Bringing Serengeti-Mara partners together for coordinated action

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Summary of Conclusions

of the

7th Greater Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem Stakeholders Forum

Serengeti National Park, 28-30 March 2025

This report summarizes the outcomes of the 2025 annual meeting organized by the Greater Serengeti-Mara Conservation Society[1], a collective of dedicated Tanzanian, Kenyan, and international conservation professionals and scientists, who share a common passion for preserving this unique ecosystem. The annual meeting was attended by 50 key conservation managers, decision makers and private sector representatives with equal representation from Kenya and Tanzania (Suppl. 1).

The conclusions presented here stem from integrating the evidence provided by the wider scientific community working in the Greater Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem (Fig. 1) with the management and policy insights of the meeting participants.

Five main topics were discussed: i) Tourism; ii) Communities, Livelihoods and Lands Use; iii) Ecological Integrity, Animal Movement and Flagship Species; iv) Rivers and Wetland Conservation and v) Managing Boundaries.

The Summary of Conclusion for each section is split into: a) the key scientific findings, b) the core recommendation, and c) a list of potential solutions that could be implemented/explored. Solutions should be formulated so they are SMART[2], to enable managers to track progress and to facilitate effective management and policy implementation.

[1] https://serengeti-forever.org/about-us/

[2] SMART stands for:

Specific – The goal or agreement should be clear and unambiguous, including who takes issue ownership *Example:* "TANAPA will compensate 7,000 people in Nyatwali ward to annex the area into Serengeti Park," not just "Serengeti Park will be extended to Lake Victoria"

Measurable – It should be possible to track progress and know when the goal has been met.
Example: "Increase the total area burned in MMNR during the past 5 years to 90%"

Achievable – The goal should be realistic given available resources and constraints.
Example: "Remove 50% of the currently existing fences in Pardamat in the next 3 years"

Relevant – It should align with broader objectives or priorities.
Example: "Improve rangeland management to support local pastoralist livelihoods," in a Maasai community.

Time-bound – There should be a clear deadline or timeframe.
Example: "By 1 April 2025"

Spirit of Collaboration & Partnership

We, the collective managers responsible for the protection of the natural resources of the Greater Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem (GSME) in the interests of the Tanzania and Kenya nations identify the following successes and threats to the long-term security and well-being of the GSME. We make the following observations and recommendations.

First and foremost, we encourage the development, legalization and implementation of comprehensive and scientifically-informed General Management Plans (GMPs) for each of the management areas in adherence to the law of our countries that prioritizes the conservation and preservation of the ecosystem for the combined benefit for our children's grandchildren.

1. Tourism

1.1. **Key Finding:**
Tourism is a critical source of income to Tanzania and Kenya, however the current level of tourism pressure on Serengeti National Park (Fig. 1, L22) and Maasai Mara National Reserve (Fig. 1, N22) is unsustainable. Mass tourism in the core area and immediate surrounding is already impairing the ecological integrity and values of the ecosystem, particularly the wildebeest migration. Indicators such as the number of beds, number of facilities, vehicle traffic (both volume and speed), and road density suggest that tourism pressure is very high in some regions. This highlights the need for clearly defined limits for each management area (SENAPA, MMNR, NCA, etc). Continued pressure on key parts of GSME threatens to erode the tourism experience and associated revenues. A new balance is urgently needed—one that generates sustainable revenue while still securing long-term conservation of natural resources.

1.2. **Recommendation:** Re-evaluate and put restrictions on the number and placement of tourism infrastructure (e.g. lodges, camps, and roads), the number of vehicles simultaneously allowed in protected areas and the number of available beds inside the core protected area.

1.3. **Potential solutions that could be translated to SMART solutions:**

1.3.1. **Tourism for Conservation:** Explicitly embed in policy frameworks that a key aim of tourism in GSME is to finance ecosystem conservation within protected areas and their surrounding and supporting landscapes, potentially requiring tourism operators to contribute a minimum percentage of gross revenues to protect adjacent areas and ecological corridors, or offer tax incentives to operators directly funding these essential conservation initiatives.

1.3.2. **Vehicle Restrictions:** Limit the number of vehicles relative to the available beds (e.g., 1 vehicle per 4 or 6 beds) or per facility

1.3.3. **Vehicle Tracking & Monitoring:** Equip all game-drive vehicles with GPS tracking devices to monitor spatial usage and penalize unauthorized activities, such as off-road driving or entering ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., river crossings).

1.3.4. **Operational Restrictions:** Restrict game drives to vehicles operated by licensed lodges, camps, and communities rather than allowing unrestricted access to all tour operators or self-drives.

1.3.5. **Quota-Based Access:** Introduce a reservation-based quota system for both bednights and vehicles to manage visitor density within protected areas.

1.3.6. **Development Controls:** Prohibit the establishment of new lodges and camps in designated wilderness areas and withdraw licenses for facilities located in sensitive zones such that development aligns with the strategic vision of GMPs.

1.3.7. **Quality Over Quantity:** Enforce minimum investment requirements for new tourism ventures, shift from mass to high-quality tourism. This can increase revenue while reducing the ecological footprint (bednights, vehicle movement, number of lodges).

1.3.8. **Geographic Diversification:** Enhance incentives and regulations to redistribute tourism investment and visitation across other regions in Tanzania or Kenya,reinforcing existing government policies.

1.3.9. **Seasonal Distribution:** Promote balanced visitation throughout the year by applying differentiated pricing strategies.

1.3.10. **Policy Integration:** Embed sustainable tourism principles into the Kenyan and Tanzanian national development agendas, particularly Kenya's Vision 2030 and Tanzania's Strategy 2050.

1.3.11. **Buffer Zone Development:** Encourage tourism infrastructure development in urban centers at a safe distance from protected areas (e.g., Mugumu (Fig. 1 K17), Bariadi (Fig. 1, C27), Karatu (Fig. 1 V34), Wasso in TZ (Fig. 1 U17); Lolgorien (Fig. 1 L8), Narok in KE (Fig. 1 Y7)).

1.3.12. **Discouraging Harmful Development:** Avoid tourism infrastructure development in locations that negatively affect protected areas or block wildlife corridors (e.g., Robanda in TZ (Fig. 1 K20); Aitong (Fig. 1 Q9), Mara Rianta (Fig. 1 O9), Talek (Fig. 1 R11), Sekenani (Fig. 1 S12), and Oloolaimutia in KE (Fig. 1 S14)).

1.3.13. **Water Access and Impact Considerations:** Restrict development in areas lacking access to sustainable water sources to prevent environmental degradation from water transport, and reduce the negative impacts of tourist facilities through wastewater disposal in sensitive riparian zones.

2. Communities, Livelihoods, and Land Use

2.1. **Key Findings:**
The human population surrounding the Greater Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem (GSME, Fig. 1) protected areas has doubled over the past 20 years, and is projected to double again in the next 20 years. There are currently no realistic or politically viable options to alter this trajectory. However, this rapid growth poses significant challenges to local livelihoods and benefit sharing from conservation sources. This could undermine national and public interests tied to the biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by GSME's protected areas. Conservation strategies, originally designed for a sparsely populated ("empty") landscape, must now be radically reimagined to address the realities of a "full world".

2.2. **Recommendation:** The balance between the benefits and costs of protected areas for local communities must be significantly improved. Doing so will help ensure these areas provide viable alternative means for achieving adequate livelihoods and, wherever possible, generate net benefits for communities living in and around them—thereby reducing the likelihood of negative impacts on the ecological integrity of the ecosystem.

2.3. **Potential solutions that could be translated to SMART solutions:**

2.3.1. **Shared Responsibility Beyond Protected Areas:**
Government bodies, conservation agencies, and private investors must take greater responsibility for conservation-compatible land-use management and sustainable development activities in unprotected areas, community-conserved zones, and buffer regions in and directly around GSME. For Tanzania, this approach aligns with the intent of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025[3], while for Kenya, this aligns with the new *Conservancies Bill* under consideration in Narok County, the Community Land Act[4] (2016) and proposed amendments to the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act[5] (2013).

2.3.2. **Priority Areas for Immediate Action:**
Focused interventions are needed in:

- *Siana-Loita (KE) (Fig. 1 S14-Y18) :* A critical wildlife corridor linking the Loita Forest and the Amboseli/Kilimanjaro/Loliondo ecosystem.
- *Ngorongoro Conservation Area (TZ, Fig 1 S30)* and *Loliondo (Fig 1 T18):* Regions facing acute land use and conservation pressures.

2.3.3. **Revenue Reinvestment for Sustainability:**

- Around the Maasai Mara National Reserve (MMNR, Fig 1 O11) a meaningful portion (e.g. 20%) of park and conservation fees charged by tourism operators in the conservancies

[3] https://sagcot.co.tz/2024/12/11/draft-national-development-vision-2050-unveiled-prioritizes-agriculture-as-the-foundational-pillar-for-tanzanias-socio-economic-transformation/
[4] https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC160984
[5] https://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/WildlifeConservationandManagement%20Act2013.pdf

and in tourism facilities in the Reserve should be reinvested in sustainable rangeland management and local livelihoods. Preferably this reinvestment should be in neighbouring community-conserved areas (CBCAs) or rangeland management collectives (RMCs) that use sustainable grazing schemes.

- Around Serengeti National Park (SENAPA), a meaningful proportion of park fees and tourism operator conservation fees should be reinvested in sustaining neighbouring sustainable rangeland management areas (RMA's) and local livelihoods of communities that are critical to the ecological integrity of the Greater Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem, such as Loliondo and NCA.

2.3.4. **Enforcement of Land Use Planning Outside Protected Areas:**
In addition to General Management Plans of protected areas, land use planning outside PA's should be strengthened to counteract negative ecological impacts such as private land fencing, roads, power lines, water points, expanding shopping and urban centres and other infrastructure. This should be fully aligned with the objectives of regional land use planning and management: the Greater Maasai Mara Ecosystem Management Plan (2023 - 2032) in Kenya and Village Land Use plans for the areas surrounding the protected areas in Tanzania.

2.3.5. **Formulate and implement policy on fencing:** Develop and implement policies that incentivize land owners not to fence their land and that regulates fencing around the protected areas.

2.3.6. **Strategic Urbanization Policies:**
Embed long-term policies that encourage urbanization as a means to relieve pressure on rural lands. This would help free up space for conservation, agriculture, and livestock keeping. Such strategies are already reflected in:

- Tanzania's *National Development Vision (NDV) 2050*
- *Kenya's National Development Vision 2030*
- Kenya's *Wildlife and Conservation Management Act (now being updated)*
- *Narok County Spatial Plan*

3. Ecological Integrity, Animal Movement, and Flagship Species

3.1. **Key Findings:**
Maintaining the ecological connectivity of the Greater Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem (GSME) is challenging because the system is jointly managed by different agencies in Tanzania and Kenya (eg TANAPA, TAWA, WD, NCG, MMWCA, KWS) that all depend on the free movement of key species between areas and to neighboring ecosystems—such as Lake Victoria, the Mau Forest (Fig 1 T3), the Loita Forest (Fig 1 Z17), Loliondo (Fig 1 T20), the Mara Wetland (Fig 1 E14), Lake Natron (Fig 1 Z23) and the Amboseli/Kilimanjaro region. In particular, maintaining and

protecting the ecological connectivity is critical for the long-term survival of flagship species, including the migrations of wildebeest, zebra, eland, and gazelle; the nomadic movement of predators such as wild dog, hyena and lions; as well as dispersal of megafauna such as elephants, giraffes, black rhinos, buffalo and large river fish. Notably, the primary wet season calving grounds for mass migrations (a core ecological and tourism asset) are not within Serengeti NP and MMNR but in multiple use areas where livestock keeping, agriculture and urban settlement are growing which exposes the ecological integrity of the GSME to outside threats. This has caused the recent collapse of the Mara–Loita Plains wildebeest migration in Kenya (140,000 wildebeest to <15,000). Two other calving grounds in Loliondo and NCA are under threat from growing human populations.

3.2. **Recommendation:** Effective cross-border and inter-agency cooperation is needed between Tanzania and Kenya as well as between institutions within each country that ensures effective monitoring and protection of mobile species such as wildebeest, zebra, eland, elephant and black rhino. Coordinating management strategies and harmonizing data sharing is essential for assessing population trends, emerging threats to the ecosystem, and planning concerted conservation interventions.

3.3. **Potential solutions that could be translated to SMART solutions:**

3.3.1. **Black Rhino Conservation:**

Avoid over-reliance on reintroduction programs. Prioritize the protection of the remaining resident animals with strategies that account for their mobility and security, including across national borders.

3.3.2. **Coordinated Monitoring:**

Develop a harmonized, integrated monitoring system for elephants and black rhinos across the GSME's international border. This should include technological synchronization and coordination of monitoring efforts to avoid double counting and improve data reliability.

3.3.3. **Mobilize New Biodiversity/Nature Financing Mechanisms:**

Leverage funding through mechanisms such as the *Biodiversity Financing Plan Initiative (BIOFIN)*, launched on 7 March 2025, to support biodiversity conservation in mainland Tanzania as well as fostering opportunities for responsible carbon sequestration and broader biodiversity/nature financing across the GSME.

3.3.4. **Evidence-Based Translocations:**

Ensure translocation efforts—such as relocating problem elephants or the introduction of exotic white rhino —are guided by science and consider potential unintended consequences, such as relocating human-wildlife conflict to new areas or increasing tourist pressure in areas already inundated.

3.3.5. **Transboundary Cooperation:**

Develop a joint Kenya–Tanzania work plan for transboundary conservation, building on

existing agreements (e.g., the East Africa Community Climate Finance Strategy[6] (2022) and the Lusaka Agreement[7] on Illegal Wildlife Trade (1994)).

3.3.6. **Highlight Cross-Sectoral Benefits of Conservation:**
Improve national mapping of how conservation supports other economic sectors, including aviation (tourism-related flights), ecosystem services (water provision, carbon sequestration), and agriculture (pollination and irrigation).

3.3.7. **Loita Plains Calving Grounds (Fig 1 V7):**
Recovery of the Loita Plains as a calving ground is highly unlikely due to land subdivision and land-use changes. This puts additional importance on preserving the Siana-Naikara-Loita corridor, to ensure that the Mara Ecosystem does not fully depend on Tanzania for all its future migrations.

3.3.8. **Siana-Loita Corridor (Fig 1 T14-Z18) in Kenya (to Loita Forest and Amboseli/Kilimanjaro):**
Develop innovative conservation solutions beginning in the Pololeti/Ilkerin Plains (KE, Fig 1 U17). Prioritize rangeland restoration and pastoralist livelihoods through models such as Rangeland Management Collectives, community conservancies and other forms of community-led conservation.

3.3.9. **Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) Calving Grounds (Fig 1 P31):**
Await the outcomes of the two presidential committees—expected by the end of 2025—tasked with providing recommendations on the NCA's future.

3.3.10. **Loliondo Plains Calving Grounds in Tanzania (Fig 1 T20):**
Develop support for existing community-led rangeland conservation and restoration efforts, such as those led by the local community-based organization NOLORAMATA[8].

3.3.11. **Build a safe passage for wildlife between Serengeti and Speke Gulf in Tanzania (Fig. 1 B20)**: Consider constructing one or more underpasses on the tarmacked road between Bunda and Lamadi that would allow the free passage of wildlife from the Serengeti Park to the new Speke Gulf extension. This measure will become increasingly important as human populations and traffic volumes continue to rise. Similar wildlife passages should also be considered for the Narok-Sekenani Road in Kenya.

[6] https://unfccc.int/east-african-community-endorses-regional-climate-finance-strategy
[7] https://lusakaagreement.org/
[8] https://www.noloramata.org/

4. River and Wetland Conservation

4.1. **Key Findings:**
The loss of natural land cover—such as forests and naturally grazed savannas—is driving extreme river flow patterns such as severe flooding and prolonged droughts. Several permanent rivers have become seasonally dry. Of utmost urgency is the protection of the Mara River watershed where a temporary drought of more than 10 days in the dry season, could result in the mass mortality of >300,000 migratory wildebeest almost instantaneously, with cascading ecological and tourism impacts. In addition, unsustainable cultivation and overgrazing is severely impairing water quality and negatively affecting aquatic biodiversity through increased sedimentation. Without policy changes, the continued degradation of river systems could lead to the collapse of many of the key ecological features and values of the Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem by 2030. Furthermore, land-use change that compromises the water absorption of the landscape combined with greater rainfall variability associated with climate change is causing unpredictable floods that have significant financial and infrastructural losses. For instance, the May 2024 floods[9] destroyed at least 14 tourism camps along the Talek River (Fig 1 Q11) and several key bridges. Protecting water quality and maintaining hydrological connectivity are critical for the long-term survival of both aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity in the GSME.

4.2. **Recommendation:** Urgent bilateral and cross-sectoral action is needed to preserve dry season flow rate and water quality especially of the Mara River and reduce the risk of extreme floods leading to large economic costs.

4.3. **Potential solutions that could be translated to SMART solutions:**

4.3.1. **Sustainable Land and Rangeland Management:**
Prioritize reforestation in the Mau Forest (Fig 1 T3) and implement sustainable grazing practices, particularly in the Talek and Sand River watersheds, to reduce runoff, erosion, and the risk of future extreme floods.

4.3.2. **Stricter Regulation of Dams:**
Enforce environmental impact assessment (EIA) requirements for all new dam construction (particularly in Kenya), ensuring ecological safeguards are in place. Refill pits from which murram is excavated for road leveling within protected areas, to maintain naturally dry areas without surface water. Artificial water sources (e.g., charcoal dams, boreholes, roadside waterholes) introduced in areas that historically lacked surface water are contributing to rangeland degradation and dryland adapted species. By sustaining high densities of sheep and goats during the dry season, these water points prevent the natural

9 https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2024-05-03-floods-revive-questions-over-maasai-mara-tourist-camps-on-talek-river-basin

recovery of vegetation and exacerbate flooding and erosion in the watershed.

4.3.3. **Buffer Zone Protection:**
Enforce existing regulations that prohibit grazing and cultivation within designated riparian buffer zones (e.g., within 60 meters of rivers or drainage lines in Tanzania).

4.3.4. **Scenario Planning and Cross-sectoral Learning:**
Develop forward-looking cross-sectoral scenarios for river and wetland conservation, informed by both successes and failures within GSME and in comparable ecosystems.

4.3.5. **Public Awareness and Policy Advocacy:**
Leverage *Mara Day* (15 September each year) as a key platform for raising awareness, sharing scientific findings, and promoting collective action across sectors.

5. Managing boundaries: human-wildlife conflicts, hard edges and conservation fencing

5.1. **Key findings:**
Human density and land use changes around GSME are creating hard edges between human dominated landscapes and protected areas. This leads to escalating Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) and poses growing risks to both people and wildlife. The largest conflicts typically arise between elephants and crop farmers. The elephant-proof conservation fence along the Ikorongo Game Reserve (Fig 1 L18) has received positive feedback from local communities due to its success at reducing human-elephant conflict. Conversely, conflicts between livestock and carnivores often result in poisoning events, with the largest ecological toll on wide-ranging long-lived vulture populations that have declined by >90%. While both humans and wildlife show some capacity to tolerate and adapt to these conflicts particularly when communities are involved in developing mitigation and education programs, there are clear limits.

5.2. **Recommendation:** Optimize and implement innovative and context-dependent solutions for human-wildlife conflict, recognizing that conflicting land uses along hard conservation boundaries (cropland directly adjacent to national parks and reserves) requires careful reconciliation through improved boundary design, spatial planning, and land-use zonation.

5.3. **Potential solutions that could be translated to SMART solutions:**

5.3.1. **Integrated Spatial Planning:** Place HWC and conservation within a broader cross-sectoral spatial planning framework that considers agriculture, infrastructure development, water management, energy needs, and other land uses.

5.3.2. **Community Empowerment:** Provide communities with both financial support and authority to implement locally driven HWC solutions.

5.3.3. **Improved Community Involvement:** Engage local communities as active partners in addressing HWC and better understanding culturally rooted practices such as belief-based poisoning of vultures, hyenas, and lions, while searching for effective and acceptable mitigation measures

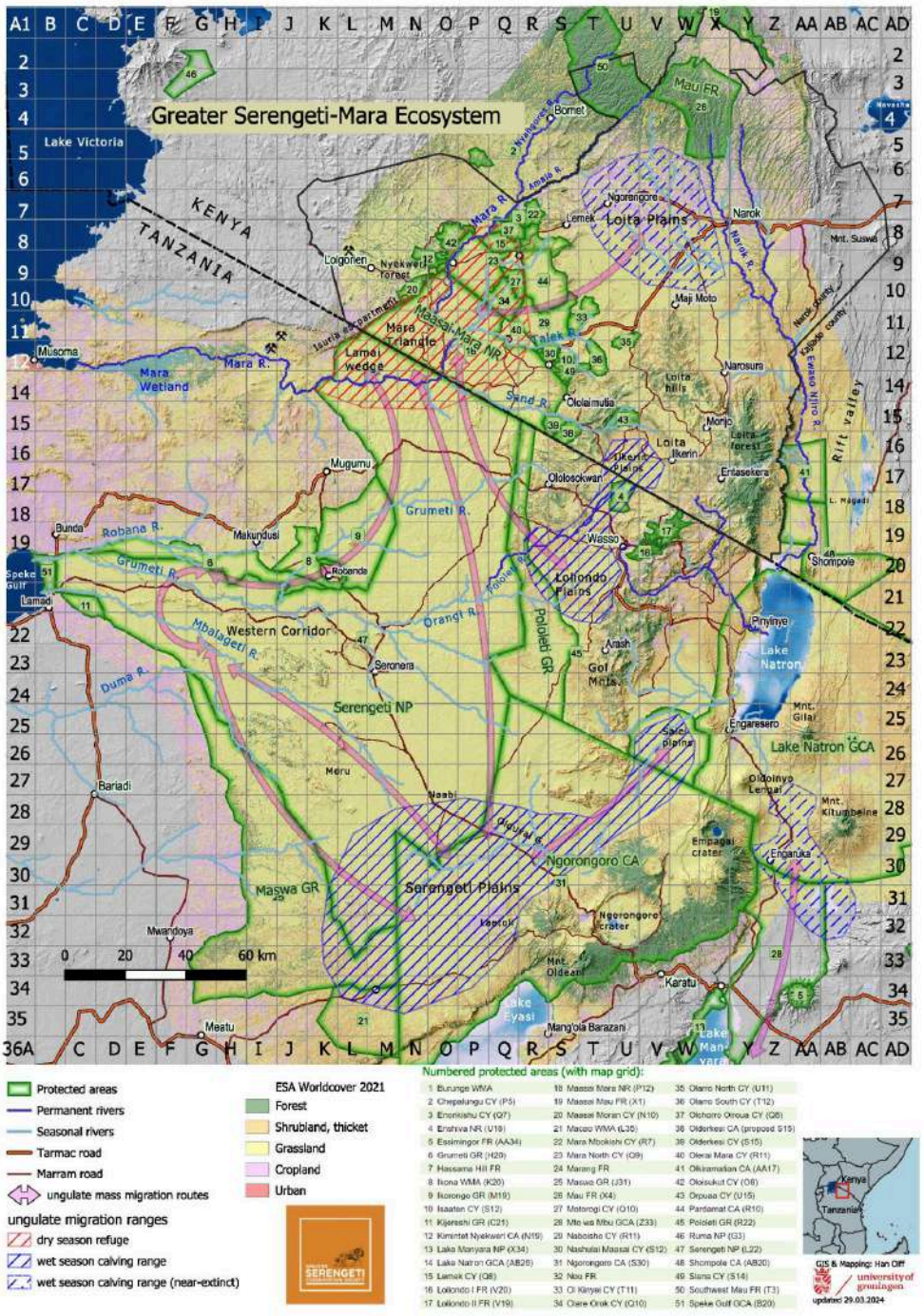
5.3.4. **Technological Solutions:** Integrated online and realtime data visualisation and monitoring platforms (e.g. EarthRanger has been adopted by WRTI and KWS across KE, or the GePG-endorsed platform as used in TZ) offer promising capabilities for detecting incursions of people, excursions of problem animals, wildlife poisoning events (e.g., vultures), and ecological monitoring (e.g. river flow and floods). Although these technologies are being implemented by NCG in the Mara, they are not yet operational in Serengeti National Park.

5.3.5. **Targeted Use of Conservation Fences:**

- Conservation fencing can be considered along HWC hotspots as a last-resort solution. For example, a fence along the western boundary of the Tanzanian portion of the Greater Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem (GSME) could offer mutual benefits for both conservation and communities—provided adequate funding is available.
- However, conservation fencing should **not** be extended to the eastern boundary of the GSME and the fencing of private land holdings on the Kenya side should be strongly discouraged, because these landscapes need to remain passable for wildlife and critical wildlife migration routes could be blocked.
- Broader lessons should be drawn from conservation fencing experiences across Africa and globally to guide where and how fences can be appropriately applied to address the different needs of both agricultural development and conservation. This approach must be research-driven, evidence-based, and community-centered. Nakuru, Nairobi and the Aberdare National Parks in Kenya have long histories of fencing and useful lessons on the ecological impacts of fencing (such as changes to predator-prey dynamics).

5.3.6. **Policy and International Coordination:** Vulture conservation is now a priority within Tanzanian policy, with a National Vulture Strategy in place. This effort will require strong coordination across East African countries and beyond to be effective.

Fig. 1 Overview of the Greater Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem with its different protected areas. References in the text to this figure refer to row and column labels of the grid.



Supplement 1: PARTICIPANTS OF THE 7TH GREATER SERENGETI-MARA ECOSYSTEM STAKEHOLDERS FORUM

Delegates from KENYA

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2. Mr Brian Heath, CEO, Mara Conservancy
3. Mr Calvin Cottar, Director, Cottar's 1920s Camp
4. Mr Daniel Sopia, CEO, Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association
5. Dr Holly Dublin, Member, Greater Mara Ecosystem Management Plan, (PIC)
6. Mr Ian Saunders, Co-Founder, Architect, Void studio/ Mara Visitors Centre
7. Mr Jackson Mpario, CEO, Conservancy Land Owners Council (Narok Kajiado Block)
8. Dr Jedidah Simantoi Nankaya, Lecturer, Maasai University, Narok
9. Hon Johnson Ole Sipitiek, CECM Trade, Cooperatives Development, Tourism & Wildlife, CGN
10. Dr Joseph Ogutu, Senior Statistician, University of Hohenheim
11. Mr Kelly Lankeu, Liaison Director, Governor Office, CGN
12. QS Lawrence Mbugua, QS, Mwanzoni Ltd
13. Mr Oliver Dreike, Director, The Safari Collection Footprint and Sustainability
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16. Mr Samuel Leposo Ndorko, Chief Officer, Tourism and Wildlife Management, CGN
17. Mr Stephen Minis, Chief Park Warden, Masai Mara National Reserve
18. Dr Stephen Ndambuki Mwiu, Senior Scientist, I/C Mara Research Centre, KWRTI
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Delegates from Tanzania

1. Mr Albert Mziray, Ag. ACC Western Zone, TANAPA
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ABBREVIATIONS

CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGN	County Government of Narok
CO	Commanding Officer
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GMEMP	Greater Mara Ecosystem Management Plan
GR	Game Reserve
GSCS	Greater Serengeti Conservation Society
HAT	Hotelier Association of Tanzania
IGGR	Ikorongo-Grumeti Game Reserve
KWRTI	Kenya Wildlife Research & Training Institute
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MEP	Mara Elephant Project
MMNR	Masai Mara National Reserve
MMWCA	Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NCG	Narok County Government , Kenya
NP	National Park
PIC	Project Implementation Team

SACC	Senior Assistant Conservation Commissioner
SECP	Serengeti Ecosystem Conservation Programme
SENAPA	Serengeti National Park
SWRC	Serengeti Wildlife Research Centre
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks
TATO	Tanzania Association of Tour Operators
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority
TAWIRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
TCT	Tourism Confederation of Tanzania