There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) is unique in Tanzania in that it is a conservation area but contains a population of almost 70,000 people (mostly Maasai) living in it. This paper, based on a survey of 119 local Maasai and 39 employees of the NCA’s governing authority, examines whether tourism revenue directed to the Maasai pastoralist communities has an impact on their economic development and how much does this revenue complement other income sources. We found that while members of the local community are economically benefiting, many people are still not aware of tourism’s potential for Tanzania. Tanzanian tourism is based on wildlife tourism which requires not only programs for the conservation and protection of flora, fauna and the environment but also for job and wealth creation for the indigenous population who often pay a cost in lost land usage for conservation and tourism. Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) is unique in Tanzania in that it is a conservation area but contains a population of almost 70,000 people (mostly Maasai) living in it. C. Susan, “From Nature Tourism to Ecotourism? The Case of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Tanzania,” Human Organization, Vol. 64, No.1, 2005, pp. 75-88. [9]. M. Honey, “Ecotourism and Sustainable Development,” Island Press, Washington, 2008, 549pp. [10]. I use the case of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) in northern Tanzania to examine what it takes to transform nature tourism to protected areas into genuine ecotourism. Although efforts have been made to promote conservation benefits in association with nature tourism in the NCA, little attention has been given to the potential role of tourism in contributing to sustainable development there (one exception is DeLuca 2002). The NCA is a place where ecotourism could very well flourish. The dramatic beauty of the natural landscape, abundance and diversity of African wildlife species, and ri