

1.0 PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS FOR UPGRADING TO VILLAGE STATUS

1.1 Introduction

According to the Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999, a sub-village shall qualify to that status if it is comprised of at least 25 households while a village should have a minimum of 250 households but not more than 10,000 people. Further, a Ward shall be formed by at least three villages to qualify to that status. Additional qualifications include distant from one settlement to the other and availability of basic social services including health and education facilities.

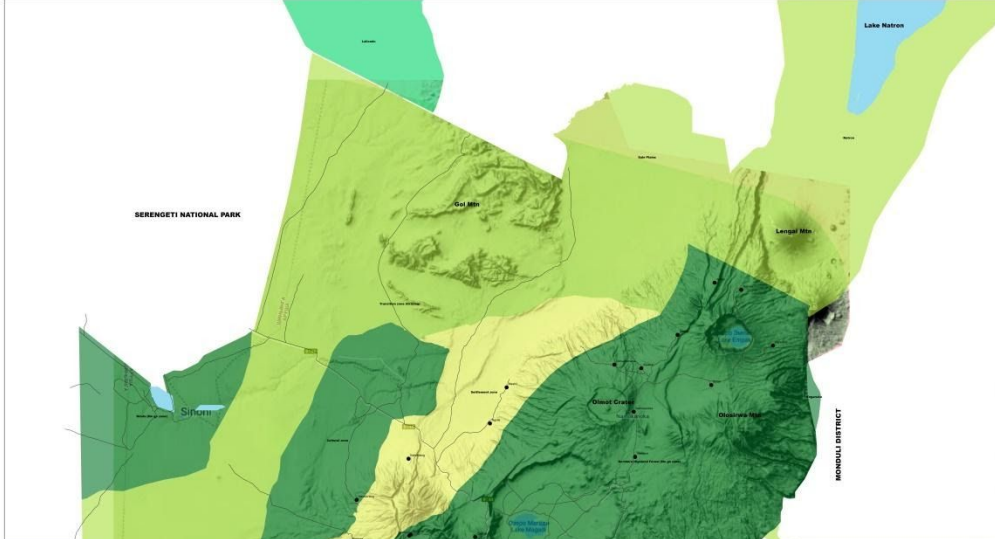
In a process to implementing the President's Decree that was made on 15th January 2019 with respect to protected areas and development conflicts in Tanzania, particularly on guaranteeing ownership of land by the people through legalizing villages, which were inside protected areas but had lost status of being regarded as protected areas, enquiry from NDC revealed that all villages in NCA were not surveyed and no village boundaries were outlined. Sixteen (16) villages had registration numbers while nine (9) villages also possessed no registration numbers. Those with registration numbers but without demarcated boundaries included Meshili, Ngoile, Osinoni, Kakesio, Irkepus, Bulati, Nainokanoka, Nayobi, Kapenjiro, Alailelai, Sendui, Esere, Endulen, Oloirobi, Mokilal and Olpiro. Those without specified boundaries and registration numbers but existed in terms of elected or appointed leadership were Irtulele, Alchanimerok, Alaitole, Nasiporiong, Kayapusi, Masamburai, Misigyo, Longojoo and Kaitakiteng.

With reference to criteria for the establishment of a village particularly, demarcation with specified physical boundaries, human population and availability of essential social services, nine (9) settlements which currently have no registration numbers namely Irtulele, Alchanimerok Alaitole, Kayapus, Oloirobi, Masamburai, Misigiyo, Longojoo and Kaitakiteng as well as Irmelili sub-settlement of Bulati settlement should be abandoned. nine (9) settlements namely Meshili, Ngoile, Osinoni, Kakesio, Alailelai, Esere, Endulen and Olpiro, which are relatively more developed in terms of social infrastructure with relatively high human population that precludes them from being important and sensitive conservation areas as well as well as Nasipooring that that adjoins Endulen, which already have approximately 10,000 people should be demarcated with physical boundaries and given registration numbers for development like any other villages in the country. The remaining seven (7) settlements namely Irkepus, Bulati, Nainokanoka, Nayobi, Kapenjiro, Sendui and Mokilal should continue to be settlements but with strict land uses and development activities. However, within proposed settlements there should be major internal resettlement and demolishing of buildings both public and private that are currently located in sensitive conservation areas like wildlife movement routes. Whereas private buildings that were built without permit shall be compensated, those without will not. Future encouragement of people to move outside NCA should focus more on proposed settlements and no further settlement shall be allowed. If the proposed settlement pattern in NCA will be adopted by the Government, NCA will therefore be comprised of four wards including Gilai Meiguror, which will be annexed for the governance of natural, cultural and historical resources conservation and this arrangement will ultimately determine the structure and composition of NPC. The proposed status of settlement in NCA is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Proposed villages and settlements in NCA

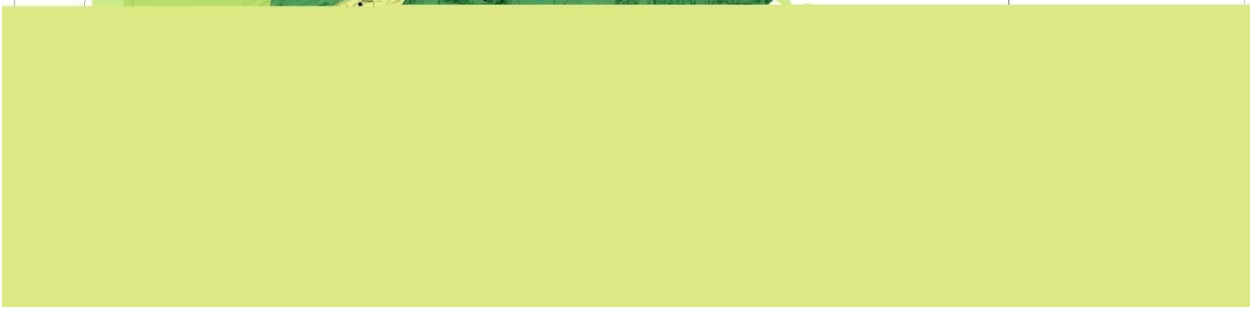
Ward	Village/Settlement	Human Population			Remarks
		2012*	2017**	2020***	
Olbalbal-Alailelai	Meshili	6,257			Village
	Ngoile	5,202			Village
	Alailelai/ Alchanimelock	6,080			Village
Endulen	Endulen				Village
	Nasipooriong	11,029			Village
	Esere	4,261			Village
Kakesio	Kakesio	3,050			Village
	Osinoni	3,868			Village
	Olpiro	1,433			Village
Gilai Meiguror					Village
					Village
					Village
	Irkeepus	8,289			Settlement
	Nainokanoka	3,523			Settlement
	Bulati				Settlement
	Naiyobi	8,760			Settlement
	Kapenjiro				Settlement
	Mokilal	4,325			Settlement
	Sendui	3,998			Settlement
4 Wards	9 Villages and 7 Settlements				

PROPOSED MULTIPLE LAND USE MODEL FOR NGORONGORO CONSERVATION AREA



LEGEND

- Village Centre
 - Roads
 - Lakes
- Proposed Zones**
- Conservation core zone
 - Conservation sub-zone
 - Transition zone
 - Settlement and Development



2.0 PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF NPC

2.1 Introduction

Ngorongoro Pastoralist Council (NPC) was established in 1994 and gazetted on 23rd June 2000 under the Government Notice No 234 of 2000. The purpose of establishing NPC was to ensure full participation of resident pastoral community in matters related to conservation and development within NCA as well as overseeing and looking after the interests of pastoralists. NPC is currently comprised of representative members drawn from all 25 villages and 11 wards in NCA including councillors both elected and special seats, all village chairpersons as well as elected representatives for women, youths and traditional leaders from each ward. More than 50% of NPC members are politicians (Councilors and village Chairpersons) who sit automatically in the Council by virtue of their positions but were initially elected for other purposes under the Regional Administration and Local Government community representation structures as it applies to other communities in Tanzania. Whereas about 30% of all NPC members including the Conservator form an Executive Committee, the Council's Manager, Accountant, Legal Advisor and Manager for NCA Community Development Department sit on the Committee as technical advisors. With a Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, and the Secretary, NPC has an office which is led by the Manager who is assisted by an Administrative Officer, Accountants and NPC Ward Coordinators. NCA in collaboration with NPC implements its various development activities mainly by involving communities through various NPC meetings, extension programs run by the pastoral development section, attending various village and ward development meetings and ad hoc meetings called upon following emergency issues to be addressed. Despite such a representation arrangement, NPC is faced with various deficiencies in realizing objectives for which it was established i.e to bridge communication gap between NCA Management and the pastoral community so that the latter's aspirations especially improved livelihoods are achieved. The Council is dominated by politicians, some of the members can write, read and communicate properly in Kiswahili, which is a national language and it is so big in number to allow proper discussion as well as swelling administrative expenditure. These are the major reasons that prompt the Team to propose a new structure for NPC.

2.0 Criteria for Proposing Appropriate Representatives of NCA Pastoral Community

Representatives of NCA pastoral community in NPC should contest and be voted by different groups from the village until they become winners at the Ward level. One representative for each ward from women, youths and traditional leaders should form part of members of NPC. Since it is proposed that there should be nine (9) demarcated with defined boundaries and registered villages in NCA to form three (3) wards and one (1) additional from existing ward namely Gilai Meiguoir, which is proposed for annexation, representatives from the three groups should total to twelve (12) members. There shall also be one (1) representative for disabled for the whole

Ngorongoro Division (NCA) and one (1) representative from nine (9) settlements to be retained within NCA but without village status. Four (8) representatives, each from Ngorongoro, Meatu and Longido District Councils, Arusha Region Secretariat, Councillors, Representative of Investors and Loliondo Special Conservation Area, are proposed to members in the new NPC structure. The Conservator of NCA and NPC Manager who shall be the Secretary of the Council will make the total proposed number of NPC members to be twenty (27). It is further proposed that an Executive Committee of NPC should be comprised of nine (9) people including the NPC Chairman, Vice Chairman, Conservator, NDC representative, Arusha Region representative, one woman, youth and traditional leaders and the Manager who will be the Secretary.

3.0 RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY

3.1 Introduction

Human population in NCA had reached 93,136 people in 2017 (NBS, 2017). This means that over the past 58 years of existence since 1959 the average population growth rate, which was 20%, both from immigration and natural increase has been extraordinary high. Where some scholars associate fluctuations in number from one year to another with different censuses, others relate it with transhumance mode of livestock production in pastoral communities where pastoralists cross homeland borders in search of good pasture and water. This means that for years when the population in NCA was relatively low could imply that NCA pastoralists crossed borders to neighbouring areas and vice versa. While Homewood and Rodgers (1991) estimated average annual growth rate in pastoral communities to be 2.5%, various scholars have recorded higher growth rates for NCA. Assuming an average growth rate of 3.5% per year is taken, human population would have grown from 8,000 people in 1959 to an estimated 63,025 in 2020 but in actual sense it will reach 103,262, which may mean that about 40,237, which representing about 40% of the total population was accounted for by immigration. Immigrants to NCA in this context refer to families, which were not present and those which were not resettled in NCA from Moru area in Serengeti National Park when the Conservation Area was established in 1959 and their descendants.

Immigration was relatively higher during a period of 16 years between 1992 and 2008 when a ban on cultivation was lifted to allow people fill a gap of pastoral food deficit with own agricultural crops. Some people from NCA, other sectors of the Government as well as private institutions including hospitality industry, NGOs and religious organizations remained in the area after they retired. The two categories of the current NCA community form a segment, which is referred as immigrants. People and livestock census that was conducted in 2017 revealed that 80% of livestock, which existed in NCA was owned by only three (3%) percent of the total households in the area while the remaining 20% belonged to 97% (NBS, 2017). During community meetings with the Team, it was asserted that majority of the three percent who owned the greater part of livestock because of their financial capacity and influence with NCA Law Enforcement staff. Those without livestock worked as labourers especially grazing and looking after livestock of the few individuals. Amazing human population growth rate coupled with remarkable livestock growth rate but that of the latter growing at a lower pace than the former, and the ultimate continued drop in livestock per capita is the cornerstone of management challenges facing NCA resident pastoralists. The challenges include poverty levels, food insecurity, rangeland deterioration, overuse of resources such as water and trees for firewood to mention a few. To that end the Team felt that reducing people and controlling future influx in the NCA coupled with strengthening administration capacity of NCA Management may reverse the situation and guarantee sustainability of MLUM for some decades to come.

Analysis of rangeland using different approaches revealed that for the sustainability of NCA-MLUM to persevere, the carrying capacity of the Area, which is definitely dynamic, should not exceed 20,000 in order to allow about 300,000 LHUs for both wild and domestic herbivores. In order for each of the 20,000 people that should be maintained to sustain pastoral food from a minimum of 8.0THUs, of the total 300,000 LHUs, 160,000 should be accounted for domestic herbivores and the remaining 140,000 by wild herbivores. To realize above, the Team proposes a resettlement strategy for both immigrants and those interested to move outside the area voluntarily.

3.2 Resettling Immigrants

The whole year of 2020 will be utilized for identification of immigrants and putting in place procedure for supporting them to move to their place of origin. A total of 40,000 people from about 8,000 households is estimated for this exercise and proposed to be completed by end 2021.

3.3 Acquire Land for Resettlement of those Interested to Move out Voluntarily

Although land size for resettlement will be determined by the number of people who will be interested to move out of NCA voluntarily, enough land to uphold an estimated 40,000 people from 8,000 households will be acquired for resettlement. Land use plans for acquired land for resettlement shall be prepared and establishment of social facilities, basic infrastructure such as roads

water supply schemes and electricity as well as residential houses shall be put up within two years starting early in 2020 before targeted population start to move in.

3.4 Relocating People Interested to Resettle Out of NCA Voluntarily to Specified Areas.

With effect from March 2020 an exercise to register households interested to resettle outside NCA with motivation will be launched. This will be a continuous process over the whole seven-year period of the project implementation until 2027. A Resettlement Fund shall be established and seed money provided by NCAA on behalf of the Government and the budget for the Fund shall be provided on annual basis. Proposals to encourage and request national and international agencies to contribute to the proposed Fund shall be prepared in 2020. An incentive scheme including provision of descent houses in areas, where people will settle, establishment of social facilities for education, health, water supply and electricity will also be a continuous process starting from 2020. Establishment and improvement of residential houses and social facilities will also be provided in areas to be annexed to NCA including Gilai Meiguror Ward in Longido District and Ngaresero Village in Pinyinyi Ward, Ngorongoro District. People will not move to new settlements until residential houses and social services have been provided.

It is expected that about 52,000 people from about 6,000 households will be attracted to this program. Support and resettlement incentives on this proposed category of relocation include about 22,000 people from 4,400 households accounting for 22%, which owned no livestock at all in 2017 (NBS, 2017) and categorized as destitute by the Prime Minister's report (URT, 2013) as well as 30,000 people from 6,000 households accounting for 30% who were classified as very poor. Since immigrants may also fall in the category of destitute and very poor pastoralists, the number proposed for relocation in this category should be 40,000 people (8,000 households). If each family will be allocated with at least 10 acres of land for crop production and livestock keeping at least 120,000 acres will be required for private ownership by households (80,000 acres) and the remaining (40,000 acres) for social facilities and recreational amenities. Motivation and resettling this group of people will commence in 2022. Resettled households shall be supported by NCAA specifically by provision of food for at most two years after resettlement to ensure that they stand on their own.

3.6 Supporting People Interested to Resettle out of NCA Voluntarily to their own Choice.

Alongside encouraging and motivating people interested to settle voluntarily outside NCA in specified areas, those interested to move to areas of their own choice will also be considered for motivation. Incentive for this group of people, which is expected to attract about 2,000 people from 400 households, will mainly receive cash and transport support to new areas where

applicable. The program for this group will also be continuous until 2027 when the process is expected to be completed.

3.7 Future Control of Population Growth in NCA

It is proposed that in each of the remaining four wards (4) there should be one good boarding school with modern facilities and motivated teaching staff in NCA to enable remaining children compete with other pupils from other areas for secondary school opportunities. Education facilities in settlements that will not be elevated to villages