



PASTORALISTS INDIGENOUS
NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS' FORUM
(PINGO's FORUM)

**PROGRAMME
ANNUAL REPORT
2019**

PROJECTS:

1. Addressing Climate Change Issues,
2. Addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV),
3. Advocacy for Land and Human Rights,
4. Making SDGs work for Indigenous Communities in Tanzania.

Contents

1.0 Introduction..... 2

2.0 Achievements in the implementation of project activities 3

 2.1 Monitoring, reporting and advocacy on Land and human rights violations 3

 2.2 Gender Equality and addressing Gender Based Violence in pastoral communities..... 4

 2.3 Building the capacity of community for sustainable engaging on effective advocacy 3

 2.4 Addressing climate change issues and impacts..... 4

 2.5 Making Sustainable Development Goals work for indigenous communities in Tanzania..... 6

 2.6 Networking and Collaboration with like-minded CSOs and partners..... 7

3.0 Results 8

4.0 The Challenges 9

5.0 Lessons Learned 10

6.0 Conclusions..... 11

7.0 Financial Reports..... 11

**PASTORALISTS INDIGENOUS NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
(PINGOs Forum) Programme Annual Report 2019.**

1.0 Introduction

This is an annual Narrative report of PINGOs Forum on the implementation of planned activities for period of July 2018 to June 2019. There are six implemented projects with titles; “Effective promotion and protection of land and human of indigenous communities in Tanzania” funded by International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA); “Addressing climate change for indigenous peoples in Tanzania” funded by IWGIA; “Making SDGs work for Indigenous peoples: promoting indigenous peoples human development and social inclusion in the context of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development” funded by Tebtebba Foundation. Also “Improving livestock production and productivity through promotion of land grazing rights for Maasai pastoralists” funded by Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSIEA); “Amplifying the voice of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities and enhancing their capacities to influence policy and decision making on land and human rights” funded by HIVOs/VOICE; “Greater Gender Equality and Women and Youth empowerment” funded by OXFAM; and “Ensure observance of human rights for indigenous peoples in adaptation and mitigation processes of climate change funded by Global Green Grants Fund (GGGF).

Achievements in the implementation of project activities and results fall under the following major key areas of monitoring and reporting of land and human rights, gender equality and addressing GBV, Capacity building. Also addressing climate change and making SDGs work for indigenous peoples. The last five sections of the report is about networking and collaboration, Results, the Challenges, the Lessons Learned and the Conclusions part of the report.

In terms of Monitoring, reporting and advocacy on Land and human rights violations PINGOs conducted several fact-finding and media missions where violations of human rights were reported through different media means while the report’s findings and evidences collected were used for advocacy augmenting in meetings with policy and decision makers at different levels. In addition, some evidences were used to support victims of human rights violations in Courts. Also facilitated dialogue between communities and decision makers, organized press conferences on important issues to pastoralists. In addition statement at the ACHPR, the 63rd Ordinary Session held in Banjul Gambia in 2018.

In terms of Gender Equality and addressing Gender Based Violence in pastoral communities, PINGOs forum organized several community dialogues to discuss about gender-based violence acts –the types, causes and how to eradicate them. Also trained and linked communities with legally empowered GBV existing structures such as the Police Gender Desk, the office of the community welfare development. Trained community (ToTs) on effects of GBV and law, regulations and Human rights circumstances, Organized Media awareness campaigns against GBV by Airing Radio programs and Visual documentation.

In terms of building the capacity of community for sustainable engaging on effective advocacy, PINGOs Forum produced about 1000 copies of awareness booklets on women land rights and

disseminated the same, trained local government leaders on different policies and legislations affecting women and youths. Trained pastoralists CSOs and local government leaders on documentation, reporting and advocacy techniques on gender issues and rights. Trained about 25 human rights defenders from Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA)

In addressing climate change issues and impacts, organized four live and recorded radio program dialogues through Orkonerei Fm in Simanjiro and Sunrise Radio based in Arusha region. The dialogues focused on the roles of Indigenous peoples knowledge and practice in the face of climate change impacts, climate change related land conflicts, protection of the natural forestry landscape and the respect of the land use plan set in the Indigenous peoples land. Conducted dialogue with Members of Parliament on climate change issues and developed The Tanzania IPs climate change strategy. Additionally, three Network members were supported to attend the National dialogue on National Determined Contributions (NDCs) organized by Forumcc and the Vice President Office (Ministry of Environment) in Dar es salaam.

In making Sustainable Development Goals work for indigenous communities in Tanzania, organized participatory community workshop to identify and prioritize needs, conducted a Feasibility study to concretize on priorities of community needs and develop concrete project proposals and submitted for funding. Later the project proposals was translated from English to Swahili language for community easy understanding.

2.0 Achievements in the implementation of project activities

The activities implementation of PINGOs Forum programme for the reporting period is focused into four main areas to include monitoring and reporting of land and human rights; gender equality; capacity building of communities and their leaders; addressing climate change issues; and making Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) work for indigenous communities in Tanzania.

2.1 Monitoring, reporting and advocacy on Land and human rights violations

In terms of monitoring and reporting land and human rights violations, the project has been able to conduct fact-finding and Media missions and reporting gross human rights violations and violations on communal grazing rights. This has helped the violations to stop in some areas. Collected evidences and relevant information are being used by PINGOs in advocating for community rights at different venues to include the Parliament, engaging with the ruling party secretary general, the Prime Minister.

- 1) The project through fact-findings and media missions was able to monitor, documented and report land and human rights violations in Serengeti, Bunda and Tarime. The land conflicts in the three districts involved the following.
 - In Serengeti District two main conflicts were looked at. One boundary infringement by Serengeti National Park looking at a recent rare legal victory in favor of seven villages against Serengeti National Park and the conflict in

IKONA Wildlife Management Area. The case of land conflicts between Bunda, Serengeti and Tarime villages with Serengeti National Park.

- In Bunda two conflicts were investigated. First, arbitrary extension of the boundary between Serengeti National Park and three villages namely Serengeti, Tamau and Nyatwali. Second the conflict between Grumeti and Ikorongo Game Reserves (leased to the hedge fund trader billionaire Paul Tudor Jones II) in one hand with villages in Bunda especially Sarakwa Village inhabited by mainly Rotgenga Pastoralists on the other.
- In Tarime the conflict pitted literally every village bordering Serengeti National Park with the said park. At issue is the arbitrary extension of the park boundary by 500 meters into village land at the expense of the village and without following the laid down procedures of land acquisition as stipulated in the Land Acquisition Act No.47 of 1967.

The findings and evidences collected on land and human rights violations from the three districts were used to carry advocacy at policy level through a meeting with 24 members of parliament in Dodoma in November 9th 2018 regarding a stop of expansion of wildlife protected areas encroaching villages lands. This followed the June parliament order that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism to stop arbitrary beacons planting in disputed lands but it is continuing the unlawful acts.

- 2) Through mass media publicity (Mwananchi Newspapers of 29 Sept 2018 and through Independent Television) human rights violations acts done to pastoralists came to public attention increasing awareness among others to some members of parliament later engaged by the project furthering advocacy for the rights of pastoralists.
- 3) Facilitated Media¹ to report on human rights violations in Same District where a pastoralist was gun shot while herding in their village adjacent to Chambogho forest reserve and media report on project engagement with Members of Parliament.
- 4) Organized a Press Conference on 16th Jan 2019 to support the statement by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania His Excelent Dr. John Pombe Magufuli regarding land and human rights of pastoralists and the order he gave to 7 ministries to investigate and end all the landrelated conflicts facing pastoralists and other small farmer producers.
- 5) Produced and disseminated a national human rights report on the situation of indigenous peoples for year 2018.
- 6) Made a statement at the ACHPR 63rd Ordinary Session held in Banjul Gambia on 24th October 2018 regarding the human rights situation of indigenous peoples.

2.2 Gender Equality and addressing Gender Based Violence in pastoral communities

- 1) *Media awareness and advocacy for land rights for women and grazing rights.* This was the use of radio stations in Loliondo, Terrat, Mbulu and Hai. In conducting project

¹ Nipashe Newspaper Friday, July 6, 2018 and Monday, July 9,2018; Majira Newspaper Monday, July 9, 2018; Nipashe Newspapers Wednesday, July 11, 2018.

activities, PINGO's Forum have different partners, and media is among them. Community Radio covers our reach to pastoralists and hunter gatherers communities even to those we have not been able to reach. Following that, a media awareness tour was made to 4 Radio stations in the Northern Zone, these are Boma Hai FM, owned by Hai District Council in Kilimanjaro Region, Orkonerei FM owned by Orname Institute in Simanjiro District, Radio Habari Njema in Mbulu, Manyara Region, and Loliondo FM in Ngorongoro District. The aired programs carried objective to introduce more PINGO's Forum and its work to the community of those who are not aware of it, and further to address about human rights violations – in regards to gender based violence. The programs were aired from the 11th may to 19th June 2019 at the mentioned Radio stations, whereas live programs were aired and the community had an opportunity to engage directly with PINGO's Forum officers – with exception of Loliondo FM, which was offline during the tour as it was upgrading its license with TCRA, thus a program with local stakeholders was produced instead. Community Radios are proving to becoming powerful and cost effective as compared to other mainstream media outlets. As much as they are rooted within the community, it is essential for a continued engagement with them throughout our programs. The programs can be listened/accessed,

- ORS FM. <https://soundcloud.com/pingosforum/paza-sauti-pinga-ukatili-wa-kijinsia> and its video through https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=naSY_aoDy_I
- Radio Habari Njema, Mbulu. <https://soundcloud.com/pingosforum/kipindi-maalum-redio-habari-njema-mbulu> and can be watched via <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1gnQORjOOo8>
- Loliondo FM, Ngorongoro. The program can be listened via <https://soundcloud.com/pingosforum/sema-usikike-2019-06-19-loliondo-fm>
- Boma-Hai FM. Can be listened via <https://soundcloud.com/pingosforum/redio-boma-hai-fm-siku-mpya-16-mei-2019> and its video highlight on; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dmdyYBHGX5Y>

- 2) ***The project supported 9 pastoralists' representatives of women and youth to meet with policy/decision makers during the parliamentary 2018/2019 budget sessions.*** The meeting was organized in Dodoma on 16th May 2018 and attended by 30 people including 21 Members of Parliament (14men and 7women). A short dialogue with stakeholders on livestock sector, focusing on women and youth budget allocation (Micro level) was organized before the high level (Macro) engagement meeting aimed to inform some members of Parliament on budget gaps and opportunities to be accelerated with a lobby dialogue on the importance of increasing budget allocation for the Ministry of agriculture, livestock and fisheries more targeting on women and youth groups (see attached presentation).



Members of Parliament during PINGOs Forum presentation on the rights of women, a lobby for more increased budget allocation for women and youth.

- 3) ***About 11 community dialogues and sensitization on negative consequences of harmful practices to women and youth.*** These were organized in project villages in Korogwe and Longido districts. District Gender Desk of the Police force and Officers from Community Development Department facilitated the dialogues.

In Korogwe from 20- 24th July 2018 in two villages of Makayo involving 35 people (24men and 11women) and Mswaha Darajani 21(15men and 6women), for the General Assembly 135 (Makayo and 157 (Mswaha Darajani). A community-centered approach was used, whereas the trained village council took lead in the general assembly, following the two days training they have received. This enabled the audience to engage easily with familiar faces – backstopped by both officials from the district and PINGO’s Forum. Furthermore, guidelines from the district council and a booklet on gender rights from PINGO’s Forum were put into use during the sessions. With the village council provided each with a copy.

Following the training, video reports to the said activities have been made and is available to our YouTube page, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J1xH__0P2NU and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0Ea4Azaz5c>

In Longido district from 15-21st August 2018 and 4-9/12/2018 in the villages of Elerai 38 (29men and 9women), Lerang’wa 47 (33men and 14women), Kitenden 46 (30men and 16 women) and Olmolog 53 (36men and 17women). The dialogue took place in one village per day. After four days of the dialogue each village dialogue selected six people to attend a joint dialogue bringing together all villages. The joint dialogue took place for two days in Olmolog Village. On a dialogue visit to Longido/West Kilimanjaro, (Lerang’wa, Olmolog and Kitenden) video of pledges have been made from participants following the training to these 3 villages. Currently, 3 reports are uploaded and available on the following link, subject to more additions of video reports in the same link, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vTSXyPRIGRg&list=PLam4pDoXx--yJUxgBOcdtnAYEKIVScunq>

- 4) ***Training community (ToTs) on effects of GBV and law, regulations and Human rights circumstances.*** The training took place in two villages namely Dang’aida 36 (18men and 18women) and Ming’enyi 38 (13men and 25women) in Hanang District. The training was conducted in eight days in a row that is from November 30 to December 7, 2018. Key trainers were the chairperson of the Police Gender Desk Hanang and Community Development Officer Hanang. Two journalists from one of the major broadcasters in Northern Tanzania, Safina Radio (aired the program 3rd & 4th Dec 2018) and Radio 5 aired the program on 6th & 7th Dec 2018), attended the training.

The aim of training was to raise awareness and sensitize the community about the effects of gender-based violence by using relevant laws and regulations. Another key objective of the seminar was to link victims of gender- based violence to the press as well as authorities. The journalists will select stories worthy publishing and follow them up as well as enriching their understating of the effects of GBV. The training coincided with the 16 days protest against GBV; it was timely. The journalists had the opportunity to interview relevant sources about the effect of GBV.

- 5) **Organize Media awareness campaigns against GBV- Airing Radio programs, Visual documentation.** In the first year of the PG2 project, 9 radio programs accessed at Sound cloud <https://soundcloud.com/pingosforum/sets/no-to-gender-based-violence-radio-program-series-2017> were produced and 1 program was aired by radio One Stereo of Dar in the programme called “Miwani ya maisha” covering the whole country in 2017. In this second year of PG2, more awareness creation was done on the negative consequences of GBV by airing 27 radio programs 9 each through ORS Fm radio in Simanjiro, WAPO radio in Dar and Local Community Fm radio in Loliondo. Additionally Safina radio on 3rd and 4th Dec 2018 accessed at <https://soundcloud.com/pingosforum> and Radio 5 on 4th and 5th Dec 2018 also reported on GBV issues from the training of ToTs that took place in Hanang District. During the 16 Days of activism, 6 Radio reports were made and aired through WAPO Radio FM, a Dar es Salaam based Radio Station exposing activities that PINGO’s Forum is doing in regards to Gender Based Violence, as funded by Oxfam. Even though 4 reports was targeted, 6 were aired from the 27th November to 1 December in the Radio’s daily news actualities programs, Patapata (a morning actuality program) and Yaliyotokea (an evening program). The reports are available on <https://soundcloud.com/pingosforum/sets/gbv-radio-reports-2018-nov-28-dec-1>
- 6) **Produced 5 video documentaries (see the below box).** A series of videos has been made from 5 each member organizations of PINGOs Forum, about how they addressing/tackling the GBV situation in their areas of work.

Media Awareness and partners’ engagement in addressing GBV

Gender Based Violence (GBV), a common statement in the community, even exists more in pastoralists communities. PINGO’s Forum, having its members country wide addressing various issues in terms of advocacy and service delivery are also addressing GBV. December every year marks 16 days of activism against gender based violence, thus a series of videos has been made from 5 member organizations, addressing about how they tackle the GBV situation. Five (5) videos from the following organizations are made as part of the 16 days of activism, whereas messages on the rationale of such an issue.

1. **Ujamaa CRT**, have tailored a project about capacitating women regarding their rights and how to demand them. Titled, “Baraza la Haki na Uongozi la Wanawake” which helps women whenever there is trouble. Since 2012, these councils have been established to date, currently 41 of them.
2. **PALISEP**, believes that a woman is the centerfold of the community’s development, and thus are using their resources to impart women economically in order to have a sustainable community.
3. **PWC**, helps in different court cases including those of land rights, and just human rights violations. Apart from that, sensitization is made, and moreover establishment of women councils that addresses such issues.
4. **LCDO**, unlike other organizations, are a service delivery organization addressing development issues, but gender based violence. Despite that, GBV is facing them in some of their interventions and they acknowledge that without women the community’s development is at stake, “*Women are the determinant of the whole community’s development,*” LCDO.
5. **ORS**, are currently awaiting a project on making sure a girl child is left to study, and thus are using their medium to address issues of GBV. The project, titled “Mwache Asome” is in its initial phases.

The summarized details above are in form of 5 short videos. YouTube playlist titled [#NoToGBV](#) can be found on this link for awareness and advocacy in multiple platforms including primarily on YouTube account and other social media platforms.

- 7) **Train local government leaders on different policies and legislations affecting women and youths.** In August 2018 the project trained Traditional leaders, local government and village leaders in Babati on different policies and legislations the protect women and youth rights. The villages involved include Gedamar 29 people (22males & 7females), Ayamango

27 (17male and 10females) and Gijedabung 28 (20males and 8 females). Also trained on the same in Hai 45 (20men and 25women). The aim is for communities to exercise their rights with an emphasis on gender rights for equality. The training also informed participants on basic information relating to gender related matters and women empowerments. They got opportunity to discuss issued hindering gender equality and rights in their villages. Increased awareness and general understanding of land and human rights laws. Participants got an opportunity to share experiences on issues related to land rights, gender issues as well as human rights and increased capacity of affected groups to demand for their land rights.

However, although the Village Lands Act No. 5 of 1999 and the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 provides rights to women to own land but they contradict as still recognize custom and traditions that discriminate woman. Rule 20 of the Customary Declaration Order No. 4 state that; “*Women in patrilineal communities do not inherit absolute rights over immovable property but only rights to use and therefore...cannot sell properties.*” This marking for a more struggle for woman land rights in the country.

- 8) ***Training pastoralists CSOs and local government leaders on documentation, reporting and advocacy techniques on gender issues and rights.*** At PINGO’s Forum Offices, on 3rd and 4th August 2018 the project trained Pastoralists CSO's and Local Government Leaders On Mainstreaming Gender into Reporting, Documentation and Advocacy 21 (10males and 11 females). The emphasis was to promote community active citizenship and participation for gender equity, and to engage in reporting violations of human rights acts done in the community. Participants came from Mikese, Sanya Station, Kimotorok, Tindigani, Mtakuja, Tingatinga, Minjingu Loliondo and Handeni. CSOs represented were from PALISEP, LCDO, UCRT, PINGOs, PWC, ALAPA, MPF, KINNAPA TNRF, HSCT, PAICODEO and HELP FOUNDATION. Some topics covered include advocacy, community mobilization for advocacy, reporting, information and documentation, and gender mainstreaming.
- 9) ***Stakeholder’s project feedback meeting.*** It was organized at Lush Garden Hotel on 30th October 2018. Participants were 51(22men and 29women) drawn from the project villages of PG2 year one (2017) and year two (2018). The meeting was meant to get feedback from communities and Social Welfare Officers, Gender and Children Desk Officers from the project districts. In that feedback meeting, apart from participants sharing their experiences on issues related to GBV and how they address them, still the emphasis (feedback) was on how the project and its stakeholders can help to address existing challenges in eradicating GBV in the communities of the project areas. During the stakeholders feedback meeting a documentary² was made by the project where stakeholders expressed their level of understanding on GBV and their satisfaction with project interventions.

² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bLHD0okNvdK&t=183s>, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fvSDNzw5MqI>, and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c1KPBDv9keE>

2.3 Building the capacity of community for sustainable engaging on effective advocacy

- 1) The project produced 1000 copies of awareness booklets on women land rights and disseminated about 85% of copies, some in Nyatwali Village in Bunda and other two districts through organized meeting by the project.
- 2) Trained and coached about 131 community members, men & women and leaders trained to understand their human rights and rights over their land. In Morogoro areas, trainees were able to form a divisional conflict mediation committee that is now operational for Dumila and Mvomero. Capacitated about 25 human rights defenders from Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA). The result of training and coaching people particularly from Loliondo, Kagera, Morogoro and Manyara have managed to presents their arguments and concerns over their land to government officials, the President through letters, demonstrations and placards in Arusha, Members of Parliament and some of Parliament Committees, and national human rights institution. In addition, the ruling party leaders calling for actions that will guaranteed their land security and protection of their human rights.
- 3) The project facilitated the dialogue between community representatives and the Parliamentary Committee on Land, Natural resources and Tourism. The dialogue outcome is that managed to halt the process of amending the Wildlife and Conservation Act, 2009 Cap.283, as it was introduced by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism though the new Wildlife conservation bill 2017 that was to be tabled before parliament for a second reading in February 2018. The proposed amendments introduce heavy fines, imprisonment on long sentences for those convicted, and eviction of pastoralists from their lands through restricted access of grazing livestock in Game Controlled Areas (GCAs) where most of these areas are within legally registered villages. The project had to intervene and halted the process because passing of the new proposed bill could have infringed on rights of the marginalized community of pastoralists and hunter gathers in many parts of the country.
- 4) In preparation to carry out advocacy at different levels, the project team made analyses of different legal documents where relevant information were used to conduct advocacy and provide legal advice to communities on land and human rights issues such as on for the review of the NCA Act of 1959, GCAs regulations for removal of Game Controlled Areas from villages' lands. In addition statement at the ACHPR 63rd Ordinary Session held in Banjul Gambia in 2018.
- 5) Trained human rights defenders (14men and 9women) in Karatu on March 6 to 9, 2018 from Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA). The aim of the workshop was to (1) to sensitise the community about its land rights and (2) to capture evidence and collect documentary evidence used by them for further advocacy as made with members of parliament.
- 6) About 950 Land rights relevant information/manual have been disseminated during training i.e. 51 Manuals on land laws and good governance; 51 manuals on land tribunals (by PINGOs); 51manuals on Democratic governance in the community (by Policy Forum) and 51 The villages Land use plan manuals (by the National Land use Plan Commission), 750 (during GBV feedback meeting on 30th October 2018, AGM of May 2019).
- 7) Facilitated communities from Kimotorok village and Irkiushin and other villages from Simanjiro District to meet with the minister for lands, housing and human settlement development and dialogue land related conflicts caused by Tarangire national park ans Mkungunero Game Reserve and large-scale farms. The result is that the minister deregistered the title deeds of some unused farms and returned to be used by communities. Regarding land conflicts resulting from wildlife conservation, by then he promised to inform the President and that is when the President issued an order that led to the press conference that was organized as described above.

2.4 Addressing climate change issues and impacts

1) Meeting with KfW.

On 8th August 2018 PINGO's Forum team had visited the KfW offices and had discussion on the Simiyu Water Resilience project, a meeting held at KfW offices based in Dar es salaam. During the meeting, the Bank acknowledged the intervention made by the IP alternate observer and soon after the meeting they also met with IWGIA team on the same. We have also learnt that the Bank had no clue or idea whether Hadzabe IPs exist in Simiyu region and that created a base for us to ensure that KfW must comply with FPIC principles to consult communities before starting implementation of the project in the area. After the discussion, KfW agreed to include PINGOS Forum in the community consultation process before the commencement of the project to ensure Indigenous Peoples and local communities are fully consulted about the project. Pingos Forum will therefore lead the community consultation processes.

2) Conduct fact finding and media mission in Simiyu project areas.

In November, 2018 the team conducted a field visit to Simiyu region to follow on Simiyu Water Resilience project funded by KfW (FP041 Simiyu Climate Resilient Development Programme, Tanzania) and implemented by the Government of Tanzania in five districts such as Busega, Meatu, Bariadi, Maswa and Itilima in Simiyu region. The objective of the mission was to follow up and monitor whether the project has actually implemented in the area and find out whether Indigenous Peoples are present in the area and consulted about the project. The key findings and observations came out from the field were as follows;

- i) The Bank/KfW and the government of Tanzania seems to be intentionally avoided Meatu District where Hadzabe Indigenous people are leaving to be in phase I of this project with intention to get a no objection vote from the GCF as the prerequisite requirements to comply with FPIC guidelines when applying for the GCF funds. During the discussion with KfW, they have said no IPs in the project area and that they are considered all peoples as local communities whom deserve equal treatment. Taking account on the KfW statement and what exactly found in the field, we have sported this as a central point of departure on this project, that Meatu has left out with a purpose to avoid the Indigenous Peoples residing in the area. Other stakeholders stated that, the project proposal explicitly states that there are no indigenous peoples in the project area. However Indigenous peoples of Barabaig, Taturu, Hadzabe live in the districts of Maswa and Meatu, all in the project area of southern Simiyu. https://us.boell.org/sites/default/files/fp041_csocomments.pdf
- ii) The project has not been started to date. According to Regional Administrative Secretary of Simiyu Region, the project agreement has been signed between the Government which involving three key ministries and sectors such as; Vice-President (Division of Environment), Simiyu region, ministry of Agriculture, Water and irrigation and KfW respectively in other part. The signing ceremony was done in September in Dodoma city. The reason why the project did not started, was due to logistical matters including the need

to consult wider public in the project areas including Local government authorities whom considered as “local communities consultation” prior the actual implementation of the project.

3) Community radio programs

The project has conducted the four (4) radio program dialogues through Orkonerei Fm in Simanjiro and Sunrise Radio based in Arusha region. The dialogues focused on the roles of Indigenous peoples knowledge and practice in the face of climate change impacts, climate change related land conflicts, protection of our natural forestry landscape and the respect of the land use plan set in the Indigenous peoples land. Both dialogues were broadcasted live and recorded programs that run until December 2018.

4) Communication aspect

- i) Developed 3 Info graphs (documentaries of 2 minutes@ for COP24). the info graphs entails more about how IPs conserve their natural resources, land, water and forest in the sustainable manner, co-existence of livestock and wildlife without no harm, knowledge, roles of IPs and their practices in climate change issues
- ii) Working on social media and website respectively. These include; YouTube, Facebook, Website and members of the network mail list server1.
- iii) Developed and printed 100 flashes packaged with climate change information and showcasing materials during COP24 in Katowice Poland.

5) Conducted dialogue with Members of Parliament on climate change issues

On 5th – 10th the project team and the representatives from our network³ went to Dodoma region to meet the Members of Parliament for dialogues on human rights and climate change. We managed to meet with 25 MPs some of them from IPs constituencies such as Monduli, Longido, Kiteto and the rest are friendly MPs to Pastoralists indigenous peoples. The dialogues and discussions focused on the roles of MPs to advocate and lobby for the policies that favor and interest to Indigenous peoples rights to land and natural resources. Another important aspect discussion was on Paris Agreement since the Parliament has endorsed it; how the MPs makes Paris Agreement fully operational while taking into account the rights of IPs in Tanzania? How could the MPs make the government accountable to respect the rights of IPs to self-determination, address climate change effects and reduce climate vulnerability to Indigenous peoples including the need to recognize and respect Indigenous peoples adaptation strategies to climate change such as mobility among others.

6) Tanzania IPs climate change strategy developed

The Tanzania IPs climate change strategy have been developed and submitted to the IPs national meeting on 23rd January 2019 for wider inputs and comments before its finalization.

7) Supported IPs to participate in national dialogues on climate change

³ Tanzania Indigenous Peoples Task Force for Climate Change (TIPTCC)

On 24th to 25th September 2018, the project supported three Network members to attend the National dialogue on National Determined Contributions (NDCs) organized by Forumcc and the Vice President Office (ministry of Environment) in Dar es salaam.

2.5 Making Sustainable Development Goals work for indigenous communities in Tanzania

2.5.1. Participatory Community Workshop to identify and prioritize needs in the project areas.

The participatory community workshop has started on the **23rd July, 2018** after the holding of the community data gathering validation workshop that approves the data collected from the field and put together for the indigenous peoples in the pilot areas to be able to read and understand the nature of their livelihoods in the national development plans. It was conducted in the Yaeda-Chini, Ngapapa, Terrat, Kimwati, and Orbomba villages for the indigenous peoples to be identify and prioritize their basic needs as indicated in the data gathering field report and discussed further in the community workshop on the data gathering validation. The identified community needs fall under the following main categories of needs.

- a) Capacity building and community sensitization on indigenous peoples rights.
- b) Food security; Health and wellbeing.
- c) Land Tenure security;
- d) Securing community water rights and availability of water
- e) Securing the Certificate of Customary right of Occupancy (CCRO) in order to reduce land and natural resources conflicts.

2.5.2. Feasibility study to concretize on priorities of community needs

Community workshop on the identified needs and developed proposals has been done in the project areas such as Kimwati, Mongo wa Mono (Yaeda-chini), Terrat, Orbomba and Ngapapa villages in Arusha and Manyara regions. After this field work, the report was read to the Project Steering Committee which among other things has proposed to conduct a feasibility study on the identified needs and developed proposals by the community members and see how these priorities can be further identified by using the Bills of Quantities (BQs) from the respective village and District authorities from the project areas.

Therefore, this feasibility study was done in the above-mentioned project villages in collaboration with the Village and District authorities in their respective areas. During this study, the PINGOs Forum organizations provided the feedback on the community workshop that identified the needs. Later, the PINGOs Forum provided communities with experts who developed concrete proposals basing on the following for the villages and respective Districts Councils as follows;

1. Mongo wa Mono village- Mbulu District (Construction of water pipeline and sanitation from Yaeda-chini to Mongo wa mono village, Having the bee hives, improving the health centre by constructing one in two staff house)

2. Terrat village- Simanjiro District (Finish the constructed school dining hole, Rehabilitation of Boreholes in Lemukuta, Lorn'oswani sub-villages, Supporting the existing VICOBA)
3. Ngapapa village- Kiteto District (Drilling the water borehole, Construction of a classroom(s), Purchase of Beehives to serve as source of food and income at times).
4. Kimwati village- Longido District (Supporting the existing VICOBA, Construction of a classroom(S), Water source rehabilitation)
5. Orbomba village- Longido District (Supporting the existing VICOBA, Providing training on natural resources management, Purchase a water pump/generating machine).

2.5.3. Development of the communities pilot project proposals.

From November to December, 2018 the project team has been assisting the indigenous peoples to develop their pilot project proposals following the community workshop on identifying and prioritize their human development needs. Therefore, from every project area concerned there is a developed proposal to support the identified needs. After writing the five pilot project proposals was then submitted to the Tebtebba Foundation on the 30th, December, 2018 for further scrutiny and actions for funding. The proposals are also translated from English to Swahili language for community easy understanding of the contents of the project.

2.5.4. Community training to enhance the capacity on National Development Plans at the Village level.

The community training was conducted in Ngapapa, Orbomba, Terrat, Kimwati and Mongo wa Mono villages. Main participants of the community training were Community members, Traditional leaders, Village council (Representatives), Women council (Representatives) and the District Authority (Community Development Officer). Objective of the Training were to;

1. Understanding of the National development plans on matters affecting indigenous peoples
2. Understanding of the national legal framework like land law that affect their livelihoods
3. Strengthen village relevant committees for effective operation on matters affecting indigenous peoples in the project areas.

Every village (indigenous peoples areas) has been trained and granted an opportunity to raise the issues affecting them in the community and how the same were engaged into the village decision making bodies such as the village council. Furthermore, communities were able to produce the way by which traditional meetings are being conducted and their roles into those meetings. So, every village in the project area had time to present the flow of how development programs are run and its development from the community to the District level. Thus each project village was able to analyze the process of the development plans such as;

- a. Having Village Development Strategic Plan for Five years.
- b. How projects are developed at the village level
- c. The engagement of the indigenous communities in the village major decision bodies
- d. The implementation of the village projects by using the existing relevant village committees in place.
- e. Involvement of the indigenous peoples issues into the village development programs.
- f. The follow up of the village development initiatives into the district level on issues affecting the community.

2.6 Networking and Collaboration with like-minded CSOs and partners

- 1) In collaboration, the project collaborated in terms of networking and sharing of experience through different meetings organized by PINGOs Forum or by other partners working for the rights of communities.

- Under VOICE project two staff of PINGOs Forum attended the project National linking and learning event at Alliance Francaise Hotel in Dar es Salaam from 25th to 27th September 2018. Social media management improved skills has been one of issues that came as an output, learning about message crating and publishing to different audience. Also enhanced knowledge on video production process (from the pre-production to the post-production process) and provided with a Camera to facilitate photographing and video production for each grantee organization. A shared experience on advocacy techniques from various grantees. Another output is an expanded network among grantees on advocacy.
- Participation of the project coordinator into the Indigenous Navigator Project Technical Workshop held in Copenhagen, Denmark from 23rd-24th, October, 2018. This workshop was meant to share experiences among the partners at the country level in the context of data collection. It enabled partners to learn from different country experiences, highlighting achievements and lessons learnt, challenges and had an opportunity to clarify technical questions with regard to uploading and publishing on the global web-portal. Also served to discuss new tools and ways forward for overcoming the challenges being faced by local partners.
- Trough PG2 project the organization a training (for community and stakeholders) for awareness and utilization of available supportive structures for GBV survivors together with officers from the GBV empowered structures at the districts from Hanang, Korogwe, Babati, Longido and Simanjiro.. This activity also included other partners like TAWLA who are experts in training on GBV issues.
- Through human rights monitoring and documentation we contributed some inputs to the preparation and publication of International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) Year Book “The Indigenous World” 2018 (p482-492) regarding the global situation of human rights of indigenous population.

3.0 Results

Some of outcomes of PINGOs interventions are summarised below, but each activity has its own separate report with outputs/ results and ways forward as summarised also in our annual report.

- 3.1 After capacity building and training conducted by the project, Survivors of GBV are now willing to speak out about their situation as a way in their opinion to encourage other victims to speak up- reference can be made on the project linking Oxfam Digital Influencing team from Dar who went and interviewed some victims in Tingatinga village in Longido District.
- 3.2 The project has enhanced community awareness and understanding on negative effects of GBV through trainings and dialogues. Many community members/interviewees were able to explicitly express themselves on what GBV is, its types, causes and how to fight against, open these video clip links for feedback and proof.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eyAMCGA2tYk> ,
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T9gJB_Yvams ,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vTSXyPR1GRg> .
- 3.3 The project has succeeded to use media to report on land and human rights violations where the duty bearers and policy makers became aware and are taking action on certain issues and provide rights. That also led to a high-level policy advocacy secured opportunity for engagement by pastoralists to discuss issues of their concerns following the promise by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania to meet with pastoralists as he communicated himself on 22 July, 2019 and through State House Press Release.

- 3.4 Another key impacts as a result of this project is a close collaboration with the Government ministries such as the Ministry of Environment, local government and the Finance. After attending the Green Climate Fund Board meeting (BM22)February 2019 in Songdo, the Network Coordinator was met with the GCF Board Member for the Sub Saharan Country from Tanzania Dr. Richard Muyungi and established a good working collaboration with Tanzania IPs with regards to IP Policy of the Green Climate Fund on how to effectively implement it and other area area of collaboration on climate change issues at the national level. We had a national meeting where Dr. Muyungi attended in a skype call and IPs had an opportunity to interact with him on several issues including IP Policy of the GCF and Tanzania position on this, UNFCCC processes and other climate related issues at the national level.
- 3.5 The capacity building we created in the community that the knowledge, skills and confidence remained in the community and in many instances communities are defending and demanding their rights.
- 3.6 The capacity of the organization has grown in terms of coordination, capacity building and mobilization of organizations and communities on issues that affects Indigenous Peoples.
- 3.7 The potential impact is foreseen to be positive that, following the PINGOs Forum engagement with the members of Parliament who are the policy makers, there is a bright future that the protection of Pastoralists communal grazing lands and human rights could be accepted and recognized in policy. This follows the fact on the agreed road map of engagement created by the PINGOs with the members of parliament in Dodoma in May 2018. The project has to make this happen by implementing what was agreed in the meeting as soon as possible. Additionally, through the implementation of the order by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania he made on 15th January 2019 regarding the land rights of pastoralists and the promise to meet the pastoralists and order that no any sub-village that will be deregistered.
- 3.8 The PINGOs Forum had collected evidences and exhibits for court cases and supported victims of human rights violations who have been sentences to appeal and now have been freed by court reference is made to cases in Loliondo, Vilima vitatu, Kagera and many other places.

4.0 The Challenges

Some of the critical challenges faced during the time of reporting include but not limited to the following:-

- a) Still the Low level of understanding on the roles and responsibilities of the village councils to its villages and in particular to the Maasai indigenous peoples in their territories. They do not know how to monitor the community needs and include their issues into the village development plans as well making them go through and follow up at the District Council and also monitor the allocated budgets.
- b) Due to threats and situation of shrinking fundamental freedoms, majority of village leaders were hesitant to cooperate with the project, HRDs, CSOs and Media even if there are critical issues of violations in their villages happens that needed attention. The case of Mabwegere, Loliondo, Vilima vitatu and in many other places.
- c) The work of CSOs is restricted by the context and environments they work with from introduced laws and regulations such as the Cyber Crimes Act (Act No. 14/2015), The Statistics Act 2015, The Media Services Act 2016, The Access to Information Act 2016 and The Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations of 2018.
- d) Many NGOs and CBOs that are PINGOs Forum members and others are not active as before due to de-registration, shrinking civic space coupled with lack of resources that very few have projects that are operating including knowledge transfer projects to communities and dealing with human rights issues as used to be. This has made the low reporting by CSOs on the human rights situation in the country
- e) Low level of understanding of communities of their basic human rights issues affecting them. Actually, it is a major challenge to the indigenous community since most of them have not

gone to school for the formal education and thus, become hard for these communities to participate fully into the Human Rights defenders forums to discuss and solve issues affecting them.

5.0 Lessons Learned

1. In terms of monitoring and reporting land and human rights violations we learned that;

- a) Overlapping of government Notice (GNs) on land and maps which confuse the people to amicably solve land challenges with their adjacent protected areas. The government over times produces different GNS with different coordinate and names which when put into ground translations confuse the people. Unless a single GN and map many be used in translating the boundaries could solve the problems.
- b) We learned that advocacy for the rights of marginalized groups can take long time for outcomes to be realized. What is important is to be consistence, use reliable data and information when engage with different policy and decision-makers and stakeholders. Media is also a powerful tool to use to inform on what is happening in relation to what one is advocating for. Through this the duty bearers will deliver justice and rights to those who are marginalized and whose rights have been violated. This can be associated with the case of project advocacy work since 2017 and the current speech and decision by the President of the URT regarding difficulties pastoralists in the country are passing through in relation to their rights that have been violated for a long time and his promise to meet with pastoralists.
- c) The government through the certificate of urgency introduced the proposed changes in new bill of miscellaneous amendments No. 3 of 2019 changes that came to be a law. This will stifle CSOs operations by denying them independence. This is also the continuation of closure of civic space by the government through introduction of restrictive laws and regulations such as the Cyber Crimes Act (Act No. 14/2015), The Statistics Act 2015, The Media Services Act 2016, The Access to Information Act 2016 and The Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations of 2018.

2. Regarding gender equality and GBV we learned that;

- a) In Longido District, some set up GBV committee at village level as provided by MTAKUWA⁴ and train on the same. A committee to oversee the protection of women and children at village level. The project must ensure scale up to other project villages.
- b) Most GBV cases do not take legal cause and perpetrators go unpunished because the society leave the matter into their own hands and solve among themselves and perpetrators continue conduct GBV since no one is there to stop and report them. Education to interior communities and society in general should be extensive as first step in addressing GBV, also engage more on mass and social media to increase awareness.
- c) Community members are unawareness of the existing supportive structures especially the police gender desk and support from the Social Welfare Office. However, most supportive structure have no building especially the police gender desk, something that leads to have a meaningless supportive structure for the victims and creating an uncomfortable environment for them to report their claims. The project need to use the ground experience findings to address all the identified GBV challenges.
- d) Corruption that has made most of the victims not to use or prefer the supportive structure thus, relying on the traditional ways, which does not assure their rights. More awareness need to be created for communities and victims to know their rights.

3. In terms of capacity building of

⁴ Mwongozo wa Utekelezaji wa Mpango Kazi wa Taifa wa kutokomeza Ukatili Dhidi ya Wanawake na Watoto 2017/8 – 2021/2

- a) The majority of pastoralists are illiterate and are ignorant of the land laws. Some villages entered into oral contracts with investors for lack of knowledge and legal advice. Investment contracts that entered orally lack effectiveness, transparency, and accountability and benefit sharing components resulting into many conflicts with investors working in the village who later turns out to violate their land rights. Therefore, the project must conduct more trainings and confidence building on land laws and policy, human rights to villages and on benefit sharing.
- 4. *Regarding Climate change issues we learned that;***
- a) There are higher expectations and community demands contrary to the scope and capacity of the project to support. Therefore, a need for more fundraising for projects to support communities is needed through the Tanzania Indigenous Peoples Taskforce on Climate Change.
- 5. *In terms of making sustainable development goals work for IPs we learned that;***
- a) Indigenous peoples of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers losing hope for their livelihood-many claims affecting their lives has been taken to the government and not solved. Some of the indigenous community (Hadzabe in Mbulu and Kiteto) has claimed to have taken their issues to the government relevant departments but nothing has ever been done and due to this fact the community is losing hope to engage itself with the government. Hence solving their issues on their own or by using other relevant stakeholders like NGOs, private investors and other potential stakeholders to settle issues affecting them.
- b) Very high expectation from the community on the PINGOs project. The indigenous communities in the pilot project areas are of very high expectations on the positive change to be brought by the project into their lives. Due to this fact, these communities are very cooperative to the effective implementation of this initiative having opened their minds regarding their basic rights in their lives.
- 6. *In terms of networking and collaboration we learned that;***
- a) Learned that networking and collaboration with member CSOs, partners and stakeholders helped to create an environment of shared experience and joint strategies and techniques for advocacy on issues affecting communities. There is a need to strengthen this.

6.0 Conclusions

In conclusion, indigenous communities are still facing many challenges related to eviction from their lands by the government in support of investments and wildlife protection; the ever-ending conflicts with farmers as farmers grab their land for cultivation leading to reduced pastures and grazing lands. Additionally, during eviction there are many evidences of gross human rights violations. There are still traditions and custom practices that deny women, girls and youth rights while some are harmful and discriminative in property ownership. Many members of indigenous communities are ignorant of their land and human rights. Therefore, PINGOs Forum programme and other programmes from members, partners and stakeholders must contribute to the improvement of human, land and livelihood rights and gender rights of these communities.

7.0 Financial Reports