

Statement, findings and recommendations from the indigenous residents and stakeholders of Ngorongoro Conservation Area to decision makers, national and international organizations¹

On December 4th a large meeting was convened by the people of Ngorongoro and they agreed to the following:

We the people of Ngorongoro undersigned hereby declare that we are the rightful inhabitants and stakeholders of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area and we demand to be recognized as the custodians of the enormous cultural and natural values of the area. We have lived with wildlife since time immemorial and will continue to do this. Ngorongoro Conservation Area is a World Heritage Site, it is also a Man and Biosphere Reserve as well as a multiple land use area. It is high time that the local people are duly recognized as the central stakeholder in the area and that people-centred conservation and development is implemented in the area.

Below are the findings and recommendations produced by the people of Ngorongoro and presented to the IUCN/UNESCO World Heritage Site monitoring team to Ngorongoro Conservation Area in December 2008. The above statement and the findings and recommendations below are made in full agreement and signed by a large group of representatives of the people of Ngorongoro as serious concerns that need immediate attention.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IUCN/UNESCO MISSION IN NGOORONGORO 2008 FROM THE RESIDENTS AND STAKEHOLDERS OF NGORONGORO CONSERVATION AREA

S/N	FINDINGS AND STATUS in relation to IUCN/UNESCO report 2007	RECOMMENDATIONS
1	<p>Re. recommendation no 1/ 2007 – Relocation</p> <p>Relocation has been only partly voluntary, major problems of identification of illegal immigrants, major problems in terms of facilities and tenure and land in relocation areas</p>	<p>A new and transparent process of identification of illegal immigrants should be undertaken, better preparation of relocation sites and proper land size tenure security and agreements should be ensured. No denial of social services in any villages in NCA where people are identified to be relocated.</p>
2	<p>Re. recommendation no. 2/ 2007 – Carrying Capacity</p> <p>There has been no scientifically proven carrying capacity study, the concept of carrying capacity in dynamic rangeland systems under mobile pastoralism is according to the new rangeland studies</p>	<p>Develop a participatory monitoring management feedback system to report on developments in natural resources trends, socio-economy and benefit sharing. Use this monitoring system to continuously assess and adjust developments and</p>

¹ These are people who participated in the IUCN/UNESCO meeting in NCA on 4th December 2008.

	<p>not possible to establish in any fixed manner. Carrying capacity is dynamic and process oriented and should be covering wildlife, livestock and other uses of natural resources. There are no signs and no significant ecological damage to the area from overuse of the areas by the local communities although there has been above 50.000 people in the area for decades. A carrying capacity of 25.000 has absolutely no linkage to the reality on the ground.</p>	<p>conservation activities.</p>
3	<p>Re. recommendation no 7/2007 - Invasive species It should be recognized that traditional livestock grazing management has contributed to maintaining the area as a prime wildlife area. Invasive species has much to do with restrictions in traditional grazing and range management</p>	<p>Allow traditional grazing and grazing management practices in all areas of the NCA, where it previously has undertaken.</p>
	<p>FURTHER CRUCIAL FINDINGS AND STATUS</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATIONS</p>
4	<p>Participation of people Participation in NCAA decision making bodies of local communities and local authorities is highly insufficient. People of NCA are not enjoying the same rights as other citizen of Tanzania.</p>	<p>Like many other forward looking protected areas in the World, the Board of NCA should develop a more equal representation of local and nationally elected representatives (50 % local and 50% national)</p> <p>Issues tabled at the board meetings should be much better consulted with local communities.</p> <p>Management systems and decision making bodies should respect the national and internationally recognized customary rights of inhabitants</p>
5	<p>Benefit sharing Local communities of NCA are still far from benefiting equally from the enormous revenues being generated in the area. Abject poverty still persists and increasing in the communities although the communities are the ones bearing the brunt of conservation restrictions.</p>	<p>Revenues from NCA should be shared with local communities as a matter of a right for the inhabitants of NCA, the share going to support socio-economic development for local communities should be established by law and should initially be 5% and rising to 25 % during the coming 10 years.</p>


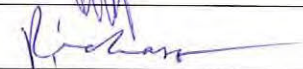

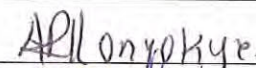
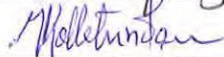
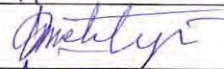

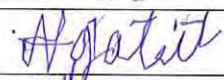
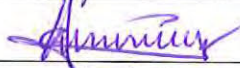

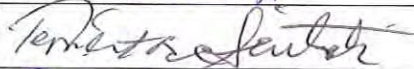
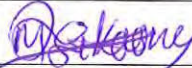

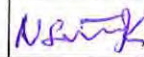

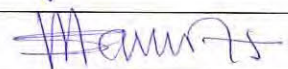
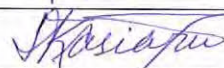
		<p>A much more active local involvement in tourism enterprises should be promoted and priority should be given to local and community based tourism enterprises.</p> <p>A program for training of local inhabitants to take jobs in all sectors in NCA and not just in low level jobs should be established. A program that gives priority to hiring of local inhabitants in all types of jobs in the tourism and conservation sector should be promoted.</p>
6	<p>Land tenure</p> <p>The original idea of NCA was that the land should belong to the people of NCA, however the way land ownership is interpreted by the Government now is that all land in NCA belongs to the State and that villages has no rights to land.</p>	<p>A process of registering rights of land ownership to villages in NCA like any other citizen of Tanzania should be initiated. Land should be managed by villages under the guidance of the NCA rules and regulation that has to be developed in a participatory way.</p>
7	<p>Right of association and consultation</p> <p>At the moment the right of association of people is not the same as in other part of Tanzania. Consultative procedures are therefore not in place. No consultation with local people on the establishment of NCA as a World Heritage Site was undertaken.</p>	<p>The same procedures as is valid in other parts of Tanzania should be installed in NCA, this should be reflected in the Ordinance.</p>
8	<p>Cultivation in the area</p> <p>Subsistence agriculture is absolute essential for the survival of people in the area. It can be controlled and should be looked at differently from small and large scale commercial agriculture</p>	<p>Establish clear and legally recognized procedures for allowing small-scale subsistence agriculture/gardens near to bomas and ensure that participatory monitoring of developments in this form for agriculture is established so that it can be managed in a sustainable way.</p>

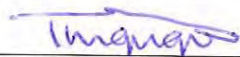
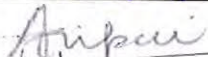
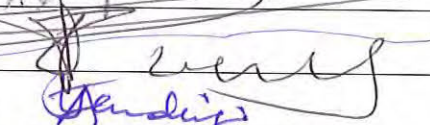
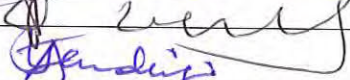
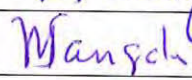



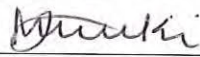
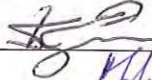

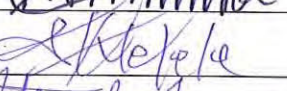


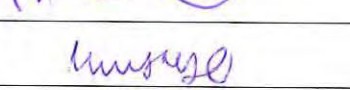
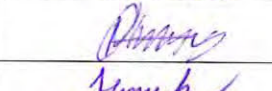
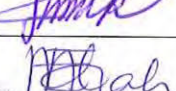
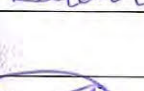



In addition to the above findings and recommendations, which we had an opportunity to present to the IUCN/UNESCO team, we will like to present the following crucial finding and recommendation:

Finding and Status	Recommendation
<p>The people of Naiyobi Ward in Ngorongoro (around 11.000) are facing very immediate threats of being forcibly evicted from their villages due to the area being recommended to be declared a disaster zone from eruptions from the Lengai Volcano. The</p>	<p>Stop all plans and actions of eviction from Naiyobi Ward and instead develop early warning systems and evacuations plans that can be put in place if there are serious eruptions again. This would be in line with</p>

<p>people of Naiyobi Ward and all the people of Ngorongoro are strongly resisting this eviction and do not accept the reasons given by the Government. The people of Ngorongoro clearly understand this as part of a long term plan of the NCAA to clear the area for people to make room for major tourist development projects and generally reducing the number of people in NCA. The people have lived with the volcano for ages and not a single person has died from any of the eruption. The area is their homeland and they will continue to live in the area.</p>	<p>best practises in all other so-called disaster zones of the world. Ensure that social services are being provided again to the people of the Naiyobi Ward. Undertake an alternative study by independent specialists and with participation of local communities.</p>
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Signed and agreed on 4th December

	THE RESIDENTS AND STAKEHOLDERS OF NGORONGORO CONSERVATION AREA	Signature
1	SAMWEL NANGIRIA	
2	RICHARD K. NDASKOI	
3	EDWARD T. POROKWA - Coordinator PINGOS	
4	A. PAKAAY OLLONYOKYE	
5	KOIS TUNDAN	
6	WILLIAM ORMETILI	
7	MATINGOI TAUWO	
8	NGATAIT LERUG	
9	SAMBEKE SAIGURAN	
10	JULIAS KITAICA	
11	TEPILIT OLE SAITOTI	
12	MELEJI OLESIKOONY	
13	MEPUKORI NGOILENYA	
14	NASIKARE SHUAKA	
15	LENDORIA P. LENGET	
16	NGASHUMU SAITOTI	
17	PARIMITORO KASIARO	

18	LERIRO TUNG'UNG'WA	
19	NJIPAI OLLONYOKIE	
20	MORINGE PARKIPUNY	
21	ALAIS LENDII	
22	MOSES SANGALE	
23	MERUOYO OLE NASHIBA	
24	FLORA OLTUMO	
25	LAZARO S. SAITOTI	
26	RAPHAEL NDOOKI	
27	SAITOTI LEMAYAN	
28	FRANCIS OLE SYAPA	
29	METUI OLE SHAUDO	
30	SANINGO OLE TELELT (MP)	
31	MOSSES NDIYAINÉ	
32	JAMES MORINGE	
33	MOSES OLE SEKI	
34	WILLIAM OLENJOE	
35	ELIAS NANGUU	
36	EMMANUEL KOTIKA	
37	EDNA MNDEME	
38	OLDIKIRI NDUYOTO	
39	YANNICK NDOINYO	