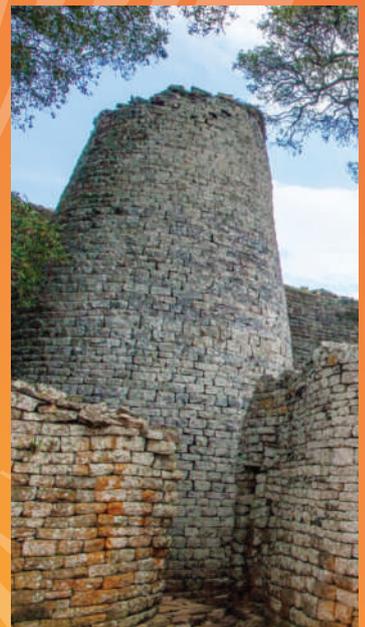


COMESA

TOURISM & WILDLIFE HERITAGE HANDBOOK

"One Market, Countless Destinations"



ABOUT CBC

COMESA Business Council is a business member organization, and a private sector institution of the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Established in 2005, under the Treaty of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) -Article 7, defining the institution as a policy organ and Chapter Twenty Three and Twenty Four, the CBC is defining the roles of the CBC. This is further solidified by the constitutional agreements to take part in meetings of the policy organ meetings of COMESA and represent the interests of the private sector and industry to the highest levels of decision making. The representatives to meetings are accompanied by such experts and advisers representing business interests as part of CBC's membership. The CBC began its operations as a Secretariat in 2010. CBC's core mandate focuses on;

- Private sector representation through facilitation of business interests from apex and sectorial business association membership to all levels of policy formulation and decision making in the region, and
- Private sector development in growth sectors that contribute to the overall competitiveness of businesses in regional and global markets.

The CBC is governed by 9 Board of Directors, who are Presidents of National Apex Business Associations in COMESA Member States and business owners in their own right. The CBC Chief Executive serves as the Secretary to the Board.

The CBC provides three core services to its membership- Business

and Policy Advocacy, Business support services and Membership development.

The works of this publication respond to Recommendations 9 of the COMESA Sustainable Tourism Framework with a focus on the following interventions;

Focus Area 9- Marketing of a single Tourism destination
Key Interventions;

- Create COMESA sustainable tourism marketing strategy to incorporate sustainable tourism elements and promote COMESA region as a single destination
- Develop a database and COMESA web portal, utilise COMESA and institutions website to promote tourism in the region
- Participate in trade fairs as a region under the umbrella of COMESA countries, marketing COMESA as a single destination

Do you want - Information on COMESA/Business or Market advisory /Intelligence/Report a Business Barrier /Membership application/ Dialogue - Sectoral Workgroup Participation/Linkages and Partnership - with CBC?

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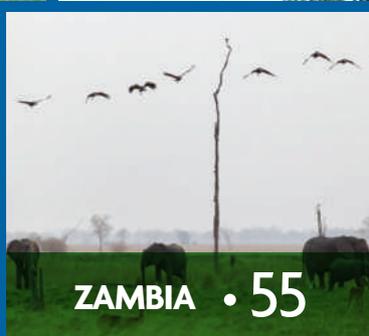
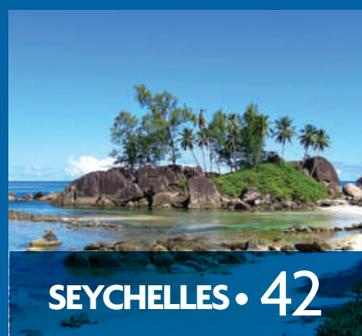
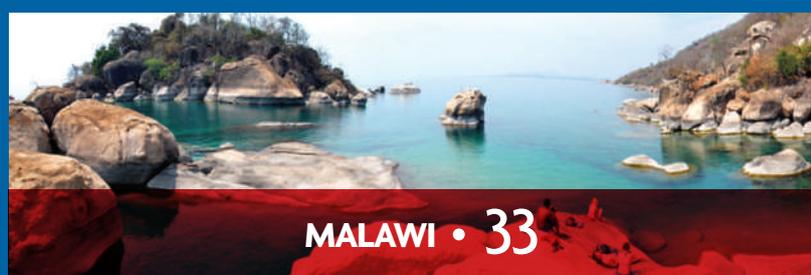
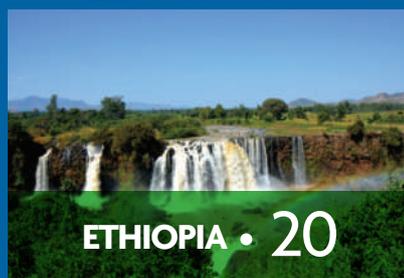
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Acknowledgements

The COMESA Tourism and Wildlife Heritage Handbook- "One Market, Countless destinations" is as a result of extensive work and efforts of the CBC working hand in hand with tourism organisations from the COMESA region. The work was completed by members of staff Ms. Gallina Tembo and Ms. Regina Banda under the overall supervision of Ms. Sandra Uwera, CEO, COMESA Business Council.

We would like to thank all the Tourism Bodies and associations that have greatly contributed to the country pages of the magazine. It should be noted that where we did not get information directly from the staff of the authorities, information was gathered from the websites of the tourism bodies and associations of COMESA. No image or content is owned by CBC, but found in public domains of the said sites. Additionally we acknowledge the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for their informative publications regarding world Tourism and Heritage.

Further to this, we extend our gratitude to our partners Africa Travel Association (ATA), The Corporate Council on Africa (CCA) and Africa Wildlife Foundation (AWF) for the support rendered to the publication.

We further recognize that the publication has been guided from strategies found in the COMESA Sustainable Tourism Development Framework- Focus areas 9- marketing COMESA as a single tourism destination. The Framework was authored by Mrs. Rosette Rugamba, working with COMESA Director of Industry and Agriculture, Mr. Thierry Mutombo Kalonji and the COMESA Business Council. The publication can be found on COMESA and CBC websites.

The layout, graphics, design and desktop publishing was done by UNICUS Media Limited, Zambia. The publication is fully sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development- East Africa- USAID- EA .

This publication is owned by COMESA Business Council (CBC).

Word from COMESA Secretary General



It is a great honor and privilege to present the first ever COMESA Tourism and Wildlife Heritage Handbook that highlights the tourism potential that the region has to offer.

With an estimation of 492.5 million people, GDP of \$657.4 billion and an area of 12 million square kilometers, the COMESA region is endowed with an abundance of diverse natural resources. The region has potential of attracting large numbers of tourists and significantly contribute to the regional GDP and create employment for the locals. Each of the 19 member states of COMESA has distinct magnificent tourist highpoints, beautiful diverse cultures, breath taking heritage sites and most of them are hosts to some of the seven wonders of the world. Some of these tourist attractions include the Victoria Falls between Zambia and Zimbabwe, historical islands and monuments of Seychelles, the mountain Gorillas of Uganda and Rwanda, the pyramids of Egypt, historical churches, the Gebel Barkal Pyramids of Sudan, temples and tombs of Ethiopia, pre-historic fossil heritage of Kenya, the great dzimba-dza- Mabwe of Zimbabwe, several mountainous sites and many more attractions.

The diverse indigenous African cultures has comparative advantage when it comes to promoting and developing cultural tourism. The many cultural ceremonies that Africa is home to play a major role as tourist attractions. Further cultural tourism will contribute to the promotion of international peace, harmony and cross cultural understanding. As COMESA we believe that the number of intra - regional and international tourists visiting the countries will continue to increase. The region is endowed with more than 100 National game parks, home to various types of animals and other species. The region has more than 50 recognized heritage sites.

Once boosted and utilized Tourism in the COMESA region has the potential to contribute to poverty reduction, become a source of foreign currency generation and promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDIs). The COMESA Tourism Development Framework highlights that Tourism continues to be a primary development strategy in the region due to the fact that it is seen as an export oriented growth and poverty reduction strategy by many countries within the region. Currently tourism accounts for 9.2 percent of global GDP and con-

tribution to employment stands at 6-7 percent of jobs worldwide, (World Travel and Tourism Council). Since 1999, COMESA member states have been implementing an open skies policy that is seen increased daily frequencies between and among COMESA countries. COMESA now has efficient air connectivity because it is served by regional and international airlines. In the next 10 years COMESA will be a high quality tourism destination with a unique and diverse African experience with affordable accommodation packages.

From the global perspective, tourism is recognized as a growing industry with pivotal role of enhancing the economic and social development of countries. In 2010, the tourism arrivals were estimated to have reached 940 Million with an estimated income of US \$919 billion. Out of this Africa's share was 49 million which translates to 3 percent, further the sector contributes 4.8 percent of world exports and 9.2 percent of world investments. In 2016, 1.2 million tourists' arrivals were recorded world over, showing significant growth for the sector in the past six years. Out of this Africa was ranked second with 8 percent from Middle East that was at 10 Percent. (UNWTO, World Tourism Barometer).

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has declared 2017 as the "International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development". COMESA is on course towards meeting this agenda through product development and marketing of a single tourist destination with a number of strategies that have been put in place. These include among others; to promote COMESA Transboundary tourism packages reflecting diversity of the COMESA region: create historical tours, religious tours, mountain climbing, birding tours, etc. Further to develop policies, guidelines and products for cultural and community tourism across member states ensuring incentives for private sector investors in cultural and community tourism. Finally to create a COMESA sustainable tourism marketing strategy to incorporate sustainable tourism elements and promote COMESA region as a single destination and to introduce annual Sustainable Tourism Conference where member states review progress and use conference to build awareness; create exhibition within conference to highlight appropriate environmental technologies for sustainable tourism.

Please walk with us, as we take tourism to new heights.

Sindiso Ngwenya
COMESA Secretary General

Word from CBC Chairperson



Africa's transformational agenda is fast becoming a tangible reality. Intra regional trade is clearly an overarching theme of many countries in Africa, as we seek to promote more consumption of our goods and services, and to reduce the impediments to business through common business and trade facilitation instruments promoted by COMESA and other Regional communities. The tourism industry has been primarily customised to attract international tourists. This has been seen from the constant flow of tourists from Europe and North America, and this is a key success story for Africa. However, it is important to also pay close consideration to the regional market segment and develop affordable products that will increase inbound tourism in COMESA.

The COMESA Sustainable Tourism Framework covers a range of strategies to liberate trade in tourism across the region. One key outstanding factor was the lack of knowledge about what our neighbouring countries had to offer and how this can be explored to create more revenue for the region. The COMESA Tourism and Wildlife Heritage handbook is a tool to market the region as a single destination that offers sights and sounds that are of quality, affordable and also informative of our cultures and histories as Africa. I am proud to lead this project and happy to inform you that this publication is the first of many that will be championed through the Public- Private Partnership led by CBC and COMESA.

As businesses continue to grow and expand in our respective countries, we as the private sector can also adapt the mindset of promoting responsible business practices that strengthen sustainability and conservation of our flora and wildlife. The information herein will not only take you on an exciting adventure through COMESA from the comfort of your homes, but will also plant a seed of the various ways you can contribute to supporting the socio- economic factors that surround tourism competitiveness. This industry has a multiplier effect on so many sectors in the region and impacts the lives of players in the agricultural sector, ICT and medical services industry, hospitality industry, retail markets and the like.

The next 10-20 years, will see over 15 countries in Africa move from low to middle income economies and this will significantly increase disposable incomes, better logistics and a heightened tourism potential from neighbouring countries. What is the region doing about this? In an effort to tap into this opportunity, we are giving the regional information on what you are missing out from your neighbouring countries. We are also encouraging international tourists to expand their interests to more than one country- as we work together to

develop transboundary tourism packages that are fit for various consumer pockets. To date transport efficiency has greatly improved with more than 10 regional and international air carriers at the customers disposal, road, rail and maritime networks operating to exemplary capacity and improved ICT and telecommunications networks to facilitate your travels.

I would also take this opportunity to put some recommendations. I hereby encourage member states to;

- Foster collaboration in terms of trans-frontier agreements and resource management
- Prioritise Tourism through Encourage and facilitate increased budgetary allocations to national tourism offices and tourism boards for marketing and promotion of tourism
- Ensure country immigration authorities develop an appropriate framework to facilitate adoption of single tourist visa for the region
- Encourage regional governments, through incentives or legislation, to call on private sector to commit to including sustainable tourism in their operations
- Strengthen strong political commitment to development of ICT and ICT infrastructure within member states

As a passionate stakeholder of the tourism industry I would also like to highlight the impact on the sector on Small and Medium Enterprises and cross border traders who are primarily made up of women and youth. In the past 10 years, the industry has created jobs to the locals, approximately 20 million jobs have been created reports the African Development Bank. Each country you enter presents you with unique food, ethical fashions and various hospitalities that capture the authenticities and cultures of the people. Your tourism experience is not limited to just safaris and bus tours, but also exposed to exciting interactions with culture that is unique only to Africa. I hope this publication will expose you to discoveries of the COMESA world of flavor, adventure and memories that you can share with the world.

It is therefore paramount that we embrace the tourism sector and its contributions to private sector development. May I recognize the support from our partners United States Agency for International Development-USAID, COMESA Secretariat, CBC members and sponsors, the Tourism Boards and Associations of COMESA and CBC staff. I now invite you to have a taste of the beauty of our region. Enjoy the COMESA adventure.

Dr. Amany Asfour
CBC Chairperson

Word from CBC Chief Executive Officer



I am excited to tell you the story of COMESA's tourism destinations. This handbook captures delightful collations from 19 countries offering a diversity of flora and fauna, culture, species of animals and birds, historical sites and unforgettable experiences. We invite you to settle on your couch and enjoy the COMESA experience through the unique lens of tourism.

Within the framework of promoting Intra-trade in the region, tourism stands out as an under-exploited and yet profitable sector that directly contributes to the economic diversification and structural transformation of our countries. Despite the global economic shocks on the market that the world has been experiencing in the recent years, the general outlook for the tourism sector has been experiencing a steady rise. The UNWTO confirms that by 2014, a total number of 56 million arrivals were recorded in Africa compared to 48 million tourists between 2005- 2008. According to the UNCTAD report on economic development in Africa, themed "Tourism for transformative and inclusive growth", average annual growth rates for the COMESA region were up to 6% in 2014. In 2011-2014, Northern Africa received on average 43 per cent of tourism export revenues, followed by Southern Africa at 26% and Eastern Africa at 20%. Comparing export revenues with arrivals indicates that Southern Africa obtains more export revenues per arrival than Northern Africa, indicating that an important share of the tourism product on offer in Southern Africa may be more upmarket than in Northern Africa. In the next 20 years it is believed that Africa's tourist statistics will definitely triple, as we continue to promote packages that capture various market segments of the regional and global market.

This handbook was developed to implement one of the key strategies of the COMESA Sustainable Tourism Development Framework(2013), which seeks to raise awareness on the regional offerings, so as to encourage member states to develop stronger linkages through public- private and private -private solutions on attracting more tourists with unique offers at a regional level. We hope to see synergies and tourism partnerships at a transboundary level with the information we have provided here. This handbook provides tourists coming to COMESA a way to make their adventures more exciting, a taste of what to look for when they visit COMESA.

Across Africa, tourism remains one of the most promising sector most especially with the impact it has on agriculture, manufacturing, logistics and complimentary services industries. Tourism greatly contributes to the socio-economic welfare of our countries and is seen as a key instrument to poverty alleviation. The sector has the potential to create jobs for million of citizens of the continent and provide significant revenue for cultural and ecological conservation. It is believed that 1 out of 11 livelihoods is supported by the tourism sector. The private sector is therefore urged to create and manage a competitive sector with strong policies that promote

transboundary tourism initiative, invests in quality products and encourages more industry participation in positioning the region on the world map as the world's top tourism destination. Consequently, the COMESA Tourism Wildlife and Heritage Handbook has been developed as one of the tourism marketing tools for the region. The handbook aims to highlight and provide regional destinations with some of the tourism highpoints that each COMESA Member state has to offer. After taking a walk through our handbook you will discover the rich diversity and abundance of natural resources that COMESA region has to offer. They range from cultural and historical sites, the flora and fauna, the beautiful sandy beaches and deserts, safaris and much more. As the sector is developed the regions' economic growth will unfold and be stronger in attracting more tourists thereby improving the lives of its locals.

Therefore, the public sector must not leave tourism development to the private sector alone but work together as partners in development. A specialized Public-Private mechanism for tourism development must be structured to capture the sustainability, conservation and profitability of the industry at a national, regional and global scale. They must draw up effective strategies that promote and foster development of the tourism sector and make it to be more participatory and competitive on the global market. The public-private partnerships must further promote strategies that will emphasize on quality tourism products to be offered and that guarantee the satisfaction of tourists and make them to long for more and more visits to our region.

Tourism must be seen as a catalyst for economic growth for the African continent. The UNWTO Secretary General echoes that we have to ensure the growth of the tourism sector that will make a palpable difference and will promote inclusive economic growth for the sector to make a visible and tangible impact on all of the African countries.

On behalf of the CBC team, I extend our appreciation to all COMESA member states- specifically the Tourism Authorities and Associations. May I also recognize the Africa Travel Association, Corporate Council on Africa- CCA, Africa Wildlife Foundation- AWF for their support and contributions to the magazine. Secondly, I would like to recognize our key supporting partner United States Agency for International Development- USAID- East Africa, for their financial support towards the realization of this publication.

I am honored to see the realization of this project and present to you this handbook with a warm heart. Welcome to COMESA's World of Tourism- One Market, Countless Destinations.

Ms. Sandra Uwera
CBC - CEO



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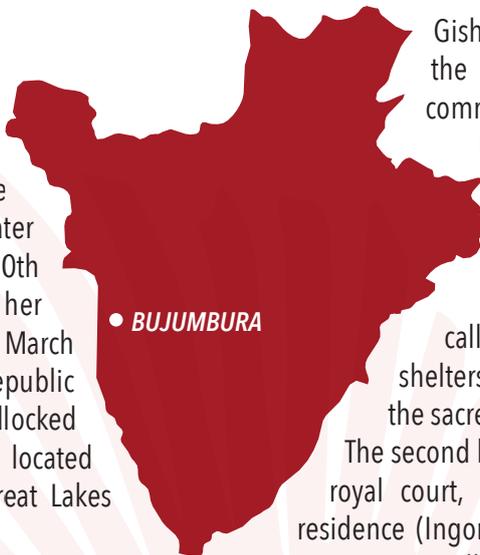
A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER 



BURUNDI

BRIEF HISTORY

For centuries the Kingdom of Burundi was independent till its colonization by the Germans and the later the Belgians in the 20th Century. Burundi got her independence on March 13th 1962. The republic of Burundi is a landlocked Country in East Africa located around the African Great Lakes Region.



Gishora is on the top of the Gishora Hill in the commune of Giheta, 7 km from the town of Gitega. In the residence of Gishora, the first court or forecourt, called Intangaro, shelters the sanctuary of the sacred drums.

The second largest, which is the royal court, includes the royal residence (Ingoro). With time, this court was generally occupied by the chiefs and the back-yard (ikigo) includes the dwelling of the maidservants, the room of worship (indaro ya Rugabo) and other structures. This court was only reserved for the royal family.

HERITAGE

Gishora: Gishora, the royal field was founded by the King of Burundi "Mwami" Ntare Rugamba in the first half of the 19th century after its victory against the Chief Ntibirangwa Rebels.

QUICK FACTS

Population

10.2 million

Climate;

Equatorial Climate

Language;

Kirundi and French

Religion;

Christianity and Islam

Currency;

Burundi Franc

Tourist Arrivals; Burundi;

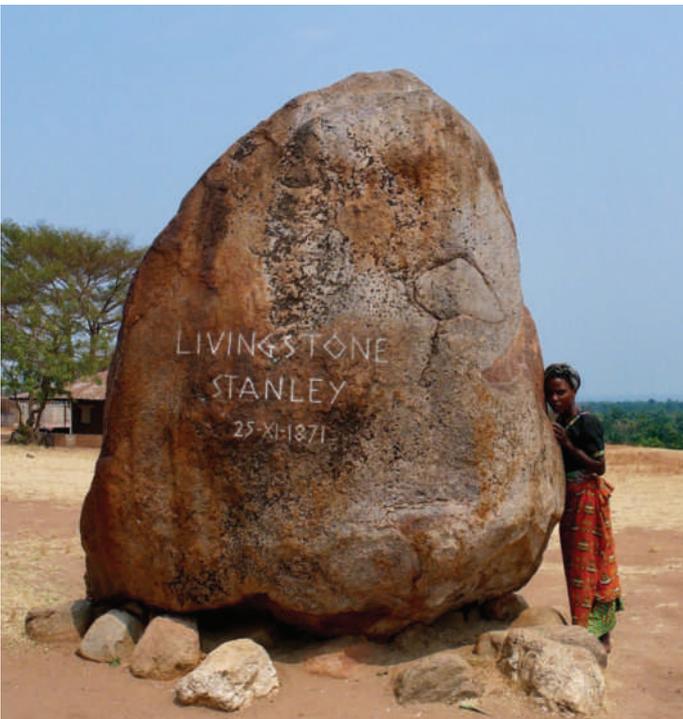
International tourism, number of arrivals in Burundi was reported at 131000 in 2015, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources.

<https://tradingeconomics.com/burundi/international-tourism-number-of-arrivals-wb-data.html>





Muramvya Province: Muramvya Province is one of the 18 provinces of Burundi. The capital is Muramvya. It has a unique cultural landscape. The area is renowned for the route of enthronement of the Bami (or kings), the royal capital of Mbuye, the necropolis of the queens mothers in Mpotso, and the royal necropolis of Nkiko-Mugamba, amongst other things.



Livingstone-Stanley Monument: The Livingstone-Stanley Monument at Mugere in Burundi is 12 km south of the capital Bujumbura, overlooking Lake Tanganyika, and marks a location where explorer and missionary Dr David Livingstone and journalist and explorer Henry Morton Stanley visited and spent two nights on 25-27 November 1871. In French it is referred to as La Pierre de Livingstone et Stanley. Some Burundians claim the location is where the famous first meeting of Livingstone and Stanley took place, at which the latter uttered the famous words "Dr Livingstone, I presume?"

Monument de l'Unite (Bujumbura): A significant symbol of National Sovereignty The monument of National Unity was

erected in honour of the reconciliation amongst Burundians after decades of conflict between the Hutu and Tutsi. Situated on Mount Vugizo, in Bujumbura, this historical, artistic and architectural masterpiece has a notable inscription which says: "Dusenyere Mugozi Umwe ku", which means "We gather under one rope". The date of signature of the pact of national unity is also included: 05/02/1992



Independence Monument Bujumbura: Representing the sovereignty of Burundi as an independent state.

WILDLIFE

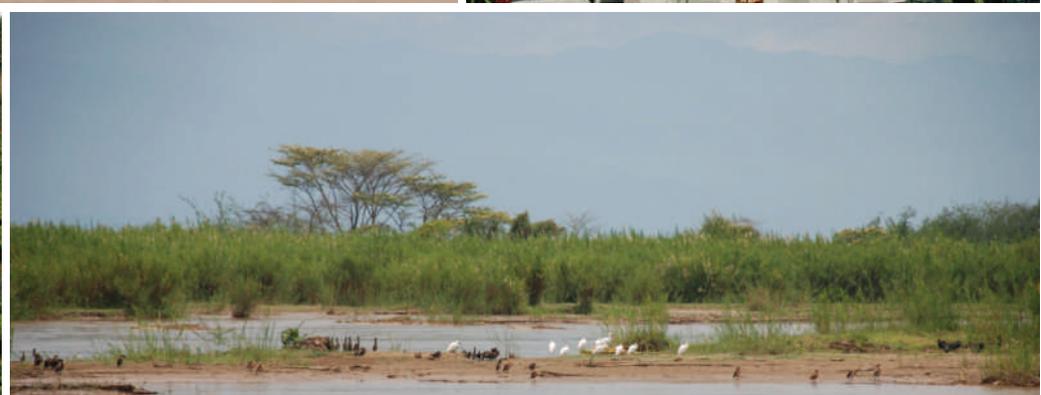
The wildlife of Burundi is composed of its flora and fauna. The small, landlocked country is home to 2,950 species of plants, 596 birds, 163 species of vertebrates, 52 species of reptiles, 56 species of amphibians, and 215 fish species.

NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Kibira National Park
2. Ruvubu National Park
3. Rusizi National Park
4. Bururi Forest Nature Reserve
5. Kigwena Natural Reserve
6. Lake Rwihinda Natural Reserve (Lac aux Oiseaux)
7. Rumonge Nature Reserve
8. Rusizi Nature Reserve
9. Vyanda Forest Nature Reserve

WATER BODIES

1. Source of the River Nile
2. Lake Victoria
3. Lake Tanganyika
4. Ruvyironza River
5. Lake Rweru
6. Lake Cohoha

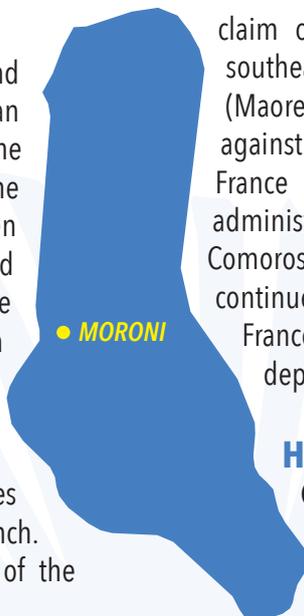




COMOROS

BRIEF HISTORY

A sovereign archipelago island nation in the Indian Ocean located at the northern end of the Mozambique Channel off the eastern coast of Africa between northeastern Mozambique and northwestern Madagascar. The Island neighbors Tanzania to the northwest and the Seychelles to the northeast. The Union of the Comoros has three official languages Comorian, Arabic and French. The religion of the majority of the population is Islam.



claim on a fourth major island, southeastern-most Mayotte (Maore), though Mayotte voted against independence from France in 1974, has never been administered by an independent Comoros government, and continues to be administered by France (currently as an overseas department).

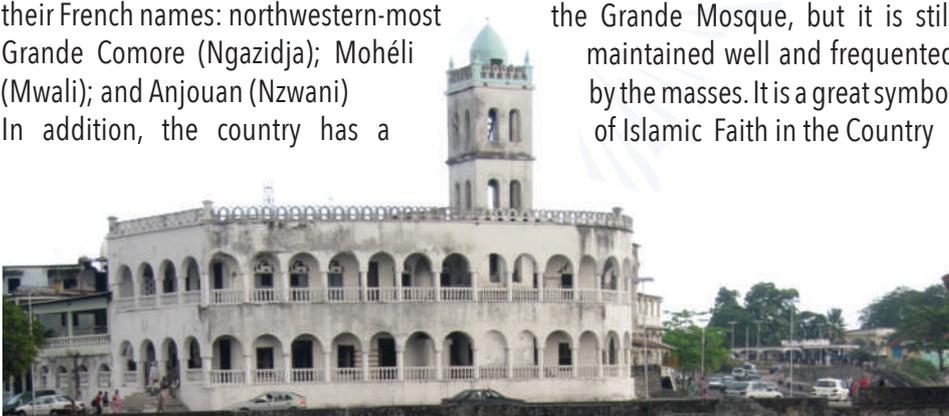
HERITAGE

Grand Mosque du Vendredi (Moroni)

This mosque was built at the beginning of the fifteenth century. It is

Formally a French Colony, the Island has been independent since 6th July 1975. The country consists of three major islands and numerous smaller islands, all in the volcanic Comoros archipelago. The major islands are commonly known by their French names: northwestern-most Grande Comore (Ngazidja); Mohéli (Mwali); and Anjouan (Nzwani) In addition, the country has a

located in the center of a district of the capital called badjanani. It was built with the influence of Arabic architecture. It is like all mosques, a sacred place for Muslims, but also a tourist site. Another Mosque was built a few meters from the Grande Mosque, but it is still maintained well and frequented by the masses. It is a great symbol of Islamic Faith in the Country



QUICK FACTS

Population;

795,601 (2016)

Climate;

Marine Tropical

Language;

French, Arabic, Comorian

Religion;

Islam

Currency;

Comorian Franc

Tourist Arrivals;

Tourist Arrivals in Comoros increased to 27111 Person in 2014 from 24764 Person in 2013. Tourist Arrivals in Comoros averaged 21871.33 Person from 2003 until 2014, reaching an all time high of 29400 Person in 2007 and a record low of 11396 Person in 2009.

<https://tradingeconomics.com/comoros/tourist-arrivals>



Sultan's Old Palace; This Abandoned Palace displays the richness of Comorian history and Culture. It was residents to Sultans dating as far back as the 14th Century. It is a beautiful sight with Chirazienne architecture and the protective seal of Solomon, the palace Mkorobwani was owned by Hyna Fe Dezi during the same period.



Moroni Mosque Ruins; Another Symbol of the history and strength of Islam in Comoros.

WILDLIFE

The rich volcanic soils on the islands foster the growth of a profuse vegetation. Beyond the coastal zones, where mangroves predominate, there are coconut palms, mangoes, and bananas, and above them is a forest zone, with many varieties of tropical hardwoods. Broom, lichens, and heather grow on the highest peaks.

The mammalian diversity of the Comoros Islands like most volcanic islands is restricted to marine mammals and bats. The animal life is similar to that found on Madagascar. Comorian waters harbor the coelacanth, a rare primitive fish once thought to have been extinct for 70 million years. Fossil remains of the coelacanth dating back 400 million years have been found.

Comoros has over 146 bird species. Each of the major islands of the Comoros has its own unique owl: the Anjouan Scops-owl, the Moheli Scops-owl and the Grand Comoro (or Karthala) Scops-owl. Other birds found nowhere else include Humblot's Sunbird , the Anjouan Sunbird , the Moheli Brush Warbler, the Mount Karthala White-eye , the Comoro Thrush, the Comoro Bulbul and the Grand Comoro Drongo. Humblot's Flycatcher is an endemic genus. The Comoros Blue Vanga, the Comoro Parrot , the Comoro Green Pigeon, the Grand Comoro Paradise-flycatcher, and Kirk's White-eye have recently been considered full species.



NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Mount Karthala
2. Moheli Marine Park
3. Centre National de Documentation et de Recherche Scientifique
4. Saziley National Park
5. Nature and park
6. Saziley National Park





Leading the way in Africa's Tourism Sector



ATA membership is comprised of tourism boards, airlines, cruise lines, hotels, resorts, front-line travel sellers and providers, tour operators and travel agents and affiliate industries. ATA partners with the African Union Commission (AU) to promote the sustainable development of tourism to and across Africa.

ABOUT ATA

The Africa Travel Association (ATA), a division of the Corporate Council on Africa (CCA), is the leading global trade association promoting travel and tourism to Africa and strengthening intra-African partnerships. Established in 1975, ATA serves both the public and private sectors of the international travel and tourism industry.

ATA GOALS

- Showcase Destination Africa's diverse travel products and services
- Organize industry business-to-business programs across Africa and the USA
- Offer continuing education, professional development and learning opportunities
- Bring public and private stakeholders together to discuss and solve issues of common interest

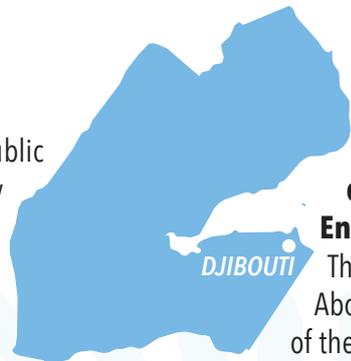


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DJIBOUTI



BRIEF HISTORY

Officially called The Republic of Djibouti is a country located in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Eritrea in the north, Ethiopia in the west and south, and Somalia in the southeast. The remainder of the border is formed by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden at the east.

The Djibouti area has been inhabited since at least the Neolithic. According to linguists, the first Afroasiatic-speaking populations arrived in the region during this period from the family's proposed urheimat ("original homeland") in the Nile Valley, or the Near East. Other scholars propose that the Afroasiatic family developed in situ in the Horn, with its speakers subsequently dispersing from there

HERITAGE

Les Gravures Rupestre d'Abourma (The Engravings of Abourma);

The site of rock carvings of Abourma is located in the north of the Republic of Djibouti, on the massif of Makarrassou of the region of Tadjourah. This exceptionally rich site of Abourma, retains prehistoric rock art on nearly three (3) km of cave engravings. A variety of themes that reflect behaviors, social behaviors and the organization of a past life. These images represent a variety of messages: man in his societal environment, the relationship between man and nature, interaction amongst men, relationship between man and animals. Also they show evidence of warriors and warlike behavior. very detailed, of wild and domestic animals as well as those of actions, especially those of men practicing hunting and fighting are represented.

QUICK FACTS

Population;
16.15 million (2016)

Climate;
Desert Climate

Language;
Arabic and French

Religion;
Islam

Currency;
Djiboutian franc

Capital;
Djibouti

Tourist Arrivals Burundi;

International tourism, number of arrivals in Djibouti was reported at 63000 in 2013, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. <https://tradingeconomics.com/djibouti/international-tourism-number-of-arrivals-wb-data.html>



The Tumulu (Awellos): The Tumulu or the Awellos in the local language “piles of stones gathered by the ancestors” are ancient funerary complexes dating back to about 3,000 years BC. The majority of the Tumulu are located near the town of Randa in the region of Tadjourah, Dasbyo in the region of Ali-Sabieh in particular, and are also distributed throughout the territory. They play an important in historical and archaeological heritage of the Republic of Djibouti. The Tumulus were a big part of funerary rites during that period. High ranking members of society such as kings, Chiefs or spiritual leaders were buried in a magnificent Tumuli adorned with precious stones. On the other hand, ordinary people were entitled to simple ordinary burials.

The Obock Region: The Obock region is located in the northeast of the country, on the coast of the Strait of Bad-el-Mandeb. The city of Obock, former capital of Djibouti, is a port city at 1,780 m above the level of the sea. This region is characterized, among others, by its unique natural landscapes with mangroves, a mountain range (Mabla Mountains), small volcanic islands called “islands of Seven brothers” located on the Red sea with rich seabed in terrestrial and aquatic species.

WILDLIFE

The Wildlife of Djibouti, consisting of flora and fauna, is in a harsh landscape with forest accounting for less than one percent of the total area of the country. The flora and fauna species are most found in the northern part of the country in the ecosystem of the Day Forest National Park at an average altitude 1,500 metres (4,900 ft), including the massif Goda, with a peak of 1,783 metres (5,850 ft). It covers an area of 3.5 square kilometres (1.4 sq mi) of *Juniperus procera* forest, with many of the trees rising to 20 metres (66 ft) height. This forest area is the main habitat of critically endangered and endemic Djibouti francolin, and another recently noted vertebrate, *Platyceps afarensis*. The area also contains many species of woody and herbaceous plants, including boxwood and olive trees, which account for sixty percent of the total identified species in the country.



Wildlife flora and fauna are also found in the country's wetland ecosystem which includes two large lakes, Lake Assal and Lake Abbe (only a small part of the flats of this lake are in Djibouti), and many salt pans which are flooded occasionally from the wadis and the coastal tidal wetlands. The coastal belt of Djibouti also has a diversity of marine life or aquatic ecosystem, including coral reef



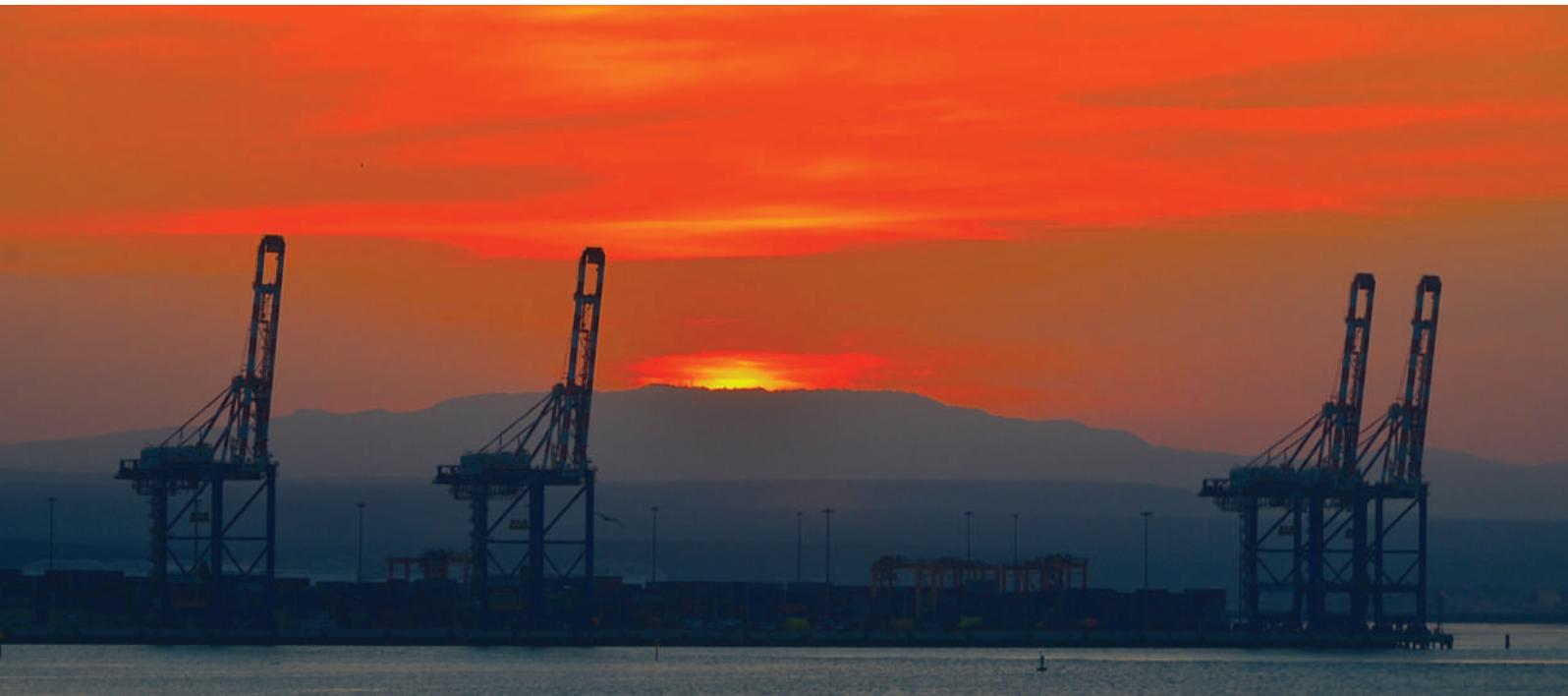
NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Day Forest National Park
2. Djibouti National Park
3. Yoboki National Park



WATER BODIES

1. Lake Abbe
2. Bab-el-Mandeb
3. Ghoubbet-el-Kharab
4. Gulf of Aden
5. Gulf of Tadjoura
6. Lake Assal (Djibouti)
7. Bab Iskender





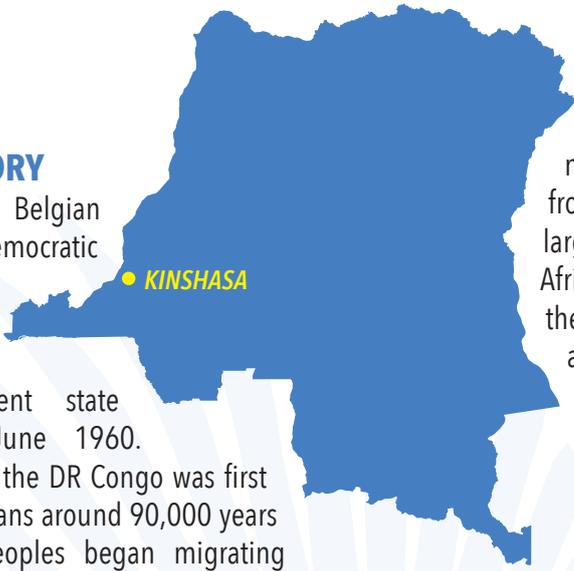
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

BRIEF HISTORY

Formerly a Belgian Colony the Democratic Republic of Congo has been an independent state since 30th June 1960.

The territory of the DR Congo was first settled by humans around 90,000 years ago. Bantu peoples began migrating into the region in the 5th century and again in the 10th century. In the West of the region the Kingdom of Kongo ruled from the 14th to 19th centuries, while in the center and East of the region, the kingdoms of Luba and Lunda ruled from the 16th and 17th centuries to the 19th century.

The country has a 25-mile (40-km) coastline on the Atlantic Ocean but is otherwise landlocked neighboring the Central African Republic and South Sudan to the north; Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania to the east; Zambia and Angola to the south. It is the second largest country on the continent; only Algeria is larger. The capital, Kinshasa, is located on the Congo River about 320



miles (515 km) from its mouth. The largest city in central Africa, it serves as the country's official administrative, economic, and Cultural Centre.

HERITAGE

Monument de Lumumba: Erected in honor of a great African Visionary and Leader. Born on July 2, 1925, in Onalua, Belgian Congo (now the Democratic Republic of the Congo), Patrice Lumumba was a writer and civic organizer before co-founding the Congolese National Movement. He became the first prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Congo with the country's independence; yet massive unrest followed with other leaders' uprisings, along with U.S. and Belgian involvement. Lumumba was killed on January 17, 1961. Patrice Lumumba was the first prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Congo, calling for national unity and overall African independence.

QUICK FACTS

Population;

82.24 Million (2016)

Climate;

Equatorial Climate

Language;

French, Swahili, Lingala

Religion;

Christianity

Currency;

Congolese Franc

Tourist Arrivals;

International tourism, number of arrivals in Congo was reported at 191000 in 2013, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. <https://tradingeconomics.com/congo/international-tourism-number-of-arrivals-wb-data.html>



Pont Maréchal; The Matadi Bridge (formerly Maréchal Bridge) is a suspension bridge in Matadi , Democratic Republic of the Congo . It crosses the Congo River and allows to connect via the Matadi road to Boma located about fifty kilometers downstream of the river. It is the longest suspension bridge on the African continent and regularly attracts tourists.



Mausolée de M'Zee KABILA; Laurent-Désiré Kabila born November 27, 1939 was a Congolese revolutionary and politician who served as the 3rd President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo from May 17, 1997, death on January 16, 2001.

Monument de Kasa-Vubu; This Monument honors the legacy of the first president of the Congo-Léopoldville (1960-65), today the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Joseph Kasa-Vubu was born in Mayombe Belgian Congo 1910. In 1955, Kasa-Vubu was elected leader of the ABAKO (Alliance

des Bakongo), made primarily of his own people, from around the Congo River. Under his leadership, the group swept the first open municipal Leopoldville elections in 1957, and he was elected mayor of the Dendale district of the city.

Kasa-Vubu quickly became known as one of the first Congolese leaders to call for independence. At first, he advocated for independence from Belgium on a 30-year timeline, but he shortened the timetable as the ABAKO movement gained in strength. In his inauguration speech as mayor of Dendale, Kasa-Vubu reiterated his demand for independence, drawing a reprimand from Belgian colonial authorities, which only strengthened his image as a Congolese leader

WILDLIFE

The wildlife of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has an extremely large bio-diversity and houses many flora and fauna in seasonally flooded forests and grasslands. The Democratic Republic of the Congo also contains rainforest and holds five national parks which are home to many species of Gorilla, big cats, and birds.

Over 80 animal species indigenous to the DRC some of which include endangered western lowland gorilla, the endangered eastern lowland gorilla, African forest elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*), and okapi.

NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. The Virunga National Park in the province of North Kivu.
2. The Kahuzi-Biega Park in Bukavu, South Kivu.
3. The Garamba National Park
4. The Upemba National Park
5. The Maiko National Park
6. The Virunga chain
7. The Lomako-Yokokala Wildlife Reserve (RFLY) protected area in Monga and Tshuapa
8. The Tayna Gorilla Reserve (GTA), a protected area in Lubero, North Kivu
9. The Kisimba-Ikobo Primate Reserve (RPKI), a protected area in North Kivu.
10. The Okapis Wildlife Reserve at Epulu in Tshopo province.
11. The Ruwenzori massif
12. The hunting grounds of Epi and Bili-Uélé

WATER BODIES

1. Lake Kivu
2. Lake Tanganyika





EGYPT

TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO GDP.

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2014 was EGP117.2bn (5.9% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 3.2% to EGP120.9bn in 2015. This primarily reflects the economic activity generated by industries such as hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). As of 2015, Egypt received a total of 9,328,000US\$ tourist arrivals, in comparison to 9,845,000 in 2011. ¹

Egypt is one of Africa's most sought-after destinations and the country is known as "where it all begins". Known as the home of the great pharaohs, monuments in Egypt such as the Giza pyramid complex and its Great Sphinx were constructed by its ancient civilization. These ancient ruins are a significant and popular tourist attraction. The economy of Egypt is one of the most diversified in Africa and the Middle East, and tourism is one of the key sectors of the economy with a well-designed tourism master plan and strategy which guides the development



of the sector. Tourism is Egypt's second most important source of revenue and foreign exchange, after the Suez Canal. It contributed 12% of the GDP in 2010 and created work opportunities

for the Egyptian labour force. Jobs in tourism are very lucrative compared to other jobs in the country and the tourism sector has great impact on the national economy. The Egypt Government has also adopted various initiatives: tourism promotion, branding and positioning of Egypt as a tourism hub; cultural promotion; and MICE tourism, to boost the tourism industry. ²

Major tourist destinations include the millennia-old monuments in the Nile Valley. Principal among them are the Pyramids and Great Sphinx at Giza, the Abu Simbel temples south of Aswan and the Karnak Temple Complex and Valley of the Kings near Luxor. Attractions in Cairo include the Cairo Museum and the Mosque of Muhammad Ali Pasha. The coast of the Sinai Peninsula has well-visited seaside resorts.

QUICK FACTS

Population;
93,663,000 (2017)

Climate;
Hot, sunny and Mediterranean

Language;
Arabic, English, French

Religion;
Islam, Coptic.

Currency;
Egyptian Pounds

Tourist Arrivals;
Tourist Arrivals in Egypt increased to 716 Thousand in April from 655 Thousand in March of 2017. Tourist Arrivals in Egypt averaged 472.82 Thousand from 1982 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 1486 Thousand in October of 2010 and a record low of 57 Thousand in February of 1991.

<https://tradingeconomics.com/egypt/tourist-arrivals>

¹. <http://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.5555/unwtotfb0818010020112015201611>

². R.Rugama; COMESA Sustainable Tourism Development Framework- A Basis for Development of a Regional Tourism Strategy and Policy for the COMESA Region, 2013.

BRIEF HISTORY

The history of Egypt has been long and rich, due to the flow of the Nile river, with its fertile banks and delta. Human settlement in Egypt dates back to at least 40,000 BC with Aterian tool manufacturing. Ancient Egyptian civilization coalesced around 3150 BC with the political unification of Upper and Lower Egypt under the first pharaoh of the First Dynasty, Narmer. Predominately native Egyptian rule lasted until the conquest by the Achaemenid Empire in the sixth century BC.

In 332 BC, Macedonian ruler Alexander the Great conquered Egypt as he toppled the Achaemenids and established the Hellenistic Ptolemaic Kingdom, whose first ruler was one of Alexander's former generals, Ptolemy I Soter. The Ptolemies had to fight native rebellions and were involved in foreign and civil wars that led to the decline of the kingdom and its final annexation by Rome. The death of Cleopatra ended the nominal independence of Egypt resulting in Egypt becoming one of the provinces of the Roman Empire.

In 1517, Ottoman sultan Selim I captured Cairo, absorbing Egypt into the Ottoman Empire. Egypt remained entirely Ottoman until 1867, except during French occupation from 1798 to 1801. After the end of World War I and following the Egyptian revolution of 1919, the Kingdom of Egypt was established. While a de jure independent state, the United Kingdom retained control over foreign affairs, defense, and other matters. British occupation lasted until 1954, with the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of 1954.

The modern Republic of Egypt was founded in 1953, and with the complete withdrawal of British forces from the Suez Canal in 1956, it marked the first time in 2300 years that Egypt was both fully independent and ruled by native Egyptians.

TOURISM ATTRACTIONS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

Pyramids of Giza: The last surviving of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the Pyramids of Giza are one of the world's most recognisable landmarks. Built as tombs for the mighty Pharaohs and guarded by the enigmatic Sphinx, Giza's pyramid complex has awed travelers down through the ages and had archaeologists (and a fair few conspiracy theorists) scratching their heads over how they were built for centuries. Today, these megalithic memorials to dead kings are still as wondrous a sight as they ever were. An undeniable highlight of any Egypt trip, Giza's pyramids should not be missed.

Luxor's Karnak Temple and the Valley of the Kings

Famed for the Valley of the Kings, Karnak Temple, and the Memorial Temple of Hatshepsut, the Nile-side town of Luxor in Upper Egypt has a glut of tourist attractions. This is ancient Thebes, powerbase of the New Kingdom pharaohs, and home to more sights than most can see on one visit. While the East Bank brims with vibrant souk action, the quieter West Bank is home to a bundle of tombs and temples that has been called the biggest open air museum in the world. Spend a few days here exploring the colorful wall art of the tombs and gazing in awe at the colossal columns in the temples, and you'll see why Luxor continues to fascinate historians and archaeologists.



Abu Simbel

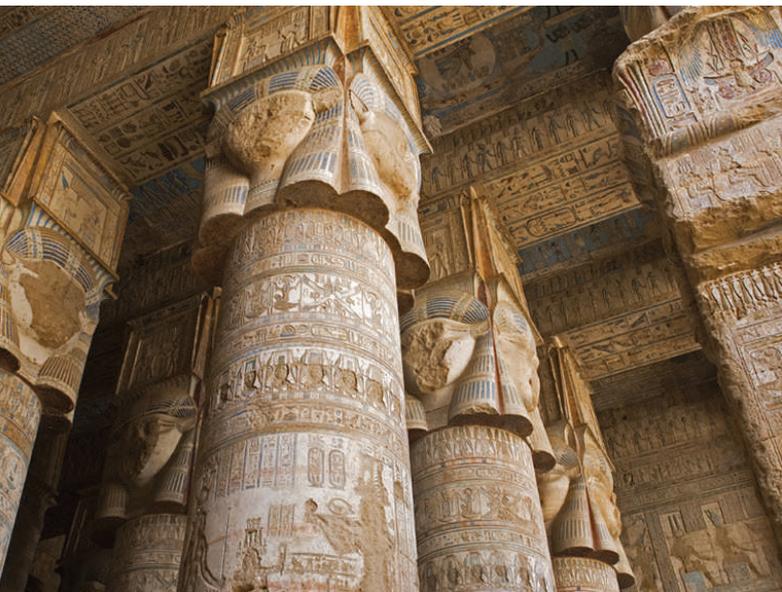
These temples are one of the world's most breathtaking monuments, and Egypt's second most visited touristic site, the Pyramids of Giza being on the top of the list. The relocation of the temples was a historic event in the 1960's. At that time, the temples were threatened by submersion in Lake Nasser when the High Dam was constructed. The Egyptian government with the support of UNESCO launched a world wide appeal to save these colossal landmarks. They were successfully dismantled and relocated to a spot 60 meters above the cliff where they had been initially built. The more famous of the two temples is dedicated to Ramses II and the smaller one to his favourite wife Nefertari.

Abu Mena (1979)

Abu Mena was a town, monastery complex and Christian pilgrimage center in Late Antique Egypt. It was built in remembrance of the martyr Menas of Alexandria, who died in 296 A.D. This archeological site is located about 45 km southwest of Alexandria.

Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (1979)

Thebes, the city of the god Amon, was the capital of Egypt during the period of the Middle and New Kingdoms. With the temples and palaces at Karnak and Luxor, and the necropolises of the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens, Thebes is a striking testimony to Egyptian civilization at its height.



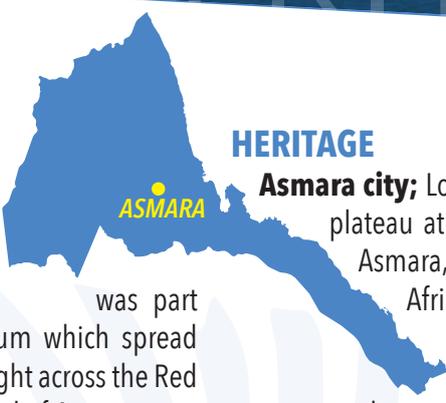


ERITREA

BRIEF HISTORY

During the 3rd and 4th century AD Eritrea was known as Medri Bahri ("sea-land"). Eritrea was part of the kingdom of Axum which spread from Meroe in Sudan right across the Red Sea to Yemen. The capital of Axum was in the highlands of Tigray (now a province in Ethiopia), and the main port was at Adulis which is now called Zula in Eritrea. This Kingdom was based upon trade across the Red Sea and was founded by Semitic people originally from Arabia. Christianity was the predominant faith of Axum introduced through contact with traders throughout the region.

The name Eritrea is derived from the ancient Greek name for the Red Sea erythra thalassa, based on the adjective erythros "red". It was first formally adopted in 1890, with the formation of Italian Eritrea (Colonia Eritrea). The territory became the Eritrea Governorate within Italian East Africa in 1936. Eritrea was annexed by Ethiopia in 1953 (nominally within a federation until 1962) and an Eritrean Liberation Front formed in 1960. Eritrea gained independence following the 1993 referendum, and the name of the new state was defined as State of Eritrea in the 1997 constitution.



HERITAGE

Asmara city; Located on a highland plateau at the centre of Eritrea, Asmara, a Modernist city of Africa is the capital of the country and is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a colonial planned city, which resulted from the subsequent phases of planning between 1893 and 1941, under the Italian colonial occupation. Its urban layout is based mainly on an orthogonal grid which later integrated elements of a radial system. Asmara preserves an unusually intact human scale, featuring eclectic and rationalist built forms, well-defined open spaces, and public and private buildings, including cinemas, shops, banks, religious structures, public and private offices, industrial facilities, and residences. Altogether, Asmara's urban-scape outstandingly conveys how colonial planning, based on functional and racial segregation principles, was applied and adapted to the local geographical conditions to achieve symbolic meaning and functional requirements. The town has come to be associated with the struggle of the Eritrean people for self-determination, which was pursued whilst embracing the tangible, yet exceptional, evidence of their colonial past.

QUICK FACTS

Population;
48.46 million (2016)

Climate;
Tropical Climate

Language;
Tigrinya, Arabic

Religion;
Christianity and Islam

Currency;
Eritrean Nakfa

Tourist Arrivals;
International tourism, number of arrivals in Eritrea was reported at 107000 in 2011, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. <https://tradingeconomics.com/eritrea/international-tourism-number-of-arrivals-wb-data.html>



WILDLIFE

The wildlife of Eritrea is composed of its flora and fauna. Eritrea has 96 species of mammals and a rich avifauna of 566 species of birds. Populations of lion, leopard, zebra, species of monkey, gazelle, antelope, and elephant continue to thrive, however. The coastal areas are home to many species of turtle, lobster, and shrimp. Plant life includes acacia, cactus, aloe vera, prickly pear, and olive trees. As of 2002, there were at least 112 species of mammals and 138 species of birds throughout the country.



Adulis; Adulis or Aduli (Ἀδουλίς in Ancient Greek) is an archeological site in the Northern Red Sea of Eritrea, situated about 30 miles south of Massawa in the Gulf of Zula. It was the port of the Kingdom of Aksum, located on the coast of the Red Sea. Adulis Bay is named after the site. It is thought that the modern town of Zula may be the Adulis of the Aksumite epoch, as Zula may reflect the local name for the Ancient Greek Adulis.



Matara; Matara (Metera) is an archaeological site in Eritrea. Situated a few kilometers south of Senafe, it was a major city in the D' mt and Aksumite kingdoms.

NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Gash-Setit
2. Semenawi Bahri National Park

WATER BODIES

1. Tekezé River
2. Mareb River
3. Barka River
4. Bab-el-Mandeb
5. Anseba River
6. Haddas River
7. Obel River
8. Wadi Laba River
9. Comaile River
10. Aligide River
11. Mai Bela



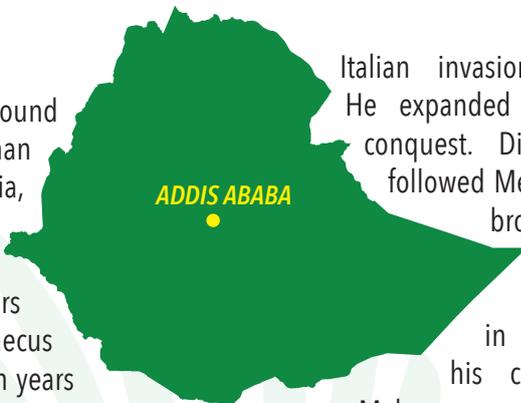


ETHIOPIA

BRIEF HISTORY

Archeologists have found the oldest known human ancestors in Ethiopia, including *Ardipithecus ramidus kadabba* (c. 5.8-5.2 million years old) and *Australopithecus anamensis* (c. 4.2 million years old). Originally called Abyssinia, Ethiopia is sub-Saharan Africa's oldest state, and its Solomonic dynasty claims descent from King Menelik I, traditionally believed to have been the son of the queen of Sheba and King Solomon. The current nation is a consolidation of smaller kingdoms that owed feudal allegiance to the Ethiopian emperor.

Hamitic peoples migrated to Ethiopia from Asia Minor in prehistoric times. Semitic traders from Arabia penetrated the region in the 7th century B.C. Its Red Sea ports were important to the Roman and Byzantine Empires. Coptic Christianity was brought to the region in A.D. 341, and a variant of it became Ethiopia's state religion. Ancient Ethiopia reached its peak in the 5th century, then was isolated by the rise of Islam and weakened by feudal wars. Modern Ethiopia emerged under Emperor Menelik II, who established its independence by routing an



Italian invasion in 1896. He expanded Ethiopia by conquest. Disorders that followed Menelik's death brought his daughter to the throne in 1917, with his cousin, Tafari Makonnen, as regent and heir apparent. When the empress died in 1930, Tafari was crowned Emperor Haile Selassie I.

Haile Selassie, called the "Lion of Judah," outlawed slavery and tried to centralize his scattered realm, in which 70 languages were spoken. In 1931, he created a constitution, revised in 1955, that called for a parliament with an appointed senate, an elected chamber of deputies, and a system of courts. But basic power remained with the emperor. Fascist Italy invaded Ethiopia on Oct. 3, 1935, forcing Haile Selassie into exile in May 1936. Ethiopia was annexed to Eritrea, then an Italian colony, and to Italian Somaliland, forming Italian East Africa. In 1941, British troops routed the Italians, and Haile Selassie returned to Addis Ababa. In 1952, Eritrea was incorporated into Ethiopia.

<https://www.infoplease.com/country/ethiopia>

QUICK FACTS

Population;
98 Million (2016)

Religion;
Christianity, Islamic and Orthodox

Currency;
Ethiopian Birr

Tourist Arrivals

Tourist Arrivals in Ethiopia increased to 849,622 in 2015 and 1,011,448 in 2016
<http://fortuneofafrica.com/ethiopia/tourist-arrivals-in-ethiopia/>

BRIEF HISTORY

Ruins of Aksum; The ruins of the ancient city of Aksum are found close to Ethiopia's northern border. They mark the location of the heart of ancient Ethiopia, when the Kingdom of Aksum was the most powerful state between the Eastern Roman Empire and Persia. The massive ruins, dating from between the 1st and the 13th century A.D., include monolithic obelisks, giant stelae, royal tombs and the ruins of ancient castles. Long after its political decline in the 10th century, Ethiopian emperors continued to be crowned in Aksum.



Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region; In the 16th and 17th centuries, the fortress-city of Fasil Ghebbi was the residence of the Ethiopian emperor Fasilides and his successors. Surrounded by a 900-m-long wall, the city contains palaces, churches, monasteries and unique public and private buildings marked by Hindu and Arab influences, subsequently transformed by the Baroque style brought to Gondar by the Jesuit missionaries.



Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town; The fortified historic town of Harar is located in the eastern part of the country on a plateau with deep gorges surrounded by deserts and savannah. The walls surrounding this sacred Muslim city were built between the 13th and 16th centuries. Harar Jugol, said to be the fourth holiest city of Islam, numbers 82 mosques, three of which date from the 10th century, and 102 shrines, but the townhouses with their exceptional interior

design constitute the most spectacular part of Harar's cultural heritage. The impact of African and Islamic traditions on the development of the town's building types and urban layout make for its particular character and uniqueness.

Konso Cultural Landscape ; is a 55km² arid property of stone walled terraces and fortified settlements in the Konso highlands of Ethiopia. It constitutes a spectacular example of a living cultural tradition stretching back 21 generations (more than 400 years) adapted to its dry hostile environment. The landscape demonstrates the shared values, social cohesion and engineering knowledge of its communities. The site also features anthropomorphic wooden statues - grouped to represent respected members of their communities and particularly heroic events - which are an exceptional living testimony to funerary traditions that are on the verge of disappearing. Stone steles in the towns express a complex system of marking the passing of generations of leaders.

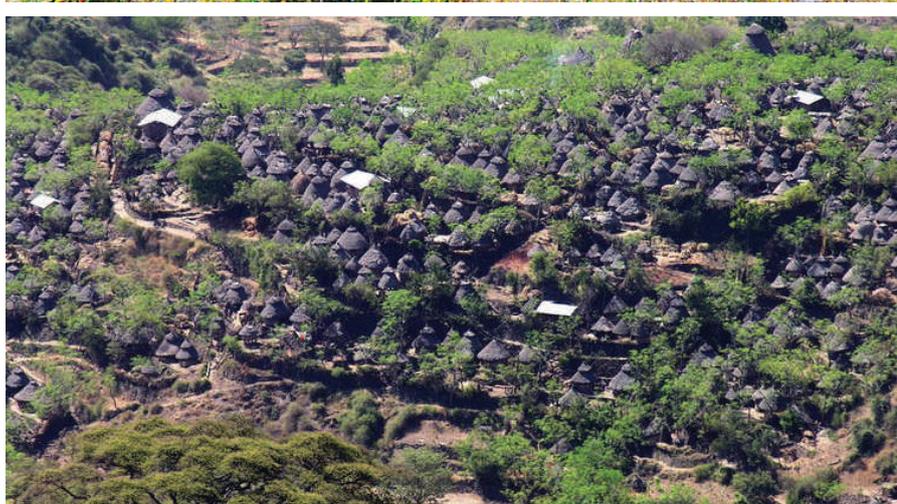
Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela; The 11 medieval monolithic cave churches of this 13th-century 'New Jerusalem' are situated in a mountainous region in the heart of Ethiopia near a traditional village with circular-shaped dwellings. Lalibela is a high place of Ethiopian Christianity, still today a place of pilgrimage and devotion.

NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Abijata Lakes National Park
2. Alatish National Park
3. Awash National Park
4. Bahir Dar Blue Nile River Millennium Park
5. Bale Mountains National Park
6. Borena Saynt National Park
7. Chebera Churchura National Park
8. Dati Wolel National Park
9. Gambela National Park
10. Geraille National Park

WATER BODIES

1. Lake Abaya
2. Lake Abbe
3. Lake Abijatta
4. Lake Afambo
5. Lake Afrera
6. Lake Ardibbo
7. Lake Awasa
8. Lake Bario
9. Lake Basaka
10. Lake Chamo





KENYA

BRIEF HISTORY

Throughout the centuries, the Kenyan Coast has played host to many merchants and explorers. Among the cities that line the Kenyan coast is the City of Malindi. It has remained an important Swahili settlement since the 14th century and once rivalled Mombasa for dominance in the African Great Lakes region. Malindi has traditionally been a friendly port city for foreign powers.



• NAIROBI

By the 1st century CE, many of the city-states such as Mombasa, Malindi, and Zanzibar began to establish trade relations with Arabs. This led to the increase economic growth of the Swahili states, introduction of Islam, Arabic influences on the Swahili Bantu language, cultural diffusion, as well as the Swahili city-states becoming a member of a larger trade network. Many historians had long believed that the city states

were established by Arab or Persian traders, but archeological evidence has led scholars to recognize the city states as an indigenous development which, though subjected to foreign influence due to trade, retained a Bantu cultural core. In 1414, the Chinese trader and explorer Zheng He representing the Ming Dynasty visited the East African coast on one of his last 'treasure voyages'.

Known as "Magical Kenya" Kenya is said to offer visitors more to see and do within the borders of a single country than anywhere else, owing to its diverse attractions. The white sandy beaches, unique wildlife, equatorial forests, mighty snow-capped mountains, searing deserts and cool highlands, and rich cultural heritage are a scenic and breath-taking experience. This beautiful Country has been independent since 12th December 1963.



QUICK FACTS

Population;
48.46 million (2016)

Climate;
Tropical Climate

Language;
Kiswahili English

Religion;
Christianity and Islam

Currency;
Kenya Shilling

Tourist Arrivals;
Tourist Arrivals in Kenya decreased to 67,084 in April from 71,950 in March of 2017. Tourist Arrivals in Kenya averaged 81869.28 from 2006 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 143,556 in July of 2011 and a record low of 36,970 in February of 2008.

<https://tradingeconomics.com/kenya/tourist-arrivals>

HERITAGE

Lamu Town; Lamu Town is a small town on Lamu Island, which in turn is a part of the Lamu Archipelago in Kenya. Situated 341 kilometres (212 mi) by road northeast of Mombasa that ends at Mokowe Jetty from where the sea channel has to be crossed to reach Lamu Island. Lamu is Kenya's oldest continually inhabited town, and was one of the original Swahili settlements along coastal East Africa, founded in 1370.

The town contains the Lamu Fort on the seafront, which commenced construction under Fumo Madi ibn Abi Bakr, the sultan of Pate, and was completed after his death in the early 1820s. Lamu is also home to 23 mosques, including the Riyadhha Mosque, built in 1900, and a donkey sanctuary.

Fort Jesus; Fort Jesus (Portuguese: Forte Jesus de Mombaça) is a fort located on Mombasa Island. Designed by Italian Giovanni Battista Cairati, it was built between 1593 and 1596, by order of King Philip I of Portugal, to guard the Old Port of Mombasa. Fort Jesus was the only fort maintained by the Portuguese on the Swahili Coast, and is recognised as a testament to the first successful attempt by a Western power to establish influence over the Indian Ocean trade. Cairato, the designer of the fort, was inspired by Italian architect Pietro Cataneo, while the master builder was Gaspar Rodrigues. The fort was Cairato's last overseas work. Although the design of Fort Jesus is an example of Renaissance architecture, the masonry techniques, building materials and labour are believed to have been provided by the local Swahili people. The fort was built in the shape of a man (viewed from the air) and is roughly square, with four bulwarks at its corners. The fort is considered a masterpiece of late Renaissance military fortification.

Fort Jesus was captured and recaptured at least nine times between 1631, when the Portuguese lost it to the Sultan of Mombasa, and 1895 when it fell under British rule and was converted into a prison.

Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests; Kaya (plural makaya) is a sacred forest of the Mijikenda people in the former Coast Province of Kenya. The kaya forest is considered to be an intrinsic source of ritual power and the origin of cultural identity; it is also a place of prayer for members of the particular ethnic group. The settlement, ritual centre, and fortified enclosure associated with the forest are also part of the kaya. In the present day, the kaya is also referred to as a traditional organizational unit of the Mijikenda.

Mount Kenya National Park; Mount Kenya National Park was established in 1949 to protect Mount Kenya, the wildlife and surrounding environment which forms the wild animal's habitat as well as act as a water catchment area that supplies Kenya's water.

WILDLIFE

The diversity of Kenya's wildlife has garnered international fame, especially for its populations of large mammals. Its species of mammals include: East African lions, East African cheetahs hippopotami, African buffaloes, wildebeests, African elephants, zebras, giraffes, and rhinoceros. Kenya has a very diverse population of birds, including flamingos and Masai ostriches

NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Aberdare National Park
2. Amboseli National Park
3. Arabuko Sokoke National Park
4. Central Island National Park
5. Chyulu Hills National Park
6. Hell's Gate National Park
7. Kisite-Mpunguti Marine National Park
8. Lake Nakuru National Park
9. Malindi Marine National Park
10. Malka Mari National Park
11. Masai Mara National Park
12. Meru National Park
13. Mombasa Marine Park
14. Kisite-Mpunguti Marine National Park
15. Kiunga Marine National Reserve

WATER BODIES

1. Lake Baringo
2. Lake Bogoria
3. Lake Chala
4. Lake Chew Bahir
5. Lake Elmenteita
6. Lake Jipe
7. Lake Kamnarok
8. Lake Kenyatta
9. Lake Logipi
10. Lake Solai
11. Lake Magadi
12. Lake Naivasha
13. Lake Nakuru
14. Lake Turkana
15. Lake Victoria





LIBYA

BRIEF HISTORY

Libya is a country with a rich cultural heritage, numerous archaeological and historical sites, and a long Mediterranean coastline of sandy beaches. In 630 BC, the ancient Greeks colonized

Eastern Libya and founded the city of Cyrene. Within 200 years, four more important Greek cities were established in the area that became known as Cyrenaica. In 525 BC the Persian army of Cambyses II overran Cyrenaica, which for the next two centuries remained under Persian or Egyptian rule. Alexander the Great was greeted by the Greeks when he entered Cyrenaica in 331 BC, and Eastern Libya again fell under the control of the Greeks, this time as part of the Ptolemaic Kingdom.

After the fall of Carthage the Romans did not immediately occupy Tripolitania (the region around Tripoli), but left it under control of the kings of Numidia, until the coastal cities asked and obtained its protection. Ptolemy Apion, the last Greek ruler, bequeathed Cyrenaica to Rome, which formally annexed the region in 74 BC and joined it to Crete as a Roman



Leptis the Severan height.

On the Eastern side, Cyrenaica's first Christian communities were established by the time of the Emperor Claudius but was heavily devastated during the Kito's War and almost depopulated of Greeks and Jews alike, and, although repopulated by Trajan with military colonies,[30] from then started its decline. Libya was early to convert to Nicene Christianity and was the home of Pope Victor I; however, Libya was a hotbed for early heresies such as Arianism and Donatism.

The decline of the Roman Empire saw the classical cities fall into ruin, a process hastened by the Vandals' destructive sweep through North Africa in the 5th century. When the Empire returned (now as East Romans) as part of Justinian's reconquests of the 6th century, efforts

province. As part of the Africa Nova province, Tripolitania was prosperous, and reached a golden age in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, when the city of Magna, home to the dynasty, was at its

QUICK FACTS

Population;
6.293 million (2016)

Climate;
Desert Climate

Language;
Arabic

Religion;
Islam

Currency;
Libyan Dinar

Tourist Arrivals;
International tourism, number of arrivals in Libya was reported at 34000 in 2008, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. <https://tradingeconomics.com/libya/international-tourism-number-of-arrivals-wb-data.html>

were made to strengthen the old cities, but it was only a last gasp before they collapsed into disuse. Cyrenaica, which had remained an outpost of the Byzantine Empire during the Vandal period, also took on the characteristics of an armed camp. Unpopular Byzantine governors imposed burdensome taxation to meet military costs, while the towns and public services—including the water system—were left to decay. By the beginning of the 7th century, Byzantine control over the region was weak, Berber rebellions were becoming more frequent, and there was little to oppose Muslim invasion.

HERITAGE

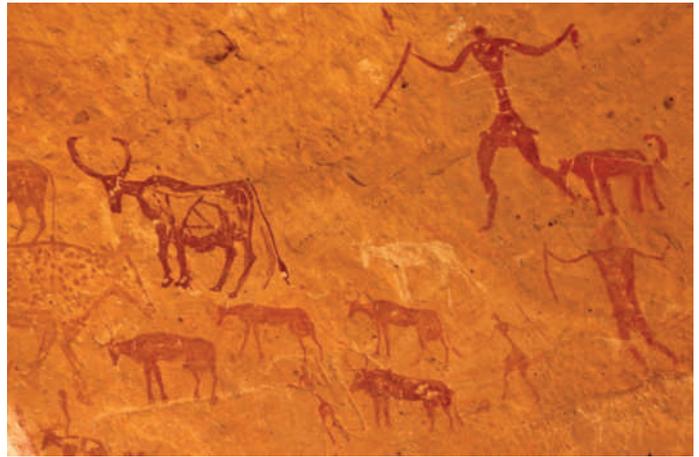
Archaeological Site of Cyrene; A colony of the Greeks of Thera, Cyrene was one of the principal cities in the Hellenic world. It was Romanized and remained a great capital until the earthquake of 365. A thousand years of history is written into its ruins, which have been famous since the 18th century.



Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna; Leptis Magna was enlarged and embellished by Septimius Severus, who was born there and later became emperor. It was one of the most beautiful cities of the Roman Empire, with its imposing public monuments, harbour, market-place, storehouses, shops and residential districts.

Archaeological Site of Sabratha; A Phoenician trading-post that served as an outlet for the products of the African hinterland, Sabratha was part of the short-lived Numidian Kingdom of Massinissa before being Romanized and rebuilt in the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D.

Old Town of Ghadamès; Ghadamès, known as 'the pearl of the desert', stands in an oasis. It is one of the oldest pre-Saharan cities and an outstanding example of a traditional settlement. Its domestic architecture is characterized by a vertical division of functions: the ground floor used to store supplies; then another floor for the family, overhanging covered alleys that create what is almost an underground network of passageways; and, at the top, open-air terraces reserved for the women.



Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus; On the borders of Tassili N'Ajjer in Algeria, also a World Heritage site, this rocky massif has thousands of cave paintings in very different styles, dating from 12,000 B.C. to A.D. 100. They reflect marked changes in the fauna and flora, and also the different ways of life of the populations that succeeded one another in this region of the Sahara.

WILDLIFE

The wildlife of Libya is spread over the Mediterranean coastline and encompasses large areas of the Saharan desert. The protection of wildlife is provided through appropriate legislation in seven national parks, five reserves, 24 protected areas, two wetlands under Ramsar Convention, and also in other areas. The wildlife species recorded in the country are 87 mammals and 338 species of birds.

Libya's natural national assets are its nearly 2,000 kilometers of coastline and the vast Sahara desert which is the semiarid and arid region to the south. Its hills, ponds and coastal habitats which comprise coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass beds, salt marshes, and mud flats add to its biodiversity. Some of the sites are important for migratory birds.

NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

- Abughilan National Park
- Algharabolli National Park
- El Naggaza National Park
- Rajma National Park
- Sabratha
- Surman National Park
- El-Kouf National Park

WATER BODIES

- 23rd July Lake (Benghazi Lake)
- Gaberoun
- Ouau en Namu lakes



The Story of Africa: Prosperity Through Conservation by African Wildlife Foundation

For several years, the African story has been one of rising economic growth, infrastructure development, and entrepreneurial innovation. It is an inspirational story that is embodied in the African Union's Agenda 2063, which aspires to be "a strong, united and prosperous continent, with the means and resources to drive its development."

Across Africa, people are taking those aspirations to heart, driving economic progress forward in our way. Consider the Ethiopia-Djibouti railway project, the rise of M-Pesa in Kenya or Cameroon's digital innovation boost. These are just some of the examples of homegrown progress that are today making Africa such a vast continent.

Driven by development aspirations, Africa is changing very fast. As we strive toward development, however, we must be careful not to destroy the building blocks of that development in the process. A pragmatic approach is needed and essential for conservation to be part of the design of any development projects and not an afterthought.

African governments seek to provide an all-inclusive growth and sustainable people-driven development for all their citizens. All are rooted in healthy ecosystems and robust wildlife populations.

Our future prosperity is inextricably tied to the natural environment. Put simply, our growth and development hinges on the protection of ecosystem services. A third of the largest cities in Africa, for example, depend upon wild lands for their water supply. These include Nairobi, Kinshasa, Yaoundé and Cape Town.

And what of Africa's wildlife?

Our continent boasts some of the richest diversity of species. It is home to one-quarter of the world's 4,700 mammal species and one fifth of the world's bird species. We also have at least 2,000 species of fish and 950 amphibian species.

We have every reason to take pride in the sheer number and variety of wildlife to be found in Africa. But even beyond this, it is simply in our best interests to value our wildlife. Here's why: These species contribute to making our air clean by maintaining healthy ecosystems. They help propagate grasslands by dispersing seeds and digging waterholes—a critical factor in times of drought. Animals deliver nutrients into the soil that grows our food. Also, they maintain the landscape's delicate balance by making sure no single species overruns the ecosystem.

Let us not forget that wildlife also generates significant tourism revenue, associated development, and employment for many African countries.

The Business of Conservation and Sustainability

Sustainable tourism investment continues to rise, and it is clear that a healthy environment upholds the competitive advantage of a destination. But it has to have a much more holistic approach that goes beyond generating revenues and expanding infrastructure. When tourism is structured properly, it can help alleviate poverty and catalyze conservation.

In 2007, AWF and its partners assisted the local Sabyinyo Community Livelihood Association (SACOLA) in establishing Sabyinyo Silverback Lodge, which lies just outside of Volcanoes National Park, at the foot of Mt. Sabyinyo, one of Rwanda's quintet of dormant volcanoes as a way of providing additional income and employment opportunities to the local community. Because the lodge's business is based on gorilla tourism, it further incentivizes the community to value the mountain gorillas that live nearby.

The Community Trust, SACOLA, owns the lodge, and a private operator, Governors Camp, manages the lodge. The operator pays the community a lease fee and percentage of revenue and guarantees certain staff positions for residents. Today, the community continues to better their lives, with help from Sabyinyo. The lodge's existence has also contributed to galvanize support from the community to support conservation.

The other side of the story

While we celebrate the extraordinary recovery of mountain gorillas, we need to be cognizant that Africa's wildlife across the continent are declining and so are our wild lands are threatened. Human sprawl, unplanned infrastructure development, illegal practices like poaching and trafficking and other factors—all brought about by our activities—are the cause.

It is an urgent story to share, for the development decisions we make now will determine what kind of continent we leave for future generations. If we raze our forests and develop every last inch of our savannas, our children will inherit an Africa with declining air quality, growing water insecurity, depleting food resources, declining tourism and other negative consequences.

10, 20, 50 years from now, how will the African story unfold? We have the opportunity to write a happy ending befitting our continent's unmatched natural heritage and remarkable rise, one of a thriving Africa with wildlife and wild lands at its core.

It's not a choice between development and conservation – development without conservation spells neither prosperity nor progress for our continent!

The African Wildlife Foundation is Africa's oldest and largest international conservation organization focused solely on Africa. To learn more about how you can join in protecting Africa's wildlife and wild lands, visit www.awf.org.





MADAGASCAR

BRIEF HISTORY

Madagascar is in the Indian Ocean, southeast of the coast of Africa. Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world. Until about 2,000 years ago Madagascar was uninhabited. Then Indonesian people arrived. About 800 AD the Arabs started sailing to Madagascar. The first European to reach Madagascar was a Portuguese called Diogo Dias in 1500. However at first Europeans showed little interest in the island although pirates used it as a base in the 17th century.

In the early 19th century a kingdom called Merina took over most of the island. Their king, Radama I established relations with the British and allowed Christian missionaries to preach to the people. However in 1890 Britain gave up all claim to Madagascar and recognised it as in the French sphere



of influence. France formally annexed Madagascar in 1896. When France surrendered to Germany in 1940 a puppet government was formed in Vichy. At first Madagascar was under the control of Vichy but in 1942 it surrendered to the British. After the war Madagascar was handed back to France. In 1947 the people of Madagascar again rose in rebellion against French rule but they were crushed. However in 1958 Madagascar became autonomous. It became completely independent on 26 June 1960. Philibert Tsiranana was the first president.

HERITAGE

Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve; This is a nature reserve located near the western coast of Madagascar in Melaky Region. The area was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1990 due to the unique geography, preserved mangrove forests, and wild bird and lemur populations.



QUICK FACTS

Population;
24.89 million

Climate;
Tropical Climate

Language;
Malagasy, English

Religion;
Christianity

Currency;
Malagasy Ariary

Tourist Arrivals;
Tourist Arrivals in Madagascar averaged 19668.70 from 2008 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 42471 in November of 2016 and a record low of 9526 in February of 2009. The tourism sector generated \$702 million in 2016. Tourism is a key source of foreign exchange for Madagascar. Numbers dived after the 2009 coup but were boosted after democratic elections were held in 2013.

Ambohimanga; Ambohimanga is a hill and traditional fortified royal settlement (rova) in Madagascar, located approximately 24 kilometers northeast of the capital city of Antananarivo. The hill and the rova that stands on top are considered the most significant symbol of the cultural identity of the Merina people and the most important and best-preserved monument of the precolonial Merina Kingdom. The walled historic village includes residences and burial sites of several key monarchs. The site, one of the twelve sacred hills of Imerina, is associated with strong feelings of national identity and has maintained its spiritual and sacred character both in ritual practice and the popular imagination for at least four hundred years. It remains a place of worship to which pilgrims come from Madagascar and elsewhere.

The site has been politically important since the early 18th century, when King Andriamasinavalona (1675–1710) divided the Kingdom of Imerina into four quadrants and assigned his son Andriantsimitoviaminiandriana to govern the northeastern quadrant, Avaradrano, from its newly designated capital at Ambohimanga. The division of Imerina led to 77 years of civil war.

The Rainforests of the Atsinanana; These rainforests are a World Heritage Site that was inscribed in 2007 and consists of 13 specific areas in six national parks in the eastern part of Madagascar namely, Marojejy National Park, Masoala National Park, Zahamena National Park, Ranomafana National Park, Andringitra National Park and Andohahela National Park. The Rainforests of the Atsinanana are distributed along the eastern part of the island. These relict forests are critically important for maintaining continuing ecological processes necessary for the survival of Madagascar's unique biodiversity, which reflects the island's geological history. Having completed its separation from all other land masses more than 60 million years ago, Madagascar's plant and animal life evolved in isolation. The rainforests are important to both ecological and biological processes as well as for the biodiversity and the threatened species they support. Many species are rare and threatened especially lemurs and other primates.

Cliff and Caves of Isandra; The steep granite cliff of Isandra which rises abruptly from the surrounding rice fields is the product of differentiated erosion that has perforated the surface of the cliff with numerous caves. Some of these caverns were incorporated into a fortified village inhabited in the 17th and 18th centuries, while others were utilized to entomb the dead.

WILDLIFE

Madagascar has some of the highest biodiversity on the planet.

Of roughly 200,000 known species found on Madagascar, about 150,000 are endemic. Unique to the island are more than 50 types of lemurs. The lemurs are the best known of Madagascar's mammals and this species of mammal is found only on this island. It also still has 99% of its frog species and 36 genera of birds.

Some species found in Madagascar have their closest relatives not in Africa but in the South Pacific and South America.

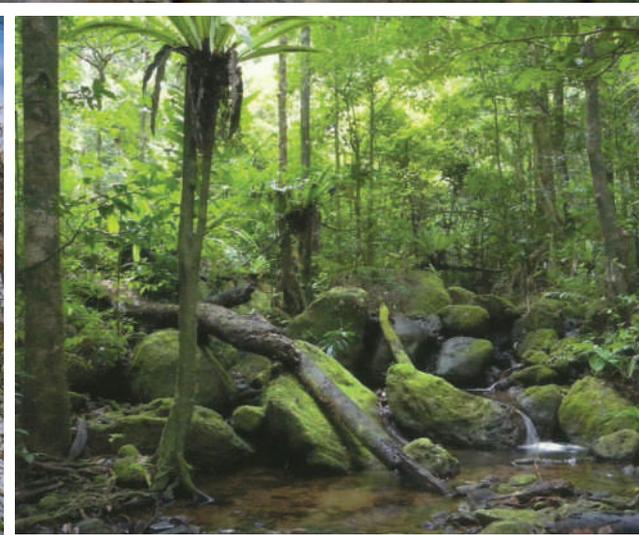
About 280 species of bird have been recorded on Madagascar and about 200 of these breed. Over 100 bird species are endemic and 49 of these are restricted-range endemics with a range of less than 50,000 km². There are five bird families unique to Madagascar or shared only with the Comoro Islands: the mesites, the ground-rollers, the cuckoo-roller, the asities and the vangas. In addition, recent studies suggest that several songbirds should be grouped together in a new endemic family known as the Malagasy warblers.

NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Ambatovaky Reserve
2. Amber Forest Reserve
3. Amber Mountain National Park
4. Ambohijanahary Reserve
5. Ambohitantely Reserve
6. Analamazaotra Special Reserve
7. Analamerana Reserve
8. Andasibe-Mantadia National Park
9. Andohahela National Park
10. Andranomena Reserve

WATER BODIES

1. Acookoto River
2. Bemarivo River
3. Betsiboka River
4. Bombetoka River
5. Ihosy River
6. Ikopa River
7. Ivondro River
8. Mahajamba River
9. Manambolo River
10. Mananara River

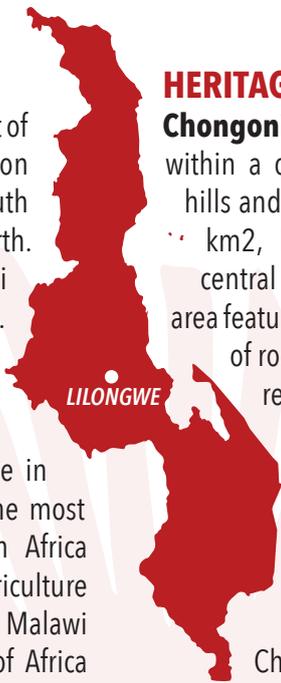




MALAWI

BRIEF HISTORY

Malawi is in the southern East part of Africa and is bordered by Zambia on the East, Mozambique on the South West and Tanzania on the north. Malawi was once called the Maravi Empire during the colonial days. It was colonized by the British and it was called Nyasaland which means land of the lake. It achieved its full independence in 1964. Malawi remains one of the most stable and peaceful country in Africa and is mainly dominated by agriculture with a lot of tourism potential. Malawi is nicknamed the Warm Heart of Africa due to its friendly and welcoming people. Malawi has abundant beautiful landscapes and beautiful tea plantations, rich culture and breath taking wildlife that it offers to the rest of the world. The country has three beautiful seasons; dry winter season (May to August), dry hot season (September to November) and Rainy season (November to April)



HERITAGE

Chongoni Rock-Art Area; situated within a cluster of forested granite hills and covering an area of 126.4 km², high up the plateau of central Malawi, the 127 sites of this area feature the richest concentration of rock art in Central Africa. They reflect the comparatively scarce tradition of farmer rock art, as well as paintings by BaTwa hunter-gatherers who inhabited the area from the late Stone Age. The Chewa agriculturalists, whose ancestors lived there from the late Iron Age, practised rock painting until well into the 20th century. The symbols in the rock art, which are strongly associated with women, still have cultural relevance amongst the Chewa, and the sites are actively associated with ceremonies and rituals.

QUICK FACTS

Population;

18 Million (2016)

Climate;

Sub-Tropical

Language;

Chichewa and English

Religion;

Christianity and Islamic

Currency;

Malawian Kwacha (MWK)

Tourist Arrivals;

The number of tourist arrivals recorded in Malawi keeps going up, in 2004 the country recorded 427, 360 tourists and 637, 777 in 2006. Since then there has been significant rise in tourist arrivals, 804, 000 arrivals were recorded in 2015. K221 Billion revenue was received in 2015 alone contributing 7.2% of GDP compared to 4.5% in 2014.



Malawi Slave Routes and Dr. David Livingstone Trail;

Slave trade was introduced in Malawi by the Swahili-Arab traders in the 19th Century following a great demand for ivory and slave in the East African markets namely Zanzibar, Kilwa, Mombasa and Quelimane. The Swahili -Arabs moved further into the interior of Africa including Malawi to obtain slaves and ivory.

One of Slave Trade Route was Nkhotakota where one of the Swahili-Arab slave traders, Salim-bin Abdullah (Jumbe) set up his headquarters on the shore of Lake Malawi in the 1840s. From Nkhota kotawhere he organized his expeditions to obtain slaves and ship them across the lake to East African markets, Kilwa. About 20, 000 slaves (Pachai, P.A. 1968) were annually shipped by Jumbe to Kilwa from Nkhotakota. The captives were kept until they number 1000 and taken across the lake and then forced to walk for three to four month journey to Kilwa where they were sold.

Dr. David Livingstone was a Scottish missionary and explorer. He visited Nkhotakota in 1861 where he witnessed slave trade at its peak. He got horrified in the way slaves were handled at Jumbe's stockade and he described it as "a place of bloodshed and lawlessness". In 1864 David Livingstone visited Nkhota kota again and met Jumbe. He was able to secure a treaty between Jumbe and Chewa Chiefs to stop slave trade and hostilities between them. However, the treaty did not last long as Jumbe continued with slave trade. It was up until Nyasaland came under the British protectorate in 1891 that slave trade completely came to cease. It was Sir Harry Johnston who was the first Commissioner in Nyasaland Protectorate who made a significant effort to stop the trade. One of the policies of his administration stipulated was to bring slave trade to an end. Sir Harry Johnston with a force of Sikh soldiers attacked Jumbe in 1894. He was tried and banished to Zanzibar.

The Bandawe Mission; Founded by one of the followers of Davis Livingstone (Dr. Robert Laws) and located south of the Chintheche is the Bandawe Mission that stands as one off the earliest Christian churches in the country. The church premises also include missionary graves.

Mulanje Mountain Biosphere Reserve; Mulanje mountain is a forest reserve that was gazetted as a forest Reserve in 1927. The mountain is composed of seynite, quarts-seynite and granite rock materials. This forms a massif of approximately 500 sq. km. The mountain is surrounded by densely populated plains situated at 600m-700m above sea level. From the plains, it rises abruptly to high plateau basins at 1800-1900m surmounted by rock peaks to its maximum attitude of 300m above sea level. In fact the mountain is the highest both in Malawi and South Central Africa. The structure and altitude of the mountain have led to the development of

a unique climate for the area, which is characterised by high rainfalls from November to April. This climate favours the development of unique ecology of rare and endemic life forms which contribute to the massifs high biodiversity. The high rainfall, deep ravine and dense vegetation have favoured the birth of many rivers which supply reliable clean water to thousands of households in the surrounding plains. Due to the life-sustaining capabilities endowed upon this physical landmark, the people around the mountain have always looked upon it as a God-given and sacred reserve created to benefit mankind in a large number of ways. Thus traditional rites are performed there in time of need e.g. when praying for rain. It is also widely believed that if one gets hungry while in the mountain forests, spirits will always provide food, under certain unknown conditionalities. It is for these reasons, among others, that the Mulanje massif is singled out as an interesting feature scientifically, educationally, socially and for research purposes.

Khulubvi And Associated Mbona Sacred Rain Shrines;

Shrines and sacred sites in Malawi have been in existence since 1500 A.D. They were used by our ancestors to offer sacrifices to their Mphambe (God) in times of drought or other calamities. These sites are spatially located in different areas throughout Malawi.

WILDLIFE

Like most African Countries Malawi, provides intensive and extensive wildlife viewing in fascinating areas of genuine wilderness. Malawi is home to more than 9 national parks and the main and most popular ones include; The main wildlife reserves of Malawi include Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve, Vwaza Wildlife Reserve, Majete Wildlife Reserve, Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve.

NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Nyika National Park,
2. Kasungu National Park
3. Lake Malawi National Park
4. Lengwe National Park
5. Liwonde National Park

WATER BODIES

1. Dwangwa River
2. Lilongwe River
3. Ngalamu River
4. Shire River
5. Songwe River
6. South Rukuru River
7. Lake Chilwa
8. Lake Chiuta
9. Lake Kaulime
10. Lake Kazuni
11. Lake Malawi
12. Lake Malombe

<http://www.malawitourism.com/attractions.asp>

<http://davidsbeenhere.com/2016/07/16/21-places-must-visit-malawi/>



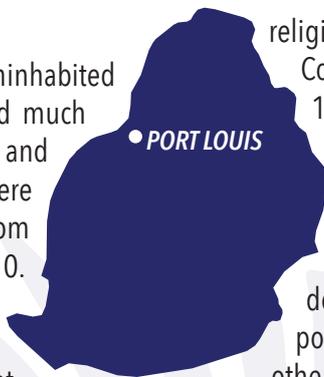


MAURITIUS

BRIEF HISTORY

Mauritius was uninhabited until 1598, and had much unique wildlife and plant life. There were Dutch settlers from 1638 until 1710. The French took formal possession in 1715 and sent settlers from 1721; the French East India Company governed the island, called Île de France, from about 1767. Slaves were brought in from Madagascar, Mozambique and other parts of Africa.

The island was captured by the British in 1810, during the Anglo-French war, and renamed Mauritius. Together with its dependencies, including Seychelles and Rodrigues, the island was formally ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Paris (1814). At the time slavery was abolished, in 1834, there were 68,616 registered slaves in the country. After abolition, indentured labourers were recruited, mainly from India, to work in the expanding sugar industry. The people of Mauritius are multiethnic, multi-



religious, multicultural and multilingual. Country has been independent since 12th March 1968.

The island's government is closely modelled on the Westminster parliamentary system, and Mauritius is highly ranked for democracy and for economic and political freedom. Along with the other Mascarene Islands, Mauritius is known for its varied flora and fauna, with many species endemic to the island. The island is widely known as the only known home of the dodo. The government uses English as its main language.

Situated in the 'golden triangle' connecting Asia, Africa and Australia, Mauritius is the converging point of global civilizations – a place where one can feel the cosmopolitan pulse of the world. Known for its breath-taking white long stretch beaches Mauritius has so much to offer. Visitors can experience rich cultural heritage, nautical sports, mountain hiking, fusion gastronomy, golf, kitesurfing and it is known as one of the best honeymoon destinations.



QUICK FACTS

Population;

1.3 million (2016)

Climate;

Tropical Climate

Official Language;

English

Religion;

Hinduism, Christianity and Islam

Currency;

Rupees

Tourist Arrivals;

Tourist Arrivals in Mauritius increased to 738,206 in July 2017 an increase of 6.3 % compared to same period in 2016. In 2016 tourist arrivals increased by 10.8%.

<http://statsmauritius.govmu.org>

HERITAGE

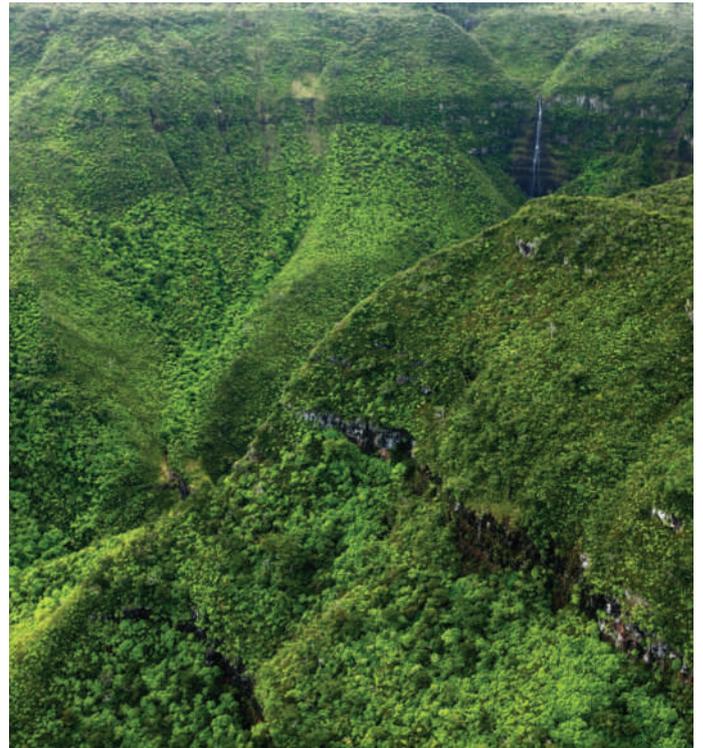


Le Morne Brabant (UNESCO World Heritage); Rising to 555 metres above the sea on the south-western coast of the island, Le Morne Brabant has become a world symbol of freedom from slavery. Whereas the seaside at its foot and the exquisite beaches it shelters are today the pride of several luxury hotels, the mount itself was in fact the place where fugitive slaves used to hide during the early colonial times of the island. Today it represents a memorial to the common memories of all slaves of that period, as represented by the commemorative plaque in honour of "the unknown slave". Le Morne Brabant, as the Aapravasi Ghat in Port Louis, record the distressing pages of history of Mauritius, which have been slavery and indentured labour. Le Morne Brabant was officially declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2008. Another noteworthy fact: Le Morne is also the sole remaining natural habitat to the trochetia flower or « earring » flower, which is Mauritius' national emblem

remains to date the sole remnant of this particular diaspora of modern times. The old depot, built in 1849, remains to date the sole remnant of this particular diaspora of modern times. It is because of this that it is recognized as a major historical landmark and a UNESCO World Heritage site

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION

1. Ile aux Aigrettes
2. Vallée de Ferney
3. Black River Gorges National Park
4. Pamplemousses Botanical Garden



Aapravasi Ghat (UNESCO World Heritage); Located in Port Louis, this is the very site which served, between 1834 à 1910, as the immigration gateway of indentured workers coming to the island from India, East Africa, Madagascar, China and South-East Asia to work in the sugar cane fields. This was part and parcel of the socio-economic operation then termed « the great experiment ». The old depot, built in 1849,

NATIONAL PARKS

1. Black River Gorges National Park
2. Bras d'Eau National Park
3. Islets National Park

WATER BODIES

1. Ganga Talao
2. Mare aux Vacoas
3. Tamarind Falls
4. Rochester Falls
5. Grand River North West
6. Midlands Dam
7. Rivière des Créoles
8. Riviere Tabac
9. Riviere Champagne
10. Riviere Tamarin
11. Rivière du Rempart
12. Rivière Tamarin
13. Rivière du Tombeau





RWANDA

BRIEF HISTORY

Rwanda really is remarkable. It's a country that offers so many exciting experiences - and not just tracking for mountain gorillas, for which Rwanda is so rightly famed; The 'Land of a Thousand Hills', Rwanda is home to one third of the world's remaining Mountain Gorillas, fourteen species of primates, one third of Africa's bird species, three National Parks and islands on the expansive Lake Kivu, graceful dancers, artistic crafts and the most friendly of people. Unlike many other countries in Africa, Rwanda has been a unified state since precolonial times, populated by the Banyarwanda people who share a single language and cultural heritage. Previously colonized by Germany and Belgium, Rwanda has been independent since 1st July 1966. It is a landlocked country in the great African Lakes region bordered by Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A window into Rwanda's history is provided by many memorial sites and museums preserved around the country. A number of Community Based Tourism experiences offer travelers the opportunity to experience the destination's rich cultural life.



• KIGALI

HERITAGE

Traditional arts and crafts are produced throughout the country, although most originated as functional items rather than purely for decoration. Woven baskets and bowls are especially common. The south east of Rwanda is noted for imigongo, a unique cow dung art, whose history dates back to when the region was part of the independent Gisaka kingdom. The dung is mixed with natural soils of various colours and painted into patterned ridges, forming geometric shapes. Other crafts include pottery and wood carving.

Imigongo; is an art form popular in Rwanda traditionally made by women using cow dung. Often in the colors black, white and red, popular themes include spiral and geometric designs that are painted on walls, pottery, and canvas. The images are produced using cow dung which is put onto wooden boards in spiral and geometric designs. The dung is left to harden and is then decorated using colours made from organic material. The traditional colours are black, white, red, grey and beige-yellow but increasingly other colours are used. The imigongo images were originally found in Kibungo inside the walls of huts as "magical" decorations during the 18th century.

QUICK FACTS

Population;
11.92 million (2016)

Climate;
Equatorial Climate

Language;
French, English,
Kinyarwanda

Religion;
Christianity

Currency;
Rwandan Franc

Tourist Arrivals;
According to Rwanda Development Board (RDB) statistics, the number of arrivals in Rwanda was 1,298,000 in 2015 and 1,427,000 in 2016 that generated revenues 368 million USD and 404 million USD respectively

The Former Kingdom; The route between Kigali and Nyungwe hosts a number of informative cultural sites including King's Palace Museum, Rwesero Palace Art Museum (known as Nyanza Mwami palace) and Ethnographic Museum. This is sometimes referred to as the "Cultural Corridor". Nyanza Mwami palace; Nyanza's main tourist attraction, this ancient hilltop palace marks the site of the old Mwami's (King's) home. The traditional ancient palace of the Mwami has been reconstructed, together with some other buildings, 3-4km away from its original site, beside the newer Western-style palace built for Mwami Rudahigwa Mutara III in 1932. In olden times, Nyanza was the heart of Rwanda and seat of its monarchy, background to the oral tradition of battles and conquests, power struggles and royal intrigues. It is where the German colonisers came, at the end of the 19th century, to visit the Mwami - and contemporary reports tell of the great pomp and ceremony these visits occasioned, as well as the impressive size of the Mwami's court. The traditional palace has been carefully reconstructed and maintained, and contains the king's massive bed as well as various utensils.



Dance, Music & Crafts; Capturing Rwandan Culture: The arts play an important role in the traditions of Rwandan people. Performances range from demonstrations of bravery and excellence, to humorous dance styles and lyrics, to artistry based in traditional agricultural roots. The most famous traditional dance is Intore, a highly choreographed routine consisting of three components - the ballet, performed by women; the dance of heroes, performed by men, and the drums.

Peace & Reconciliation: When visiting Rwanda, it is impossible not to see and learn about the impact of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi. Whilst this can be a moving experience, at the same time it can be surprisingly uplifting as you will see first-hand how the people of Rwanda have learnt so much from this dark period in the country's recent past and

are positively moving forward together.

Kigali Genocide Memorial Centre; This is one of memorial sites. Kigali Memorial Centre commemorates the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. The remains of over 250,000 people are interred there. There is a visitor centre for students and those wishing to understand the events leading up to the events of 1994. The Centre is a permanent memorial to those who fell victim to the genocide and serves as a place in which the bereaved could bury their family and friends. The Centre is managed and run by the Aegis Trust and the Kigali City Council.

WILDLIFE

Besides gorillas, Rwanda has more than 700 birds species. 37 of them being endemics to Lake Victoria and Albertine Rift .

There are four national parks and most of the large mammals are found here.

- *The Volcanoes National Park, created in 1925, a rain forest covering 160 km² and which is most known to host mountain gorillas*
- *Akagera National Park, created in 1934, a savannah Park covering 1122 km², and harboring the big 5 for safari tourism*
- *Nyungwe National Park, created in 2005, a rain forest covering 1019 km², well known to host more than 12 species of primates including chimpanzees*
- *Gishwati-Mukura National Park, gazetted in 2015, a rain forest covering 35.6 km² and harboring among other species chimpanzees and golden monkeys*

WATER BODIES:

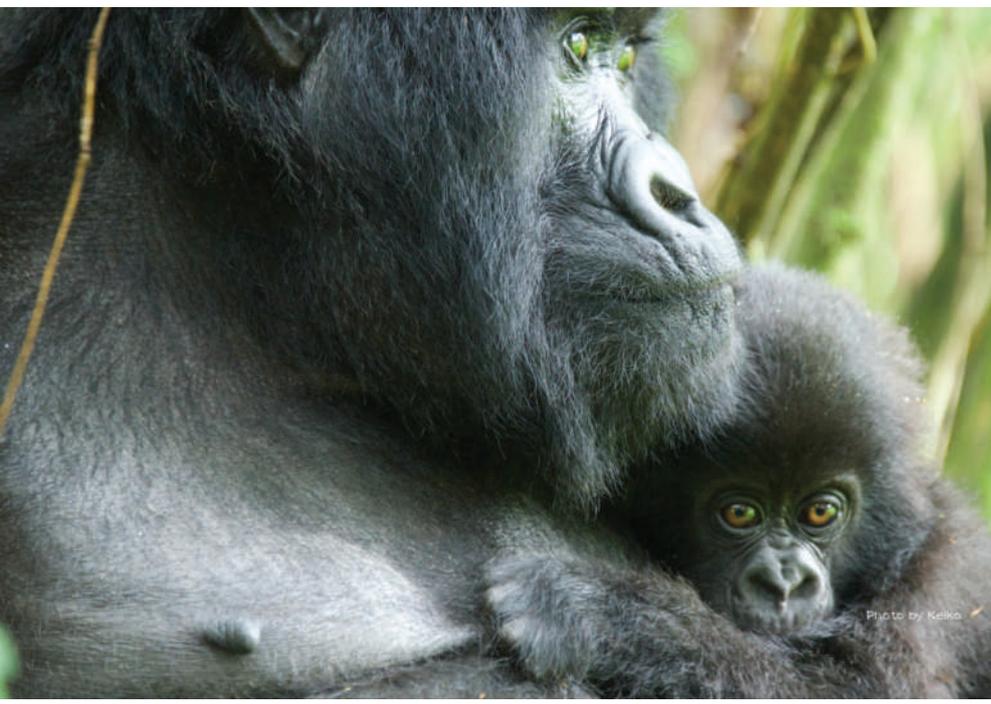
Rwanda has numerous rivers and lakes, some forming the source of the River Nile:

Main water bodies Lakes are:

1. Lake Kivu,
2. Lake Muhazi
3. Lake Ihema,
4. Lake Rweru
5. Lake Burera
6. Lake Ruhondo
7. Lake Mugesera
8. Lake Cyohoha South

Main Rivers are:

1. Akagera River
2. Akanyaru River
3. Nyabarongo River
4. Mukungwa River
5. Sebeya River
6. Koko River, Rutsiro District
7. Koko River, Rusizi District
8. Rubyiro River
9. Ruhwa River
10. Mbirurume river
11. Mwego river
12. Rukarara river
13. Base river





SEYCHELLES

BRIEF HISTORY

The Seychelles were uninhabited throughout most of recorded history. Some scholars assume that Austronesian seafarers and later Maldivian and Arab traders were the first to visit the uninhabited Seychelles. This assumption is based on the discovery of tombs, visible until 1910.

The earliest recorded sighting by Europeans took place in 1502 by the Portuguese Admiral Vasco da Gama, who passed through the Amirantes and named them after himself (islands of the Admiral). The earliest recorded landing was in January 1609, by the crew of the "Ascension" under Captain Alexander Sharpeigh during the fourth voyage of the British East India Company.

A transit point for trade between Africa and Asia, the islands were occasionally used by pirates until the French began to take control starting in 1756 when a Stone of Possession was laid on Mahé by Captain Nicholas Morphey. The islands were named after Jean Moreau de Séchelles, Louis XV's Minister of Finance.

The British controlled the islands between 1794 and 1810. Jean Baptiste



Quéau de Quincy, French administrator of Seychelles during the years of war with the United Kingdom, declined to resist when armed enemy warships arrived. Instead, he successfully negotiated the status of capitulation to Britain which gave the settlers a privileged position of neutrality.

Britain eventually assumed full control upon the surrender of Mauritius in 1810, formalised in 1814 at the Treaty of Paris. Seychelles became a crown colony separate from Mauritius in 1903. Elections were held in 1966 and 1970. Seychelles has been an independent state since 1976.

Seychelles Islands are described as "another world". They are comprised of 115 islands and have a 'living museum' of natural history and a sanctuary for some of the rarest species of flora & fauna on earth. With almost 50% of its limited landmass set aside as national parks and reserves, and home to two UNESCO World Heritage Sites Seychelles prides itself on its record of having farsighted conservation policies that have resulted in an enviable degree of protection for the environment and the varied ecosystems it supports.

QUICK FACTS

Population;
94,677 (2016)

Climate;
Tropical Climate

Language;
French, English Seselwa

Religion;
Christianity

Currency;
Seychellois rupee

Tourist Arrivals;
Tourist Arrivals in Seychelles increased to 29,825 in July from 23,087 in June of 2017. Tourist Arrivals in Seychelles averaged 15,168.05 from 2000 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 36,016 in April of 2017 and a record low of 7483 in June of 2004.

<https://tradingeconomics.com/seychelles/tourist-arrivals>

HERITAGE



Aldabra Atoll; The atoll is comprised of four large coral islands which enclose a shallow lagoon; the group of islands is itself surrounded by a coral reef. Due to difficulties of access and the atoll's isolation, Aldabra has been protected from human influence and thus retains some 152,000 giant tortoises, the world's largest population of this reptile.

Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve; In the heart of the small island of Praslin, the reserve has the vestiges of a natural palm forest preserved in almost its original state. The famous coco de mer, from a palm-tree once believed to grow in the depths of the sea, is the largest seed in the plant kingdom.

WILDLIFE

The Wildlife of Seychelles comprises the flora and fauna of the Seychelles islands off the eastern coast of Africa in the western Indian Ocean. The granitic islands of Seychelles are home to about 75 endemic plant species, with a further 25 or so species in the Aldabra group. Particularly well known is the coco de mer, a species of palm that grows only on the islands of Praslin and neighbouring Curieuse. Sometimes nicknamed the 'love nut' because of its suggestive shape, the coco de mer is the world's largest seed. The jellyfish tree is to be found in only a few locations today. This strange and ancient plant has resisted all efforts to propagate it. Other unique plant species include the *Rothmannia annae* found only on Aride Island Special Reserve.

The Seychelles are home to 26 species of terrestrial or semi-terrestrial crabs, and 5 species of terrestrial hermit crab, including the world's largest terrestrial invertebrate, the coconut crab (*Birgus latro*). The granitic Seychelles are home to the country's only true freshwater crab, *Seychellum alluaudi*, which is endemic to the archipelago.[3] Unusually for oceanic islands amphibians are native. Six species of frog are found here, five endemic and one introduced, as well as six endemic species of caecilian: Praslin's caecilian, the Frigate Island

caecilian and four species of *Grandisonia*. There are 20 species of lizard, including geckos, skinks, the Madagascar girdled lizard and the endemic chameleon *Archaius tigris*, as well as three land snakes (two native and one introduced).



NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Morne Seychellois National Park
2. Praslin National Park
3. Baie Ternay Marine National Park
4. Curieuse Marine National Park
5. Ile Coco Marine National Park
6. Port Launay Marine National Park
7. Silhouette Island Marine National Park
8. St Anne Marine National Park

WATER BODIES

1. Pointe Conan River
2. Rochon River
3. Cascade River
4. Du Cap River
5. Bougainville River
6. Caiman River
7. Dupuy River
8. Barbarons River





SUDAN

BRIEF HISTORY

Sudan was the largest country on the African continent until 2011 when the country was divided into two countries - Sudan and Republic of South Sudan. Sudan is as geographically diverse as it is culturally diverse—in the north, the Nile cuts through the eastern edge of the Sahara; the Nubian Desert; the site of the Ancient Kingdoms of Kush and Meroe; and the land of the Seti.

The East and West are mountainous regions, and much of the rest of the country comprises of savannahs typical of much of central sub-Saharan Africa. Sudan also has a rich historical heritage, varied wildlife and coral reefs which attract visitors to the country. If investment takes place and tourism products are developed, travel and tourism could become the second main source of income in the country's economy.



KHARTOUM •

The Red Sea coastline is well known by tourists, especially divers, and with its magnificent sea and deep water the Red Sea which is 1900 km long is one of the most attractive areas in Sudan and the biggest tourist attraction.

After King Kashta ("the Kushite") invaded Egypt in the eighth century BC, the Kushite kings ruled as pharaohs of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty of Egypt for a century before being defeated and driven out by the Assyrians. At the height of their glory, the Kushites conquered an empire that stretched from what is now known as South Kordofan all the way to the Sinai. Pharaoh Piye attempted to expand the empire into the Near East, but was thwarted by the Assyrian king Sargon II. The Kingdom of Kush is mentioned in the Bible as having saved the Israelites from the wrath of the Assyrians, although disease among the besiegers was the main reason for the failure to take the city.



QUICK FACTS

Population;
39.58 million (2016)

Climate;
Savannah and Desert Climate

Language;
Arabic, English

Religion;
Islam

Currency;
Sudanese Pound

Tourist Arrivals;
International tourism, number of arrivals in Sudan was reported at 741,000 in 2015, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources.

<https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/international-tourism-number-of-arrivals-wb-data.html>

HERITAGE



Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region;

These five archaeological sites, stretching over more than 60 km in the Nile valley, are testimony to the Napatan (900 to 270 BC) and Meroitic (270 BC to 350 AD) cultures, of the second kingdom of Kush. Tombs, with and without pyramids, temples, living complexes and palaces, are to be found on the site. Since Antiquity, the hill of Gebel Barkal has been strongly associated with religious traditions and folklore. The largest temples are still considered by the local people as sacred places.



Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe; The Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe, a semi-desert landscape between the Nile and Atbara rivers, was the heartland of the Kingdom of Kush, a major power from the 8th century B.C. to the 4th century A.D. The property consists of the royal city of the Kushite kings at Meroe, near the River Nile, the nearby religious site of Naqa and Musawwarat es Sufra. It was the seat of the rulers who occupied Egypt for close to a century and features, among other vestiges, pyramids, temples and domestic buildings as well as major installations connected

to water management. Their vast empire extended from the Mediterranean to the heart of Africa, and the property testifies to the exchange between the art, architectures, religions and languages of both regions.



Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay ;

Mukkawar Island Marine National Park; The property consists of two separate areas: Sanganeb is an isolated, coral reef structure in the central Red Sea and the only atoll, 25 km off the shoreline of Sudan. The second component of the property is made up of Dungonab Bay and Mukkawar Island, situated 125 km north of Port Sudan. It includes a highly diverse system of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, beaches and islets. The site provides a habitat for populations of seabirds, marine mammals, fish, sharks, turtles and manta rays. Dungonab Bay also has a globally significant population of dugongs.

WILDLIFE

The wildlife of Sudan is composed of its flora and fauna. It has 287 species of mammals and 207 species of birds.

NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Dinder National Park
2. Radom National Park
3. Suakin Archipelago National Park

WATER BODIES

1. Adda River, Sudan - Angereb River - Atbarah River
2. Bahr al-Arab - Barka River
3. Dinder River
4. Geni River
5. Ibrah River
6. Mareb River (Gash River)
7. Nile River
8. Rahad River
9. Tekezé River - Tiwal River
10. Umbelasha River
11. Wadi Howar - White Nile
12. Yabus River

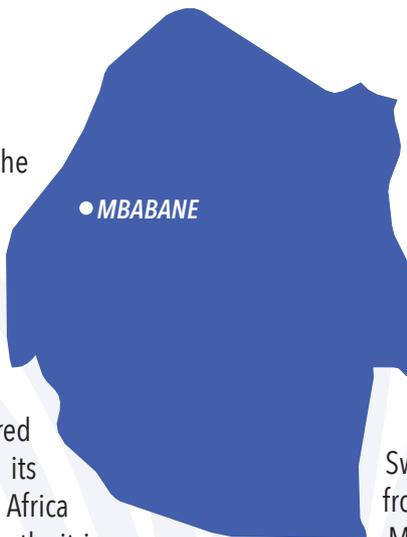




SWAZILAND

BRIEF HISTORY

Swaziland, officially the Kingdom of Eswatini Swazi: Umbuso weSwatini; sometimes called kaNgwane or Eswatini is a sovereign state in Southern Africa. It is neighboured by Mozambique to its northeast and by South Africa to its north, west and south; it is a landlocked country. The country and its people take their names from Mswati II, the 19th-century king under whose rule Swazi territory was expanded and unified.



The Swazi settlers, then known as the Ngwane (or bakaNgwane), before entering Swaziland had been settled on the banks of the Pongola River. Prior to that, they were settled in the area of the Tembe River near present-day Maputo. Continuing conflict with the Ndwandwe people pushed them further north, with Ngwane III establishing his capital at Shiselweni at the foot of the Mhlosheni hills.

Under Sobhuza I, the Ngwane people eventually established their capital at Zombodze in the heartland of present-

day Swaziland. In this process, they conquered and incorporated the long established clans of the country known to the Swazi as Emakhandzambili.

Swaziland derives its name from a later king named Mswati II. KaNgwane, named for Ngwane III, is an alternative name for Swaziland the surname of whose royal house remains Nkhosi Dlamini. Nkhosi literally means "king". Mswati II was the greatest of the fighting kings of Swaziland, and he greatly extended the area of the country to twice its current size. The Emakhandzambili clans were initially incorporated into the kingdom with wide autonomy, often including grants of special ritual and political status. The extent of their autonomy however was drastically curtailed by Mswati, who attacked and subdued some of them in the 1850s.

The kingdom of Swaziland became self Governing on the 6th of September 1968 from British Rule.

QUICK FACTS

Population;

1.343 million (2016)

Climate;

Tropical to Temperate

Language;

Swati and English

Religion;

Christianity and Traditional Swazi

Currency;

Swazi Lilangeni

Tourist Arrivals;

International tourism, number of arrivals in Swaziland was reported at 873000 in 2015, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources.

<https://tradingeconomics.com/swaziland/international-tourism-number-of-arrivals-wb-data.html>

HERITAGE



Ngwenya Mines; The Ngwenya Mine is located on Bomvu Ridge, northwest of Mbabane and near the north-western border of Swaziland. This mine is considered to be the world's oldest. The haematite ore deposit was used in the Middle Stone Age to extract red ochre, while in later times the deposit was mined for iron smelting and iron ore export. Several stone age artefacts have been found in the mine during archaeological works in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Their age was established with radiocarbon dating as older than 20,000 years. Later, radiocarbon dating yielded the age of the oldest mining activities as 41,000 to 43,000 years. This would make Ngwenya the oldest known mine. The site was known to Early Man for its deposits of red and specular haematite, used in cosmetics and rituals.

Red ochre from here was extracted by the ancestors of the San and used in rock paintings, which are common in Swaziland. By about 400 AD, pastoralist Bantu tribes had arrived from the north. They were familiar with the smelting of iron ore, and traded their iron widely throughout the African continent.

WILDLIFE

Although small in area the country boasts of magnificent wildlife. The country has 107 species of mammals and 507 species of birds.

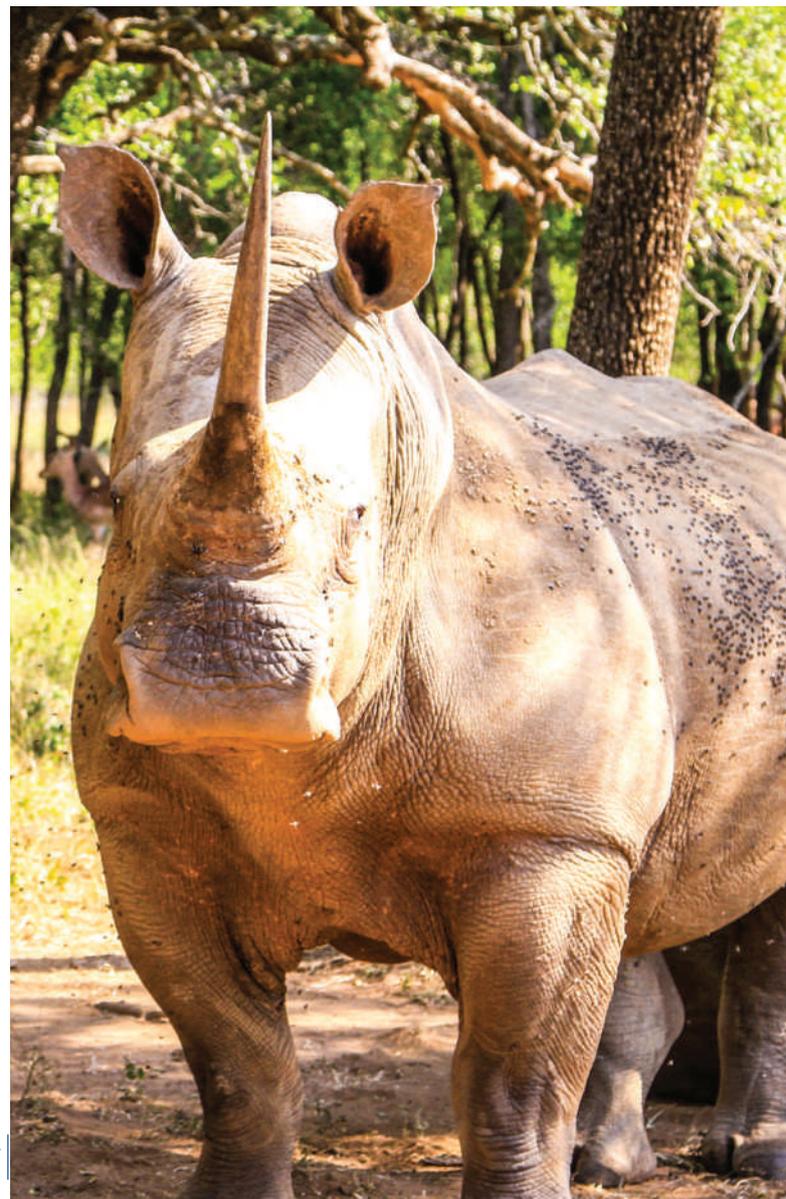
NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Hlane National Park
2. Mlawula Nature Reserve

WATER BODIES

1. Komati River
2. Maputo River
3. Mbabane River
4. Mbuluzi River
5. Mzimnene River
6. Polinjane River







CORPORATE
COUNCIL ON
AFRICA

ABOUT THE CORPORATE COUNCIL ON AFRICA

Corporate Council on Africa (CCA) is the leading U.S. business association focused solely on connecting business interests in Africa. Established in 1993 to promote business and investment between the United States and the nations of Africa, CCA serves as a neutral, trusted intermediary connecting its member firms with the essential government and business leaders they need to do business and succeed in Africa. CCA uniquely represents a broad cross section of member companies from small and medium size businesses to multinationals as well as U.S. and African firms. Our members are invested in Africa's most promising sectors including agribusiness, energy, finance, health, ICT, infrastructure, security, tourism and trade facilitation.

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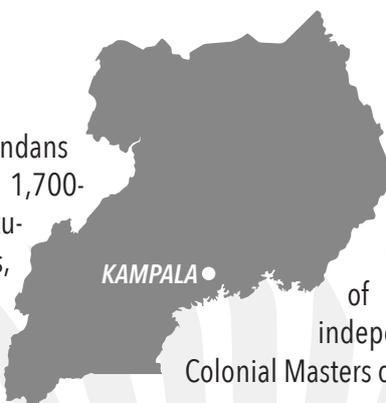
UGANDA

BRIEF HISTORY

The ancestors of the Ugandans were hunter-gatherers until 1,700-2,300 years ago. Bantu-speaking populations, who were probably from central Africa, migrated to the southern parts of the country.

According to oral tradition, the Empire of Kitara covered an important part of the great lakes area, from the northern lakes Albert and Kyoga to the southern lakes Victoria and Tanganyika. Bunyoro-Kitara is claimed as the antecedent of the Buganda, Toro, Ankole, and Busoga kingdoms.

Arab traders moved inland from the Indian Ocean coast of East Africa in the 1830s. They were followed in the 1860s



by British explorers searching for the source of the Nile.

Officially the Republic of Uganda got her independence from British Colonial Masters on October 9th 1962.

Uganda is a landlocked country in East Africa. It is bordered to the east by Kenya, to the north by South Sudan, to the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to the south-west by Rwanda, and to the south by Tanzania. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, shared with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is in the African Great Lakes region. Uganda also lies within the Nile basin, and has a varied but generally modified equatorial climate.



QUICK FACTS

Population;

41.49 million (2016)

Climate;

Tropical Equatorial Climate

Language;

Kiswahili, English

Religion;

Christianity and Islam

Currency;

Ugandan Shilling

Tourist Arrivals;

Tourist Arrivals in Uganda increased to 1303 Thousand in 2015 from 1266 Thousand in 2014. Tourist Arrivals in Uganda averaged 581.77 Thousand from 1990 until 2015, reaching an all time high of 1303 Thousand in 2015 and a record low of 69 Thousand in 1990.

<https://tradingeconomics.com/uganda/tourist-arrivals>

HERITAGE

Kasubi Royal Tombs; The Kasubi Tombs in Kampala, Uganda, is the site of the burial grounds for four kabakas (kings of Buganda) and other members of the Baganda royal family. As a result, the site remains an important spiritual and political site for the Ganda people, as well as an important example of traditional architecture. The World Heritage Site comprises around 26 hectares (64 acres) on the Kasubi hill in the city of Kampala, about 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) northwest of the city centre. Most of the site is open agricultural land that is farmed using traditional techniques. One corner contains a royal palace built in 1882 by Muteesa I, the 35th Kabaka of Buganda, to replace a palace built by his father, Ssuuna II in 1820. The new palace became a royal burial ground on his death in 1884. The site is one of 31 royal tombs across the Buganda kingdom since the kingdom was founded in the 13th century. Traditionally, the body of the deceased king was buried in one place, with a separate shrine for the deceased king's jawbone, believed to contain his soul.



Rwenzori Mountains National Park; Rwenzori Mountains National Park was established in 1991. It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994 because of its outstanding natural beauty. Rebel militias occupied the Rwenzori Mountains from 1997 to June 2001. The park was inscribed on UNESCO's List of World Heritage in Danger between 1999 and 2004 because of insecurity and a lack of resources in the park.

Bwindi Impenetrable National Park; The Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is a biodiverse, mountainous area in southwest Uganda. It's home to many of the world's remaining mountain gorillas, who feed on roots, leaves and fruits from the park's many tree and fern species. Restricted numbers of viewing permits help protect the endangered gorilla families. In the park, rough paths weave amid dense forests, which are home to many butterflies and birds.

WILDLIFE

The wildlife of Uganda is composed of its flora and fauna.

Uganda has 364 species. Uganda is unrivalled on the continent as a bird watching destination with over 1,000 species of birds – several of which are found nowhere else on the planet. It is also home to 13 types of primates including over half of the world's endangered mountain gorillas ; and our closest relative – the chimpanzee.



NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park
2. Kibale National Park
3. Kidepo Valley National Park
4. Lake Mburo National Park
5. Mgahinga Gorilla National Park
6. Mount Elgon National Park
7. Murchison Falls National Park
8. Queen Elizabeth National Park
9. Rwenzori Mountains National Park
10. Semuliki National Park
11. Ajai Wildlife Reserve
12. Bokora Corridor Wildlife Reserve
13. Kabwoya Wildlife Reserve
14. Katonga Wildlife Reserve
15. Kigezi Wildlife Reserve

WATER BODIES

1. Lake Albert
2. Lake Bisina
3. Lake Bugondo
4. Lake Buhera
5. Lake Bujuku
6. Lake Bunyonyi
7. Lake Edward
8. Lake George
9. Lake Kabaka
10. Lake Kachera
11. Lake Katwe
12. Lake Kayumbu
13. Lake Kitandra
14. Lake Kwanja
15. Lake Kyahafi





ZAMBIA

BRIEF HISTORY

Zambia's history dates back to about 200,000 years ago. This was shown by the discovery of the Broken Hill skull in Kabwe in 1921. This was the first human fossil ever discovered in Africa. The indigenous hunter-gatherer occupants of Zambia began to be displaced or absorbed by more advanced migrating tribes about 2,000 years ago.

The major waves of Bantu-speaking immigrants began in the 15th century, with the greatest influx between the late 17th and early 19th centuries. They came primarily from the Luba and Lunda tribes of southern Democratic Republic of Congo and northern Angola.

In the 19th century there was an additional influx by Ngoni peoples from the south escaping the Shaka Zulu wars also known as Mfecane. By the late 19th century the various peoples of Zambia were largely established in the areas they currently occupy.

Except for an occasional Portuguese explorer, the area lay untouched by



Europeans for centuries. However, after the mid-19th century, it was penetrated by Western explorers, missionaries, and traders. David Livingstone, in 1855, was the first European to see the magnificent waterfalls on the Zambezi River. He named the falls after Queen Victoria. Livingstone's work and writings inspired missionaries to come to the area north of the Zambezi. Almost immediately after, came explorers, hunters and prospectors searching for whatever riches the country had to offer. In 1890 the area became known as Northern Rhodesia and was administered by the British South Africa Company, owned by empire-builder Cecil John Rhodes.

At around the same time, vast deposits of copper were discovered in the area now called the Copperbelt.

Zambia has been a sovereign democratic state since her independence from colonial rule on October 24th 1964.

QUICK FACTS

Population;
16.59 million (2016)

Climate;
Tropical Climate

Language;
English

Religion;
Christianity

Currency;
Kwacha

Tourist Arrivals;
Zambia recorded a 2.6% increase in international tourist arrivals in 2016 compared to the previous year. It saw international tourist arrivals hitting 956,332 in 2016 compared to 931,782 in 2015*, Most of the tourists who visited Zambia last year came from Africa, accounting for 77.9% of the total international arrivals followed by Europe, with 9.2% of arrivals while Americas accounted for 5% of the total arrivals. Asia and Australia accounted for 7% and 0.9% to the total arrivals.

* According to figures released by the Ministry of Tourism and Arts.

HERITAGE



Victoria Falls: The Victoria Falls is situated about 10km from the city of Livingstone is one of the world's seven natural wonders and one of the most outstanding natural sites in the world. The Falls are 1.7 km wide with a volume of between 20,000 and 700,000 cubic metres per minute falling down a vertical drop of 100 metres. The spray of the Falls can be clearly seen from a distance of 30km and hence its local name, Mosi-oa-Tunya, "The smoke that thunders".

Downstream of the Falls, the river has carved a tortuous route through the soft areas within the basalt rock, forming a deep gorge in a tight zigzag course for kilometres. This is a result of the repeated cutting back of the line of the Falls and the successive formation and abandonment of seven previous broad waterfalls, a process that has taken about 100,000 years.

The Chirundu Fossil Forest National Monument site: contains fossilised or petrified tree trunks of the Karoo age. It is situated in Gwembe District in the Southern Province of Zambia and is 21 kilometres from the Chirundu border which forms a boundary with Zimbabwe. The site has superb fossilised tree trunks measuring up to 1.2m in diameter assigned to *Dadoxylon* and *Rhexoxylon africanum* which are difficult to distinguish with naked eyes

Nsalu Cave: Located in Mpika, Zambia, this National Monument is the site of Stone Age Man's "schematic" rock paintings. There are none of the figures of animals and people usually associated with Bushman paintings but lines and "ladders" and other unexplained outlines, thought to be up to 100,000 years old, and what makes them interesting is that the San people who drew them gave the usual stick men and buck species a skip, in favour of fascinating patterns of waving

lines – making historians believe that the cave may have some kind of historical significance.

WILDLIFE

Zambia has an incredible wildlife asset, a natural heritage with many unique species of wild game. It is home to the big five namely, elephant, lion, leopard, rhino and buffalo. Other game to look out for are hippo (hippopotami), buffalo, giraffe, zebra, warthog, primates, antelope and various reptiles and rodents. As for the predators, there are many to see in action. The leopard, the lion, the spotted hyena, a pack of wild dog, etc. There are also smaller carnivores such as the honey badger, African wildcat, mongoose jackal, etc.

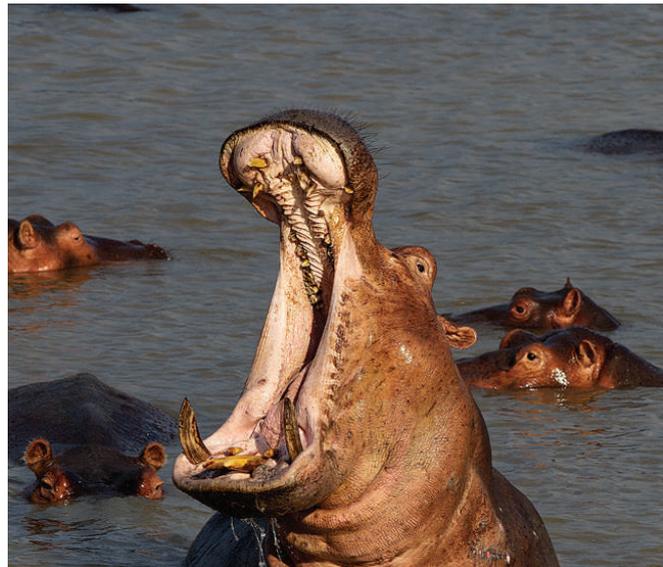
Zambia's wildlife supports good birding. Ornithologically speaking, 749 bird species have been recorded so far

NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS.

1. Kafue National Park
2. Kasanka National Park
3. Lochinvar National Park
4. Lower Zambezi National Park
5. Liuwa Plains National Park
6. Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park
7. North Luangwa National Park
8. Nsumbu National Park
9. Sioma Ngwezi National Park
10. South Luangwa National Park
11. Blue Lagoon National Park
12. Lavushi Manda National Park
13. Luambe National Park
14. Lukusuzi National Park
15. Lusaka National Park

WATER BODIES

1. Lake Bangweulu
2. Lake Kariba
3. Lake Mweru
4. Lake Tanganyika
5. Chambeshi River
6. Kabompo River
7. Kafue River - Kalambo River
8. Kalungwishi River
9. Luanginga River
10. Luangwa River
11. Luapula River
12. Luena River
13. Lukasashi River -
14. Lunga River
15. Lunsemfwa River





ZIMBABWE

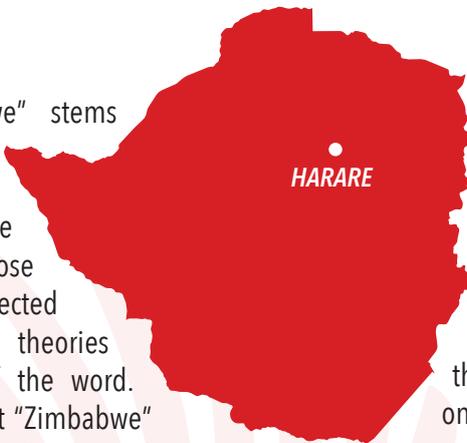
BRIEF HISTORY

The name "Zimbabwe" stems from a Shona term for Great Zimbabwe, an ancient ruined city in the country's south-east whose remains are now a protected site. Two different theories address the origin of the word. Many sources hold that "Zimbabwe" derives from dzimba-dza-mabwe, translated from the Karanga dialect of Shona as "large houses of stone" (dzimba = plural of imba, "house"; mabwe = plural of bwe, "stone").

Independent since 18th April 1980, the former British Colony is a landlocked country located in southern Africa, between the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers. It is bordered by South Africa to the south, Botswana to the west and southwest, Zambia to the northwest, and Mozambique to the east and northeast. Although it does not border Namibia, less than 200 metres of the Zambezi River separates it from that country.

HERITAGE

Great Zimbabwe National Monument: The ruins of Great Zimbabwe - the capital of the Queen of Sheba, according to an age-old legend - are a unique testimony to the Bantu civilization of the Shona between the



11th and 15th centuries. The city, which covers an area of nearly 80 ha, was an important trading centre and was renowned from the Middle Ages onwards.

Khami Ruins National Monument:

Khami, which developed after the capital of Great Zimbabwe had been abandoned in the mid-16th century, is of great archaeological interest. The discovery of objects from Europe and China shows that Khami was a major centre for trade over a long period of time.

Matobo Hills:

The area exhibits a profusion of distinctive rock landforms rising above the granite shield that covers much of Zimbabwe. The large boulders provide abundant natural shelters and have been associated with human occupation from the early Stone Age right through to early historical times, and intermittently since. They also feature an outstanding collection of rock paintings. The Matobo Hills continue to provide a strong focus for the local community, which still uses shrines and sacred places closely linked to traditional, social and economic activities.

QUICK FACTS

Population;
16.15 million (2016)

Climate;
Savannah Climate

Language;
English, Shona and Ndebele

Religion;
Christianity

Currency;
Zimbabwean Dollar, U.S Dollar

Tourist Arrivals;
Tourist Arrivals in Zimbabwe increased to 2056588 in 2015 from 1880028 in 2014. Tourist Arrivals in Zimbabwe averaged 1641353.93 from 1980 until 2015, reaching an all time high of 2508255.00 in 2007 and a record low of 237668.00 in 1980.
<https://tradingeconomics.com/zimbabwe/tourist-arrivals>

Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari

Areas: On the banks of the Zambezi, great cliffs overhang the river and the floodplains. The area is home to a remarkable concentration of wild animals, including elephants, buffalo, leopards and cheetahs. An important concentration of Nile crocodiles is also be found in the area.



Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls: These are among the most spectacular waterfalls in the world. The Zambezi River, which is more than 2 km wide at this point, plunges noisily down a series of basalt gorges and raises an iridescent mist that can be seen more than 20 km away.

WILDLIFE

The wildlife of Zimbabwe is mostly located in remote or rugged terrain in the national parks and private wildlife ranches; it is spread over the landscapes of miombo woodlands and thorny acacia or kopje. The prominent wild fauna members which inhabit this landscape are not only the “big five” – buffalo, elephant, leopard, lion and rhino – but also antelopes, zebras and giraffes.

NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

1. Chimanimani National Park
2. Chizarira National Park
3. Gonarezhou National Park
4. Hwange National Park
5. Kazuma Pan National Park
6. Mana Pools National Park
7. Matusadona National Park
8. Matobo National Park
9. Nyanga National Park
10. Victoria Falls and Zambezi National Park

WATER BODIES

1. Buby River
2. Chiredzi River

3. Chitake River
4. Gairezi River
5. Gwayi River
6. Honde River
7. Ikwelo River
8. Inkankezi River
9. Insiza River
10. Inyankuni River
11. Kwekwe River
12. Limpopo River
13. Manyame River
14. Mazowe River
15. Mpopoma (Kame)
16. Mtetengwe River
17. Mtshabezi River
18. Mtshелеle River
19. Mucheke River
20. Munyati River
21. Mupfure River
22. Mushawe
23. Mutirikwe River
24. Mwenezi River
25. Mwewe River
26. Mzingwane River
27. Nata River
28. Ncema River
29. Ngezi River (Masvingo)
30. Ngezi River (Midlands)
31. Ngondoma River
32. Odzi River
33. Pungwe River
34. Ramokgwebana River
35. Runde River
36. Rusape River
37. Save River (Africa)
38. Sebakwe River
39. Sengwa River
40. Shangani River
41. Shashe River
42. Siwaze River
43. Thuli River
44. Tokwane River
45. Tokwe River
46. Umchabezi River
47. Zambezi River
48. Lake Kariba
49. Bumhururu
50. Lake Chivero
51. Lake Mutirikwe



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RWANDA

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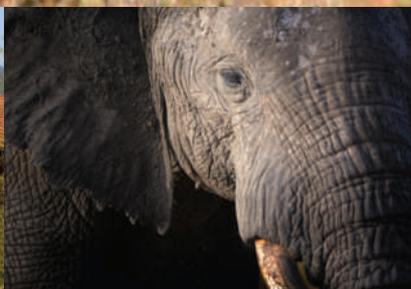
ZAMBIA

Zambia Tourism Authority
National Heritage Conservation Commission

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Africa's natural resources and wildlife are critical to Africa's economies.



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