

Proposal to CEPF: (“Lodge Development at the Ngorongoro Rim”, Indigenous Heartland Organization, Tanzania)

Free Prior and Informed Consultation of Indigenous Peoples

Background to Project

Since when have you been working in the area? What has been achieved so far? Who are living in the area? Which Indigenous People are present? How many? What is their status, means of livelihoods, and what is the relation between your project and these Indigenous People?

IHO is the indigenous Led conservation organization formed and managed by the Maasai council of traditional leaders in the Ngorongoro conservation area of Tanzania. IHO has been working in the area for ever since inception, 8 years now. Tribal people/ Indigenous communities who live with the Ngorongoro conservation area are largely the Maasai who constitutes 98 % and a minority population of Hunnter gathers and Barbaig pastoralists. Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) covers an area of 8, 292 sq. km in Northern Tanzania. Administratively it falls within Ngorongoro District in Arusha region, occupying approximately 60 % of the area of the whole district. Besides its varied, important collection of wildlife, its beautiful landscape and its archaeological sites, the area is home to over 80,000 Indigenous Maasai pastoralists, almost 60% of the total population of the district.

The area Constitutes the Ngorongoro Divison (Tarafa) of the Ngorongoro District and has eleven Wards (Kata) and a number villages registered under the local Government District Act, 1982 (No. 7 of 1982). The NGO acting on behalf of this community is The Indigenous Heartland Organization (IHO), which is formed and governed by the Indigenous Maasai of Ngorongoro. IHO serves as the applicant and recipient for the grant from CEPF.

Consultations

Which consultations have taken place to date? How, when, with whom? Do you have any documentation (letters, minutes of meetings etc) with regards to these consultations?

As part of the review process a public hearing may be necessary to address public concerns over a proposed activity or project. Normally this takes place when major concerns have been raised by the public and potential negative impacts of the proposed project are perceived to be far reaching. Other critical factors that may necessitate public hearing are sensitivity of the site location, type and scale of project, technology used, multiple land use considerations, presence of relocation and resettlement issues, cumulative impacts and any other factor related to a particular project that might cause public concern.

Project

Are the Indigenous People informed about your planned project? Do they agree? How will you involve them during the implementation of your project? Will they be part of the decision-making process?

The project is formed following the maasai resident needs and various protest against hotel development in the Ngorongoro conservation area, particularly on the crater rim.

<http://www.ippmedia.com/frontend/?l=69519>

<http://www.thecitizen.co.tz/News/Elders-vow-to-block-Ngorongoro-hotel-project/-/1840392/2366498/-/s50mnlz/-/index.html>

<https://www.culturalsurvival.org/ourpublications/csq/article/maasai-and-barabaig-herders-struggle-land-rights-kenya-and-tanzania>

https://hthtravelinsurance.com/prdCobrand/health_sec_news/newsalerts_article.cfm?arId=12812

<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/mis39-may2007.pdf>.

<http://whc.unesco.org/document/125457>.

http://www.tnrf.org/files/E-INFO-UNESCO-IUCN_Ngorongoro_Residents_Statement_dec_2008.pdf.

The project will work closely with traditional institution and to various committees formed at grassroots level. Information sharing will be based on the traditional and customary regular meeting held by the Council of Maasai elders, representatives groups and the project steering committee directly appointed by the Council of Maasai Elders. It is assumed that the recruitment of Maasai woman expert in the EIA by the steering committee at the community level, and the involvement of Maasai elders to the project activities will ensure high level of commitment from the communities. The project is unique and that it is built on strong community based strategic goals, objectives and direction that are coherent and cohesive, ties Maasai communities together despite jurisdictional boundaries.