseacliff.com
Southern Sun	Street: Garden Avenue, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 (0)22 213 7575 Fax: +255 (0)22 213 9070 E-mail: adamf@southernsun.co.tz Web site: www.southernsun.com
Heritage Hotel	Street: Bridge & Kaluta Streets, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 (0)22 211 7471 Fax: +255 (0)22 212 1509 E-mail: heritagemotel@heritagemotel.co.tz Web site: www.heritagemotel.co.tz
Holiday Inn	Street: Maktaba & India Streets, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 (0)22 213 9250 Fax: +255 (0)22 213 9260 E-mail: reservations@holidayinn.co.tz Web site: www.ichotelsgroup.com

Morogoro

NAME	ADDRESS & CONTACT DETAILS
Morogoro Hotel	Street: Rwegasore Road, Forest Area, Morogoro Tel: +255 (0)23 261 4567 / 3270 Fax: +255 (0)23 261 4001 E-mail: morogorohotel@morogoro.net Web site: www.morogorohotel.com
Hilux Hotel	Street: old Dar es Salaam Road, Morogoro Tel: +255 (0)23 3 261 3946 Fax: +255 (0)23 2 E-mail: Web site: none

Tanga

NAME	ADDRESS & CONTACT DETAILS
Mkonge Hotel	Street: Raskazoni Area, Tanga Tel: +255 (0)27 264 3440/4446 Fax: +255 (0)27 264 4444 E-mail: mkongehotel@kaributanga.com Web site: www.mkongehotel.com

Moshi

NAME	ADDRESS & CONTACT DETAILS
Keys Hotel	Tel: +255 (0)755 486 377 / (0)27 275 1875 Fax: +255 (0)27 275 0073 E-mail: info@keys-hotel-tours.com Web site: www.keys-hotel-tours.com

Arusha

NAME	ADDRESS & CONTACT DETAILS
Impala Hotel	Street: Old Moshi Road, Kijenge Area, Arusha Tel: +255 (0)27 254 3082 - 7 Fax: +255 (0)27 254 3088 - 9 E-mail: impala@impalahotel.com Web site: www.impalahotel.com
(New) Arusha Hotel	Street: Uhuru Street, Arusha Tel: +255 (0)27 250 7777 / 8870 - 3 Fax: +255 (0)27 250 8889 E-mail: reservations@thearushahotel.com Web site: www.thearushahotel.com
Kibo Palace	Street: Old Moshi Road, Kijenge Area, Arusha Tel: +255 (0)27 254 4472 / 254 8887 Fax: +255 (0)27 254 8832 E-mail: info@kibopalacehotel.com Web site: www.kibopalacehotel.com

Mwanza

NAME	ADDRESS & CONTACT DETAILS
Tilapia Hotel	Street: Capri Point, on Lake Victoria, Mwanza Tel: +255 (0)28 250 0517 Fax: +255 (0)28 250 0141 E-mail: info@hoteltilapia.com Web site: www.hoteltilapia.com
(New) Mwanza Hotel	Street: Post Street, Mwanza CBD, Mwanza Tel: +255 (0)28 2501070 - 1 Fax: +255 (0)28 250 3202 E-mail: nmh@newmwanzahotel.com gm@newmwanzahotel.com Web site: www.newmwanzahotel.com

Musoma

NAME	ADDRESS & CONTACT DETAILS
Hotel G & G	Tel: +255 (0)262 0601 / 2
Hotel Orange Tree	Tel: +255 (0)28 262 2651 / 2

HOLIDAYING IN TANZANIA

While doing business in Tanzania it makes a lot of sense for the business traveler to take a well earned break – on the mainland, as well as on the coastal islands of Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia.

People visiting Tanzania can find more about the country's tourist offering from the following organisations.

Tanzania Tourism Board	Zanzibar Commission for Tourism
Head Office Postal: PO Box 2485, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Tel: +255 (0)22 211 1244 Fax: +255 (0)22 211 6420 E-mail: safari@ud.co.tz Web site: www.tanzaniatouristboard.com	Head Office Postal: PO 1410, Zanzibar, Tanzania Tel: +255 (0)24 223 3485 Fax: +255 (0)24 223 3448 E-mail: marketing@zanzibartourism.net Web site: www.zanzibartourism.net
Tanzania National Parks Head Office Postal: PO Box 3134, Arusha, Tanzania Tel: +255 (0)27 250 3471/4082 Fax: +255 (0)27 250 8216 E-mail: info@tanzaniaparks.com Web site: www.tanzaniaparks.com	