

## CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Indigenous Heartland Organization (IHO)
<b>Project Title:</b>	Developing tools and methods for community participation to protect the Ngorongoro crater rim from inappropriate tourism development
<b>Date of Report:</b>	June 2017
<b>Report Author and Contact Information</b>	Naini Oleshweel Tel+ 255 786 662 500 Email. Leshweel71@gmail.com

### CEPF Region: THE EASTERN AFROMONTANE BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT

**Strategic Direction:** Strategic Direction 2; to improve the protection and management of the network of KBAs (Key Biodiversity Areas / high conservation value areas) throughout the hotspot

**Grant Amount:** 10,000 USD

**Project Dates:** 1st October 2015 to 30th September 2016, and extended on request to April 2017

**Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):**

#### **The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA)**

- Geographical Coordinates: 3o 15'S, 35o 30'E
- Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1979 as Natural World Heritage and 2010 as Mixed World Heritage Site

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) covers 8,292 square kilometres. It is one of the three divisions that comprise Ngorongoro District in Arusha Region. NCA was established in 1959 by the NCA Ordinance No 413 of 1959 as a multiple land use area, designated to promote the conservation of natural resources, safeguard the interests of NCA indigenous residents and promote tourism. NCA is a unique protected area in the whole of Africa where conservation of natural resources is integrated with human development.

The main features of the NCA include the Ngorongoro Crater, the Serengeti Plains that support about 2.0 million migratory wildlife species of the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem (TAWIRI, 2003) and the catchment forest; the Northern Highland Forest Reserve (NHFR) known as 'Entim Olturot' in Maa language. Other important features found in the NCA are the archaeological and palaeontological sites located at Oldupai Gorge and the early human foot-prints that were discovered at Alaitole in Ngarusi area. Because of these particular features and the harmonious co-existence between wildlife and people that has existed for many years, NCA was accorded the status of a World Heritage Site and listed as one of the International Biosphere Reserves by the UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Reserve programme.

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) is a Parastatal entity owned and managed by the Government of Tanzania under the ministry of natural resources and tourism and self financed to provide sustainable benefits for NCA indigenous residents, Tanzanians and guarantees protection of natural, cultural and archaeological resources for the global community.

The NCAA cooperated with the Indigenous Heartland Organization funded initiatives by CEPF and with NCA indigenous residents to professionally conserve the natural and historical resources, while providing optimal social services to residents, staff and visitors. The mission of

both organizations is to strive to maintain the status of NCA as a World Heritage Site as well as an eighth wonder of the world through:

- Formulation and implementation of appropriate application of site safeguard policies and procedures
- Developing partnership with local, regional and international stakeholders by providing free entry permits for CEPF-EAM-RIT team during evaluation and monitoring of progress and other IHO staff not resident to the area safeguarded
- Strengthening of environmental impact assessment implementation;

### **Use of Local Media**

We used the power of media and communication to help Tanzanians understand their rights and governance issues in the NCA and protection of important habitat and species. Our aim is to inform, connect and empower people and the government to take action to protect the fragile crater rim from inappropriate tourism interventions

We advocated and provided support for understanding of environmental impact assessments, and supported for consultations with local stakeholders, the building of alliances across different interest groups, and the development of economic alternative and with help of active members of parliament

We work in partnership with broadcasters, NCA, UNESCO, non-governmental organisations and donors to share reliable, timely and useful information. We reach over 100 NCA inhabitants' through our debate shows, TV programmes, public service announcements, mobile phone services and face-to-face communication.

Our goal here is to help people make sense of events, engage in dialogue and take action to protect important corridors, grazing territories and wildlife species.

### **Participation to meetings with UNESCO Dar es Salaam, the World Heritage Centre**

UNESCO office in Dar es Salaam and the world Heritage Centre has seasonally been inviting IHO as the observer to different sessions with the regard to the monitoring and evaluation of different mission report regarding the Ngorongoro conservation area. The world heritage and UNESCO office requests information regarding the protection status of the Ngorongoro Conservation area authority and make decision in relying on the Information from IHO and other partners. IHO raised the issue about construction of various tourists apartment on the crater rim and these were picked up by reports of the World Heritage to the state part Tanzania.

### **NEMC Tanzania**

The project staffs have participated to two meeting of the environmental management authority and have given provided views on the established reviews of environmental assessments.

### **Civil Society on the Formulation of the Land Policy in Tanzania**

The Land Tenure Study Group of Civil Society was formed in 2016 as a multi-disciplinary team of professionals convened to analyses and research upon the present land tenure crisis in Tanzania. Provide the CSOs with opportunity to evaluate the processes of the New Land Policy 2016. IHO highlighted in green the crisis of tourist hotelier on the rim of the crater. Attached is a presentation by Naini Oleshweel. Kiswahili Draft

## Conservation Impacts

***Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.***

The project engaged on reviews for plans to establish Kibo palace hotel on the crater rim with NCAA and the government, CSOs stakeholders and the world heritage centre in different meetings from December 2015 throughout October 2016 and played an advocacy role for the world heritage centre to recommend a freeze on any new lodge development within the conservation area, particularly on the crater rim, and that the general approach in future should be to encourage any new lodge development outside the property, or alternatively to renovate existing lodges.

The project also recommended that a decision in relation to the proposal for a new Kibo palace Lodge on the rim of the crater be made as soon as possible, based on the recommendations of the members of parliament as seen on this link

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a\\_cjH0i\\_uvY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a_cjH0i_uvY)

It is the opinion of the project that this Lodge should not be approved and that there may be the potential for Danger Listing of this property should the lodge be developed on the rim of the crater.

The project recommends that all existing Lodges within the conservation area should provide exemplary models of best practice in relation to protection and appreciation of the environment and recommends that they undertake an environmental audit to ensure they are conforming to and exceeding international best practice in relation to environmental management. This should include strategies to reduce the consumption of water and electricity

We are happy that the government has finally agreed in writing and in December 2016 to comply with this decision however there are still many lodges that has adverse impact to the environment list of hotels, lodges and campsite in Ngorongoro also attached to this report.

Here is the Government Response

“Response

**Complied, all development projects, including hotels, are directed to less ecologically sensitive areas and are subjected to EIA and HIA in accordance to Tanzanian Environmental regulations, IUCN’s and ICOMOS guidelines.”** Report attached

Another lodge development as of very recent have been completed and this project did not secure funding to address this problem.

See <http://www.nomad-tanzania.com/north/entamanu-ngorongoro/>

## **Participation in the review of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area General Management Plan**

The GMP review process demand the involvement of different stakeholders to the NCA whose interests directly or indirectly affect the area. Using a Nominal Group Process (NGP), the planning process needs to be based on an interactive style in order to ensure considerations of broad range of views and experiences. The project advocates for the formation of interdisciplinary teams of planning professionals from NCAA, the NCA indigenous residents, district governments, business community including lodges and tour operators, non-governmental organizations and relevant central government departments. Others may come from academic and research institutions and from the IUCN, ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre. The

process of appointment is very slow and getting political and there may not be opportunities for the public at international, national, regional and local levels to voice opinions about the management of the NCA. These opportunities for public participation demanded by the project includes meetings, workshops, informal working sessions and giving final comments on the draft GMP. The first workshop was organized by the project and involved members of the village government, 4 from each village in karatu. While this meeting was appreciated by the government a new move have absorbed the side event which is the census needed for the people and livestock at the property.

See

<http://www.dailynews.co.tz/index.php/home-news/51337-new-ngorongoro-livestock-people-census-next-month>

***Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in the approved proposal.***

### **Corridor Protection (Ngorongoro Serengeti)**

The integrity of the crater ecology is enhanced by being part of Serengeti - Mara ecosystem. It supports high densities of wildlife throughout the year; which includes one of the remaining populations of black rhinoceros in the country and is a refuge for grazing by pastoralists. The property adjoins Serengeti National Park (1,476,300 ha), which is also included on the World Heritage List as a natural property. Connectivity within and between these properties and adjoining landscapes, through functioning wildlife corridors is essential to protect the integrity of animal migrations. By avoiding the construction of this important corridor at the crater rim means more wildlife moves freely between Ngorongoro and the Serengeti ecosystem. This corridor is an essential land for wildlife, livestock and is a community land. Wildlife traverses each of these areas throughout the year. Protecting the wilderness area and promoting sustainable development of the local Maasai communities must go hand in hand in future conservation planning.

The indigenous Heartland Organization (IHO) continues to works with the people living in the ecosystem to become actively engaged in conservation and in finding sustainable livelihood opportunities. Local people often rely on natural resources and ecosystem services, but unsustainable resource use is contributing to loss of biodiversity and wildlife habitat.

The stakeholders' and UNESCO formed a resolution/declaration to prevent any new lodge development within the conservation area, particularly on the crater rim, and that the general approach in future should be to encourage any ne w lodge development outside the property.

The project used the power of media and communication to help Tanzanians understand their rights and governance issues in the NCA and protection of important habitat and species. Our aim is to inform, connect and empower people and the government to take action to protect the fragile crater rim from inappropriate tourism interventions

### **Review of the General Management Plan**

In general the Project notes that the property is facing a number of serious challenges but that the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) has clearly identified the nature of these challenges and is developing strategies to address them that are not in the General Management Plan. There is a threat that pastoralist's resident to the area may not be fully involved in the review of the challenges and solution needed to be implemented

The Ngorongoro Conservation area management is guided by a General Management Plan. Currently, the primary management objectives are to conserve the natural resources of the property, protect the interests of the Maasai pastoralists, and to promote tourism. The

management system and the Management Plan need to be widened to encompass an integrated cultural and natural approach, bringing together ecosystem needs with cultural objectives in order to achieve a sustainable approach to conserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including the management of grasslands and the tourists infrastructure development, and to promote environmental and cultural awareness. The Plan needs to extend the management of cultural attributes beyond social issues and the resolution of human-wildlife conflicts to the documentation, conservation and management of the cultural resources and the investigation of the potential of the wider landscape in archaeological terms. Though this project is going to be closed there is the potential that IHO to continue to look for other funding to ensure the full participation of local residents of NCA to the review process of the GMP

***Please provide the following information where relevant:***

**Hectares Protected:** 10 hectares of land

**Species Conserved:** The Leopards, Elephants, wildlife and rhinoceros

**Corridors Created:** Ngorongoro Serengeti Corridor open by use when nomad hotel issue is also advocated

***Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.***

## **Challenges**

### **1. Conflicts between development and environmental protection**

The scenic and environmental quality of the NCA is important to NCA indigenous residents, just as it is to NCAA and visitors. In village meetings, residents raised concerns about the visual and environmental impacts of the growing number of nontraditional structures in the NCA. They expressed a desire to preserve the quality of the landscape while having the option of upgrading their traditional homes.

### **2. NCA Ordinance and NCA indigenous residents' participation**

The existing NCA legislation was enacted in 1959. Some of the provisions in this Ordinance are outdated and they do not conform to the changing environment taking place globally in general and in Tanzania in particular. One of the drawbacks in NCA Ordinance is lack of provision that allows NCA indigenous residents to participate in planning, decision-making and implementation. Further, the Ordinance lacks clear provision of benefit sharing between the conservation area and the people who bear costs of conservation. Issues of human rights particularly those inhabiting NCA are also not given due attention. The outdated NCA law could be one of the major factors that account for other identified challenges in managing the NCA and many projects.

### **3. Increased number of vehicles and roads on the crater rim**

The project person outlined above that another development owned by nomad Tanzania is constructed at the crater rim near the site for kibo palace hotel. The number of vehicles going to that hotel through Seneto routes has increased remarkably. Increase in number of vehicles creates congestion of tourists and vehicles at few visitor attractions. Majority of visitors interviewed in October 2016 complained about too many vehicles inside the crater and on the crater rim. Vehicle congestion reduces visitor enjoyment and creates significant adverse visual impacts on the NCA. Visitors indicated that they might not return to NCA if the number of vehicles inside the Crater would not be controlled.

#### **4. Project low Budget that hindered implementation causing recourse to other financial support.**

The project budget was small 10,000 USD and worsens by getting slashed from 10,000 USD to 8,000 USD without better understanding and reasons to the project grantee. This created panic; and the person (Naini Oleshweel) in-charge of the project did not get part of her monthly salary (1,000 USD) and this minimized the chances of getting positive results from the project hence delay of reports needed by Birdlife International. So we had to do what is affordable by contacting other partners to support the project. Abertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS) -Small Grants Programme in connection with CEPF decline providing funds to address the development of Nomads hotel also erected at the crater rim.

#### **Success**

##### **1. 10 hectares land of the Ngorongoro -Serengeti corridor preserved for wildlife and livestock use.**

The Serengeti and Sale plains within the NCA are well known to play an important role in the annual migration of wildebeest in the Serengeti ecosystem. The plains in the NCA also serve as the primary calving area for the migrating wildebeest. Other wildlife movements within the NCA have had little study beyond the Ngorongoro Crater. Preliminary discussions with NCAA staff, NCA indigenous residents, and researchers indicate that there is a network of trails and corridors linking the highland the Ngorongoro Crater with the Serengeti Plains. On the plains certain places appear to be important nodes for wildlife, such as the Olbalbal Depression and the Ndutu area. The crater rim is also an important habitation of threatened Elephants, leopard and rhinoceros. Other important habitats at the corridor include microenvironments such as springs, wetlands, and kopjes. Strategic advocacy of this project has influenced the government to abandon plans to construct the 10 hectares land earlier identifies for the Kibo Palace Hotel but still there is an immediate threat of a new lodge developed by Nomad Tanzania.

##### **2. Project generated needed information by decision makers regarding the impacts of tourism infrastructure on the crater ecology and the NCA as a whole**

There are more than 42 existing visitor accommodation facilities in NCA today and many seasonal campsites and lodges are on the crater rim. Tour operators and lodge managers report that while the scenery and wildlife in the NCA impress visitors, they frequently complain about poor infrastructure (e.g. roads, camping and picnic sites, toilets etc.). They also raise concerns on inadequate services and the high cost of fees in relation to the quality of facilities and services provided. In spite of this complaint about current fees levels, tour industry representatives say that visitors would be willing to pay even higher fees if they will receive appropriate and quality services.

In 2016 the NCAA allowed the construction of the Entamanu campsite owned by Nomads Tanzania and continues to allow off-road driving in the crater rim leading to disturbance to wildlife, more use of water pumped from the crater floor and soil erosion. Both of these changes have been supported by the tour industry. Long drop toilets were replaced with flush toilets at Ngoitoktok Springs and Elerai Forest picnic sites in the crater and at stop overs on the crater rim.

Most special camping sites on the crater rim are on the eastern side of the rim and have no facilities, but a few include long-drop toilets and incinerators. These facilities are subject to vandalism by people for materials and have not been consistently maintained. Over the years, these campsites located on the crater rim are aimed at accommodating groups interested in wildlife photographic safaris in and outside the crater. There is little control over use in the area, and a network of unplanned tracks has resulted because access roads to the sites have not been clearly marked and most public campsite like; "Simba A" is located on the crater rim and receives heavy use.

In view of the foregoing description, stakeholders feel and strongly recommend that no more visitors accommodation in addition to the, five lodges are needed on the Ngorongoro Crater rim. Several tour companies are offering short hikes and walking safaris in the NCA, and TATO predicts that more tour operators will be seeking permits for such trips. Olmoti and Empakaai craters have long been used for walking treks, and companies are opening new, multi-day walking routes in other areas of the NCA. Several walking safaris campsites and stopovers in the NCA are in operation. The NCA is increasingly more developed that being remote. More lodges are just not suitable for NCA.

This report also highlights that there is the ongoing construction and expansion of the Oldupai Museum, and no records of EIA have ever been developed prior to construction. The project warns that further expansion of this museum will hinder the wildebeest migration and attract residential settlement at the most important corridor of the crater Serengeti migration.

### **3. Project encouraged adequate involvement of the private sector and communities to the conservation affairs of NCA**

Private companies including tour and lodge operators are essential players in providing a quality visitor experience in the NCA and can do much to assist the NCAA in conserving the resources of the conservation area as well. During meetings for the planning of the GMP four Hotel Managers were invited by the project to give view of the management of the crater ecology. They encouraged that communications between the NCAA and the tourism industry be sustained in the coming days. The NCAA has not always encouraged participation, and industry has been poorly organised to play a more active role. While there are many companies operating in the highest professional manner, there are, unfortunately, some tour companies that are unprofessional in their operations. Tour companies also state that they are burdened by national taxation policies, which discourage voluntary involvement in supporting residents' activities in NCA.

Community members also feel sidelined by conservation initiatives and are demanding to receive an increasing proportionate aid from the revenue generated from their beautiful lands. They also demand to be in the decision making management and governing board of the NCAA. Only one community member is elected in 2017 by the Minister of Tourism to be a representative of the people of NCA in the Board of NCAA. See public notice on the appointment of the current board of Directors.

#### ***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***

##### *Increased number of staff and their families in NCA*

The IHO project staff notes that for the past ten years since the NCA GMP came into operation in 2006, NCA has faced a challenge of staff increase from both NCAA itself and other organisations/agencies that operate within the area. NCAA and other organisations operating within the NCA are increasingly recruiting more staff, majority of them are employed while they are single but as time elapses many get married and thus increase number of dependants and the extended families in the NCA. These nonresident people need to be relocated to adjacent cities outside the NCA

##### *Conflict over grazing at secured land at the crater rim.*

During project implementation, conflict arose between the pastoralists of Ngoile and Ngorongoro ward over the right of grazing livestock at the corridor primarily to be used by hoteliers. The rush into land by livestock grazers caused over grazing and the IHO is currently developing a grazing management strategy to make sure that there is no competing conflict of interest and that also wildlife makes use of the area.

## Lessons Learned

***Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.***

### ***Lessons learnt.***

**The project earmarked the outstanding universal value of the crater ecology that shows why the crater rim is important.**

The Ngorongoro Crater, which spans about 310 km<sup>2</sup> including its steep slopes is the main tourist attraction in the NCA. It accounts for about 4% of the Conservation Area.

The zone includes the floor and inner walls of the sunken caldera and its boundary is the 500 metres from the edges of the rim, an area which is referred to as a buffer. In collaboration with NCA indigenous residents' representatives the GPS locations, which represent a 500 meters stretch from the edge of the rim were geo-referenced by the GIS expert and the IHO team. The area between the edge of the rim and the point where a 500 metres distance ends on all sides of the crater buffers the Ngorongoro crater floor and its steep slopes where some conservation friendly activities but livestock grazing has recently been restricted by the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania (Hon. Kassim Majaliwa)

The Ngorongoro crater displays a diversity of vegetation (swamps, groundwater, forests, temperate forest, grassland and open water) and is host to a fluctuating population of about 25,000 herbivores and over 300 large and small carnivores. The area has permanent water supply provided by a number of streams and springs. The Ngorongoro crater is under extreme pressure from tourism.

Ngorongoro crater contains two small forests, which are significant and need a critical consideration in any action plan. These are the Elerai, which is composed mainly of *Acacia xanthophloea*, and the Lemala, which is composed mainly of *Acacia lahai*. Water utilized by lodges, staff in the service institutions residing on the crater rim and villages around the Ngorongoro crater i.e Oloirobi and Misigiyo is extracted from the Elerai river located at the floor of the Ngorongoro Crater

Outstanding values are:

- The crater rim supports the greatest concentration of wildlife left on earth;
- supports high densities of wildlife throughout the year and contains the most visible population of black rhinoceros remaining in Tanzania
- The forests of the highlands form a vital water catchment for neighbouring agricultural communities and are critical to the groundwater forests of Lake Manyara National Park
- Two of the most important palaeontological and archaeological sites in the world, Oldupai Gorge and Alaitole Footprint Site at Ngarusi, are found within the protected corridor between Ngorongoro and Serengeti, and further important discoveries may yet be made in the conservation area;
- The NCA's multiple land-use system is one of the earliest to be established world-wide and is emulated around the world as a means of reconciling human development and natural resource conservation

### ***Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)***

1. The use of Maasai traditional meeting to reach community consensus to protection the crater rim

- To ensure that structures and systems of governance are working properly we had to use Maasai tradition meetings in villages visited by the project to convene meeting and reach consensus in a democratic, participatory and representative way.
  - This way reduced political and social exclusion and intolerance and increase respect for both men and women.
2. Reaching out to decision making organs and voicing concern for the need of planning and protection of the crater rim. The project maintained closer collaboration with UNESCO and members of parliament and advocated on the need to protect the crater ecology and putting strategies for grazing management and use by local people.
  3. Maintaining and distributing in each meeting a highlight of the importance of the crater rim to species conservation.

***Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)***

**Networking with the resident community, private sector and the government staff**

Indigenous Heartland Organization received as usual good collaboration in implementing this project from the Ngorongoro Conservation area authority staff, the department of Wildlife in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, and NEMC. Consultancy was also made to the College of African Wildlife Management (MWEKA). IHO also maintained close cooperation of all NCA stakeholders in particular UNESCO world Heritage Centre, NCA indigenous residents who participated heartedly in the excise of starting to review the GMP.

**Good working team at IHO**

NCA is a multi-stakeholder politically sensitive zone and implementing a project requires the management of many constraints and risks. Constraints may take different forms such as legal obligations, constraints of tenure, health and safety considerations, managerial constraints, obligations to neighbors and visitors, international obligations and more. Our staffs were organized in a manner that allowed harmony although hotelier showed us some kind of mistrust when we reinforced issues related to environmental audit of tourist's facilities.

The IHO project head person felt comfortable with many issues of implementation but unless the NCA Ordinance is reviewed soonest, the planning team felt that this would be an impediment to peoples friendly GMP because NCA legislation was drafted along the lines of fortress conservation.

***Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:***

A lack of land-use planning and building regulations in NCA has facilitated sprawling developments along the crater rim, valleys and scenic routes. The sprawl includes tourism facilities and supporting infrastructure such as roads, employee housing, parking, service areas, and waste disposal.

Despite the fact that the NCAA is typically entrusted with the administration and enforcement of environmental protection, it often lack the commitment or capability to manage the area effectively. The regulations for environmental protection are vaguely defined, costly to implement, hard to enforce, and uncertain in effectiveness. As a political body, the NCAA is susceptible to making decisions that spend budget on politically beneficial but environmentally unproductive projects. Because of prestige and conspicuousness, the construction of an attractive visitor's center like olduvai takes precedence over more pressing environmental concerns like acquiring habitat, protecting endemic species, and removing invasive species

## ADDITIONAL FUNDING

**Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.**

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Muruna Tanzania	Grants	2,000 USD	To be used for developing a grazing management strategy for the Serengeti. Ngorongoro Corridor
The Ngorongoro conservation area	Fuel for participants to the GMP meeting	450 liters of Diesel amounting to 893,250 Tshs	Fuel for traditional leaders to attend the meeting.

**\*Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*

*200 USD used Muruna Tanzania funded the process developing a land use plan for the crater rim, though the government appreciates this kind of involvement there is a need to involve more stakeholders in the meeting hence a series of stake holders meeting has to be conducted.*

- B** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*

*The NCAA provided fuel (450 litres) for its vehicle bringing participants to a meeting in karatu and during the opening ceremony the District commissioner Said: "We all know that there will be continuing pressures for tourist developments in other in Ngorongoro Consrvation Area and in many of our parks. While I whole heatedly believe we should encourage investment and the benefits derived from tourism, we cannot allow our nation's spectacular natural resources to be sacrificed for the sake of foreign exchange. Tanzania must avoid the temptation of misusing and thereby depleting our natural resources for short term economic gains and high profits. Because the Management Zone Plans take a shorter time to complete, we will be able to develop a number of these plans during the next year according to the availability of funds. These Management Zone Plans will guide development within the NCAA and ensure that an appropriate balance between preservation and tourism use/development is achieved."*

- C** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

## Sustainability/Replicability

**Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.**

1. *Habitat for endangered, threatened, endemic, and rare species and species of special concern or species of exceptional value agreed to be preserved by stakeholders (community and the park authority).*
2. *The Maasai Community agreed that the scenic quality, aesthetic attributes, and the type of traditional low impact grazing continues pending the development of strategy for livestock grazing on the crater rim.*
3. *The Maasai Community together with the NCAA agreed to protect threatened, endangered, and endemic species, as well as species determined to be of exceptional resource value at the Ngorongoro -Serengeti corridor, specifically to protect them against wildfires*
4. *The crater rim provides a landscape with a distinctive combination and balance of openness for game viewing and a mosaic of habitats and vegetative cover types that provide for both spectacular scenery and species diversity.*

**Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.**

- *The workshop conducted strengthened the relationship between the park authority and the community*

<b>Safeguard Policy Assessment</b>
------------------------------------

***Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.***

1. Stakeholders agreed to ensure that tourism and tourism development are within the limits of acceptable use and have the least adverse impact on the crater resources and the high quality of visitor experience traditionally associated with Ngorongoro Conservation Area.
2. Encourage all new development outside the conservation area boundary or as near to the boundary as possible.
3. Eliminate all off-road driving except in designated areas; ensure that all designated roads on the crater rim avoid or have minimum adverse impact on unique natural, scenic, or topographic features, critical concentrations of wildlife, critical water sources, and areas with exceptional resource values.
4. Minimize the adverse visual impacts of human activity along and within the Ngorongoro - Serengeti corridor and within a specified distance of areas with unique natural, scenic, or topographic features, critical concentrations of wildlife, critical water sources, and areas with exceptional resource values.

<b>Additional Comments/Recommendations</b>
--

The limits of acceptable use (LAU) for Ngorongoro conservation Area focus on the maximum number of beds established for those zones designated for overnight stays and the number of vehicles per kilometer in the most frequented zone of the area. The LAU was determined by the best professional judgment of an interdisciplinary team of Conservation managers, planners, and researchers, using the best available information to achieve a desired condition - an appropriate balance between preservation and tourism use/development.

This debate still needs to continue though it has been very difficult to arrive to decision.

<b>Information Sharing and CEPF Policy</b>
--

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

**Please include your full contact details below:**

Name: Naini Oleshweel

Organization name: Indigenous heartland Organization (IHO)

Mailing address: [leshweel71@gmail.com](mailto:leshweel71@gmail.com)

Tel: +255786 662500

Fax:

E-mail: Other email is [ndiyaine@gmail.com](mailto:ndiyaine@gmail.com)

**\*\*\*please complete the tables on the following pages\*\*\***

<b>Performance Tracking Report Addendum</b>			
<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Is this question relevant ?</b>	<b>If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved for project from inception of CEPF support to date</b>	<b>Describe the principal results achieved during project period (Attach annexes if necessary)</b>
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	yes	10 hectares	Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one. These hectares of land are on the crater rim.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	Yes	Protection of the Ngorongoro Serengeti corridor of 350 hectares of land.	Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one  Ngorongoro Conservation area.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	As indicated above at the protected corridor and the crater rim	Ngorongoro Conservation area
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.			

**If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table.**



