

## Global ICCA Database Emboreet, Tanzania

### CCA Basic data

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Emboreet Tourism Concession Area
Country (include State and Province)	Tanzania (Manyara Region)
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	Approximately 10,000 hectares
GIS Coordinates (if available)	
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	No
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Emboreet Village (ca. 4,000 people)
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Unknown
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	No
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory? )	No. The community is a mixture of transhumant and agro-pastoral. It undertakes transhumant grazing within a defined group ranch area
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Superior (based on cattle holdings but not cash income)
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	No
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	Conflicts with centrally allocated tourist hunting concessions
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood- tourism income generation
To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	VI

### Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	<i>Acacia-Combretum</i> savannah
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Part of Tarangire-Simanjiro ecosystem; seasonal migrations and movements of ungulates (buffalo, zebra, wildebeest) and elephants between Tarangire National Park and Emboreet village lands
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Maasai- Maa
Broad historical context of the CCA	Traditionally managed as dry season grazing area although limited by Tsetse fly population in woodlands; long-term (since 1970's) conflicts between Tarangire NP and community over land tenure and boundaries
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Village Council and Village Assembly through negotiation with private tour operator
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Tourism contract first negotiated in 1991
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Village land but wildlife-state owned and conflict over land tenure jurisdiction with central wildlife authorities
Type of land use in the CCA	Tourism concession and dry season grazing refuge
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Village by-laws
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant.)	Emboreet village in Ngorongoro District
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Changing pastoralist land uses resulting in spread of agricultural cultivation in village lands

	outside the CCA; conflicts with centrally allocated tourism concessions undermine local rationale for establishing CCA
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	
Contact details for individuals and organisations	Edward Loure, Ujamaa-Community Resource Trust (coordinator-crt@dorobo.org)
References relevant to specific CCA	<p>Sachedina, H. (2006) Conservation, land rights and livelihoods in the Tarangire ecosystem of Tanzania: Increasing incentives for non-conservation compatible land use change through conservation policy. Conference paper presented to: Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa: A Policy Research Conference International Livestock Research Institute Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya.</p> <p>Dorobo Tours and Safaris and Oliver's Camp Ltd. (1996) Potential Models for Community-based Conservation among Pastoral Communities Adjacent to Protected Areas in Northern Tanzania. In: Leader-Williams, N., Kayera, J. and Overton, G. (eds.) Community-based Conservation in Tanzania. Occasional Paper of the IUCN Species Survival Commission No. 15. IUCN, Gland and Cambridge, Switzerland and UK, pp. 100-105.</p>