

# Tourist Sites Development for Sustainable Tourism in Tanzania: Experience of Mbeya and Songwe Regions

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## Abstract

*Tourist sites hold the key to tourism, yet only the developed ones are amenable for tourists' attraction. The study examined the status of tourist sites in the Mbeya and Songwe regions. It based on the hypothesis that the southern regions of Tanzania have many tourist sites that are lesser-known compared to the northern regions which have been well-known for a tourism destination in the country. The study employed an explorative research methodology. The study used an interview to collect data. Local government officials and traditional leaders in Mbozi and Rungwe districts were the main respondents. The study found that the southern regions of Mbeya and Songwe have rich in potential tourist sites. However, the sites are poorly developed for tourism purposes hence few tourists visit the places. These regions face limited budgetary issues for site development and poor management and use of the sites. The paper, therefore, recommends the government to develop and promote tourist sites in the two regions to suit tourist attractions and investment of tourism services.*

**Keywords:** Tourism; tourist sites; tourism development; sustainable tourism.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tourism has boomed into economic setups of the world in recent years regarding the significant role it plays in stimulating economic development and international communication (Qian, Shen, & Law, 2018). The role played by tourism sector accounts as an incentive for consumption, promotion of trade, and enhanced internationalization. The travel and tourism industry is among the world's largest industries with a global economic contribution (direct, indirect, and induced) of over 7.6 trillion U.S. dollars in 2016 (STCRC, 2014; Camilleri, 2018). Due to its enormous benefits, many countries put weight in tourism development to enhance the profits that are inherent in the industry (Qian, Shen, & Law, 2018).

Tanzania is not exceptional in the world of tourism sector development. Various tourists' attractions with supporting services are evident today. Shilinde and Rwehumbiza (2018) reveal some tourists sites in Tanzania to include 16 National and 2 Marine Parks; wildlife resources include the Serengeti plains, the

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spectacular Ngorongoro Crater, Lake Manyara, and Africa's highest mountain Kilimanjaro – in the North, Mikumi, Ruaha National Parks and the Selous Game Reserve in the South. They also listed natural attractions like beaches, historical sites like Olduvai Gorge, cultural arts like that of Masai, and Makonde. The sites could not run without supportive services like accommodation, travel, finance, shopping of which authors acknowledge their presence. As a result, revenue collection from the tourism sector in Tanzania reached USD 2.43 billion in 2018 from USD 2.19 billion in 2017 (Kikwete, 2012). The reason given for the northern circuit concentration was the developed infrastructure since the colonial era. However, from the tourist sites stated above, most are located in the northern regions. Sites are handful in southern regions and perhaps none is from the regions of Mbeya and Songwe. It can be inferred whether or not the two regions have nothing to offer in the tourism industry. The study navigated on the very same question. It mainly explored the available tourist sites in the two regions and their feasibility for tourist attractions.

## **2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Tourist Sites**

Tourism as a business presupposes some products for consumption (Godwin, 2011). And tourist sites are the products. The term site in tourism is closely related with the term destination and often used synonymously (Stange & Brown, 2013). They refer to nothing but a place for tourist attractions. However, while tourism destination is clothed with attributes of being the oldest and wide term to cater to sites, zones, regions, countries, groups of countries, and so forth; tourism site is rather a modern term that refers to a particular single tourist attraction.

### **2.2 Tourism Development**

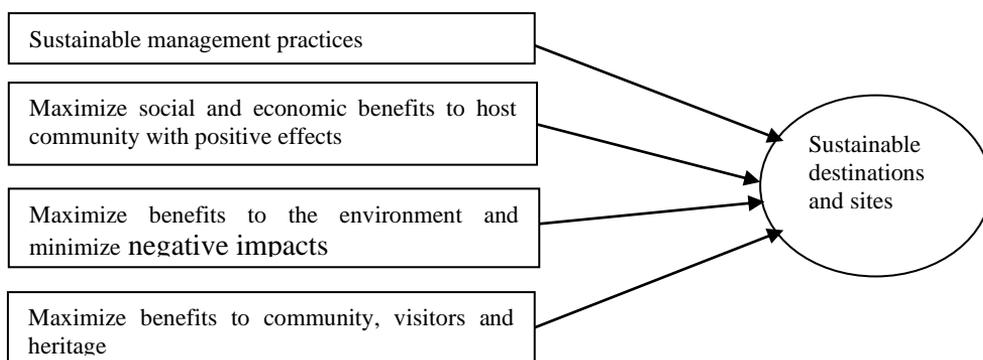
Development is a relative term. Its meaning varies with content, people, and time. Although traditional development signifies economic growth, today it reflects more spheres of life, namely, social, cultural, and environmental (Menshar, 2007; Anderson, *et al.*, 2017)). On one hand, it signifies a healthier human way of life and prospect. On the other hand; it concerns with what things exist, how things come into being, and how things could be in the future. But, concerning tourism development as the case in this study, it implies strategies and plans to increase, develop, and encourage the tourism sector in a country (Wahab and Piagram, 2005). It is also important to note that, development is related to social, economic, and cultural change to benefit a community and the country at large (Achumba & Nkiruka, 2012).

The benefits of tourism do not happen automatically (Ngirwa & Kankhuni, 2018). Be it a natural or man-made tourist site, it requires development. While proper plan and strategy are needed to modify, manipulate up-keep, protect, and manage a natural tourist product, the same is necessary for the creation and

subsistence of a man-made tourist product. Tourism development turns resources into tourists' attractions to bring economic benefits. But a roughly developed tourist sites spoil environment, culture, and inhibits financial benefits to the local community (Wahab and Piagram, 2005). Since the tourism sector depends much on land, environmental protection and management are needed for its sustainability (Qian, Shen, & Law, 2018). Indeed, the concept of sustainable tourism was adopted in the 1990s as a means to sustain the industry in all spheres.

### 2.3 Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable tourism is a new approach to tourism development (Lwoga, 2013). UNWTO (2010) defines sustainable tourism as tourism that meets the needs of present visitors and the host region while protecting and enhancing the opportunity for the future generation to meet their needs. The concept underlines the economic viability of the tourism sector without disregarding the environmental, social, and cultural well-being (Reider, 2012). The concept largely aims at achieving two goals namely, offset negative impacts of tourism activities and attain sustainable development (Lwoga, 2013).



**Figure 2.1: Pillars of sustainable Tourism for Effective Tourism Development**

**Source:** Reider (2012) Strategic Tourism Planning for Sustainable Destination/sites

Sustainable management is the first pillar of sustainable tourism. Raider (2012) defines sustainable management of natural resources as using natural resources in a way and at a rate that maintains and enhances the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide. The author asserted the need for some techniques for proper sustainable management of natural resources. The techniques included adaptive management, community education, and awareness, collaboration, and engagement with core partners with support from the local community. Sustainable management of natural resources helps in the judicious use of resources without overuse and compromising with the needs of future generations (Cymru, 2015). It is, therefore, a catalyst for sustainable tourism.

The second pillar requires a maximum social and economic benefit to the community in the destination. Since tourism is a locally based resource, community benefiting from the industry is inevitable (Can, *et al.*, 2014; Cao, 2015). Apart from revenue collection, employment is an important economic benefit of tourism to the site destination. Sustainable tourism stresses positive social-cultural benefits to the local community like preserving local culture and heritage; strengthening communities; provision of social services; commercialization of culture and art; revitalization of customs and art forms and the preservation of heritage, women empowerment (Masadur, 2010).

The third pillar denotes the importance of maximizing the environmental benefits and minimizes the negative impacts. Management of the environment has become a critical issue for the tourist industry in the wake of calls for sustainable tourism development and growing environmental awareness among tourists, governments, and associations. Growing concerns over the impacts of tourism on the environment have led to the tourism industry embracing the concept of sustainability (Styles, Harald, & Martos, 2013). The current trend, therefore, has been a paradigm shift in the industry from mass tourism and other unsustainable tourism practices to sustainable tourism development. Sustainable tourism is attempting to have a low impact on the environment and local culture for the benefit of current and future generations (Menshar, 2007).

The fourth pillar of sustainable tourism is the maximization of community benefits, visitors, and heritage. For this paper, the community is defined as those who live in the vicinity of the tourist attraction and are either directly or indirectly involved with, and/or affected by, tourism activities (Ferreira, 2017). The community is an important element to consider in the concept of sustainability. The sustainability of tourism is dependent, in part, on its support from the areas' residents. Community satisfaction is related to both the involvement of local community members in tourism activities and the benefits and disadvantages of tourism to the communities (DesJardine & Practima, 2014). Social and cultural issues need to be considered because of the importance of community acceptance to the overall sustainability of tourism attraction. Determining how to make tourism attraction sustainable from the perspective of the community requires an understanding of the interplay of elements affecting both the perception of and support for, that tourism.

When considering the community to tourism sustainability; it is important also to consider visitors and heritage. But tourism has to be conscious of visitors in connection with the main three factors for sustainable tourism that is; benefits to the environment, help local communities, and economic advantages. If people do not travel, there will be no tourism. So, sustainable tourism is also linked to a concept of sustainable mobility (Ferreira, 2017). The objective of sustainable

tourism is to retain the economic and social advantages of tourism development while reducing or mitigating any undesirable impacts on the natural, historic, cultural, or social environment. This is achieved by balancing the needs of tourists with those of the destination and the community.

## **2.4 Theoretical Review**

This study employed Community- Based Theory (CBT) which is very popular for sustainable tourism development. Community-Based theory was first propounded by John McKnight in 1987 when describing a project that may be located in a community setting (Leviton, 1994). The theory has been both positively and negatively reviewed by scholars (Godwin, 2011). The theory states that the involvement in CBT improves the lifestyles and encourages great exchange in social and cultural among the local communities and visitors. Though CBT was generally understood as nature conservation through ecotourism, the concept has been broadening and a massive range of tourism products like traditional performances, and handicraft productions are provided to visitors. The community-based tourism comprises of crucial facets like local communities, natural resources, cultures, and lifestyles. This type of tourism gives opportunities for the local communities to set up their own small-scale self-managed business.

The theory emphasizes that natural resources are part of tourism products that locals offer to visitors. Besides that, numerous cultural practices by the locals are motivators to tourists who are eager to see themselves the differences of cultures, as compared to theirs. With that, tourists will have the opportunity to experience and learn about the local ways of life and cultures. These activities are a complete package that can be found in a community-based program that involves active participation among the community who have “skills and knowledge already exist” in them and is a source of income, particularly to the community in rural areas.

The community-based theory supports the community-based tourism (CBT) as normally regarded as a platform for the local community to generate economic benefits through offering their products to tourists that range from the local communities, lifestyles, natural resources, and cultures. CBT is also characterized as a development program which enhances the social and cultural benefits of the local community through the social and cultural exchanges with tourists. The community-based tourism program cannot be sustained if the supports and participation from the local community are insufficient. This factor can be a challenge since not every individual can accept and able to perceive positively on the development of the program. Convergence between two different cultures will lead to greater social and cultural impacts. The exchange experiences are changing over time and depend on the interaction between local communities and tourists to form various perceptions that can be positive or

negative. Hence, understanding the perceptions is vital to maximize benefits and minimize impacts, besides to sustain the tourism program.

The community-Based Tourism theory has its challenges, as some studies noted, for instance, find that the revenues gained from CBT are relatively small, and sometimes very little revenue is granted which does not meet the communities' needs. Despite its challenges, the CBT theory's strength is that it emphasizes the stakeholders to all processes of planning, implementation, and evaluation of development activities (Boz, 2008). In community-based tourism, residents earn income as land managers, entrepreneurs, service and product providers, and employees, because visitors want to stay in a clean place that would be safe for their health. By sourcing locally, communities benefit directly from the tourism value chain. To satisfy the visitors, there should be a promotion of community-based tourism, in which residents invite tourists to visit their communities with the provision of overnight accommodation and other services. There is a need to create opportunities for emerging small- and medium-businesses which can provide safe and healthy services for community-based tourism.

## **2.5 National Tourism Policy**

Tourism planning and strategies are the subject matter of a tourism policy (Cao, 2015). The term policy generally refers to a statement of guiding principles and goals in addressing a certain issue (Mattee, 2007). Unlike the general definition, policy in tourism has its concrete connotation. It means the government should participate in planning, developing, organizing, and monitoring the tourism industry development (Mattee, 2007; Liasidou, 2017). The goals, objectives, priorities, and actions regarding tourism reside in tourism policies (Wahab & Pigram, 2005). It is the policy statement that earmarks the potentials for tourism, perceived constraints, strategies for its development as well as its sustainability (Liasidou, 2017).

Policy statement often starts with problems that need policy consideration for its redress (Mattee, 2007). The National Tourism Policy (NTP) in Tanzania presents the constraints and limitations from the outset. The policy mentions insufficient exploitation of the tourism industry as the main challenge. Other challenges are such as poor marketing of products, poor infrastructure, a weak link between regional and international tourists, scarcity of specialized and skilled personnel. Further, the policy states little awareness and participation of local communities, and investment opportunities deficits (URT, 1999). To address policy challenges, the objectives and strategies of the policy were designed.

The policy needs strategies to address the constraints and implement the objectives. NTP has some strategies. Foremost, it sets a strategy for product development and marketing. The policy makes clear that Tanzania is endowed

with vast and diversified tourism potentials. However, they have been less explored to attract tourists. The explored few suffer from homogeneity. Wildlife tourism dominates the explored sites/destinations. To address the same, the NTP is determined to create new products and enhancing the existing. The policy further identified the needs of infrastructure and an effective regulatory framework that makes the product available and accessible by considering the customer needs.

The NTP also sets sustainable and quality tourism as the driving principles in the tourism industry. However, sustainable tourism is hard to implement. Both Lwoga (2013) and Qian, Shen, & Law, (2018) argued on the concept. They mention uneven benefits and interest in tourism business between the local community and central government, weak involvement of local communities in the development and management of tourism. The policy focuses on economic benefits to the detriment of other pillars, and unclear strategies for its realization as among the prevailing challenges. The position in Sub-Saharan African countries is of much concerned: since the concept is alien, it is hard to implement unless reshaped to suit the local situation; and limited exploitation of the tourism potentials makes the implementation of sustainable tourism unreality (Lwoga, 2013, Anderson *et al.*, 2017).

In short, it suffices to write that tourist site development is a pre-requisite to sound tourism industry. Studies have proved that tourist sites need to be developed and provided with necessary services to attract tourists. In all these, the concept of sustainable tourism is at the center for tourism development.

### **3.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The study is used qualitative approach. The study based on the interview as data collection tools. The authors used academic works such as journal articles, books, reports, and websites to explore the general outlook of tourism sites and requirements for its development. The policy review helped to understand the strategies and plans that Tanzania has for tourism development.

Data on tourist site development in Mbeya and Songwe regions were collected through interviews between December 2018 and February 2019. Mbeya region has seven districts namely, Mbeya Urban, Mbeya Rural, Chunya, Kyela, Rungwe, Busokelo, and Mbalali. Songwe has four districts namely, Mbozi, Ileje, Momba, and Songwe. The districts of Mbozi in Songwe region with a population of 446,339 residents and Rungwe in Mbeya region with a population of 339,157 residents. The selection was based on the potentials of tourism districts that fell to Mbozi and Rungwe districts. Being a qualitative study, the sample was purposively selected. To collect data, the interview guide was used and interviews were done by the researchers. The interview involved some local government officials responsible for tourism and traditional leaders in the

locality with potential tourist sites. Also, the interviewees were purposively selected depending on the areas with the potentials of getting information on tourism development. The collected data were narratively analyzed to give information on the status of tourist sites in the districts of Mbozi and Rungwe as representative of the regions of Songwe and Mbeya regions respectively.

#### **4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Basing on the study objectives, the findings are presented in three parts. Part one describes the tourist sites located in Rungwe district in Mbeya region and Mbozi district in the Songwe region. Part two reveals the status of the stated sites for tourist attraction and their current uses. Part three discusses the tourism activities that are done in the stated sites.

#### **4.1 Tourist sites in Mbeya and Songwe Regions**

The study considered and deliberated on tourist sites in Songwe and Mbeya regions particularly in the district of Mbozi and Rungwe respectively. Results from the interviewed respondents showed that the two districts had many potential sites for tourism activities.

##### **4.1.1 Mbozi District**

Mbozi district is the most tourist destination in the Songwe region. Interview with some governmental district officers showed that the presence of the Mbozi Meteorite (Kimondo) site in Ndolezi village has many contributions to tourism activities in the district. The site is prominent whenever tourism is mentioned in the district. More sites viable for tourism activities mentioned during the interview namely, hot water spring in Nanyala village, bat curves, Black and white baboons (Mbega) in Idiwili hamlet, Germans curves in Ihanda, Ndolezi hanging like a stone in Mbozi mission, cultural and traditional dances, traditional fire preparation and some roots food.

Along with the list from the government officers, findings from the interviewed traditional leaders in the Mbozi district recorded several sites found in the area. Nzunda Tunduwanga (chief) mentioned tourism attractions, like Saala River from a lock to Vvawa River. The river is interesting as it is Open River and somewhere it is underground and comes out somewhere; its features would be interesting to tourists. The forest reserves in Ilembo were rich in different of types of snakes, baboons, and small fauna. The findings revealed further that, the forest was well maintained by traditional leaders for the purpose of supplying them with traditional medicine for the treatment of people living in the area fond of traditional medicines. Other attractions found in the area included traditional dances, traditional meals, and traditional languages.

On the other side of Mwashuiya Mlima Ng'amba (chief), the study found sites which included Mlima Ng'amba the tallest mountain in the Mbozi District. The

mountain seemed to be interesting as the majority of religious activities were conducted at the peak. It was also established that, the mountain has good weather for leisure purposes which was another attraction to tourists. From the chief's remarks, it was also learned that the area had interesting meals which could be attractive to tourism. The traditional meals included "Kinaka" which is traditional meat like food prepared from roots and taken during cultural dance and traditional prayers already stated.

#### 4.1.2 Rungwe District

Information collected from Mbeya confirmed the hypothesis that, the region is gifted with resources potential for tourist attraction. The field research carried out in Rungwe district testified this. Through interviews with the district tourism officer and the district cultural officer; they exposed the available tourist sites including Rungwe Mountain Nature Reserve. It contains rare species such as monkey named *Kipunji*. Other touristic attractive sites included crater lakes such as Ngiombe and Lusiba. They are sources of rivers like Kiwira, Mbaka, and Kipoke. The importance of these small crater lakes, they form a chain-like feature which can be harnessed for tourism trips. Other attractions included traditional medicine and prayers. It was learned that in Mbeya, natives have their traditional medicines which cure diseases and they have their traditional prayers to gods.

Moreover, the study revealed that, the area had different Volcanic Lakes and rivers which include Lake Ngosi located in Mporoto forest and Kisiba (in Masoko village). Before the National Parks authority placed it under its care and management; Lake Ngosi was owned by traditional leaders for traditional activities. The lake is among the few volcanic lakes in the world hence the need to transform it to tourism industry. Other attractive sites identified were Ikapu, Itamba, Chungululu, Asoko, Ilamba, Kingili, Katumbwi, and Itende which are mountains with beautiful vegetation cover suitable for walking and video shooting for movies.

The study also observed the existence of wonderful Waterfalls. They included; Kapiki and Kapologwe waterfalls which contribute waters to River Kiwila. River Kiwila is a tributary which empties its water into Lake Nyasa. Several economic activities could be carried out to develop those sites such as installation of electricity plants, video shooting, and research works. It can be inferred that; all the Kiwila falls are potential for tourist attraction provided there is proper infrastructure development. Other attractive sites included, Potholes found at Kijungu; and God's bridge which is found in Lufingo ward. Mvule tree named Katembo in Masoko (oldest tree of more than 500 years, used for traditional medicine and prayers) is a unique touristic attraction. Historical sites as the German old administrative offices and graves in Masoko are equally potential for tourism in the area and economic development.

The traditional leaders in the Rungwe district were targeted for interviews too. Like in the case of the District tourist officer; the traditional leaders were interested to know tourist sites in their area of management. Chief Joel Mwakatumbula in Kisimba ward was cited among the potential sites in the area as well as the Kisiba Crater Lake and German Fort. The Kisiba crater is among the volcanic lakes found in Rungwe which are important for research and tourism for hot springs. Chief Lusajo Frank Mahese when interviewed; identified sites found in the area mainly the Hot springs (*Kijungu*) which are interesting and can be developed to cater for tourism attraction and researchers. Also; another attraction observed, was of God's Bridge within Kiwila River very attractive for tourism and for video shooting tourism. At this juncture; the above information testified the potentiality of Mbeya and Songwe regions for internal and international tourist attraction. It accentuated the need for resources in order to enhance tourism in the area. It tallies with with Jamen-Verbeke's (2005) observation that, a tourist resource needed to be transformed so as to become accessible, transparent, and attractive for tourists. Also Ngirwa & Kankhuni, (2018) maintain that, the development of sites for tourism is the subject of 4A's: Accommodation, Accessibility, Attraction, and Amenities. Furthermore, (Ngirwa & Kankhuni, 2018) mention some basic features of a steady tourist site: constantly attractive, accessible, affordable, and live. Status assessment of the stated tourist resources in Mbozi and Rungwe districts is therefore indispensable.

#### **4.2 Status of Tourist Resources in Mbozi and Rungwe Districts**

Findings from Mbozi and Rungwe districts showed the tourist resources being largely underdeveloped. The tourist resources in the district mostly lacked the qualities of a developed tourist site. The areas are characterized by poor accommodation, hardly accessible sites, unattractive sites, and inadequate of necessary facilities for both foreign and local tourists.

Findings from the Mbozi District showed that except the Mbozi Meteorite (*Kimondo*) site which was developed by the Ministry of tourism and natural resources; the rest were in poor condition for tourism activities. Similar results of underdeveloped tourist sites appeared too in Rungwe district with the exception of Mount Rungwe and Ngozi Crater Lake which had already been developed by the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources.

Despite the upgraded sites of Kimondo, Mount Rungwe, and Ngozi crater lakes which somehow attracted some tourists; the situation was terrible in other sites. Inadequate transportation facility, internet, diet, food, accommodation, recreation, entertainment, nourishment, and poor images of the sites; have overshadow the beautifulness of the sites hence unattractive to tourists. Only few sites remained to be attractive to visit under low charges. For instance, in 2018 Rungwe district received 695 local tourists with charges of Tshs. 2000 for adults

and 1000 for children; and 154 foreign tourists with charges of \$5 for adults and \$2.5 for children (District tourism officer in Rungwe).

Being underdeveloped, the findings implied that, tourist resources in Rungwe and Mbozi regions lacked attraction value with poor supporting services. Similar finding was also observed in studies conducted by Kazuzuru (2014) and Anderson, *et al.*, (2017). They insisted that, the problem of poor infrastructure such as lack of direct international flights to Songwe International Airport (though was partially solved by the time this study was conducted); it was no match with the quality accommodation, good tarmac roads, and quality tour operators and guides enjoyed in the northern circuit.

### **4.3 Obstacles to the Development of Tourist Sites in Songwe and Mbeya**

The study observed and discussed some challenges that hindered the development of tourist sites in the regions essentially the limited budget and poor management and uses of the sites.

#### **4.3.1 Budgetary allocation**

The interview with District tourism officers of both Rungwe and Mbozi stated a challenge of limited budget as the main obstacle to tourism development in Mbeya and Songwe. It was partly due to the fact that, the initial development of the tourist sites was entirely vested in the local government alone which had unreliable budget for tourist site development and too limited to improve the appalling facilities and services for tourism in the affected area except in the already developed sites such as Mount Rungwe, Ngozi crater lakes, and Mbozi Meteorite under the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources. It should be noted that transforming tourism from small scale to big venture called for heavy initial investment. It required long term effective planning and strategies coupled with huge investment to win the market. Qian, Shen, & Law, (2018) disapproved the wrong conception of comparing tourism products with *manna* received from heaven. They argued that although most tourists' attractions are natural hence freely given, need to be development and attract costs. Therefore, enough funds for the production process, promotion, infrastructure, and management of tourist sites inevitably they should be the main agenda of tourism policy and planning.

#### **4.3.2 Tourist Sites Management and Uses**

In Mbeya and Songwe many of the available attractions were left to the local community for security and usage to the final stages of management. However, the local communities were financially incapable to effectively develop the sites (Cymru, 2015). The expected support from expertise on tourism planning, implementation, and evaluation was not forthcoming from the local government due to its limited budget overwhelmed by various socio-economic activities. The study learned from the tourism officer in the Rungwe district that, the central government in general and the ministry responsible for tourism in particular had

the ability to support them; but they had not yet shown the political will and commitment to do so.

Since the sites were not yet a hot cake for vigorous tourism, they were used for traditional ceremonies, medicine, prayers, and home uses. Speaking sensitively, the district cultural officer in Rungwe district showed how the district and government at large missed revenue from the tourist sites in the district just because they were not yet underdeveloped. The officer mentioned the Kisiba Crater Lake which was currently used for domestic services, for instance, the Mvule tree (Katembo) was used sheerly for medicine and traditional prayers instead of being fully developed to sustain tourism in Mbeya and Songwe. As said earlier it is not enough to have God-given natural heritage but there should be deliberate efforts to develop and market them in order to generate revenue to contribute to the GDP.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study was intended to show the public how the southern part of Tanzania has natural endowment beauty. It also aimed at examining the extent of development done to the tourist sites in the Mbeya and Songwe regions. The paper concludes that having tourism sites is one thing and having them developed is another thing. The regions of Mbeya and Songwe have vast and diversified tourist sites which are not yet well developed, marketed, and managed to suit for tourism activities. Only Lake Ngosi site in Rungwe and Kimondo site (Meteorite) in Mbozi have at least been developed by the government. Several potential tourist attractions in various parts of the region remain undeveloped. Since the tourists' visitation is largely for leisure, there is a need to put efforts to invest heavily in such partially developed tourist potentials for future tourist sustainability and economic development for the benefit of present and future generations indeed for the surrounding communities.

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