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Land tenure and land management

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PAPERS PRESENTED BY H. FOSBROOKE TO:


Pastoral Land Tenure Workshop, Arusha, Tanzania
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Land Tenure and Land Management

The two aspects, tenure and management, cannot be divorced; in areas of complex ecological situations, involving multiple land use factors it is particularly important firstly:-

- i. to formulate a land-use management plan and
 - ii. to ensure that such plan is in fact implemented.
2. The idea of a Multiple Land-Use Authority was first suggested at Tarangire National Park Workshop for Conservation (see p.19 of proceedings). It was further publicised by Markus Borner in his Oryx article (Vol.19, No.2). The same theme appears in Mwalyosi's paper to the Mikumi Workshop, February 1986 where he states "It is proposed to adopt a strategy consisting of a system of integrated resource use and a network of areas that require measures for special protection. The two mutually supportive components would form a management strategy for all land and water areas of the basin".
3. I myself presented the idea to the first meeting of the National Land Use Planning Commission, as also at the Mikumi Workshop. I again propose to raise the proposal at the forthcoming International Congress on Nature Management and Sustainable Development to be held at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, 6th-9th December 1988. The relevant section of my paper is attached.
4. I am aware that the necessity for specifying areas for particular types of land use, pastoral, arable, wildlife etc. is appreciated by many of our pastoralists. The problem of reconciling these factors with transhumantic pastoralism, the optimum land use system in much of the area under discussion, is an important factor for consideration.
5. As yet no formulated procedure has emerged for legitimizing such proposals. It is hoped that the discussion at this workshop, followed by a review at international level will ensure that these prolonged discussions will finally be converted into ACTION!

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Note copies of all publications referred to are available for consultation in the Workshop Secretariat.

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Ngorongoro Crater & Serengeti National Park
to be presented at

International Congress on Nature Management
and Sustainable Development

University of Groningen, The Netherlands,
6th-9th December 1988

8. Area Management Units

- 8.1 In areas of particular ecological complexity such as Loliondo it is necessary to devise some mechanism whereby the work of all the agencies involved can be coordinated (Fosbrooke, 1986). There will of necessity be the overall control of the District Council, but its authority does not cover neighbouring forest reserves, national parks, or large scale commercial enterprises - farming, ranching or tourism. What follows is a suggested method of bringing together the efforts of all these agencies in a co-ordinated system of Nature Management and Sustainable Development.
- 8.2 It is suggested that such units can be set up under the auspices of the District Council over defined areas which share common problems but which do not necessarily cover a whole district, they may in fact include adjacent areas in other districts and land under varying controls, e.g. national parks, or forest reserves. Such units are best defined as micro ecosystems.
- 8.3 The first task is the definition of the area concerned, which is primarily indicated by nature. The Manyara drainage basin is a prime example of this (Mwalyosi, 1986). But in other areas political or governmental considerations provide definition, e.g. Tarangire (Borner, 1986) or Loliondo.
- 8.4 The legal aspect presents no difficulty; there is no necessity for special legislation to establish such a system. The District Council has power to establish committees. It can cooperate other agencies to serve on such committees, though presumably without voting rights; overall advice and guidance can come from the National Land Use Planning Commission.
- 8.5 A typical Area Management Committee might well be composed as follows:

District Council Representative - Chairman
Village Chairman of all villages involved
Representatives of:-

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Adjacent National Parks | Archaeology |
| Forest Department | Commercial interests |
| Water Development | Missions |
| Agriculture | Tourism |
| Livestock Development | N.G.O.s active in area |

- 8.6 The Committee's first task would be to prepare a management plan, which should follow a proforma to be laid down by N.L.U.P.C. But planning is one thing; adequate implementation of a plan is something else. So many land expansion projects in Tanzania have started off with the best intentions but finished up by accelerating the process of land degradation and desertification which they were designed to control.
- 8.7 So a full time salaried Management Manager is an obvious necessity, with the necessary support of transport, housing, tentage and subordinate assistants. This is where Parks can step in, by providing a portion of the revenue it collects from visiting tourists. This would be a very practical demonstration of their willingness to help their neighbours.

9. Conclusion

Speakers have been invited to present up to three concrete suggestions to meet the problems which their analysis has revealed. My proposals are, very briefly:

1. The establishment of Loliondo as an area to meet the food deficiencies of Ngorongoro, and to provide a spill-over area for their surplus populations present and future.
2. To establish a buffer zone around the Serengeti National Park.
3. To provide a feed back from the Park to adjoining villages, possibly in the form of meat cropping, but particularly to finance the Management Units which must be established to ensure sustained production in adjacent areas.

These three suggestions are my own personal ideas and carry no official backing. They are however considered views, made after half a century's experience of the area and will I hope carry some weight when policy is finally decided.

Reference Papers in support of
Area Management Units

1. Emerging Conflicts in Land Use.

A note on "Conservation Authority" concept as a means for reconciling the demands of Conservation and Development.

by H.A. Fosbrooke: paper to Mikumi Workshop on Conservation and Development IUCN-NORAD-IRA/USDM, Feb.1986.

2. Management Strategy for Lake Manyara Catchment Basin: a case for integrating Conservation & Development

by Raphael B.B. Mwalyosi: paper to Mikumi Workshop on Conservation & Development IUCN-NORAD-IRA/USDM, Feb.1986.

3. Tarangire National Park and its Surroundings. A Workshop hosted by T.N.P. and sponsored by A.W.F. , October 1984.

4. The increasing isolation of Tarangire National Park.

by Markus Borner, Oryx Vol.19 No.2.

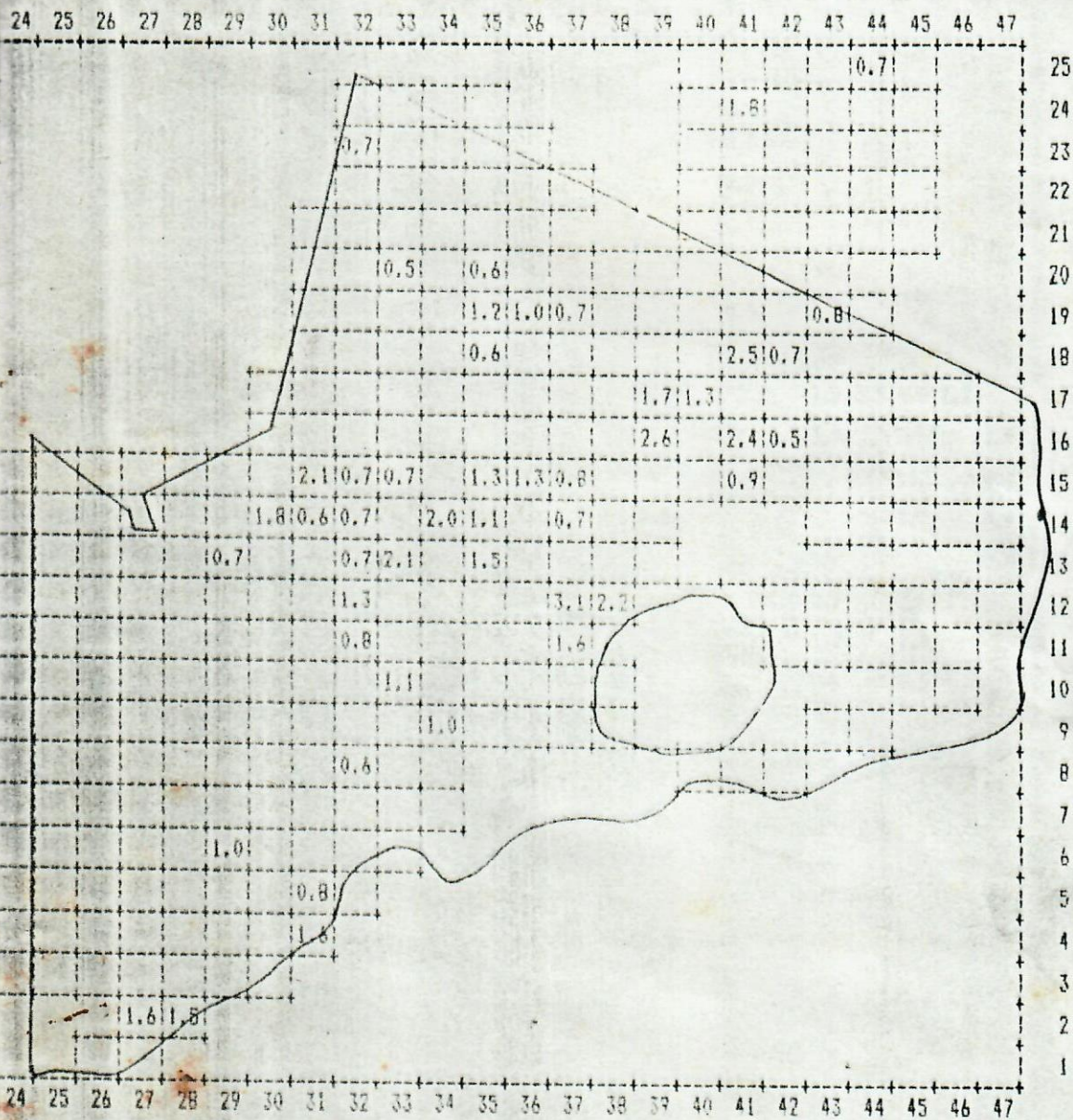
5. Ngorongoro Conservation Area: Livestock and Wildlife Survey 23-25 Oct. 1987

by S.L. Perkin & K.L. Campbell, March 1988.
Text and maps of occupied and unoccupied bomas.

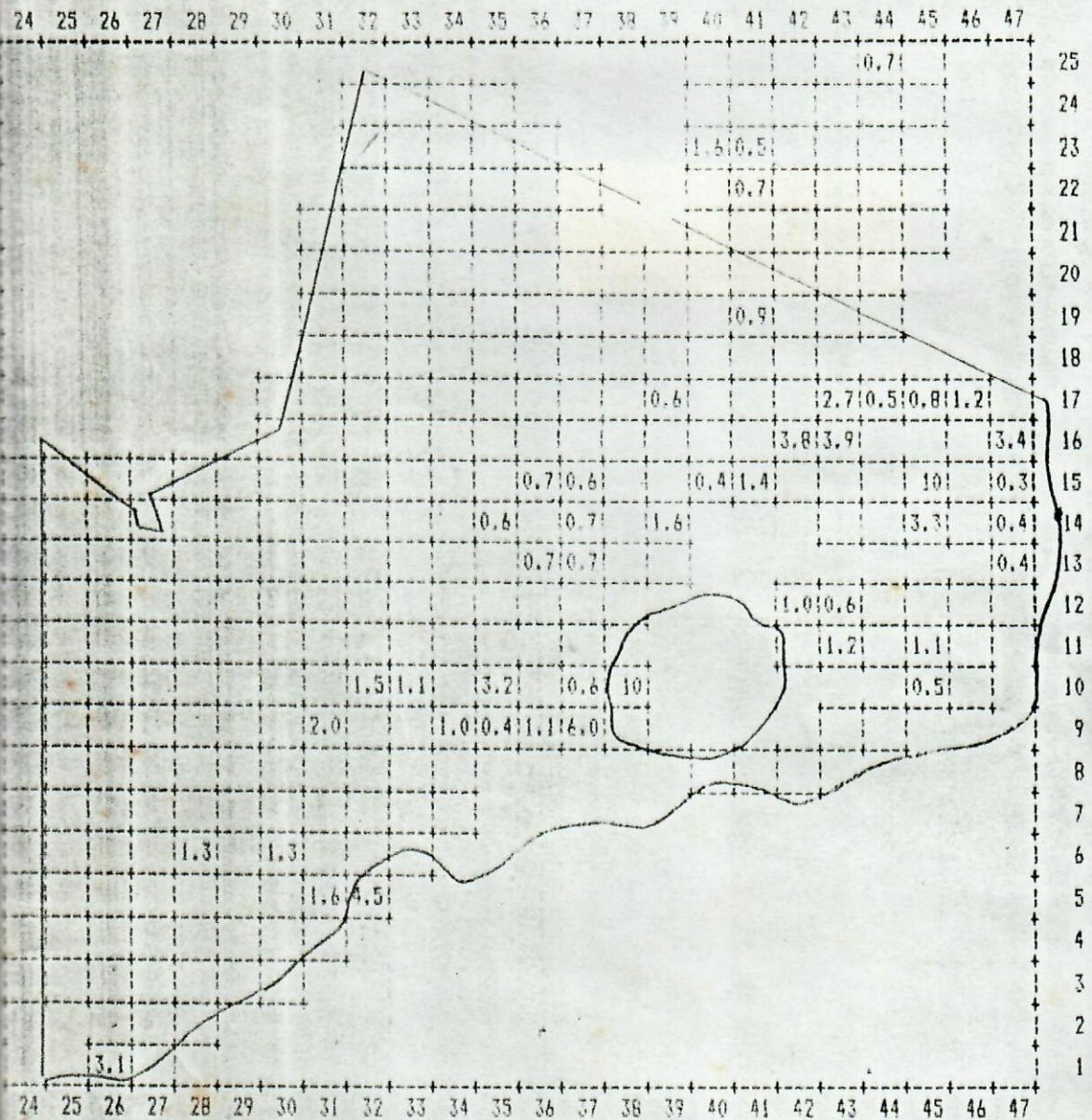
6. Management of Protected Areas for Sustaining Society. Case Study, Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti National Park

by H.A. Fosbrooke. Paper to
International Congress on Nature Management and Sustainable Development, Groningen University, Dec. 1988.

Serengeti Ecosystem: Ngorongoro Conservation Area
 Wildlife and Livestock Census, 23 - 25 October 1987
 UNOCCUPIED BOMAS (Nos/Km2)



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Serengeti Ecological Monitoring Programme

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