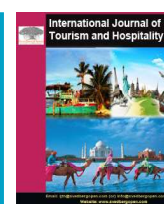




International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality

Publisher's Home Page: <https://www.svedbergopen.com/>



Review Article

Open Access

Cultural Heritage Tourism in Tanzania: A Systematic Literature Review

Stephen Jeuma Bakari^{1,2*}, Poisent Bakari Mwambe³, Neema Bright³, Richard Ugomba³, Njila Ramadhani Mathayo³, Sharifu Bashiru Shehoza^{3,4} and Rejoyce Oturu^{3,5}

¹School of Tourism and Hotel Management, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics, Dalian, Liaoning, China. E-mail: stephenbakari@outlook.com

²Department of History and Archaeology, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Dodoma, Tanzania.

³School of Tourism and Cuisine, Harbin University of Commerce, Harbin, China.

⁴Department of Wildlife Management and Tourism, College of African Wildlife Management Mweka, Moshi, Tanzania.

⁵Department of Tourism and Recreation, Sokoine University of Agriculture in Morogoro, Tanzania.

Article Info

Volume 5, Issue 1, January 2025

Received : 08 September 2024

Accepted : 11 December 2024

Published : 25 January 2025

doi: [10.51483/IJTH.5.1.2025.34-45](https://doi.org/10.51483/IJTH.5.1.2025.34-45)

Abstract

Cultural tourism in Tanzania presents a diverse tapestry of traditions, varied ethnic groups, and historical accounts. This article aims to pinpoint areas for further exploration in the cultural tourism sector of Tanzania and analyze their potential impacts. The study conducted a systematic review of the literature following established inclusion criteria as well as the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and meta-analysis guidelines. A total of 21 articles focused on Tanzania Cultural Heritage Tourism from sources such as Google Scholar and web databases were examined, revealing several research gaps, including theoretical, contextual and methodological aspects. Furthermore, the research offers insights into theoretical implications and recommends avenues for future studies that could advance the field by addressing these knowledge gaps providing valuable direction to new researchers interested in exploring these specific areas as well as practitioners seeking a comprehensive understanding of various aspects related to Tanzania's cultural heritage tourism.

Keywords: Cultural heritage tourism, Research gaps, Systematic literature review

© 2025 Stephen Jeuma Bakari et al. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

1. Introduction

Cultural heritage tourism globally is on the rise, with increasing interest and demand for experiencing and understanding the cultural heritage, traditions, history, arts, and lifestyle of different destinations. According to the World Tourism Organization 2022 report, cultural heritage tourism represents one of the fastest-growing segments of global tourism. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the value of cultural heritage in tourism development (Starèvia et al., 2022). Cultural heritage tourism offers unique experiences for travelers, allowing them to immerse themselves in the history, traditions, and customs of a particular destination travelers are increasingly seeking authentic and meaningful experiences, moving away from conventional mass tourism (Alawi et al., 2018; Atinafu and Muuz, 2017). The global heritage tourism market size was valued at \$556.96 bn in 2021 and is expected to expand at a compound annual growth

* Corresponding author: Stephen Jeuma Bakari, School of Tourism and Hotel Management, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics, Dalian, Liaoning, China. E-mail: stephenbakari@outlook.com

rate (CAGR) of 3.8% from 2022 to 2030 (Starčević *et al.*, 2022). Ramadhani (2022) study projects that the global cultural heritage tourism revenue is set to total \$5,931.2 mn by 2023, with demand likely to surge at a 14.4% CAGR over the next ten years, reaching around \$22,772.0 mn by 2033. This growth is driven by the increasing importance of culture in international travel, as tourists are seeking out tangible and intangible cultures while on vacation (Mičović and Petrović, 2022).

Additionally, heritage tourism in sub-Saharan Africa, including countries like Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, has been identified as a significant focus for promoting local development opportunities (Alawi *et al.*, 2018). Cultural tourism in Tanzania not only showcases the nation's rich cultural diversity but also serves as a means of preserving and promoting its heritage. The diverse cultural tapestry of Tanzania attracts a significant number of international and intercountry tourists, drawn to the country's rich traditions of music, art, and dance (Lwoga, 2017; Mgonja *et al.*, 2015). This rich cultural heritage has led to the rise of cultural tourism as an important segment in the tourism industry, with over 39% of visitors engaging in cultural tourism activities, as reported by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (Malley and Gorenflo, 2023). The emphasis on local cultures in cultural tourism provides a deeper, more intangible perspective, drawing tourists with a curiosity to learn about the origins of cultural heritage in different regions (Kiplimo and Makame, 2020; Audax *et al.*, 2010; Mgonja *et al.*, 2015).

Cultural tourism not only offers a unique travel experience but also plays a vital role in revitalizing and preserving intangible cultural heritage, such as music, performing arts, and oral traditions (Lwoga, 2017). For instance, the Tanzania Tourist Board's support for local communities in organizing cultural excursions has not only shared Tanzania's cultural diversity with tourists but has also contributed to the preservation of this culture and generated income for numerous local people (Lwoga, 2017; Sheriff, 2014). Despite the rise of heritage tourism in Tanzania and other sub-Saharan African countries, there is limited scholarly attention on the local development impacts of heritage tourism in these regions (Firdausi, 2012). This presents a research gap that calls for further exploration and analysis to understand the broader impacts and potential opportunities for local development in the context of cultural tourism. Additionally, there is limited comprehensive knowledge and documentation on Tanzania's cultural heritage tourism, highlighting the need for a thorough systematic literature review to consolidate and analyze existing information and trends on cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania (Lwoga, 2017). Therefore, this review emphasizes the significance of conserving and promoting cultural heritage sites while emphasizing the under-representation of Tanzania's rich cultural assets.

2. Literature Review

Cultural heritage tourism refers to travel and exploration that focuses on experiencing the visual and performing arts, heritage buildings, landscapes, special lifestyles, values, traditions and events of a particular culture or community. It involves visiting historical sites, museums, festivals, and other heritage sites to immerse oneself in the cultural experiences and traditions of a place. Cultural heritage tourism also encompasses intangible cultural assets such as folk traditions, music, performing arts, and oral traditions (Stoddard *et al.*, 2008).

Cultural heritage tourism plays a vital role in the economic development of Tanzania. It attracts tourists from outside the community, region, or country who are interested in the historical, artistic, scientific, or lifestyle heritage that Tanzania has to offer. Additionally, cultural heritage tourism contributes to the preservation and conservation of Tanzania's rich cultural heritage. Furthermore, cultural heritage tourism helps to establish and reinforce the identity of local communities and promotes intercultural understanding and harmony among people (Alawi *et al.*, 2018). Additionally, Tanzania's economy greatly benefits from cultural heritage tourism, drawing visitors worldwide and providing employment opportunities for local communities while also generating revenue for the government. Tourists interacting with Tanzania's cultural traditions drive various tourism-related endeavors, fostering economic prospects for native craftsmen and communities. It also plays a crucial role in safeguarding cultural heritage for future generations while promoting cooperation among stakeholders for a sustainable tourism industry. Also, it is essential for the preservation and revitalization of intangible cultural assets. It also acts as a platform for cultural exchange, fostering mutual respect, appreciation, and cross-cultural dialogue that contributes to global understanding and unity. Additionally, embracing and promoting cultural heritage tourism plays a crucial role in strengthening Tanzania's national identity by celebrating its rich diversity and historical legacies (Firdausi, 2012).

Numerous studies have been conducted on cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania, focusing on its significance, challenges, and potential. One particular study focused on the development of cultural heritage tourism in Dar es Salaam City Center, examining the demand within the tourism industry. The aim was to understand the factors that influence the advancement of cultural heritage tourism in this urban area with numerous important sites (Lwoga, 2017). Another study explored the role of cultural heritage tourism in fostering community development and poverty reduction in rural areas

of Tanzania (Firdausi, 2012). The study found that cultural heritage tourism catalyses economic growth and poverty alleviation in these communities by providing income-generating opportunities and preserving cultural traditions and practices Studies of Bakari (2021); Lwoga (2017); Mgonja et al., (2015); Sheriff (2014) and Innocent (2023) investigated the connections between heritage tourism, sustainable community development, and the well-being of host communities in Tanzania. Through semi-structured interviews with residents, traditional Maasai leaders, village officials, and pastoral council representatives, these studies examined how the Maasai community perceives the impact of World Heritage Sites on their lives. Tanzania’s cultural heritage is inextricably linked to its natural assets; protected areas such as the Serengeti National Park house valuable resources of significant economic and cultural importance. These studies’ findings highlight the social and economic benefits of cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania, as well as the challenges to its growth and the potential benefits for local communities, the industry, and national identity.

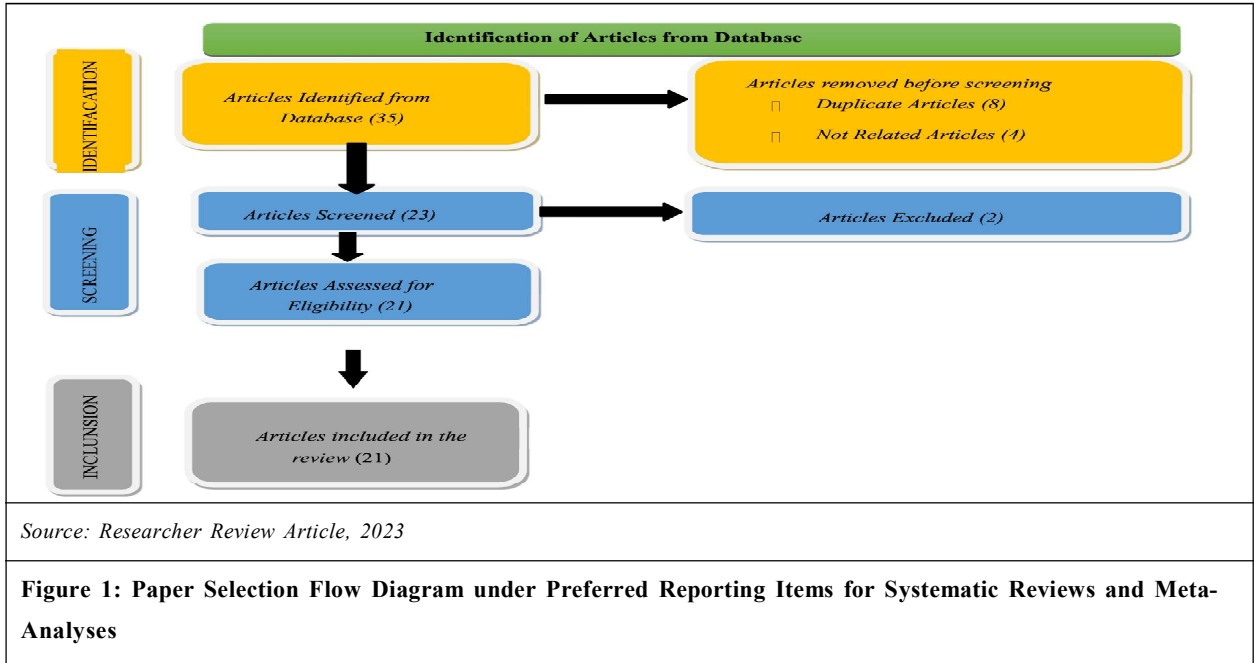
3. Methodology

The research utilized the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses flow diagram in three stages: “Identification, Screening, and Inclusion,” as shown in Figure 1. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses are recommended for Systematic Literature Reviews to avoid bias in article selection, analysis, and reporting of findings. The search term “Tanzania Cultural Heritage Tourism” was used during the identification stage with articles sourced from databases like Google Scholar and Web of Science known for their access to peer-reviewed content (See Table 1 below)

A total of 35 articles were identified initially, out of which 8 duplicates were rejected along with 4 others not directly

Table 1: Criteria for Articles to be Included in the Study	
Criteria	Basis
1	Publications with the keyword “Tanzania Cultural Heritage Tourism”
2	Publication from 2013-2023
3	Articles in databases of Google Scholar and Web of Science
Source: Author’s Idea, 2023	

relevant to Tanzania’s cultural heritage tourism. Abstracts of the remaining 23 articles underwent assessment against specific inclusion criteria based on relevance to Tanzanian cultural heritage tourism between 2013 and 2023 due to increasing scholarly interest during this period. Subsequently, these 23 selected full-length articles were screened against exclusion criteria considering methodological reporting quality leading to the rejection of 2 low-quality ones. Finally, Figure 1 illustrates the 21 articles that retained are and ready for review.



4. Analysis

4.1. Key Articles on Cultural Heritage Tourism in Tanzania from 2013-2023

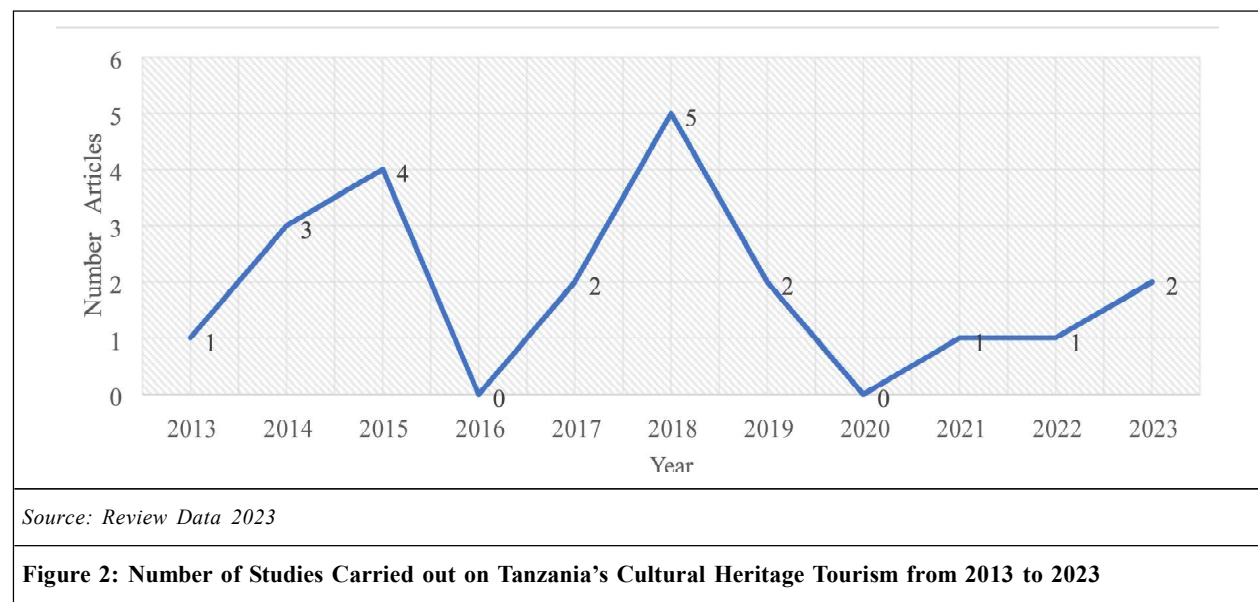
Key research on cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania by different scholars from 2013 to 2023 was reviewed to comprehend the various areas explored. These research works comprised journal articles and conference papers at both international and local levels. A synopsis of these studies is detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Key Articles on Cultural Heritage Tourism in Tanzania from 2013-2023.	
Focus Area	Source
Education, History and Interpretation	Gabriel, 2014; Kalavar <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Community Involvement and Empowerment	Lwoga, 2017; Mgonja <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Chami, 2018; Chami <i>et al.</i> , 2022; Mtani <i>et al.</i> , 2023
Sustainable Development	Pastory Magayane Bushozi, 2015; Kisusi ad Masele, 2019; Pastory Magayane Bushozi, 2014; Bushozi, 2022; Lwoga and Mapunda, 2017, Lwoga and Kessy, 2013
Intangible Cultural Heritage	Chami, 2018; Chami and Lyaya, 2015; Chami and Kajiru, 2023
Preservation and Conservation	Lwoga and Asubisye, 2018; Chinyele and Lwoga, 2019; Kisusi and Lwoga, 2021
Impacts	Anderson, 2015; Chami, 2018; Lwoga, 2018
Source: Researcher, 2023	

According to Table 2, there were 21 research studies regarding cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania referenced by the researcher. Some focused on a conceptual overview of the existing literature on the impacts, education, history and interpretation of cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania. Others empirically studied intangible cultural tourism heritage, community involvement, empowerment preservation and conservation with discussions on drivers and factors influencing the adoption of cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania. The sustainable development of cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania was also a highly discussed topic.

4.2. Number of Studies Carried out on Tanzania's Cultural Heritage Tourism from 2013 to 2023

The graph in Figure 2 illustrates the increasing number of studies carried out on Tanzania's cultural heritage tourism from 2013 to 2023, with a slight decline in 2020. This indicates a rising interest and focus on Tanzania's cultural heritage tourism in recent years compared to earlier periods.



4.3 Key Themes from the Reviewed Studies

The key themes that emerged from the reviewed studies on cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania include the impacts of tourism on cultural heritage preservation, education and interpretation of cultural heritage, community involvement and empowerment, preservation and conservation efforts, drivers and factors influencing the adoption of cultural heritage tourism, and sustainable development. Figure 3 presents 27% of the studies among the reviewed articles that have discussed community involvement and empowerment, 22% focused on the impacts of tourism on cultural heritage preservation, and 18% explored the education and interpretation of cultural heritage. Other themes that emerged from the reviewed studies include preservation and conservation efforts (12%), drivers and factors influencing intangible cultural heritage (2%), and sustainable development (19%). The findings of this research are in line with the key themes identified from the reviewed studies on cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania (Lwoga, 2017).



Source: Review Data, 2023

Figure 3: Key Themes from 21 Selected Articles

4.4. Research Methods from the Reviewed Studies

The selected studies (N = 21) in this review have analysed cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania from various perspectives and investigated different aspects of them. Each study underwent an in-depth review and content analysis to synthesize these findings. Based on the methodology applied, the studied papers were categorized into two basic groups: Qualitative, and Literature Review. As shown in Table 3, 20 studies are qualitative and include different categories such as survey

Table 3: Research Methods Employed in Selected Articles

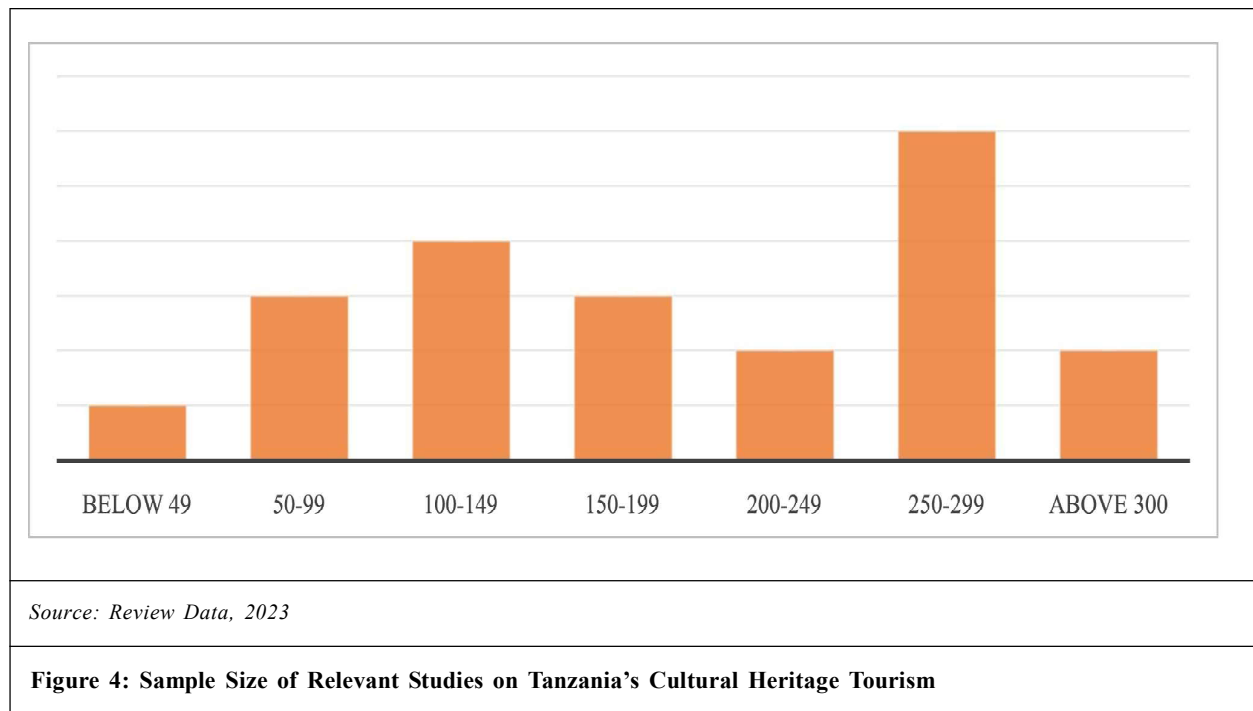
Method	Data Collection Techniques	Source
Qualitative	Interview	Gabriel, 2014; Kalavar <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Pastory Magayane Bushozi, 2015; Bushozi, 2022; Lwoga and Kessy, 2013; Chami and Kajiru, 2023; Chinyele and Lwoga, 2019; Kisusi and Lwoga, 2021; Anderson, 2015; Chami, 2018; Lwoga, 2018; Chami, 2018; Chami <i>et al.</i> , 2022; Mtani <i>et al.</i> , 2023
	Questionnaire	
	Observation	
	Focus	Mgonja <i>et al.</i> , 2015
	Group Discussion	
	Case study	
Literature Review	Literature Review Survey	Lwoga, 2017

Source: Review Data, 2023

questionnaires, focus group discussions, case studies, interviews and observations, as well as 1 study is under the literature review method.

4.5. Sample Size of Relevant Studies on Tanzania's Cultural Heritage Tourism

The majority of studies used for this review had a sample size between 250 and 299 respondents, as shown in Figure 4. There were only a few studies with more than 300 respondents.



5. Discussion

The chosen studies in this article have mainly focused on various aspects of tourism related to cultural heritage. Therefore, the section's discussion centres on the theoretical foundations, thematic areas, and diverse methodologies utilized. The theories applied include interpretive theory, sustainable tourism theory, community-based tourism theory, and cultural heritage preservation theory. The selected studies employ methodologies such as literature reviews, qualitative research methods, case studies, and interviews to gather insights about the impacts of cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania along with education and interpretation of cultural heritage while also examining community involvement and empowerment.

5.1. Research Gaps and Future Directions

5.1.1. Theoretical Gap

Although the studies by Pastory (2015), Kisusi and Masele (2019), Bushozi (2022) and Lwoga and Mapunda (2017) have offered valuable insights into different aspects of cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania like preservation, education, community involvement, sustainable development, and economic impacts, there is a noticeable theoretical gap in integrating various frameworks such as cultural sustainability, stakeholder theory, and destination management into the analysis of cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania to comprehend the intricate dynamics between tourism and cultural heritage. Additionally, Pastory (2014), Lwoga (2017), Mgonja *et al.*, (2015) and Chami (2018), highlight the lack of research on the intersectionality between cultural heritage tourism, sustainable development, and economic impacts. Future research should aim to bridge this gap by integrating frameworks such as cultural sustainability, stakeholder theory, and destination management into the analysis of cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania. This integration provides a more comprehensive understanding of the intricate dynamics between tourism and cultural heritage, leading to more effective strategies for sustainable development and economic impacts.

5.1.2. Thematic Gap

Despite the wealth of research on cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania, there remains a thematic gap in terms of fully exploring the role of intangible cultural heritage in tourism development. While 18 selected articles have focused on

tangible cultural heritage sites, landmarks, and artefacts, there is limited research Chami (2018), Chami and Lyaya (2015), and Chami and Kajiru (2023) focused on the utilization and promotion of intangible cultural heritage in tourism experiences. Specifically, there is a need for studies that investigate the integration of local traditions, rituals, performing arts, traditional knowledge systems, and oral histories into the cultural heritage tourism offerings in Tanzania. By filling this thematic gap, researchers shed light on the unique contributions of intangible cultural heritage to the tourism sector, enriching visitor experiences and fostering a deeper appreciation and understanding of Tanzania’s rich cultural heritage.

5.1.3. Methodological gap

As per Table 3 the reviewed studies have utilized various methodologies such as literature reviews, qualitative research methods, and interviews, there is a need for more quantitative research to complement the qualitative findings. Quantitative research provides statistical data and quantitative measures that supports qualitative insights and findings. This helps to strengthen the research and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the impacts and drivers of cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania. Furthermore, there is a need for longitudinal studies that examine the long-term effects of cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania. Longitudinal studies provide valuable insights into the sustainability and long-term impacts of cultural heritage tourism, allowing for a better understanding of how tourism development affects local communities and cultural heritage sites over time.

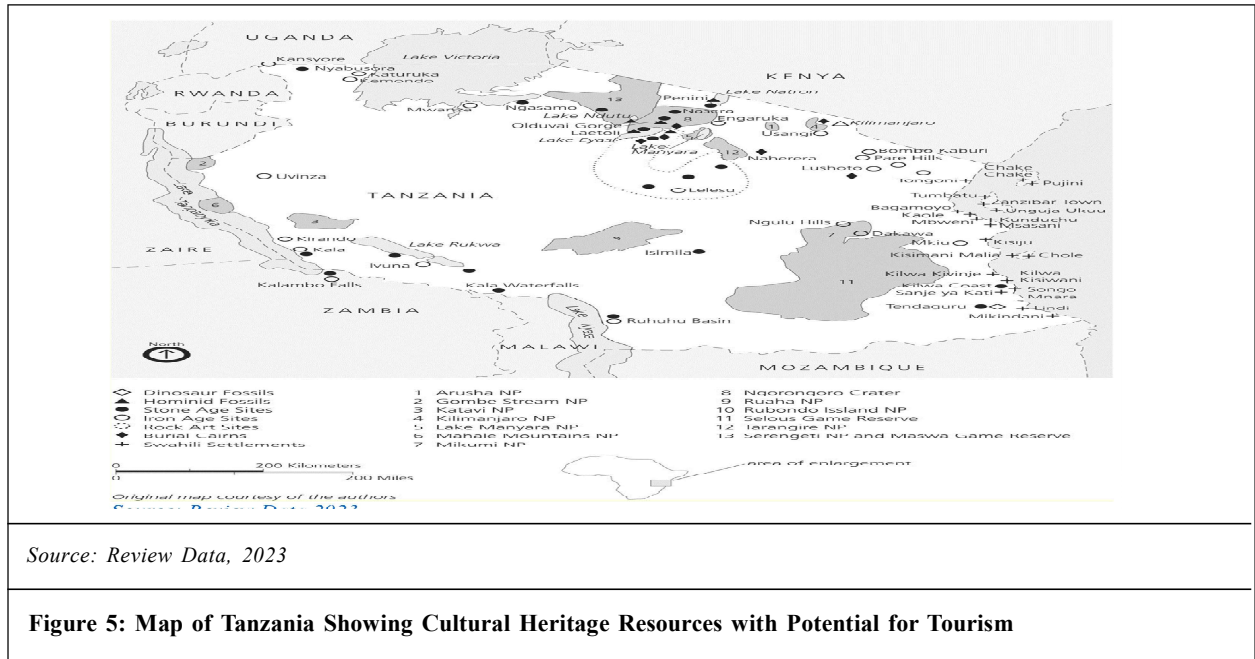
Most of the research analysed in this review was based on data collected from less than 300 participants. As a result, the findings may not be broadly applicable to Cultural Heritage Tourism in Tanzania. To address this limitation, future research should aim to include larger sample sizes to increase the generalizability of findings and enhance the understanding of the phenomenon. Therefore, the importance of obtaining a representative and adequate sample size cannot be overstated in conducting meaningful research on Cultural Heritage Tourism in Tanzania.

5.2. Theoretical Contribution to the Literature

The systematic review uncovers numerous untouched grounds in the available literature on cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania. While the chosen studies provide valuable perspectives on various fronts like impacts, education, community participation and sustainable development, it clearly evidences that there is a coherent integration lacking in terms of theoretical frameworks shaping cultural sustainability, stakeholder theory, and destination management. This integration is key to deciphering the intricate interplay between tourism and cultural heritage in Tanzania. Future research should attempt to fill this theoretical gap in a more systemic way, including input from a wider array of paradigms that may provide a more comprehensive approach towards the interrelations between tourism, cultural sustainability and local stakeholder involvement.

5.3. Lesson Learnt from 21 Key Articles

The findings show that Tanzania is abundant in cultural heritage tourism sites, such as archaeological sites, historic towns, cultural landscapes, traditional villages, and ethnic festivals. These sites offer a glimpse into the country’s



history, traditions, and customs while providing valuable insights into the various ethnic groups calling Tanzania home. Notable examples include Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Kilimanjaro National Park, Kilwa Kisiwani, and Stone Town in Zanzibar. The Serengeti National Park, known for its spectacular wildlife and natural beauty, is also a significant cultural heritage site. It is inhabited by the Maasai people who possess a profound cultural attachment to the land and its fauna. Similarly, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, featuring the iconic Ngorongoro Crater, is not only a natural marvel but also holds great cultural importance due to centuries of habitation by the Maasai people. Kilimanjaro National Park shelters Africa's highest peak while bearing cultural significance as it's home to the Chagga people with their rich heritage deeply intertwined with the land and resources. Additionally, Kilwa Kisiwani off Tanzania's coast was previously an essential trading center housing ruins of several historical sites. Furthermore, Stone Town in Zanzibar City stands as a UNESCO World Heritage Site brimming with a storied past and offering a unique fusion of African, Arab, and European influences. These places allow visitors to discover the rich cultural history of Tanzania while engaging with the customs and traditions of its diverse ethnic groups. Exploring these tourist destinations provides a distinct immersive experience for gaining a deeper insight into the country's cultural identity.



Monument at Stone Town of Zanzibar



Cultural Festival at Bagamoyo



MTO wa Mbu Village Cultural Tour in Arusha, Tanzania

Figure 6: Tanzania's Cultural Heritage Tourism Activities

5.4. Tourist Perceptions and Experiences in Cultural Heritage Tourism

The findings suggest that tourists have positive perceptions and experiences in cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania. They appreciate the authenticity, uniqueness, and immersive nature of cultural heritage sites, as well as the opportunity to learn about different cultures and histories. Tourists also value the interactions with local communities, the chance to participate in cultural activities and ceremonies, and the hospitality and warmth of the Tanzanian people. Tourists often express a sense of awe and fascination when visiting cultural heritage sites in Tanzania. They are captivated by the vibrant traditions, craftsmanship, and architecture they encounter, and they often express a desire to further explore and understand Tanzanian culture and heritage.



Source: Review Data 2023

Source: Review Data, 2023

Figure 7: Visitors Experiencing Cultural Heritage Tourism in Serengeti National Park

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The paper's results suggest that cultural heritage tourism plays a significant role in Tanzania's tourism industry, attracting tourists and generating economic benefits for local communities. Cultural heritage tourism bolsters Tanzania's finances, employing locals and visitors to spend cash. Yet relying on nature's kindness alone risks future losses. Unless protecting the past provides a future, profits now may cost culture dearly later. Tanzania's rich history dresses her lands fair, but wearing wealth too soon may leave her bare. In order to delicately balance development and preservation like partners in dance, safeguarding traditions must hold hands with community plans.

Cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania sustains its economy. Visitors attract employment and money exchanges internationally. As Lwoga (2017) defined, cultural heritage tourism refers to leisure and education under one annual trip to cultural sites. This tourism drastically expanded in Tanzania, more guests every following year. The country brags a profuse cultural past, with diverse tribes talking differently and behaving customarily attracting tourists globally. These tourists contribute through lodging, nourishment, transportation, and souvenirs spending. At these sites, locals may steer visitors or sell handmade products, boosting finances furthermore. Additionally, cultural regions often provide job opportunities for locals as tour guides or souvenir sellers, further boosting the country's economy. Moreover, foreign exchange is generated through entrance fees and other tourist expenditures. Heritage tourism plays a monumental role in nourishing Tanzania's economy and securing its bountiful cultural heritage as an orchard for forthcoming generations to harvest. The country's rich diversity flows as a river through its ethnic groups, carrying their traditions downstream to discovery by visitors worldwide. Locals may guide tourists along its cultural currents or offer tokens of regional craftsmanship from its banks, feeding supplementary earnings back into the economy's circulation. In this manner, cultural heritage tourism endures as a wellspring sustaining Tanzania.

Tanzania's cultured past gifts its tourists. Its living legacy however depends on stewardship serving people and place first. Mass media, as Kisusia knew, spreads the word of heritage travel far. This shows how voice and visibility deliver visitors while cherishing what calls them. Tradition too is treasured beyond relic and record. Community care keeps custom and ritual for future generations. Locals must lead, their livelihoods linked to lands now lively with leisure. Thoughtful tending also maintains environment and saves species. Without care, culture travel could harm all enjoying Africa's arts. To endure, wise watch keeps heritage tours sustainable. As threads in a woven tale, people and planet prosper paired.

Tanzania's profound cultural roots run deep in the nation's core. A leading industry, it offers work and guards relics of history. How long can heritage tourism last rely heavily on safeguarding efforts and people power. Slocum says locals barely benefit from the tourist green, though tourism reducing poverty seems bright. This spotlights the must for balance between growth and guarding Tanzania's rich past. Involving communities in tourist actions lets them pluck profit while also aiding protection. Promoting responsible and sustainable practice among visitors can help maintain

these cultural sites for generations to come. The waters of progress and preservation must mesh through community participation to water cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania sustainably. As an economic ocean, it washes ashore opportunities but also carries the ship of traditions to safe shore. However, a storm may arise without sheltering efforts and many hands. Locals are left high and dry on the market's bank, though a sunny view sees tourism lightening lives. We must anchor between gaining gold and keeping history floating. Communities can harvest cash while sowing seeds for conservation. Selling responsible fun to guests can help roots run deep. Therefore, crucially, progress and past must blend their banks through involved people to irrigate cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania enduringly.

Cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania, a vital contributor providing jobs and money from other places. How can people keep using it without messing it up though? So, Tanzania must care for old things and help people living. Keeping history alive while making a living, an important act of balance. As we uncover amazing secrets in this place of natural beauty, Tanzania should remember to guard its gifts for those after this generation. Like curating a museum exhibit, we hold treasures on loan for future generations. Together, through conservation as cultivating a garden and community involvement as gathering harvest, we can pick cultural heritage tourism's fruit for years to come. For Tanzania's rich fields to keep bearing fruit, responsible practices must irrigate preservation and locals' benefit. Tourism flows like a river through Tanzania's cultural landscape, its sustainability relying on conscious actions.

Notes

1. The key themes in the reviewed studies on cultural heritage tourism in Tanzania include impacts on preservation, education, community involvement, conservation efforts, drivers, and sustainable development.
2. Figure 3 shows that 27% of the studies discussed community involvement and empowerment, 22% focused on the impacts of tourism on cultural heritage preservation, and 18% explored education and interpretation of cultural heritage.
3. The research methods employed in the selected articles include qualitative approaches such as interviews, questionnaires, observations, focus group discussions, and case studies, as well as one literature review.
4. The majority of studies had a sample size between 250 and 299 respondents, indicating a consistent range in data collection.
5. The chosen studies applied theories such as interpretive theory, sustainable tourism theory, community-based tourism theory, and cultural heritage preservation theory.
6. The research utilized the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses flow diagram to ensure unbiased article selection, analysis, and reporting of findings.
7. The search term "Tanzania Cultural Heritage Tourism" was used to identify relevant articles from databases like Google Scholar and Web of Science.
8. A total of 35 articles were initially identified, with 21 articles meeting the inclusion criteria for the review.
9. The review focused on the period from 2013 to 2023, indicating a rising interest and focus on Tanzania's cultural heritage tourism in recent years.
10. The paper highlights the research gaps and future directions, including the need for further theoretical development and exploration of the impacts of cultural heritage tourism on local communities, the industry, and national identity.

References

- Alawi, G., Jamjoum, H. and Samir, H. (2018). *Enhancing the Cultural Tourism Experience: The Case of Historical Old Jeddah*. 39–50. <https://doi.org/10.2495/IHA180041>
- Anderson, W. (2015). *Cultural Tourism and Poverty Alleviation in rural Kilimanjaro, Tanzania*. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, 13(3), 208–224. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14766825.2014.935387>
- Atinafu, B. and Muuz, H. (2017). *An Investigation of the Potential Attributes for Tourist Destination in Six Selected Heritage Sites of South Gondar, and the Challenges in Availing these Heritage Sites for Tourists*. *Journal of Tourism & Hospitality*, 06(03). doi: <https://doi.org/10.4172/2167-0269.1000289>
- Audax, Z.P., Mabulla, John, F.R. and Bower. (2010). *Cultural Heritage Management in Tanzania's Protected Areas: Challenges and Future Prospects*. <https://www.nps.gov/crps/CRMJournal/Winter2010/article1.html>
- Bakari, S.J. (2021). *Challenges Facing Domestic Tourism Promotion. A Case of Serengeti National Park Tanzania*. doi: <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG2.2.17101.15848>

- Bushozi, P.M. (2022). Sustainable Management and Conservation of Heritage Assets: A Case Study of the Lake Eyasi Basin, Northern Tanzania. *African Archaeological Review*, 39(3), 303–314. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10437-022-09489-3>
- Chami, M.F. (2018). Community Involvement and Sustainable Tourism Development in Heritage Management: Amboni Limestone Caves, Tanzania. 7(2). doi: <http://www.ajhtl.com>
- Chami, M.F. (2018). Impact of Cultural Heritage Site Attributes to the Tourist Satisfaction in Zanzibar Stone Town, UNESCO World Heritage Site, Tanzania. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 7(3). <http://www.ajhtl.com>
- Chami, M.F. (2018). Tourist Touching Loyalty in Cultural Heritage Sites in Tanzania: A Case of Zanzibar Stone Town, Zanzibar Island. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Research*, 2(4), 306–316.
- Chami, M.F., Albrecht, E. and Ryano, M.P. (2022). Community Awareness and Understanding of the Origin of Swahili Archaeological Heritage and Ruins along Tanzania's Swahili Coast: Conservation and Management Issues. *Journal of Heritage Management*, 7(1), 9–21. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/24559296211054611>
- Chami, M.F. and Kajiru, E.J. (2023). Assessment of 12 years (2011–2023) Implementation of the 2003 UNESCO Convention on Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) in Tanzania. *Cogent Arts and Humanities*, 10(1), 2254044. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2023.2254044>
- Chami, M.F. and Lyaya, E.C. (2015). An Assessment of Satisfaction in Cultural Heritage Tourism Destinations in Tanzania: The Case of Zanzibar Stone Town. *University of Dar Es Salaam Journals*.
- Chinyele, B.J. and Lwoga, N.B. (2019). Participation in Decision-Making Regarding The Conservation Of Heritage Resources And Conservation Attitudes in Kilwa Kisiwani, Tanzania. *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development*, 9(2), 184–198. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/JCHMSD-05-2017-0019>
- Firdausi, S.F.D. (2012). Rise of Heritage Tourism in Tanzania: Overarching Issues and the Way Forward. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.10049644>
- Gabriel, F.W. (2014). Defining Cultural Heritage Among the Makonde of Tanzania. In *African Archaeology Without Frontiers*. Wits University Press. doi: <http://www.jstor.com/stable/10.18772/22016120343.9>
- Innocent. (2023). Tanzania Culture. <https://shiriadventures.com/tanzania-culture-the-unique-traditions-peopleand-heritage-of-east-africa/>
- Kalavar, J.M., Buzinde, C.N., Melubo, K. and Simon, J. (2014). Intergenerational Differences in Perceptions of Heritage Tourism Among the Maasai of Tanzania. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology*, 29(1), 53–67. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10823-013-9221-6>
- Kisusi, R.L. and Lwoga, N.B. (2021). The Philosophical Dilemma of Conserving the African Heritage: A Case Study of the Treatment of the Kondoa Rock Art World Heritage Site in Tanzania. *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*, 23(5–6), 221–234. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13505033.2022.2160074>
- Kisusi, R.L. and Masele, J.J. (2019). Efficacy of Public Awareness Strategies for Promoting Existing Cultural Heritage Tourism Assets in Dar es Salaam. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 14(2), 117–137. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2018.1491980>
- Lwoga, N. (2017). Cultural Heritage Tourism and the Community in Tanzania. https://heritagestudies.eu/wpcontent/uploads/2017/08/3.2-NLwoga_final_clean_13.10.pdf
- Lwoga, N.B. (2018). Heritage Proximity, Attitudes to Tourism Impacts and Residents' Support for Heritage Tourism in Kaole Site, Tanzania Heritage Proximity, Attitudes to Tourism Impacts and Residents' Support For Heritage Tourism in Kaole Site, Tanzania. 42, 163–181.
- Lwoga, N.B. and Asubisye, E. (2018). Effects of Drought on Cultural Tourism: Selected Cases of Maasai Tourism Groups Surrounding Tarangire National Park in Tanzania. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, 16(3), 248–264. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14766825.2016.1261147>
- Lwoga, N.B. and Kessy, E.T. (2013). Development of Cultural Heritage Tourism in Dar Es Salaam City Centre: Demand Perspective. *The Eastern African Journal of Hospitality, Leisure and Tourism*, 45–61.
- Lwoga, N.B. and Mapunda, B.B. (2017). Challenges Facing Accessible Tourism in Cultural Heritage Sites: The Case of Village Museum in Tanzania. *Revista de Turism: Studii Si Cercetari in Turism*, 24, 1–12.

- Mgonja, J.T., Sirima, A., Backman, K.F. and Backman, S.J. (2015b). Cultural Community-Based Tourism in Tanzania: Lessons Learned and Way Forward. *Development Southern Africa*, 32(3), 377–391. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0376835X.2015.1010710>
- Mićović, A. and Petrović, M. (2022). The Economic and Tourism Valorization and Legal Protection of the Villas of Vrnjačka Banja as The Guardians of the Cultural Heritage. *Menadžment u Hotelijerstvu i Turizmu*, 10(1), 135–139. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5937/menhottur2201135M>
- Mtani, E.S., Chong, Y.L. and Chin, K.S. (2023). Engaging the Local Communities in Developing Cultural Tourism Projects in the Southern Tanzania Tourist Circuit: An Exploratory Study. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 12(1), 208–225. doi: <https://doi.org/10.46222/ajhtl.19770720.363>
- Pastory, M.B. (2014). Towards Sustainable Cultural Heritage Management in Tanzania: A Case Study of Kalenga and Mlambalasi Sites in Iringa, Southern Tanzania. *South African Archaeological Bulletin*, 69(200), 136–141.
- Pastory, M.B. (2015). An Assessment of Strategies for Cultural Heritage Management and Tourism Development in the Eyasi Basin, Northern Tanzania. *Journal of Environmental Science and Engineering B*, 4(12). doi: <https://doi.org/10.17265/2162-5263/2015.12.006>
- Ramadhani, D. (2022). Assessment of Objects and Attractions in The Krueng Geunie Lhok Keutapang Area, Pidie Aceh Regency for Nature Tourism. *JHSS (Journal of Humanities and Social Studies)*, 6(3), 354–358. doi: <https://doi.org/10.33751/jhss.v6i3.6389>
- Sheriff, A. (2014). Tanzania's History and Heritage. In C. Smith (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology* 7215–7219. Springer New York. doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4419-0465-2_756
- Starčević, K., Vojinović, Ž. and Glavaš, J. (2022). Intangible Cultural Heritage and Their Influence on Financial Results in Rural Tourism. *Ekonomika Poljoprivrede*, 69(2), 483–496. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5937/ekoPolj2202483S>
- Stoddard, J.E., Evans, M.R. and Davé, D.S. (2008). Sustainable Tourism: The Case of the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area. *Cornell Hospitality Quarterly*, 49(3), 245–257. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1938965508320574>