



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

PROJECT
ANNUAL REPORT
2015

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**PASTORALISTS INDIGENOUS NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
(PINGOs Forum) Project Annual Report 2014/2015.**

1.0 Introduction

This is an annual Narrative¹ and financial reports of PINGOs Forum on the implementation of planned activities for project number A 3200064 from 1st July 2014 to 30th June 2015. The project is on the “Promotion and protection of Human, Land & natural resources rights for indigenous Communities in Tanzania.” Activities that we implemented includes fact-finding and media missions on land conflicts between pastoralists and farmers and human rights violations in West Kilimanjaro where an investor (Ndarakwai Ranch) is in land conflict with five bordering villages; threatening to evict more than 20,000 mainly Maasai pastoralists from 7villages surrounding Kilimanjaro Airport (KIA) to allow expansion of KIA from 5.6 square kilometers to 110 square kilometers. Another fact-finding and media mission was in Loliondo followed by a Breakfast Meeting in Arusha and a Press Conference in Dar es Salaam on the land conflict of the 8 villages of Loliondo against OBC where the government wants to chop off 1,500sqKms of land to give to a hunting Company.

Another fact-finding and media mission was conducted at Kiteto in Murtagos and the surrounding villages following series of conflicts between pastoralists and farmers after the decision made that no one is allowed to be living or cultivating within Murtangos area. After that decision farmers started the so called “**livestock theft network**” as the way of revenging from the eviction or acts that can be translated as farmer’s revenge on one side and pastoral community revenge as the way to rescue their cattle which were stolen on the other side.

The fact finding in Coastal region; in Mkuranga district is on violation of pastoralists’ rights as they face different challenges resulting from lack of acceptance and recognition in political and legal systems, lack of livestock services and infrastructures, alienation and grab of grazing lands; political segregation and tribalism are the major challenges. In Kilosa district PINGOs facilitated the mediation process on conflict that emerged between the Barbaig and the Sukuma after the Sukuma community revenged against the Barbaig community blamed for engaging into cattle theft/wrestling.

The fact-finding mission in Kilombero and Ulanga districts was for pastoralists that are facing challenges of shortages of land to graze their livestock because prohibited by the Ramsar site that encroached parts of the villages land. Pastoralists are also facing lack of political recognition and this has made this community vulnerable to eviction and harassment leading to violation of their human rights. The livestock identification and traceability Act and Animal grazing Act both of 2010 is negatively translated now through the District programme of registration and identification of livestock called “operasheni punguza mifugo” on ground to hurt the pastoralists and promote investment and wildlife conservation.

Apart from the fact-findings and media missions, the report also covers training on women’s land rights in training of trainers who will be used in the community to raise awareness on gender issues, understanding gender, myth and right related gender issues as well as women rights to productive resources, ownership especially land ownership. Also the explanation on how PINGOs Forum made advocacy at national and international levels as it organised Organized a National Stakeholders Workshop on Indigenous peoples; National Climate Change Task force meeting; facilitated indigenous women to attend International Women’s Day, and World AIDS Day; Participation in the meeting on the United Nations Framework Convention on

¹ Each major activity has a separate detailed report for download at PINGOs Forum Website: www.pingosforum.or.tz

Climate change, Participated in the World Bank review Safeguards; and PINGOs participation in the IUCN World Parks Congress.

The other parts of this report are on the programme annual view, staff and members capacity development. The challenges faced during implementation of intimidation of human rights activists, on-going politics for the coming general election and associated effects of confusing communities and mistrust among advocacy stakeholders. The last part but not least of this report is on lessons learned and the conclusion part.

2.0 Achievements in the implementation of project activities

The current situation of land conflicts facing pastoralist and hunter-gatherers are such that it led to serious clashes between pastoralists and farmers and other land users leading to many losses of lives, injuries, destruction of properties, loss of livestock etc. Following media reporting and community request to intervene on the different situations, PINGOs decided to conduct various fact-finding and media mission to unveil evidences on gross human violation acts at the same time addressing the conflicts and support the victims of human rights violations and supporting communities to claim back or protect their lands. The fact-findings and media missions were conducted in different places as mentioned hereunder (a-f).

a) Fact-finding and media mission on land conflicts in West Kilimanjaro

The year 2014 witnessed a near fatal fight between five villages bordering Ndarakwai Ranch and the company owning the ranch which also contains a tented camp in West Kilimanjaro. The center of the controversy lies under the fact the owners of the 11,000 acres got the land in 1995 in a clandestine way. Colonialists during the days of German East Africa forcefully evicted Maasai pastoralists to establish ranches and farms in area. After the Second World War settlers of British ancestry replaced the Germans. In 1975 the Tanzanian state nationalized the property and put it under the Tanzania Breweries Limited (TBL). In 1995, according to Peter Jones, Tanganyika Films and Outfitters Safaris leased the area. One year later it bought it. According to Maasai pastoralists, when Peter Jones moved in in 1995 he razed to ashes many Maasai bomas (settlements in English). Ever since the Maasai have been resisting the occupation of their ancestral land by this ironfisted company.

Things fell apart on October 21, 2014 when the company paid the Land Department in both Longido and Siha Districts attempted to survey the property and erect beacons without the second party; the Maasai pastoralists and their respective village councils. In newly established Kalimaji Village irate villagers chased away with threats the surveyors who chopped village's land and annexed it to Ndarakwai Ranch. A serious fight broke out in Elerai Villages forcing the policemen who were guarding the activity to fly abandoning one gun which Maasai traditional leaders surrendered to the police force the next day. A raw tensioned ensured. On November 14, 2014 furious Maasai pastoralists razed to the ground the tented camp along 10 cars when the police shot a young man attempting to water cattle in the only generous spring bordering the property. Tourists and staff were evacuated and taken to safety. This was to be followed by mass arrests of villagers including women. In total 18 people were arrested and denied bail by inflating

the value of the supposed damaged property to TSh960 million. By the end of the year 16 were still in custody without trial.

Court cases as a result of the conflict

Misc. Criminal Application no. 3 of 2014 at Hai District Court (2 youths accused of setting fire on the tented camp); Application no. 344 Of 2014 at Hai district Court (16 people accused of setting fire on the tented camp); Application no. 182 of 2014 at High Court Moshi (villages' case against legal ownership of the land by investor/ndarakwai ranch); Application no.

Outputs

1. The conflict on the violation of human rights was made public through different media
2. Special TV program on Land conflict between pastoralists and investor/Ndarakwai Ranch - Aired on ITV (Jan 2015)
3. As of March 2015 PINGOs helped to bail out of Victims (34) of illegal arrest.
4. Managed to mobilize communities in the conflict to form a Committee of people who will manage/deal with 3 court cases opened against them and 2 court cases they opened against the investor and

Way forward

- The ways out is for PINGOs to continue gathering crucial evidences as legal ownership status of the land owned by the investor, maps and provide legal advice and assistance to help the victims to get justice done in court of law.
- Help communities to claim back their land grabbed by investor.

b) Fact-finding &Media mission in Kilimanjaro Airport and Villages around

The Government has been trying to stretch the size of Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) from 5.6 square kilometers to 110 square kilometers threatening to evict more than 20,000 mainly Maasai pastoralists from seven villages in Hai and Meru Districts². The Citizen of November 22, 2013 reported that Kilimanjaro Airport will undergo major renovation that will cost €35 million. A statement dated February 19, 2014 by the Tanzanian Minister for Finance, Ms. Saada Mkuya, reveals that the Government of the Netherlands, via the Orion Grant Facility, will contribute 15 million euro. 20.5 million euro will go to the Government of Tanzania. This support intends to renovate and expand the airport particularly aprons, taxiways and the terminal building with a view to providing capacity for efficiently handling the expected increase of passengers over the coming 20 years. The Netherlands Government had already dished out €15 million to support the planned rehabilitation and expansion plans of the airport (Guardian [Dar es Salaam] March 27, 2014). This may be connected to long term links between Kilimanjaro Airport and the Netherlands; KLM, the Royal Dutch Airlines, has “been a frequent user of the airport for many years” (Daily News [Dar es Salaam] July 1, 2014).

² The villages are Sanya Station, Chemka, Mtakuja, Majengo, Samaria, Malula and Maroroni.

Following such threat to evict pastoralists around KIA and labeling the Maasai as “squatters”, as it was opposed by the Ward Councilor, Sinyok ole Parsais quoted saying that “*they are not squatters as before the airport was constructed they had their residence at the area*” (*Daily News* [Dar es Salaam] October 14, 2014) The pastoral community in the affected villages selected a 41-people taskforce to arrowhead the struggle for their homeland. They mobilized all potential victims of this threat and in March 25, 2014 over 10,000 residents of the said villages took to the streets in protest of what they said were plans to oust them from areas that they inherited from their forefathers (*Daily News* [Dar es Salaam] October 14, 2014). Following threats of evicting pastoralists, a fact finding and Media mission was undertaken by PINGOs following an outcry of the Maasai pastoral community on the fringes of Airport aiming at among others, to ascertain the number of potential victims of the land grab drive, get perspectives of authorities like KADCO³, regional and district authorities and the central Government, find the GN establishing KIA and trace the history of the Airport. Others are establishing the size of land currently threatened by KIA, collect relevant evidence like footage, letters, declarations, minutes, registrations, maps etc. find out the motives for expanding the Airport and who is financing the project and to which tune and identify airlines utilizing the airport and associate flight information. Finally, find ways to advocate and protect the land rights of pastoralists in the area⁴.

Outputs

1. The nature and unfolding of the conflict was publicized through different media
2. Series of meetings were conducted to technically support and shape communities advocacy strategies in defending their land
3. PINGOs Forum assisted communities to establish legal and historical facts on their right claims over the land, and gathered official evidences of establishment of the Airport and its size to be used as evidence in court.

Ways forward

- With such precedence set the only burden now resting on the shoulder of the Maasai community is to prove that it has been in the area prior to the airport. Apparently the community knows the exact location of the graveyards where their forefathers were laid to rest. It is therefore a glaring standard fallacy to claim that pastoralists invaded the airport. If need be an impartial forensic investigation employing both Carbon 14 and DNA tests can exhume empirical evidence inside the fenced area of the airport.
- It is important to reach potential allies before uttering a single word to register their support. These allies include, but not limited to, parliamentarians, the mass media, both print and electronic, foreign missions accredited to Tanzania, indigenous peoples’ institutions from around the world, anti-airports and tourism movements and others.

c) Fact-finding and media mission on Land conflict in Loliondo

Loliondo, which was only recently about the remotest pastoral terrain in Tanzania, was sired into the Global Village in the early 1990s. With full support of the Tanzanian State these hunters from Dubai have been hunting, without free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) of the Maasai pastoralists. Inevitably the Maasai have been protesting the illegal occupation of their ancestral

³ Kilimanjaro Airports Development Company.

⁴ A full detailed report is available at PINGOs website.

land by Otterlo Business Corporation Ltd (OBC). In 2013 then Minister, Khamis Kagasheki (MNRT), made statements about alienating 1,500Sq.Km In the statement the Minister publicly declared that the Government has reduced the size of the area to resolve the conflict. Yet the fact remains that the government is trying to grab a village land size of 1,500 square kilometers from 4000 and to leave the villages with only 2,500 square kilometers. Villagers strongly defended grabbing of their lands. In a bid to resolve the matter, the Prime Minister, Mizengo Pinda, went to Loliondo in September 2013 and officially declared that the 4,000 square kilometers of land in the Division of Loliondo and Sale villages is legally endowed to the village.

Starting on 27th August the Minister for Natural Resources and tourism, Lazaro Nyalandu, had in several times met with Loliondo Councilors, talked threateningly of converting the dry season grazing land next to Serengeti NP, to be the same area as where OBC hunt; into different kinds protected areas and also mentioned compensation for the land use planning in Loliondo. In this land grabbing pursuit, government instruments have been used to threaten the people of Loliondo. Community leaders, activists and civil society organizations opposed these land grabbing measures and claiming that OBC is doing more community work on the ground unlikely NGOs doing nothing. These threats include, intentions to deregister Nongovernmental Organizations, arrest of civic group leaders, using citizenship as a way of silencing accused citizens and their leaders, to use the police to harass citizens, setting fire on legal pastoralists settlements claiming to have been built in Serengeti National park etc. divide and rule principle was also used to show that NGOs are the source of land conflicts in Loliondo and not community as OBC as the Company had increased the amount of money given to the villages from 3 Million to 25 Million per village as the means of influencing the villages to accept the contracts. The community now has been divided where some villages such as Oloipiri, Olorien and Soitsambu agreed and signed the contract with OBC while the rest of the villages denied to sign it except the Arash village which signed but after it had amended it and put the provision which state that “the Arash Livestock will graze freely in all village land including the areas used by the OBC.” The rest of the community demonstrated to deny as the result of the great influence of NGOs on the benefit sharing or win win situation and on human rights grounds. Also some Media houses /Journalists were used to publicize fabricated stories and hide the true side of the conflict and that OBC is accepted by the community and branding bad images to NGOs and activists.

Outputs

1. Press Conference was held in Dar es Salaam on 22nd January 2015 by a coalition of more than 13 CSOs to ask the government to respect human rights, the law and the constitution when executing its duties; ask the government to respect boundaries and separation of power and implementation of government responsibilities in order to avoid confusing the public.
2. A Breakfast meeting was held in Arusha on 30th January 2015 by CSOs working on the rights of pastoralists to strategize on issues and counteracts forces from some of corrupt Journalists and local leaders who were used by the investor (OBC) to water down human rights advocacy efforts through “divide and rule principle” to divide and confuse the community to agree on one sided contracts to invest in villages land.

d) Fact-finding and media mission on Land conflicts in –Embolwoi e Murtangos-Kiteto

The conflict in Kiteto district involves the fight between farmers (invaders) from outside Kiteto district and the pastoralist who are residents. At the beginning in 1998 the 7 villages in Kiteto decided to create forest conservation called Ebolwoi e Murtangos used for livestock grazing during dry season. However, in 2006 the farmers started entering into Kiteto and establishing big farms of maize and bean. Then the district Council decided to evict them where they run to court and won the case⁵ at the High Court and the District Council made an appeal and the Court of Appeal judgment⁶ was in favour of the district Council and pastoralists.

PINGOs Forum decided to conduct a fact finding and media mission from 18th – 23rd November 2014 following series of conflicts between pastoralists and farmers after the decision made that no one is allowed to be living within Murtangos land where after that decision farmers started the so called “**livestock theft network**” as the way of revenging from the eviction or acts that can be translated as farmer’s revenge. This criminal action had been done and went with people being killed. For example the following events provide a summary of what happen in Kiteto.

- i. On 5.8.2014 there was a raid of bomas in Engusero sidan village where 3 pastoralists were killed and more than 2,696 cattle were stolen and houses were burned.
- ii. On 18.9.2014, there was another raid whereby 110 cattle were stolen in Taigo area, Ndirigishi village, belonging to Muley Ole Munuka;
- iii. On 5.10.2014; There was another raid in a pastoralist village where 2 people were killed and 67 cows were stolen;
- iv. On 20.10.2014; In Njanito area, Ilera village, there was another raid where one person was killed and 246 cows were stolen.
- v. Other raids were done in Lembambuli and chekanao areas.

These raids had led the pastoral community to revenge as the way to rescue their cattle which were stolen. This has resulted to a rise of new conflict between the two communities, farmers and pastoralists. The last conflict emerged in villages of Chekanao, Matui and others and caused several effects including death of seven (7) people; closure of schools in Chekanao and Loltepesi villages; destruction of properties and demolition of houses; and disappearance of peace and harmony within the Kiteto district.

Government actions on the conflict

1. Successfully collected 76 Rifles, 18 Shotgun and 27 others
2. The Regional Commissioner called a Stakeholders meeting of 21st November 2014 to discuss on the conflict with the following resolutions
 - The traditional institution have to take lead to unite people and insist peace to all people and make regulations that could manage livestock not to graze into farms;
 - Each Ward shall hold reconciliation meetings and hand over their report in one big meeting which will be organized to discuss outcome of every ward;

⁵ Land Case no. 6 of 2007

⁶ Civil Appeal no. 58 of 2010

- Village leaders were ordered to lead those meetings until 30th November 2014 and then another one big meeting of all wards to discuss reports. Also in these meetings the RC ordered identification of criminals;
- Sub villages and villages are hereby ordered to investigate a person before accepted and given a place/land to stay.
- Community police auxiliary has to be strengthening in order to help providing the security to the people.
- The Councilors were ordered to organize Wards meeting to discuss issues that led to emergence of conflicts and ways of solving the current conflicts and strategies of preventing them and give reports;
- All reports on how the conflicts will be resolved to be submitted to the district Commissioner (DC).

The situation is somehow peaceful as majority farmers have run away though there are few cultivating cereals in the area secretly and when found they fight with pastoralists. There are more than 4 Commissions sent by the Prime Minister still working on the ground. Nobody knows the outcome of their action though the pastoralists have started experiencing their oppression but the community is waiting on the report and the action which will be taken by the government.

Outputs

1. Fact-finding report with a lot of evidences on what took place on ground from many villages
2. Media coverage and evidences on the violation of human rights
3. Joint stakeholders meeting that put strategies in place to addressing the conflicts

Way forward

- The government have not yet got the reason for the conflict, the government need to thoroughly investigate the source of conflict and work on it.
- Mobilize the pastoral community who run away as the result of war to come back to their residential places.
- Raise awareness on matters relating to land rights through training so that to increase knowledge and understanding on how pastoralists can protect the land through different strategies of owning it legally.
- Put the mechanism of following up occurrence of events in Kiteto and gather information for legal action.
- Uniting the pastoral community for they are subdivided by different interests especially on matters relating to legal actions to be taken.

e) Fact-finding and media mission in Coastal region

- **Mkurunga District**

Mkurunga is one of the 6 districts in Coastal region of Tanzania. There are 11 villages where the pastoralists are higher in number. These are Binza, Tundu, Matanzi, Magawa, Msolwa, Mkwalia, Kise, Mkiu, Kengeni, Njokope and Changedere. Following the emergence of different evictions of pastoralists by the government for unjustified reasons the pastoralist community such as Maasai, Barbaig and Sukuma found themselves moving in Coastal region and settled in three districts such as Mkurunga district settled by Maasai, Wasukuma and Wagogo, Bagamoyo

district by Maasai, Sukuma and Barbaig and Rufiji district by Wasukuma and Wabarbaig. The pastoralist claims to arrive in Coastal region since 1990's.

The pastoralists were welcomed in Coastal region and they were given settlements through allocations done by village authorities. As pastoralists were received, they had to participate in different development activities by either contributing money or in kind. The most project activities the pastoralist participated include construction of schools, dispensaries, roads and political events in case the political leaders visited their villages. However, currently the pastoralists face different challenges resulting from lack of acceptance and recognition in political and legal system. Among the big challenges faced by pastoralist are lack of livestock services and infrastructures, alienation and grab of grazing lands; Political segregation and tribalism are other challenges faced by pastoralist in Coastal region.

The PINGOs Forum fact finding was able to investigate the situation faced by pastoralist in coastal region through collection of evidences and recording testimonies of people who provided the facts.

- *“Hawa Wamasai tumewapa bure maeneo yetu sasa wamekuja watu wenye fedha na sasa tutawafukuza watoke tuweze kuuza.”* **Loosely translated as** *“we gave these Maasai our land freely and now people with money are coming in so we have to chase them away so that we sell their lands to get money.”*
- *“Kama mtaona eneo mlilobakiwanalo ni dogo, mpunguze mifugo.”* **Loosely translated in English as** *“if you see that your remaining land is small then you have to reduce your livestock numbers.”*

Many negative statements of this nature has been normally issued by many government officials also to threatens and deny pastoralists their rights especially during this times of elections to win majority farmers to vote for them such that also farmers have been using to create terror and grab pasture lands and these becoming the source of conflict with pastoralists.

Main challenges facing pastoralist in Coastal region

- The conflict between pastoralists and investors; The farmers and village authorities selling pastoralists grazing land to the investors without free consents of pastoralist,
- Lack of identified grazing areas; Many villages have not yet conducted their Land use Plans or if any not valid such that that no identified lands for livestock grazing, and people misuses the land by subdividing it illegally leading to conflicts between pastoralist and farmers.
- High illiteracy; Many pastoralists are ignorance of importance of land and leadership positions in their respective areas. This has led to lack of participation of pastoralist in decision making and leaderships in their villages. Many decisions are made in their absence at village's level and even in the district levels.
- Hard to reach; Because of the hard environment and poor roads infrastructures the pastoralists are difficult to be reached by district government officials for advice and addressing their problems.

Lesson learned

- There is growing hatred between pastoralist and farmers facilitated by politicians. There is a political campaign moving around the coastal region calling for the eviction of pastoralist in the name that they are not resident of the region. There is a need to carry out paralegal trainings by PINGOs Forum.
- The pastoralists are facing eviction threats to get out of their areas in the name of pave ways for investments. If the pastoralist could have been knowledgeable enough, they could enter into benefit sharing with investors. Paralegal trainings is vital for pastoralists

and village leaders to manage land properly and by following legal procedures for whoever in need to acquire land in the villages.

- Lack of leadership representation in the village's authorities and in central government. The pastoralist tends to ignore the villages representation as a result many decision at village level are made in their absence and normally the decision made have negative impact to their lives.
- Regional and district leadership is bias on the part of pastoralist. The top leaders in the region and district level are favouring farmers compare to pastoralist. As such the pastoralists are not considered when decisions are made.

Recommendation

1. The illiteracy of people is still very high so need to conducting paralegal training to pastoralist leaders and conducting sensitization meetings.
 - i. Mobilize pastoralist to legalize their land as one of the sold solution for illegal forceful evictions.
 - ii. Mobilize pastoralist to seek for leadership in their localities in order to obtain representation in decision
 - iii. Assist the pastoralist to advancing their claims to higher authorities in order to be able to get solutions to their problems.
 - iv. To enforce the government to take legal action to all government officials who by one way or another are facilitating conflicts between pastoralist and farmers or being catalyst of sell of grazing lands to investors.
 - v. Raise the capacity of pastoralist so that they could be able to follow up their issues and defend their rights.

- **Kisarawe District**

PINGOS FORUM was part of mediators in the reconciliation meeting on the conflict between two pastoralist communities in Bagamoyo and Kisarawe district in Coastal Region. The conflict emerged between the Barbaig and the Sukuma after the Sukuma community revenged against the Barbaig community blamed for engaging into cattle theft/wrestling. In the event took place on 27.11.2014, where Barbaig youth were condemned for stealing cattle from Sukuma man called Mabula. After that, the Wasukuma revenged by killing more than 5 Barbaig people. In the reconciliation meeting of 6th Dec, 2014 in Kisarawe, it was observed that the source of conflict was livestock theft which was practiced by both communities through different means and times. The meeting reconciliation the pastoralists together with other stakeholders have agreed to stop cattle rustling by proposing conditions which when violated have sanctions. The following were condition put;

- i. All stolen cows have to be returned by Barbaig community immediately. In the event 44 cows, whereby 7 cows were found in the boma of Alex.
- ii. Whoever found again with the stolen cow shall be punished and all of his cow and properties will be confiscated.
- iii. It was also resolved that, the stakeholders, CCWT, PINGOS FORUM and others have to follow up to the government to pressurize for identification of grazing areas in the country.
- iv. It was also observed that livestock theft is the result of relaxation to many youth such that it was resolved that the pastoralist communities have to use their livestock to look for other income opportunities that providing for alternatives livelihood.

- v. In the meeting it was also recommended that, the livestock identification policy was aimed to prevent theft; improve livestock market and mainstream livestock market in the internet mark.

General resolution over the conflict between the two communities

- Stop conflict and maintain peace and harmony;
- Return all stolen cows to the owners. The pastoralist were recommended to adopt the behaviour of returning cows wherever found lost or stolen for it will end the theft within the community;
- Every member of the society shall hate theft and that whoever found involved in any theft shall be punished;
- Initiate joint effort to prevent theft in the community.

Way forward

Pastoralists in Coastal region are living in worries of being evicted on reason that they are not aboriginal of the region. The pastoral community have to be capacitated to be able to obtain land through legal means including buying from the resident and much more to register them in order to obtain legal protection. There are no chances of practicing nomadic life as it was before. The identified grazing area has to be legally protected by register them and develop by ensures there are all necessary facilities needed for sustainability of pastoralist community.

f) Fact-finding and media mission in Kilombero and Ulanga districts

Kilombero district in particular is situated in the vast floodplain lying between the Kilombero River in the south-eastern and Udzungwa Mountain in the north-west, Morogoro region. While Ulanga District is situated on the other side between Kilombero River in the south-east but also forming part of the floodplain. The majority of resident population are the Wapogoro, Wandamba, Wabena, Wambuga who are farmers and fishers and minority proportion are the Wasukuma and Maasai who are pastoralists. The pastoralists are facing challenges of shortages of land to graze their livestock and suffering from follow up of water and pastures resources in areas they are now prohibited that are found in those areas that were under their ownership and control. They are also facing lack of political recognition and this has made this community vulnerable to eviction and harassment leading to violation of their human rights since they don't have their representatives when decisions that affect their livelihood are made.

As it was reported in one of PINGOs Forum reports in 2012, the Kilombero district had driven the operation of removing pastoralists from the area along the Kilombero River for reasons that it was the Ramsar Site and establishment of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) e.g. **ILUMA WMA** in Zignari village. The removal was done without consultation of the villages as the result that the Ramsar Site has even took half or more of the villages lands and it has affected their land use plans and their grazing areas. Many villages had not agreed and the communities have complained but there is no success as the maps and boundaries maintained the same status as it was drawn by the Ramsar site project. The District Executive Director (DED) of Kilombero said that the district Council have received complaints and have investigate and found that the Ramsar site have encroached parts of the villages land. The DED said, they have written a letter to the responsible Ministry and now are waiting the Commission which will review the Ramsar boundaries and ensure that no village land is included into the Ramsar site.

The government is again coordinating campaigns of limiting the number of livestock depending on the land carrying capacity of particular place through the District programme of registration and identification of livestock/ “operasheni punguza mifugo.” This is bad on the party of pastoralist as it is used politically to oppress the pastoralists and violate their rights. The registration did not consider the size of families depending on the livestock for survival but only on the interest of the government to ensure that livestock are reduced to obtain land for investment and wildlife conservation. Due to this evil practices, we see the need of reviewing livestock identification and traceability Act of 2010 and Animal grazing Act of 2010 which is negatively translated to hurt the pastoralists and promote investment and wildlife conservation.

Findings

After interviewing different people in the field and hold up discussions with government officials the following were observed that;

- There is high corruption at village levels. The village leaders use to receive bribes from pastoralist so that they permit pastoralists to graze into the forest. This permission has later resulted into eviction of pastoralist. Also high corruption during evictions exercises
- The pastoralists are evicted without being shown alternative lands though they are evicted from lands they obtained it legally.
- Illegal fines and forged receipts were issued to pastoralists when imposed fines of trespasses into the prohibited areas.
- Lack of political will to end pastoralists versus farmers and investors conflicts by setting aside enough grazing land effectively by enacting governing by-laws.
- The identified areas seemed to be small compare to the number of livestock and population at the moment of livestock identification and registration. However, during villages land use planning areas set aside for grazing are very small compared to actual needs of pastoralists.
- High Illiteracy to the pastoral community. Their understanding on matters relating to human and land rights is very low. Low understanding of pastoralist is used as a tool to harass and deny them rights.

Outputs

- Fact-finding report with a lot of evidences on what took place on ground from many villages
- Media publicity and evidences on the violation of human rights

Way forward

The following recommendation can help to harmonize the situation and help pastoralists to enjoy their rights like other citizen in this country;

- The government has to stop harassment of pastoralist by local authorities and increase involvement of pastoralists in decision making bodies from the local levels;
- The government has to stop illegal fines imposed to pastoralist by villages authorities and must set and fines imposed must be of standard rates, fair and be paid in a transparency way;
- PINGOs have to sustain campaigns for recognition of indigenous pastoralists in the country and advocating for identification of grazing areas in every village that pastoralists are found;
- Provide paralegal training to pastoralist to increase understanding on land laws and human rights principles and mobilize pastoralists to form associations to defend their rights
- The district authorities to help villages to conduct Villages Land Use plans whereby grazing areas will be identified in every village to reduce land conflicts with farmers;

- Pastoralist to prepare for the coming of the inter-ministerial commission which will look into boundary conflict with conservations and Ramsar Sites;
- All Villages have to be fully involved in all community groups in all processes concerning their development and land use plans;
- The procedures for obtaining land to citizen shall be made simple and made public for every citizen to understand.
- There is a need to review livestock identification and traceability Act of 2010 and Animal grazing Act of 2010 which is negatively hurting the pastoralists and promoting investment and wildlife conservation in grazing lands.

g) Breakfast meeting and Press Conference on land right violations in Morogoro

A Breakfast meeting was organized in Arusha on 30/01/2015 at S.G Hotel and this followed a Press Conference held in Dar Es Salaam on 22nd January 2015 by human rights CSOs from all over the country on threats of eviction of pastoralists from their land and intimidation by the government to de-register some of CSOs working on the rights of pastoralists in Loliondo. Other issues that associated with the meeting and press conferences was on issues where activists and some human rights individuals were claimed to be non-residence, and again some of corrupt Journalists and local leaders were used by the investor (OBC) to water down human rights advocacy efforts and use “divide and rule principle” to divide and confuse the community on the land some not and some to agree to sign contract with the hunting Company. Apart from the Loliondo land issue, the issues of land conflict between pastoralists and farmers in Kambala and Mabwegere villages in Morogoro was also discussed.

Another Press Conference was held in Arusha on 3rd of February 2015 by CSOs. This followed the recurrent of land conflicts that claimed many lives and destruction of property, a fight between pastoralists and farmers groups leading to death of one farmer in December 2014 in Mgongola Valley. This triggered series of attacks aimed at any Maasai in Morogoro Township irrespective of where or not they are aware of even the existence of Kambala Village far less the Mgongola Valley Kambala village in Mvomero district. The conflict also involved pastoralists and farmers from the village of Mabwegere village in Kilosa district.

Outputs:

- Media coverage and evidences on the violation of human rights
- Strategies for advocacy on land and human rights were formulated by CSOs
- The violation of human rights acts as a result of Loliondo and Kambala/Mgongola land conflicts was publicized through different media houses
- Media coverage on the violation of human rights and animal rights of chopping cattle legs by farmers.
- A Breakfast meeting was organized in Arusha on 30/01/2015 that set for strategies to deal with the conflict in support of pastoralists
- A Press Conference was held in Arusha on 3rd of February 2015 to air issues related to farmers- pastoralist conflicts in Morogoro region and the truth in question about the conflict.

h) Women’s land rights

- **Training women on Land rights**

PINGOs Forum has been working on ensuring that communities receive trainings in gender issues, land rights as well as women movement building trainings to enable them to become more aware of the challenges and possible strategies that the communities can partake to achieve the solutions and goal of gender equality especially on issues of access and control of productive resources. The main objective of the training was to train trainers who will be used in the community to raise awareness on gender issues, understanding gender, myth and right related gender issues as well as women rights to productive resources ownership especially land ownership. The training took place from 12th to 13th May 2015 at Snow Crest, Arusha drawing 16 (ToTs) participants (3men and 13women) community activists, champions, leaders of women groups and community role models from Morogoro, Hydom in Mbulu, Loliondo, Yaeda chini in Mbulu, Tingatinga in Longido, Mkuranga and Mbarali.

Some topic covered include the **Gender Concept; Wrong perceptions surrounding gender issues** (because the issue has always been surrounded by myth and prejudice against women that leads to discrimination and deny women of their rights); **The gender relations** (this was for participants to speak of their situations and experience as in relation to economic, social, cultural and leadership spheres); **Gender and Land rights**; in this topic, participants were trained about several laws that address gender issues especially in cases of land ownership which is the major cry of the women and community at large; **Women land ownership; Advocacy Strategy**; this topic was specifically trained to the TOT to empower their advocacy work at the grassroots level.

Way forward

PINGOs alongside the trainers will conduct 3 community trainings in Morogoro, Loliondo and Mbulu respectively. The trainees highlighted the 3 areas to start with due to the following reasons

- Loliondo was chosen due to the fragility of the area and the need to empower communities there to be able to reclaim their land which is in scare to be grabbed to pave way to luxurious hunting business. Women and children suffer most so a women movement training would help women to mobilize themselves to advocate for their land and women's rights
 - Morogoro was chosen second also due to the land challenges existing. So trainee though that apart from women's rights, the training could also provide a room to advocate for community togetherness in addressing the existing land conflicts with farming community
 - For this first phase, Mbulu also was chosen to receive the community training due to the fact that, little training has been taken to the communities of Hadzabe especially on economic rights and things they can do to improve the wellbeing of their community.
- **A Case Study support for Endarakwai Women Movement in securing their Land**

On a wake of 11th February 2015, a group of 8 women from Endarakwai led by the Special seat Ward Councilor Witness Isack; knocked the doors of PINGOs Forum to seek for material support as well as legal support in attempt to secure their land and productive resources like water sources which have been grabbed by an investor. Distressed and disoriented, women reported the misery of the trip they had in attempt to escape from the police force which a day before, 10th February 2015 arrested other 10 women among many other men who are labeled inciters of violence and community demonstrations to demand for their rights in Endarakwai. In telling their tale, the women reported that they were looking for solutions from the Kilimanjaro Regional Commission in vain. They had an intention of reporting the major afflictions the communities were facing which had double impact on women and children. ‘With some houses burnt, everyone in the community is in panicky, women and children were displaced and it’s hard to ensure that the children get basic needs like food and water, stated Witness Isack. The approach used by these women provides an example of the ability, readiness and braveness of women in the fight toward attaining their land rights. Though previously women contribution was overshadowed with male dominance in the community decision making structures, but it is evident that both parties have to make equal participation in addressing community challenges.

Outputs

As explained above on the fact-finding mission to West Kilimanjaro where Endarakwai is the following are some of outputs where women formed a movement to support their counterparts in fighting back their land;

- PINGOs Forum provided the women with technical/legal advice on how to go about the matter,
- PINGOs Forum supported media coverage which has fueled reconciliation villages meetings with the investor.
- PINGOs helped to bail out 10 women who were arrested and freed without a case to answer.

i) Public interest litigation support

PINGOs Forum has supported a court case number 12/2014 filled at the High court of Sumbawanga by 10 villages⁷ of Mpanda region against establishment of Ubende Wildlife Management Area (WMA) without their participation and free prior and informed consent (FPIC). The establishment of WMA has restricted pastoralists from accessing water, pasture for livestock as well as accessing other forest resources necessary for their daily as they used to. Instituted court case has so far made the violators of community rights to seek for resolution on the matter outside the court at the time of this reporting period.

j) Engagement into Constitutional review process

- **Lobby on the introduction of land chapter in the draft constitution**

⁷ Ibindi, Itenka A, Itenka B, Kakese, Kapalamsenga, Kapanda, Matandalani, Mbugani, Sibwesa and Sitalike.

A small technical team of KAI was stationed at Dodoma to facilitate continuous engagement of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers throughout the constitution-making process at the constituent assembly level where the team was able to provide technical advice to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers representatives and undertaken lobbying, advocacy and backstopping on relevant issues to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers in the second constitution draft with more specifically on land chapter.

- **Demystification & printing of proposed Constitution**

The Proposed Constitution is relatively easy to be read for those who can grapple with difficult concepts and expressions. For those who are not very educated, the language needs to be moderated by way of demystification. PINGOs Forum has therefore in the last reporting made analysis of the proposed constitution in the perspectives of indigenous communities and thereafter writes the proposed Constitution in the language that can be understood by many pastoralists and hunter-gatherers. The demystified printed copies of the proposed Constitution have been instrumental since the civic education will prepare pastoralists and hunter-gatherers to vote as informed citizens in the forthcoming referendum. A total of 11,000 leaflets and 9,100 booklets of demystified proposed constitution were disseminated to stakeholders.

- **Public awareness on the proposed new Constitution**

In June 2015 PINGOs Forum under KAI conducted Civic and voter education training to village Council members, village leaders, Traditional leaders, influential members of the community, and representatives of women groups. The trainings was conducted in Ngorongoro Divisions (11 wards, 647male, 273 female), Sale (8 wards, 537male, 143female) and Loliondo (7wards, 468male, 134female) where about 2202 (1652male and 550female) people were trained

- **Media awareness on indigenous rights in the proposed constitution**

PINGOs through KAI organized different interviews between different media houses and members of the Constituent Assembly and times the media would themselves build an interest to cover the opinion these representatives and bring to the public domain. KAI did also ensure that the whole process and these representatives in Dodoma is thoroughly documented and disseminated to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers as a method of giving feedback on what their representatives were fairing in Dodoma. The media publicity would also serve as a mechanism of enhancing recognition of indigenous communities and their rights and improving the engagement in the following steps of the constitutional review process. During this period of reporting, PINGOs have also prepared some documentaries on indigenous communities' engagement into the constitutional review process especially on the constituent assembly-discussions on the 2nd draft through the proposed constitution.

k) National and International levels advocacy

- **Organized a National Stakeholders Workshop on Indigenous peoples**

Between 29th – 30th September, PINGOs Forum in collaboration with the Commission of Human Right and Good Government (CHRGG) organized a National Stakeholders Workshop on

Indigenous peoples in Dar es Salaam. In this workshop PINGOs Forum made a presentation on The Situation of indigenous peoples in Tanzania – challenges and efforts undertaken by non-state actors to address the challenges. This workshop was attended by more than 40 participants from different government departments including the ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs, Ministry of Foreign affairs, CSOs, and different development actors. After this training workshop, different other meetings were conducted and training provided to the staffs of the Commission of Human Rights and Good Governance on issues of awareness of the concept of indigenous peoples. We are now in a preparation to conduct the same training in collaboration with CHRAGG to other high level government leaders and the members of the parliament.

- **Meeting with Presidential Judicial Commission on “Operation Tokomeza”**

PINGOs team managed to seek appointment in Arusha with the Presidential Judicial Commission on “Operation Tokomeza”- the anti-poaching operation that turned out to affect negatively innocent pastoralists in their localities. The team of PINGOs provided the Commission team with information and evidences on the gross human rights violation acts done to pastoralists during the operation of which the Commission’s report outcomes showed that the rights of pastoralists were violated unnecessarily to a large extent in many villages such that the victims must be compensated by the government.

- **National Climate Change Task force meeting**

PINGOs Forum and its member organizations and partners formulated a Climate Change Task Force for Indigenous Peoples organization with aim to address the climate challenges facing indigenous people. On the 6th February 2015 a taskforce meeting was organized discussing on the World Bank safeguard reviews which gave countries an “opt out” option on Indigenous Peoples rights by governments. The meeting also gave a chance of discussion on the statement of the IP organizations on the proposed World Bank safeguard and choose representatives who went to attend a World consultative session in Nairobi which again provided an avenue for IP to stress out on their stand and the meeting continued to stress on the importance of building a network of IP organization to make more collective actions, ensure equal participations as well as well-structured feedback mechanisms.

- **International Women’s Day**

On 8th March every year the world commemorates International women day which aims at noting the struggles, achievement, efforts and milestones reached by women worldwide. PINGOs Forum Gender department for the first time facilitated indigenous⁸ women of Tanzania to join the world movement together and celebrated the day with the East African Community Secretariat.

With the theme for this year “*make it happen*” the event aimed at looking back at 20+ The Beijing Platform of Action. Looking at global and regional achievement of the resolutions reached at BPA. Main issues being Equality of women, development agenda for women and peace and security for women. The event was colored with a number of activities aimed at looking on how these women have persevered and pushed on regardless the social-cultural hindrances like gender based violence, evictions, and marginalization and gender injustices.

Activities of the day

⁸ Title: Maasai, Hadzabe, Barbaig and Akiie communities; Title: Women as consumers of women rights policies; do we have the capacity to reach them and influence them? Do we benefit from them?

- A walk around Arusha town spreading the theme and showing solidarity among EAC women,
- A match,
- Tree planting at Mt Meru Hospital and also hand out of medical supplies for the maternity ward which serves women,
- Paper presentations and discussions by all participants under EAC moderation;
- Participants’ discussions and activities
- Special indigenous women radio program aired through Miwani ya maisha program on Radio One

Outputs

1. A total of 9 indigenous women representatives attended the event and shared with others experiences and challenges facing women at local and international levels therefore a need for women to unite and amplify their collective voices in order to influence policies at national and regional levels that will favour their interests as indigenous women and communities.
2. As an outcome a women radio program titled “Miwani ya Maisha” was recorded and aired twice with Radio One Station. The PHG women who attended the event got a chance to air their views through the program and main issues they raised include are as follows
 - Grassroots awareness on the ongoing protocols and how they can benefit the issues of cross border markets and grazing
 - The participants also commented on the note that was given by the Deputy Secretary/Director General of EAC on the issue of environment protection and recognition of indigenous communities as stewards of the environment.
 - On the issues of women and environment, the participants shared their woes on the increasing work burden caused by the negative effects of climate change which are manifested in most pastoralists and hunter gatherer areas. They hope that the EAC will include such communities when planning for mitigation and adaptation mechanism across the region

Way Forward

1. During the networking events, it was learned that in order for CSOs to influence on issues into the EAC agenda. One has to be a member of the umbrella bodies of EAC. For NGOs there is East Africa Community’s Civil Society Organizations (EACSO)
2. It is important to plot out a plan of heightening the community awareness of protocols, policies of the bordering countries in order to reduce a chance of conflicts and benefit from the future promised in cross-border trading activities and opportunities.
3. NGOs/CSOs working with pastoralist communities to take an active role in participating in the EAC activities which support some key elements of pastoralism for pastoralists in bordering communities e.g. cross border – livestock trade, pasture shares etc.

- **World AIDS Day**

PINGO's Forum engagement in HIV/AIDS and related matters has been growing, from mainstreaming our activities to imparting the society with relevant resources so that they may curb the disease on their own. One of the engagements can be seen from Mairowa Village

Multisectoral Aids Committee (VMAC), whereby they have been trained in partnership with CHATA and Longido District Council, unto knowing the ABC's about HIV and AIDS.

On 1st December which is the Global AIDS Day, PINGOs Forum together with a partner organization CHATA, Mairowa Village Multi-sector AIDS Committee and the Longido District Council celebrated the day in Namanga, an event which was graced with educational dramas, testimony, voluntary counseling and testing, among other festivities. The main objective for this activity was to join the nation and the world towards realizing the global goal which is to Have Zero Infection, Zero Death, Zero Stigma of HIV to PLWHA.⁹

Outputs

1. 30 T-shirts were circulated firstly to the multi sectoral committee and then to members of the Longido District Council.
2. As a result of voluntary counseling and testing, 34 men and 9 women tested for HIV/AIDS and 1 was found positive and was advised on further follow-ups with the national ARV program to receive medication and counseling on life after testing positive.

Ways forward

1. Using the VMAC to demonstrate using drama has proven success. By being the center of the action the VMAC members have now gained knowledge and confidence that they can bring change in the community therefore, PINGOs must use them as local trainers to their communities.
2. Further we intend to look for a strategic approach we can use to help the PLWHA to access their rights via trainings and further by supporting their income generating activities that can sustain them with their important needs like access to balanced diet meals as well as health care.

• **Participation in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change**

PINGOs Forum participated in COP 20 from 1st to 12 December 2014 in Peru. During the COP meetings, the participant from PINGOs Forum was assigned by Global Indigenous Peoples caucus to make follow up of ADP session and reflection of issues of indigenous peoples in the main document of the COP. We participated in making a statement in the plenary, which was reflected, in the final document of the COP.

PINGOs was also engaged in different side events and made presentation in three side event organized by IWGIA, AIPC and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). In the side events we made a presentation on the situation of indigenous peoples and policies related to REDD+ safeguards and the impact of climate change for indigenous peoples of Tanzania.

• **Participated in the World Bank review Safeguards**

PINGOs Forum together with other indigenous people's civil society coalition in Tanzanian made their **statement**¹⁰ on their significant concerns on the proposed review of **World Bank**

⁹ People Living with HIV/AIDS.

¹⁰ http://consultations.worldbank.org/Data.../tanzania_to_the_wb_pdf.pdf

Safeguard policies –proposed **Environmental and Social Framework** through dialogues and consultation process as set by the World Bank on 5th December 2014 in Dar Es Salaam and in the regional IP consultation in Johannesburg on 21st November 2014. As per WB review and update of Sept 2014 there were overall weakening of the policy requirements for indigenous peoples which in turn has a very serious implications including denial of the existence and rights of IPs under international human right laws, lack of meaningful and effective participation, forceful eviction and lack of access to information. The World Bank ESS7 proposed that the implementation of policy requirements for indigenous peoples could be subject to an ‘opt-out’, or that borrowers can use their own systems or national laws. This is not acceptable because an opt-out will make adherence to the rights of indigenous peoples rights optional to borrowers while IPs rights are human rights that are not be alienable, Again, when we rely on the national laws and regulations, already they are not recognizing and not friendly to indigenous peoples of Tanzania. In the consultation meeting PINGOs advised the Bank to also consider issues of indigenous people with climate change. The WB reviewed safeguards policy final document is not yet out to see if IPs recommendations were taken on board.

- **PINGOs participation in the IUCN World Parks Congress**

Between 12-19 November 2014, PINGOs participated in the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 in Sydney Olympic Park. This is a global gathering that is conducted every 10 years to discuss the issues of conservation and protection of environment together with the livelihood of the peoples. PINGOs made a presentation on the status of the Ngorongoro Conservation area as a world heritage site. This presentation was done side even of launching of a book published by IWGIA. This has open up a discussion on how to address human rights issues in Ngorongoro together with UNESCO and IUCN. The outcome of this is a dialogue on how to address the current conflict between the conservation area and the residents in Ngorongoro. In another side event we made a presentation of the situation of the Hadzabe community and their right to existence in areas that are protected.

1) Annual programme review and Board meetings

- **Annual programme review**

The PINGOs Forum programme annual review meeting was conducted on the 16th of October 2014, where the meeting was very important for PINGOs Forum as it was the meeting on the reflection of the current status and results that lead to a successful implementation of the current PINGOs Forum 2012- 2017 strategy and that was also an opportunity to refocusing of PINGOs future activities and plans. Therefore, participants to the meeting were very much instrumental in contributing their inputs to make the future direction of PINGOs Forum more result oriented in supporting the livelihood of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities in Tanzania. Agenda were on the presentation and discussion of the 2013/14 results; Financial report presentation and discussions on the management letter; presentation on the 2014/5 operational Plan; and also discussions of general challenges that faced PINGOs during the period of programme implementation and how PINGOs was able to overcome them. The management of PINGOs Forum stated that they will sit as soon as possible to analyze the impact of SIDA withdrawal

from directly funding of PINGOs Forum; as a way forward on the challenges among others, the management of PINGOs forum was asked to review the challenges associated with PINGOs being subjected to LTSP basket fund; PINGOs requested the representative of SIDA to inform the decision makers at SIDA on the need for a dialogue to further deliberate on the future of existing partnership.

- **Board meetings**

The PINGOs Forum Board meetings were held at different times of the year but notably on the one held on the 15th October 2014 that welcome the new board members of PINGOs Forum after their election by the PINGOs General Assembly Meeting that sat on the 24th May 2014. The Board meeting was preceded by the Board training a day before. The training was meant to bring the new member to understand PINGOs mission statement, board outreach functions, getting briefs of some organizational policies, resources and their general roles and responsibilities and their support to the management team in the implementation of the PINGOs Forum strategic plan 2012-2017.

m) PINGOs Staff Capacity development

Staff of PINGOs Forum attended different short and long term courses/trainings as part of staff capacity building that transformed and empowering their skills and knowledge to become more active and knowledgeable workers with elements that are essential for any human rights activist. The acquired exposure and their improved capacity analysis of issues will improve their contribution to PINGOs Forum work and the nation at large. Five (5) staff got the trainings as follows;

a) Governance and Leadership

The Gender and public relations Manager (female) pursued her MSc Governance and Leadership which provided her with transformative education with unique experience, knowledge which cuts across from grass roots to international level affairs. She was able to understand the leadership and governance gaps as of the public policies which are often drawn without enough participation of marginalized communities and all stakeholders. She also learned in depth the gender concepts, tools for gender roles construction and tools for gender roles deconstruction; the knowledge and skills that she will apply to improve gender relations in indigenous communities. Lastly but not least she has been able to research around the issues of pastoralist women in line with governance and leadership with the research title on Social Cultural Factors affecting Maasai women's participation in decision making, Case Study of Longido District.

b) NBAA Course

The Finance and Administration Director (male) attended a seminar that provided updates on the international financial reporting standards, presentation of financial statements, updates on governance and ethics, updates of the tax issues and challenges facing accountants. Through these trainings he also shared experiences from different accountants from different companies and organizations. Through this he also built networks from different accountants whom later

shared on the challenges they face and solutions during implementation of their daily accounting and tax activities in their individual offices .

c) Training course on Accounting Technician Level I

The Accounts Assistant and Office Manager (female) have received training at ATEC level from National Board of Accountants and Accountants (NBAA). The courses attended were accounting, information technology, business mathematics and language. All these subjects are of value to Finance and administration department as the Manager is responsible to all routine accounting functions and the office of PINGOs Forum.

d) Training on legal challenges of the common market of the East Africa Community

The Executive Director (male) and the Human rights and Good governance Manager (male) both as Lawyers had attended the training as part of continues legal training given to lawyers as the way of informing them on legal challenges facing the society. The Common Mark of the East Africa countries started in 1st July 2010. In this training, the topic was relating to Common Market for East African countries aiming at looking the key challenges facing the common Market in legal and business perception where some challenges were ironed out as failure of state parties to mainstream the protocol to their state laws and policies, failure of states to harmonize tax policies and laws and remove tax distortion in order to facilitate free movement of goods, services and capital to promote investments within the community and many other barriers of which solving these challenges was said to be the solution for free movements of good and services among member states. All these apart from having broader implications and benefit the country economy but also to the people we are supporting as related to cross-border trade and marketing of livestock and goods.

e) Strategic communication training

The Director of Programmes (male) of PINGOs had attended a strategic communication training workshop in Uganda from in September 2014 as was organized by Ford Foundation for its grantees. The aim was to sharing experiences from different partners on areas in which they work and to learn about the fundamentals of strategic communication it is important since strategic communication is the generation, analysis, interpretation, packaging, and sharing with specific groups critically important information needed in achieving objectives. The training was important because in our work it helps to shape and keep systematic nature of our work, focuses on outcomes build in theory of change, it uses multidisciplinary and integrated approach, and considering current advances in information technologies so helpful in our organizational policy research, advocacy and networking.

n) Networking and Collaboration

PINGOs Forum Networking and collaborations with its members CSOs and some partners has been in areas of learning and sharing of experiences and collective voice on issues that affects indigenous communities where joint strategies were developed in addressing the critical issues that affected pastoralists and hunter-gatherers community. This has been through Breakfast

meetings (28th July 2014: Follow up on the Loliondo land conflict; 30th Jan 2015: Discussion of land conflicts (Loliondo & Morogoro); 8th May 2015: Aroused Loliondo land conflicts & human rights violations); Joint statements for press releases/conferences on land conflicts (22nd Jan 2015: A press conference held in DSM, about Loliondo; 3rd Feb 2015: A press conference held in Arusha about Morogoro; and Press Conference in Dar- 12th May 2015 at LHRC Office's); and 10th Sept 2014: Stakeholders meeting on Loliondo land conflict in Arusha. A validation of important report on cross-border study on climate change; CSOs joint lobby and advocacy in Dodoma for introduction of land chapter in the proposed Constitution at the stage of debates in the Assembly Constituent in August 2014. Others were during the national stakeholders meeting on climate change; Coalition of IPs with position paper on the World Bank review safeguards; international Women's and AIDS days just to mention some few cases.

3.0 Results

The general outcomes of our intervention are summarised below, but each activity has its own separate report with outputs/ results and ways forward as summarised also in our annual report. The Annual and specific activity implementation reports are also available at PINGOs website. These achievements can also be seen in our result targets for 2014/2015 in the below table.

1. Through human rights monitoring via fact-finding and Media missions, PINGOs Forum has been able to inform the public and policy and decision makers on the human rights violation acts done to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities such as eviction from their land, land grab by investors, illegal fines charged to some pastoralists, biting and intimidation, and destruction of properties. The findings and evidences were also submitted to the Presidential judicial Commission of which its report showed a lot of gross human rights violation acts done to pastoralists through the anti-poaching "Operation tokomeza." Other findings were used in advocating for indigenous rights at international level; where other findings were used in mediation meetings on land conflicts in the villages. Some evidences were used to prepare speeches given to political leaders when visited communities and members of parliament in trying to solve their pressing problems.
2. Through policy coordination, lobby and advocacy work of Katiba initiative for pastoralists and hunter-gatherers under the hospice of PINGOs Forum, indigenous communities of Tanzania got recognition and protection of their livelihoods systems-pastoralism; recognize minority group the hunter-gatherers were also recognized. These issues of rights were maintained in the 2nd draft constitution through the proposed new constitution. Also through lobby indigenous managed to lobby for the introduction of the land chapter in the proposed constitution. All the rights are stated in the Articles 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 46, 47, and 56 of the proposed constitution. The rights of indigenous people of Tanzania is known though Media advocacy and awareness
3. Through published 15,000 copies of demystified IEC materials and civic education trainings in Ngorongoro on the proposed constitution, we were able to reach more than 1,600 communities and decision makers at village and ward levels making village Council members, village leaders, Traditional leaders, influential members of the community, and women leaders to have more understanding of what is contained in the proposed constitution in terms of their rights that touches them directly as pastoralists i.e. they have been recognized as other groups like farmers, but also they now understand the consequences of voting or not voting for the proposed constitution, but most of them are satisfied with articles

that are in their favour as a good start in the making of policy and laws that recognize their interest if the constitution is going to pass.

4. Litigation support for pastoralists in Mpanda made their grazing land not to be converted into a Ubende Wildlife Management Area (WMA)
5. Through the indigenous national climate change Taskforce meeting we were able to draft a statement that was submitted to the World Bank during the review of their policy safeguards, and issues for side events in the UNFCCC meeting in Bonn ready for COP 21.
6. The voice of the voiceless indigenous people was also heard at international level when indigenous women were facilitated by PINGOs to attend international day for women with celebrations and messages at the East African Community
7. Trained 16 trainers of trainers (ToTs) from the group of community- activists, champions, leaders of women groups, and role models trained on gender equality on resource ownership and leadership position, this group will be instrumental in teaching others and passing the education wide to reach other community members.

PINGO's Forum Results July 2014/ June 2015	
Key Intervention Objective 1. A just Society and Sustainable Livelihoods for Pastoralist and Hunter-gatherer Communities (Outcome objective)	
Indicator 1: No of reported/filed human rights violations in Pastoralists & Hunter-gatherer Communities Baseline: 2012 - 20% Target - 20+%	
2015	28% cases- Constituent Assembly, International Women's Day, Court, Parliament, UNFCCC, IUCN, World Bank, World AIDS Day, Media, Presidential Judicial Commission, and Ruling Party Secretary meeting, Regional climate change meeting.
Indicator 2: No of contributions in human rights relevant forums Baseline: 2012 - 2 forums per year Target 2	
2015	8 forums- i.e. UNFCCC (2), CA (1), Presidential Commission (1), EAC (1), Parliament (1), IUCN Park Congress (1) Regional Climate change meeting (1), and World Bank (1)
Indicator 3: availability of government information in the public domain Baseline: 2012- 2% access each year Target 5%	
2015	7% access- Women land rights trainings, HIV/AIDS trainings, Constitutional trainings, Climate change trainings,
Key Intervention Objective 2. To consolidate and amplify the voices of pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities demanding their rights (Outcome objective)	
Indicator 1: No of successful campaigns meeting events done by PINGOs Forum Baseline: 2012- 4 per year Target 6	
2015	14 events- World AIDS Day, Tv special programs, Constitutional meeting, Radio programs, international Women's day
Indicator 2: No of media reports on situation of pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities Baseline: 2012 -25% Target 30%	
2015	34% reports- Fact-finding (16), TV special programs (6), CA (1), Meeting Decision makers (2), Women's day(1), World AIDS Day (1), Constitution (1), Radio (8)
Indicator 3: no of jingles/radio Programmes on situation and welfare of pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities Baseline: 2012- 120 per year Target 200 programs.	
2015	8programs -prepared by PINGOs in 2014, Also many issues of pastoralists were aired through different radio stations.
Indicator 4: no of campaign leaflets/materials produced and disseminated Baseline: 2012- 1000 per year Target 2000 materials	
2015	22,600 materials- Demystified Constitution (20,100), HIV/AIDS posters (1,700), Calendars (600), T-shirts HIV/AIDS(200)
Indicator 5: no of pastoralist men and women or groups facilitated to air their grievances with members of parliament Baseline: 2012 50 per year Target 100 people	
2015	60 people- Constituent Assembly (10), Members of parliament (10), Presidential Judicial Commission (15), EAC Secretariat (10), CHRGG (15).

4.0 The Challenges

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

1. Still the government is threatening activists, human rights defenders and Media when advocating for the rights of pastoralists when violated. The government is also threatening to de-register¹¹ human rights NGOs/CSOs especially those advocating for the rights of people in Loliondo.
2. Due to on-going general election informal campaigns, community in many villages are confused off, and divided along the lines of political parties' affiliations, political candidates who claim to help people, along clans and between those who are pro-investors and those who are against especially the case of Loliondo. This has made advocacy work to be difficult in realizing expected results.
3. In connection from point 2 above, also there emerge some elements of mistrust as going along the lines of politics, and betrayal of some NGOs where some have sided with the government and some investors in stepping on community rights as in the case of Loliondo.
4. At some point, some of corrupt journalists¹² were used by investors to misinform the public on the reality of issues and serious human rights violation acts as happening in the villages.

5.0 Lessons Learned

1. We learned that although the proposed constitution is not in effect but awareness on the recognition of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities and their rights is increasing where some district authorities have recognised pastoralists and started identifying and allocating land to pastoralists for grazing- the case of Igunga and Kishapu therefore, more civic and awareness creation on the proposed/new constitution and the rights of indigenous communities is required.
2. We learned that most people in the villages have little knowledge and understanding on land and human rights. Therefore to continue educating and raise awareness through conducting paralegal trainings to pastoralists' leaders and conducting sensitization meetings for community members on land and human rights.
3. Land grabs and eviction is taking place without alternative land and compensation to victims because pastoralists have no legal ownership of their lands therefore, a need to sensitize and mobilize them to legalize their lands they own.
4. Most decisions made in the villages and other levels affects pastoralists due to lack of participation and representation. Therefore, need to mobilize pastoralist to attend important meetings and seek for leadership in their localities and higher levels in order to get representation when decision are made especially in the coming general election.
5. We learned that when communities are facilitated to voice their concerns there is always chances to be heard. Therefore, we will assist the pastoralists to advancing their claims to policy and decision-makers in order to get solutions to their pressing problems.

6.0 Conclusions

In conclusion therefore, 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

¹¹ Threats from the Minister of home affairs, Mathias Chikawe- Jamhuri Newspaper of Tuesday, February 17th – 23rd 2015.

¹² Reference is made to the organized joint CSOs press conference in Dar es Salaam on 22nd Jan 2015.

and grazing lands however, during eviction there are many evidences on the gross human rights violations. Again, pastoralists are still faced by effects of climate change as prolonged drought which make difficult for them to get water and pasture for their livestock. This has made most of them to lose large numbers of their livestock forcing them into food insecurity, incomes failure to meet other family needs and poverty in general. Pastoralists are also ignorant of their human and land rights. Therefore, PINGOs Forum programme and other programs from stakeholders must contribute to the improvement of human, land and livelihood rights of these communities.

7.0 Financial Reports

PINGOS FORUM
DETAILED EXPENSE REPORT FOR GRANT NUMBER: 3200064
FUNDED BY: SIDA
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED: JUNE 2015

			YTD Actual	Annual Budget	Variance
			TSHS	TSHS	TSHS
1.0		Objective 1; Improve understanding and promote human, land and natural resource rights of indigenous communities			
	1.1.1	Fact-finding missions - HR, land & natural rights violations	26,140,340	25,335,000	(805,340)
	1.1.2	Meeting/Training leaders	8,500,950	8,640,000	139,050
	1.1.3	Media advocacy and reporting on human and land rights violations	14,980,250	14,070,000	(910,250)
	1.1.5	Community Meetings with policy and decision-makers on land related issues	4,048,950	4,620,000	571,050
	1.1.6	Supporting public interest litigation on land related issues	1,763,900	2,000,000	236,100
		Engaging-CSOs, Coalitions and Networks on land matters			-
		Local - organized meeting	8,944,484	8,913,000	(31,484)
		International meetings	-	-	-
	1.3.1	Institutional human Right support	48,599,300	48,510,000	(89,300)
		Support Specific capacity building			-
	1.4.1	CBOs Capacity building/training on land issues	1,942,950	2,140,000	197,050
	1.4.2	Support for trainings/capacity building to community/CSOs representatives	4,301,000	5,000,000	699,000
	1.4.3	Members Dialogue meetings on HR & Land issues	13,213,000	12,660,000	(553,000)
	1.4.4	Annual members Dialogue meeting on indigenous on HR & Land rights situation	6,795,648	10,275,000	3,479,352
	1.5.1	Programme Staff capacity development	6,155,400	6,000,000	(155,400)
	1.5.2	Monitoring costs:	79,019,475	78,990,000	(29,475)
		TOTAL 1.0 (HUMAN RIGHTS & GOOD GOVERNANCE)	224,405,647	227,153,000	2,747,353

2.0		Objective 2; Enhance the capacity of indigenous communities to appreciate and promote gender equality, reduce vulnerability and mitigate and adapt the impacts of climate change and effect of HIV among them.			
		GENDER RIGHTS			
	2.1	Conducting fact-finding missions on violation of Women rights	3,932,700	3,900,000	(32,700)
	2.2	Training on Gender rights & gender movement building	8,365,900	8,250,000	(115,900)
	2.3	Women meetings with policy and decision-makers	2,743,000	2,850,000	107,000
		FIGHTS AGAINST HIV/AIDS			-
	2.4	Advocacy and awareness rising on impacts of HIV/AIDS	8,845,900	8,140,000	(705,900)
	2.5	Participating in international AIDS day	539,400	500,000	(39,400)
		ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS			-
	2.6	Trainings on climate change mitigation and adaptation and on safeguards	6,138,265	5,580,000	(558,265)
		INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION			-
	2.6.1	Publications	4,174,600	4,400,000	225,400
	2.6.2	Website management & Internet costs	4,866,076	4,480,000	(386,076)
	2.6.3	Communication	1,070,000	1,200,000	130,000
	2.6.4	Information and Communication Department Salaries	5,900,005	6,900,000	999,995
					-
		TOTAL 2.0 (Gender, HIV and Climate Change, Information & communication)	46,575,846	46,200,000	(375,846)
3.0		Objective 3; Empower communities and their CSOs to participate in policy & decision making processes for effective government and recognition of human rights and accountability			
	3.1.1	Community engagement with the constitutional review and electoral processes			
	3.2.2	Community engagement with Constitutional review processes	6,246,750	6,000,000	(246,750)
		TOTAL 3.0 (Gender, HIV/AIDS, Climate change, food security)	6,246,750	6,000,000	(246,750)

4.0		ENHANCE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND COMPETENCIES OF PINGO's SECRETARIAT			
	4.1	General Office Staff Salaries			
		Chief Executive Director	66,220,000	55,900,000	(10,320,000)
		Director of Finance and A	55,440,000	46,800,000	(8,640,000)
		Cashier	23,100,000	19,500,000	(3,600,000)
		Office care taker	10,010,000	8,450,000	(1,560,000)
		Office Guards 2 people	16,966,000	14,300,000	(2,666,000)
		NSSF for above Staff	45,000	25,440,000	25,395,000
		Staff health insurance	2,395,850	2,400,000	4,150
	4.2	Office general expenses			-
		Rent	3,276,000	3,000,000	(276,000)
		Electricity	988,700	1,200,000	211,300
		Water	650,000	600,000	(50,000)
		Stationeries & Computer m	3,125,598	2,400,000	(725,598)
		Transport Insurance & maintenance	8,354,000	8,400,000	46,000
		Tea, drinking water, cleanliness	6,538,100	6,000,000	(538,100)
		Fuel for official trips,	1,785,400	2,400,000	614,600
		Gain in exchange	(8,785,247)		8,785,247
		Bank charges	3,679,603	2,520,000	(1,159,603)
					-
		Improve Forum Management information systems	1,776,874	1,500,000	(276,874)
		Annual Audit	4,720,000	4,000,000	(720,000)
		SUB - TOTAL - 5.0 (ENHANCE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND COMPETENCIES)	200,285,878	204,810,000	4,524,122
		GRAND - TOTAL	477,514,121	484,163,000	6,648,879

**SUMMARY OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE PROJECT
NO.3200064**

Differed Income b/f	2,265,035
SIDA Support R.1502	479,740,017
Total Income	482,005,051
EXPENDITURES	477,514,121
BALANCE C/F	4,490,931

	1.4.4	Annual members Dialogue meeting on indigenous on HR & Land rights situation	6,795,648	6,795,648										-
	1.5.1	Programme Staff capacity development	6,155,400	6,155,400										-
	1.5.2	Monitoring costs:	114,163,925	79,019,475	8,250,000	26,894,450								-
		Indigenous meeting	11,418,000									11,418,000		-
		TOTAL 1.O (HUMAN RIGHTS & GOOD GOVERNANCE)	332,557,534	224,405,648	30,267,200	57,597,186	-	-	8,869,500	-	-	11,418,000	-	-
2		Objective 2; Enhance the capacity of indigenous communities to appreciate and promote gender equality, reduce vulnerability and mitigate and adapt the impacts of climate change and effect of HIV among them.	-											-
		GENDER RIGTHS	-											-
	2.1	Conducting fact-finding missions on violation of Women rights	3,932,700	3,932,700										-
	2.2	Training on Gender rights & gender movement building	15,150,600	8,365,900	5,299,200	1,485,500								-
	2.3	Women meetings with policy and decision-makers	2,743,000	2,743,000										-
		FIGHTS AGAINST HIV/AIDS	-											-
	2.4	Advocacy and awareness rising on impacts of HIV/AIDS	26,451,800	8,845,900	17,605,900									-
	2.5	Participating in international AIDS day	539,400	539,400										-
		ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS	-											-
	2.6	Trainings on climate change mitigation and adaptation and on safeguards	12,567,865	6,138,265	6,429,600									-
		Meetings on climate change(Regional, National & community level)	22,147,369					22,147,369						-
		Monitoring & evaluation of Gender< Climate change& HIV/AIDS	33,227,095		8,387,800	24,839,295								-
		Funds transferred to MPIDO	75,654,982					75,654,982						-
		INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION	-											-
	2.6.1	Publications	4,174,600	4,174,600										-

2.6.2	Website management & Internet costs	6,844,676	4,866,076				1,978,600							-
2.6.3	Communication	1,910,000	1,070,000		640,000						200,000			-
2.6.4	Information and Communication Department Salaries	5,900,005	5,900,005											-
		-												-
	TOTAL 2.0 (Gender, HIV and Climate Change, Information & communication)	211,244,092	46,575,846	37,722,500	26,964,795	-	99,780,951	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-
		-												-
3	Objective 3; Empower communities and their CSOs to participate in policy & decision making processes for effective government and recognition of human rights and accountability	-												-
		-												-
3.1.1	Community engagement with the constitutional review and electoral processes	-												-
3.2.2	Community engagement with Constitutional review processes	217,310,745	6,246,750	9,061,100	577,000				79,656,500	68,289,045	43,792,350	9,688,000		-
		-												-
	TOTAL 3.0 (Gender, HIV/AIDS, Climate change, food security)	217,310,745	6,246,750	9,061,100	577,000	-	-	-	79,656,500	68,289,045	43,792,350	9,688,000	-	-
		-												-
5	ENHANCE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND COMPETENCIES OF PINGO's SECRETARIAT	-												-
		-												-
5.1	General Office Staff Salaries	53,892,594			16,192,894		24,962,000			3,737,700		9,000,000		-
	Chief Executive Director	66,220,000	66,220,000											-
	Director of Finance and A	55,440,000	55,440,000											-
	Cashier	23,100,000	23,100,000											-
	Office care taker	10,010,000	10,010,000											-
	Office Guards 2 people	16,966,000	16,966,000											-
	NSSF for above Staff 20%	45,000	45,000											-
	Staff health insurance													-

		2,395,850	2,395,850										
		-											-
5.2	Office general expenses	10,445,400		5,022,500			4,169,400		705,200			548,300	-
	Office maintenance costs/rent	8,226,636	3,276,000	4,950,636									-
	Electricity	3,186,800	988,700	512,500	636,500		406,500				642,600		-
	Water	765,000	650,000	115,000									-
	Stationeries & Computer m	8,872,896	3,125,598	345,000	1,839,298		3,563,000						-
	Transport maintenance & t	10,902,900	8,354,000	1,520,900	1,028,000								-
	Tea, drinking water, cleanliness	11,641,300	6,538,100	2,677,200	2,426,000								-
	Fuel for official trips,	3,295,400	1,785,400	725,000	785,000								-
	Bank charges	3,826,923	3,679,603		147,320								-
	Gain in exchange	(8,785,247)	(8,785,247)										-
		-											-
	Improve Forum Management information systems	3,533,374	1,776,874	769,500	987,000								-
		-											-
	Annual Audit	5,920,000	4,720,000		1,200,000								-
		-											-
	SUB - TOTAL - 5.0 (ENHANCE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND COMPETENCIES)	289,900,826	200,285,878	16,638,236	25,242,012	-	33,100,900	-	705,200	3,737,700	642,600	9,548,300	-
		-											
	TOTAL EXPENSES	1,051,013,196	477,514,121	93,689,036	110,380,993	-	132,881,851	8,869,500	80,361,700	72,026,745	56,052,950	19,236,300	-
	BALANCE C/F	88,303,497	4,490,931	5,258,681	(11,293,368)	5,553,245	56,566,427	6,322,140	(1,118,139)	10,461,980	1,589,030	3,549,700	6,922,870

NOTE 1
OTHER BALANCES B/F

	UNDP	JOLIT	MEMBERS	MRG1	MSTCDC
Balance B/F	(214,403)	1,859,632	(4,203,683)	3,164,524	5,956,800
Receipts during the year			360,000		
Total funds during the year	(214,403)	1,859,632	(3,843,683)	3,164,524	5,956,800

