

Community Experiences with Tourism Development in Loliondo Tanzania:

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

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KENYA

Serengeti National Park

Loliondo

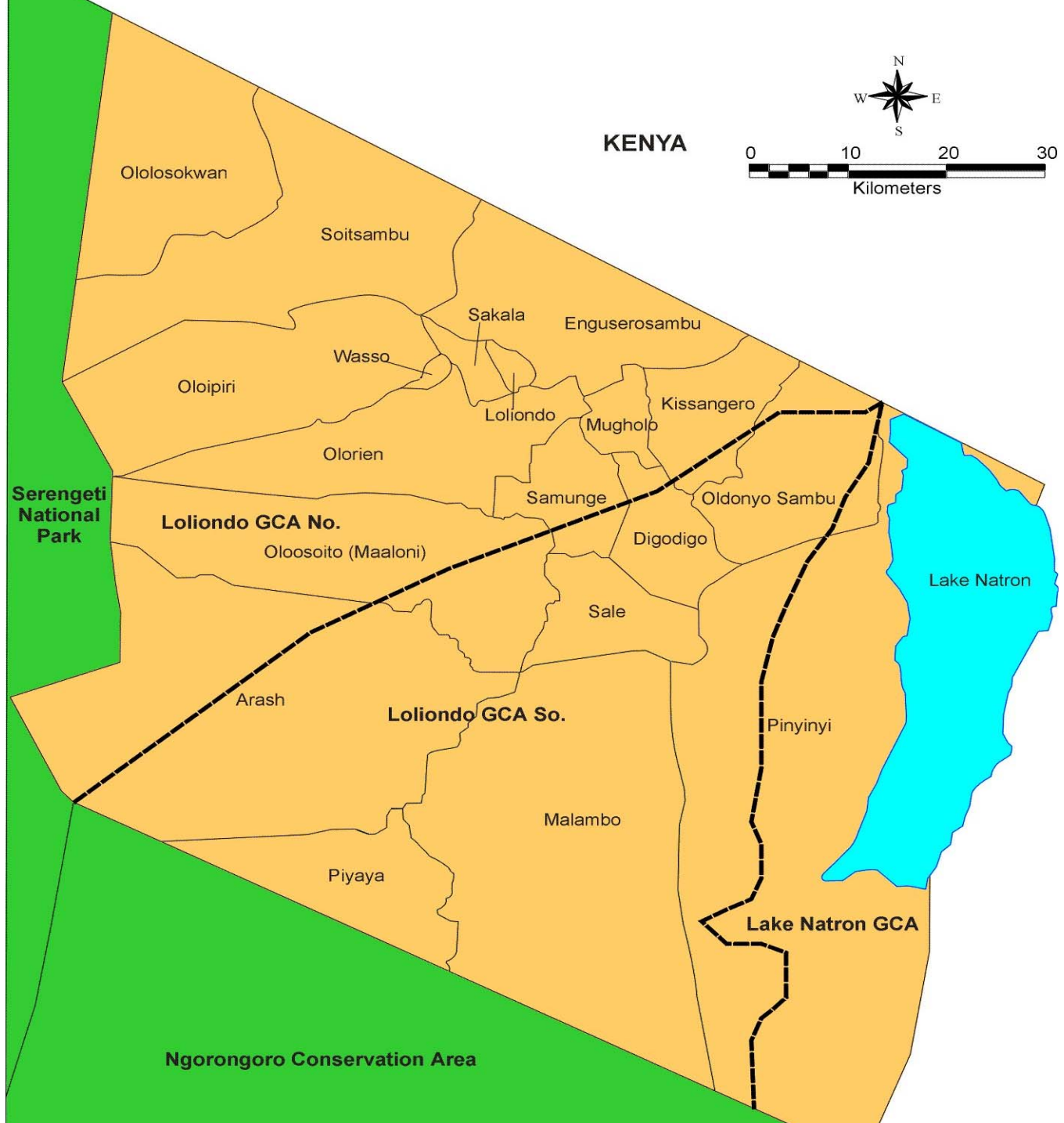
L. Natron

**Ngorongoro
Conservation
Area**

The Legal Basis for Tourism on Community (Village) Lands in Tanzania

- Local Government Act of 1982 makes villages as corporate entities and enables them to be legally responsible for carrying out activities which increases the welfare of the villagers.
- The Village Land Act of 1999 gives power to the Village Council and Village Assembly to manage and administer the village land for the benefit of the community.

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Good Practices

- Due to the above opportunities provided under these laws, most villages have entered into
- tourism agreements with non consumptive tourism groups.
- This gives them direct economic benefits from land and natural resources that are available in their villages.
- Began in 1991 by Dorobo safari with Oloipiri and Magaiduru villages, followed by others companies and villages since 1995.
- These agreements facilitate building of campsites in the village land; conduct cultural tourism, learning the use of traditional plants, hiking and viewing and photographing the environment and wildlife.

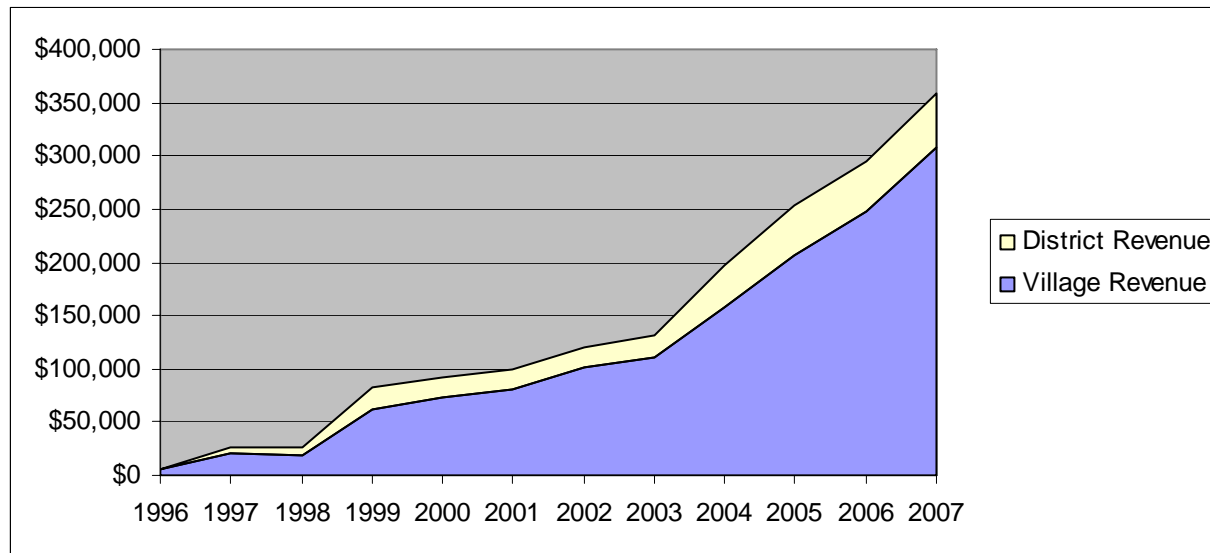
Village contracts with operators are participatory, transparent and stipulates the following:

- Recognition of community rights over land ownership
- Clear rules and procedures for implementation and managing of the contract
- Clarified roles and responsibilities for both parties; (that is the village and the investor in terms of security and resolutions).
- Periods of the contracts
- Annual land renting fees
- Bed fee per nights per person
- Termination of the contract
- Social responsibilities

Some equitable and sustainable examples of community-based tourism in Loliondo villages includes:

- Ololosokwan village with CCA, SOKWE and NOMAD
- Oloipiri, Magaiduru, Maaloni villages with DOROBO
- Arash village with Wildlife Explorer and Dorobo
- Piyaya village with SOKWE and NOMAD
- Engare-sero village with Moivaro and Engare-sero Mountain Lodge.
 - Some village agreements have been in place for almost 18 years.

Tourism Revenue to 7 villages in Loliondo Division



Just to pick one village of Ololosokwan as example, the village collected over \$100,000 in 2007, and were used for:

- Education support, school fees for all students at secondary, colleges and Universities
- Health Services, hospital bill for all village patients and vehicles hired
- Employment, about 37 villagers earn income through this
- Infrastructure like buildings of primary, secondary etc.
- Village serial banks
- Credit scheme

Challenges for community benefits

- The Government authorizes tourist-hunting companies to come onto village lands, which sometimes interferes with non consumptive tourism agreement, village land use plans.
- Non-consumptive tourism regulation 2007 says, “A person shall not engage in non-consumptive wildlife utilization in any area, unless he has a permit granted under these regulations”.
- While some villages have entered into agreements with sustainable tourism groups which give them direct benefits from the natural resources available in the village, the Government at the same time plans to stop the arrangement.

The Bad and the Ugly

- A big tourism company recently purchased abandoned wheat farm in Soitsambu village leading to major conflicts
 - Established partnership model based on contract with the village is not being followed
 - Private investor not recognizing community land rights
- Another conflict in Ololosokwan village due to company claiming land which was acquired improperly
 - Conflict with other community-private partnerships
- Tourism investment can lead to conflict, extreme poverty and landlessness among the pastoralist community in the area

What we need are real private sector partnerships
that EMPOWER US.

Thanks again