

Reducing the development gap: tourism in Tanzania

An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.

Case study: Tanzania

Student activity 1:



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Where is Tanzania?

Why visit Tanzania?

Physical attractions	Human attractions

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Student activity 2:

Read through the growth of tourism in Tanzania statements below.

1. Categorise the statements into the sectors they have had an impact on: socio-economic, environment or infrastructure.
2. Add a + or - to show whether it is a positive or negative impact.

In 2014 alone tourism generated around \$2 billion (USD) which constitutes 25% of all Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings.	17% of Tanzania's GDP in 2014 was contributed by tourist spending and tourism services. The equivalent of \$43 extra for every person in the country.	Tourism directly employs around 600000 people and up to two million people indirectly.
Workers in the tourism sector earn between \$3.50 up to \$10.60 per day, much higher than the average day rate of \$.0.60 for domestic workers.	Guides and porters who work in Kilimanjaro are from poor backgrounds. With income from tourism their family income is raised above the poverty line of \$2 per day.	Job opportunities are created directly in hotels, transport and tourist attractions and indirectly in shops, construction and banking.
Tourism is increasing by 10% every year but tourists are spending half of what they used to.	Almost one third of the land in Tanzania is now protected national park, conserved as a tourist attraction.	Around 47% of all income from climbing Kilimanjaro goes directly back into the national park, to maintain species, protect them from poachers and maintain the land.
In many rural areas where tourism is not a main employer, people still live in poor quality housing with limited education and high levels of malnutrition.	Many big game hunters visit Tanzania solely for the purpose of poaching animals. It is estimated that rhinos could become extinct in Tanzania if this type of tourism doesn't end.	The area around Kilimanjaro has the highest school enrolment rate (100%) and adult literacy rate (85%) in the country.
The huge numbers of tourists climbing Kilimanjaro has led to issues disposing of plastic and non-biodegradable waste, which when eaten by birds can be deadly.	Poverty remains substantial in Tanzania with around 12 million Tanzanians still under the poverty line while the majority of non-poor are only just above the poverty line.	The country has seen significant gains in ICT networks, and has one of the most competitive domestic air transport sectors in Africa.
Northern Tanzania Safari Circuit have adapted strategies deliberately designed to empower local communities. Including building schools and roads.		

Key:					
Socio-economic (people and money)		Environmental (natural landscape)		Infrastructure (transport systems/services e.g. water/electricity)	

