

ASSURING RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

(A joint workshop of IUCN, ICOMOS, IWGIA and Forest
Peoples Programme)

Sydney- 15th Nov 2014

Edward Porokwa- Pastoralists Indigenous NGOs Forum-
PINGOs Forum

A World Heritage Site in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area: Whose World? Whose Heritage?

- ✓ This is a complex case- home of Maasai indigenous peoples, wildlife population and a World Heritage site
- ✓ This NCA was created in 1959 as a compromise between Maasai and the colonial powers
- ✓ The Maasai were guaranteed the right to continue to use and occupy the NCA, which was set-up as a multiple land-use area
- ✓ In 1979 the NCA was listed as a natural WH site, new standards
- ✓ In 2010 also as a cultural WH site (because of its archaeological values).
- ✓ In both cases, the local communities were not consulted during the nomination process and the designations occurred without their free, prior and informed consent.

New inscriptions

- ✓ In 2010 inscriptions as a cultural WH site (because of its archaeological values)
 - ✓ There is little or no information presented in the nomination regarding consultation with the Maasai as key stakeholder in Ngorongoro.
- ✓ Concerns of the indigenous peoples were completely ignored by ICOMOS
- ✓ ICOMOS recommended that the NCA be inscribed as an archaeological site as opposed a simultaneous inscription as a Maasai pastoral landscape (which had been proposed by the Tanzanian Government)
- ✓ Results
 - ✓ Reduced grazing areas
 - ✓ Naseru Rock -put an additional areas for tourists to see rock paintings
 - ✓ Olduvai Gorge -hear stories of our ancestors who once lived a million years ago
 - ✓ Currently there is a discussion to establish a hotel in Naseru area
- ✓ Additional conservation status of 'World Heritage site' and the corresponding restrictions were not contemplated when the NCA was created as a multiple land-use area in 1959.

Cont...

- ✓ The changes in the pastoralists' practices which ICOMOS views as compromising authenticity and integrity of the heritage site
- ✓ Irony----- changes of pastoral practices are in many ways the result of the restrictions that have been imposed by the conservation organizations to the Maasai in NCAA
- ✓ As a result of the World Heritage inscriptions, the Maasai in the NCA are confronted with new management priorities aimed at safeguarding so-called “outstanding universal values” which were defined without their participation and consent and do not include or reflect their own values.
- ✓ So what the Maasai are asking themselves is: Whose world? Whose heritage?
- ✓ The World Heritage inscriptions have affected the balance of priorities within the multiple land use system, at the expense of the needs and aspirations of the Maasai community which has been subjected to a host of restrictions on land-use as a direct result of the involvement of UNESCO, IUCN and ICOMOS.

New conditions and standards

- ✓ Example: in 2009 a ban on cultivation (including subsistence cultivation) was imposed on the residents of the NCA because of pressure from IUCN and UNESCO who said that cultivation was threatening the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the WH Site.
- ✓ Result: food insecurity of the NCA residents, made them dependent on food aid for survival and was a main cause of a serious hunger situation which in 2012 was reported to have led to the death of several people including both adults and children.
 - ✓ The ban on cultivation has been explicitly used by UNESCO to encourage the Maasai to “voluntarily” move out of the NCA.
 - ✓ number of people and livestock in the property has well exceeded the ecological “carrying capacity” of the area and that measures must be taken to address this.
 - ✓ threat by the pastoralists and led to very real fears that people might be involuntarily removed from the NCA.
- ✓ the Maasai disagree with the assessment that the carrying capacity of the area has been exceeded.

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Significant management challenges need resolve
- ✓ Participation and engagement:
 - ✓ Not only by local conservation authority, but also by IUCN, ICOMOS and the World Heritage Committee
- ✓ The benefits sharing of tourism revenues.
 - ✓ To improve social services (education, health, food).
 - ✓ To improve the infrastructure.
 - ✓ To support income generating groups.
 - ✓ To improve veterinary services and infrastructure.
- ✓ Current consultation with UNESCO
 - ✓ Governance and address existing engagement and participation issues
 - ✓ Multiple Land-Use and Coexistence; Pastoralism, Conservation and Sustainability in NCA

IRONY: CONTROLLING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES LIVELIHOOD AND INCREASING CONSTRUCTION OF HOTELS IN NCAA

TAMKO LA VIONGOZI WA KIMILA WA KATA YA NGORONGORO KUPINGA UJENZI WA HOTELI ZA KITALII KATIKA MAENEO YA MALISHO YA MIFUGU NA WANYAMAPORI NDANI YA MAMLAKA YA HIFADHI YA NGORONGORO
28th June 2014

UTANGULIZI

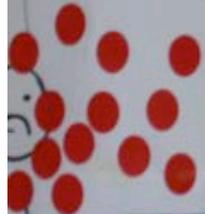
Sisi, viongozi wa kimila “Ilaigwanak” wa kata ya Ngorongoro tunatoa tamko la kupinga Ujenzi wa Hoteli za kitalii katika maeneo ya makazi, malisho ya mifugo, mazalia na mapito ya wanyamapori, katika vijiji vya Oloirobi na Irmisigiyo Kata ya Ngorongoro ndani ya mamlaka ya hifadhi ya Ngorongoro (NCA). Kwa tamko hili tunaomba ileweke bayana kuwa

1. Tumestushwa sana na taarifa za kuwepo kwa mikakati ya kujenga hoteli za kitalii katika maeneo yafuatayo
 - (a) Eneo la Ngorienito ambalo pia linafahamika kama Seneto katika kitongoji cha Emotony- Indepes kijiji cha Oloirobi
 - (b) Eneo la Alalam Engop au Irmisigiyo katika kitongoji cha Irmisigiyo kijiji cha Irmisigiyo.

Taarifa za kuwepo kwa mpango huu tulizipata siku ya tarehe 24/6/2014 tulipotembelea eneo husika huku tayari likiwa na bicon zenve namba N/M 10

MAISHA KWA WENYEJI HIFADHI YA NGORONGORO.

ana
Furaha



Furaha
Kiasi



Anafuraha
Sana.



Thanks