

**JOINT STAKEHOLDERS SUBMISSION BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES/PASTORALISTS AND  
HUNTER-GATHERERS ORGANIZATIONS IN TANZANIA**

**SUBMISSION TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL**

**UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW MECHANISM**

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**REVIEW OF UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

***SUBMITTED BY: PASTORALISTS INDIGENOUS NGOs FORUM (PINGO's Forum) an NGO with Consultative status with Ecosoc. Website: [www.pingosforum.or.tz](http://www.pingosforum.or.tz), mail: [info@pingosforum.or.tz](mailto:info@pingosforum.or.tz). P.O. Box 14437, Arusha Tanzania, Phone: +255 754 86542525.***

**ON BEHALF OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS**

1. Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT)
2. Tanzania Land Alliance
3. Longido Community Development Organization (LCDO)
4. Civic and Legal Aid Organization- Tanzania (CILAO)
5. Community Research and Development Organization (CORDS)
6. Tanzania Human Right Defenders Coalition (THRDC)
7. Pastoral Women Council (PWC)
8. Umoja wa Wafugaji Kanda ya Mashariki (UWAKAMA)
9. Tanzania Natural Resources Forum
10. Simanjiro Development Organization (SDC TRUST)
11. Media Aid for Indigenous and Pastoralist Community (MAIPAC)
12. Tanzania Centre for Research and Information for Pastoralism (TCRIP)
13. Association for Law and Advocacy for Pastoralists (ALAPA)
14. Parakuyo Indigenous Community Development Organization (PAICODEO)
15. Monduli Pastoralists Development Organization (MPDO)
16. Huduma ya Injili na Maendeleo ya Wafugaji (HIMWA)
17. Simanjiro Development Organization (SDC TRUST)
18. Enyoito Development Organization (MANYOITO)
19. Hadzabe Survival Council of Tanzania (HSCT)
20. Pastoral Women Council (PWC)
  
21. Masawjanda Development Organization
  
22. Ngorongoro Youth Development Organizations
  
23. DILEGA Trust
  
24. Pastoralist livelihood initiative of Tanzania - PALITA
  
25. Oseremi Development Organization - OSEREMI
  
26. Longido Community Development Organization – LCDO
  
27. Datoga Foundation (DF)
28. Irkisongo Pastoralists initiatives -IPI

29. Datoga Heritage Sustainable Foundation (DHSF)
30. Embuan Development Organization (EMBUDEO)
31. Hanang Community Liberty Support Organization (HALISO)

## I. INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This is a submission from indigenous peoples of the United Republic of Tanzania (*hereinafter* 'URT') that include the Maasai, the Barbaig, Akie, Taturu and Hadzabe as well as other pastoralists tribal communities who share the same plight with indigenous peoples. The submission assesses the rights of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers in Tanzania with regards to their human rights and the obligation of the government to observe human rights. The submission raises attention to serious violations towards the pastoralists community and their marginalization by policies and actions of the government. These violations are manifested by serious evictions in different part of the country, cases of land grabbing associated with prosecution, unlawful arrests, torture and disregards of judicial decisions in favour of pastoralists as well as impunity of the violators of human rights.
2. The situation of indigenous people for past 4 years have been affected significantly by shrinking civic space and deterioration of democracy in the country. **Freedom of expression** and rights of people have been restricted and the government remain as the only custodian of all information. Several social media channels like YouTube and Instagram's have been threatened and some have been closed and condemned of airing unfair and seditious information. The work of civil societies has been curtailed due to introduction of draconian laws and regulations.
3. The situation on the ground is that pastoralists and hunter gatherers have been subjected to violations, abuses and denials of human rights including systematic land alienation, evictions, intimidations, and marginalization from social services as well as lack of legal recognition and protection. This is despite of the fact that the URT has enacted several laws and policies to address land rights and other human rights.
4. Despite unreported violations of human rights through local and international media especially given the closure of civic space indigenous peoples/ pastoralists and hunter gatherers continued to suffer unnoticed with little action being taken. The focus of assessment of observance of human rights has been on **political parties and media** leaving violation of indigenous peoples rights unattended to.
5. Women and girls in pastoralist communities continue to face multiple discrimination as they are denied their rights due to the overwhelming cultural biases by men and boys. Women and young people have limited economic independence or power with limited access to land and productive resources, services and assets and have little scope to influence decision making at the family, village or district level. For the most vulnerable women and youth, namely unmarried mothers, child-brides, orphans, widows and people living with disabilities, the cycle of poverty disproportionately marginalizes them and is perpetuated from generation to generation.

## II. METHODOLOGY

6. This is joint submission prepared by a coalition of **32 CSOs** dealing with human rights, pastoralism, land rights and community development. The report is a compilation of primary and secondary sources of information, evidences and facts collected through consultative meetings and interviews with CSOs groups, Community members' assessment and discussion with different stakeholders and review of different official government reports. Others stakeholders consulted included human right experts and members of the academia. More information was obtained from different credible sources including the UN treaty bodies, UN special procedures, Africa Commission of Human and Peoples Right (ACHPR), government reports, media as well as reports of fact-finding missions of pastoralists' CSOs members. Validation of this report was done by pastoralist in a meeting conducted in 16<sup>th</sup> December 2020 at Lush Garden in Arusha with the attendance 59 participant from different parts of the country. Most of the cases have been obtained in meetings that were conducted between June and December 2020 in Arusha, Bagamoyo, Dodoma, Kahama na Ziwa Natron (all reports of each meeting are available at [www.pingosforu.or.tz](http://www.pingosforu.or.tz) )

### **III. Follow up from previous reviews/ Implementation status**

7. The first Cycle of UPR review for Tanzania was conducted in May 2011 and the second cycle was 2016 October.
8. In the second cycle review, Tanzania received a total of 229 recommendations, of which 133 were accepted and 96 were noted.

**The following accepted recommendations of the last Review (second cycle review)enjoyed the support of the Tanzania government and were the most relevant recommendations for indigenous peoples/ pastoralists and hunter gatherers**

9. 134.9 Proceed with the finalization of the draft constitution and take steps to make its provisions related to women's rights in matters of inheritance, succession and land rights, applicable (Burkina Faso);

**Status of Implementation:** this recommendation has not been implemented and we still reiterate that the government should be urged to implement this commitment as accepted in the last review. This goes hand in hand with similar recommendations by other countries under the same review

10. 134.11 Continue to improve its national laws and regulations for the protection and promotion of human rights (Tajikistan);

**Status of implementation:** this recommendation has not been implemented

11. 134.102 Take steps to clarify land rights and the land use situation, taking into consideration all stakeholders that are affected by the decision-making related to land ownership and use (Finland);

**Status of Implementation:** this recommendation is partially implemented and the government is in the process of reviewing the land laws and national policies to address issues related to ownership and use. However indigenous peoples need to be involved in the process to address gaps in ensuring security of land tenure.

12. 134.103 Facilitate access to education and land rights, in particular for women and people in rural areas (Haiti);

**Status of Implementation:** this recommendation is partially implemented in term of formal education however access to education and land rights for women have not reached the marginalized communities.

13. 134.121 Continue efforts towards achieving the development goals in accordance with Tanzania's specific vision (Oman)

**Status of implementation:** pastoralists have serious problems that demand strong and accountable institutions as provided by Goal 16 of the SDGs. The justice delivery system and law enforcement have not been efficient enough to protect the rights of pastoralists. There are serious issues of unlawful prosecution, delay of justice interference of judicial decision, enforcement of judgement that affect attainment of the rest of the SDGs

#### **IV. CURRENT FRAMEWORK**

14. URT is yet to ratify the ILO Convention 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, 1989. In addition, the URT has not responded to and implement a number of recommendations from the Human Rights Committee (HRC),<sup>1</sup> CERD<sup>2</sup> and ACHPR requiring the government of the URT to respond to specific needs of indigenous peoples including their legal recognition and violations of their rights. Further, while Tanzania voted for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) it has never ratified nor domesticated this important international instrument which establishes a universal framework for minimum standards and fundamental freedoms for the survival, dignity and well-being of indigenous people across the world.

#### **MAJOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

##### **V. Evictions, Land Grabs and threat of loss livelihood of indigenous peoples and Pastoralists**

15. The Tanzanian laws and policies stipulate the people's right to possess and use of land, and that where citizens land is taken for state's use, the law requires evictees to be compensated accordingly. Nonetheless, the government has failed to adhere to own laws and international accords on land evictions and property rights. This include non- adherence to the Village land Act 5 of 1999, the Land Act no 4 of 1999, the Local government District Authority Act of 1992 of which provide the right to villages to manage and use their lands.
16. There have been enforcement of land and wildlife (Game and Forest reserves) laws at the expense of the indigenous settlements (land): e.g. the continuing displacement of Maasai, Barabaig, Akie (Ndorobo), Taturu Hadzabe and Sukuma from village lands. The evictions have caused human sufferings and violation of human rights. Besides, findings of various Inquiry Commissions formed

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<sup>1</sup> See: Paragraph 26 of Page 7 of the Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee to Tanzania. Ref. CCPR/C/TZA/CO/4 of 29 July, 2009 at [www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/docs/CCPR.C.96.1.doc](http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/docs/CCPR.C.96.1.doc)

<sup>2</sup> See: Paragraph 16 at page 3 of the Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Ref. CERD/C/TZA/CO/16 of 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2007. At [http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/64f7f6e01590cc74c12570b20034ae98/\\$FILE/G07410\\_01.pdf](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/64f7f6e01590cc74c12570b20034ae98/$FILE/G07410_01.pdf).

- by the government to probe in forced evictions are usually not implemented nor made public<sup>3</sup>.
17. The Sacred Hill of Elders of the Maasai Community (Endoinyoormorwak)<sup>4</sup> the only area of their elders' ritual which is in Hai District Kilimanjaro Region continue to be grabbed and alienated by the Hai District Council, Tanzania Policy Defense Force and human activities supported by the local government from 2016. The area is being converted into other forms of land uses. Construction of modern and permanent settlements is a major threat hindering conservation of the site as well the intention of the district authority to alienate the remaining little piece of land. The encroachment is worsened by the fact that the site is **not legally protected**.
  18. Eviction and land grab in villages adjacent Mkungero Game Reserve have been performed in 2017 to 2020. This is a long standing land conflict where the National park authorities planted beacons into villages land regardless of the order by parliament June 2017 that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism should stop arbitrary planting of beacons into villages lands that are adjacent to two wildlife protected areas. Game rangers harassed communities in their legally owned land as they illegally arrested and prosecuted those found grazing in areas planted with illegal beacons, and in 2018 they confiscated livestock of a pastoralists named Lenina Satulo. 311 cattle belonging to a him were taken by Mkungunero Game Reserve rangers and not taken back even though there is a court of appeal decision to be given back his cattle.
  19. The residents of Ngorongoro continues to be marginalized and threatened and are squeezed in marginal areas in their home land. Between 2017 to 2020 there are reports of harassment towards the pastoralists are getting and the continuous loss of land in NCAA due to expansion of NO-Go Zones. When Ngorongoro was established in 1959, it was 8,292 km<sup>2</sup> of which all of it was used for both wildlife conservation and livestock grazing. However, with time restrictions have reduced the area that grazing can be practiced with prohibition to graze in different part of the conservation. The prohibition involves areas of wilder beast breeding areas, ecological site of Olduvai and Laitole, North Forest Highlands despites legal provision that safeguard their livelihood
  20. East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline posed a new threat of land grab for indigenous peoples and that it passes through 138 kilometers in Kiteo in villages of Masusu, Orboloti, Ndokomi, Mwitikira, Njoro, Ndaleta, Loolera, Elerai, Amei, Kimanna, Parimbo and Orpopongi. Pastoralists from Hanang, Kilindi, Kondoa, Simanjiro and Handeni have similar threat
  21. Between 2016 there have been serious complains of pastoralists on expansion of different forest reserves leaving indigenous peoples homeless with no place to graze their livestock. The expansions have been interfering with village lands which pastoralists have been occupying legally without their involvement of the community. These expansions have led to evictions in Mlele District in Katavi Region, and in Kaliua District in Tabora Region where pastoralists were evicted on grounds that they are living in forest reserves.

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<sup>3</sup>LHRC Report 2009 (Land conflicts have led to inter-tribal killings in Tarime Districts, and burning of people's homesteads in Loliondo).

<sup>4</sup><https://www.google.co.tz/url?sa=t&ret=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiLxJO3tevvAhWlonEKHdOtA9sQFjACegQIFRAD&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.wcc-coe.org%2Fwcc%2Fwhat%2Fipc%2Fechoes-16-05.html&usq=AOvVaw1B5448JQ574A0FGdddX-xu>

22. Information from fact findings from pastoralists CSOs established that there have been expansion of the following national parks; Arusha National Park, Katavi National Park, Kilimanjaro National Park Mikumi National Park, Tarangire National Park, Serengeti National Park, Selou National Park and Ruaha National Park. These expansions have been done without involvement of villages adjacent to these protected area and violence have been used by park wardens to evict and harass pastoralists for invading into these areas. Beacons have been planted into village land and serious conflicts arose in these areas where a number of victims of violation of human rights have been identified.
23. Chambogo Forest in Same district has been established as a national forest under Tanzania Forest Authority despites the protests by indigenous peoples that it is in their villages land and without involvement and compensation in 2018. Thereafter indigenous peoples were evicted and lost their grazing rights. During the process of protesting the eviction from Chamongo forest, one Hassan **Kimweri**, was shot in 2018 and reported to the police with police form (PF3) with reference number sam/rs/1471/2018.
24. Tanzania Prison in Morogoro have acquired by force 400 acres of grazing land in Mabwegere village and changed it into a sugar plantation and during the conflict a pastoralist from the Parakuyo community, a pastoralist by named **Lepeti Madelo** was shot dead by a prison officer from Mbigiri prison in 2018. No action has been taken against the prison officer
25. There have also been continuous evictions of indigenous peoples, pastoralists, hunters and gatherers to give way to other economic activities such as tourism, hunting, farming, and mining in pastoral and hunter-gatherers land without these people being adequately compensated or given alternative settlements. The Barbaig grazing land at the Vilima Vitatu village close to Lake Manyara in the Babati District, Manyara Region has been leased to a foreign investor to set up a tourist camp. Despites the Court of Appeal decision, which was in favour of the pastoralists the land remain in custody of the investor
26. Engaruka Soda Ash Mining Project has licensed to the mining work on the land covering 25,000 hectares (ha) for the prospecting underground resources. The industry is located in the rural Monduli District Wards of Engaruka (within Engaruka chini and Irendeni villages), Mfereji (within Idonyonaado village) and Selela (within Mbaashi village) at Monduli District in Arusha region. All these lands are grazing land for the pastoralists.
27. Despite the Constitution of the URT of 1977<sup>5</sup> and the interpretations made by the judiciary (that land is property)<sup>6</sup> recognizing the rights to own properties and right to work, pastoralists and indigenous people do not fully enjoy these rights because the state authorities including Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA); Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC); Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA); Tanzania Police Force (TPF); Tanzania Peoples' Defence Forces (TPDF); District Commissioners

<sup>5</sup> Article 24 of the Constitution the Constitution of the URT of 1977 provides that everyone has the right to own property, including traditional land.

<sup>6</sup> In the case of *Lohay Akonaay and Another Vs. The Attorney General*, High Court of Tanzania at Arusha, Miscellaneous Civil Case No. 214 of 1992 (Unreported). Held that 'land' is 'property.'

and others have been increasingly and arbitrarily dispossessing the pastoralists of their land

## **VI. Dispossession, impoverishment and unlawful forfeiture of pastoralists livestock and other properties**

28. In January 2019 park rangers from Ruaha National Park confiscated 68 livestock belonging to **Loni Sindole** and being within his village land and took them inside the Ruaha National Park. Sindole filed a case in Mabarali District Court. He was fined Tsh 4,800,000 which he paid but upon entering the national park to take his livestock he only of 15 of his cattle. He could no longer support his family and he has turned destitute.

## **VII. Disregard of Rule of Law and Judicial Decisions**

29. Article 13 of the Constitution of the URT of 1977, calls for applicability of due legal process in both civil and criminal justice systems. However, indigenes and other groups whom this report covers have been subjected to arbitrary decisions and actions of law enforcement agencies in the URT contrary to judicial decisions.

30. Despite filing of case in East African Court of Justice in September 2017 under the **Reference No. 10 of 2017** demanding ownership of their land and halting eviction the government has continued harassments, intimidations and any sort of intervention that interfere with the peace and harmony while the case is being determined. It set up a military base on the very same disputed land. It deployed the army which in turn went on to seriously attack the plaintiffs and intimidating the victims as well as barring them to access the land.

31. Pastoralists from the Barabaig community in Vilima Vitatu Village Babati District, continued to be harassed and evicted in 2018 and 2019 despite their victory in Court of Appeal in *Civil Appeal No.77 of 2012* that ruled in their favour declaring that a Wildlife Management Area had been established **without the free, prior and informed consent of the Barabaig pastoralists** and that the land should be returned to the community. As of this day of writing the state has not returned the land.

32. Mabwegere Village Council which is pastoralists village filed Case Number 23 of 2006 at the High Court of Tanzania against 33 farmers who established farms on its territory. The village lost in the High Court. It appealed and the Court of Appeal of Tanzania judged in favor of Mabwegere Village Council in Appeal Number 53 of 2010. The court ordered restoration of the boundaries. It also ordered that the boundaries to be respected. Despite the winning, the state refused categorically and for very unconvincing reasons to implement the judgment of court of appeal.<sup>i</sup> The Minister for Lands Affairs finally declared that the Government is going to redraw the boundary of Mabwegere Village.<sup>ii</sup> In the 2019 Local Governments Elections the Mabwegere Village was deregistered and pastoralists lost their land.

33. Mvomero District Council, while fully aware that there is a pending court case, allotted TSh147 million to dig an 11 kilometers long canal along the disputed area.<sup>iii</sup> An intimidating deep canal was dug for about one kilometer before the court ordered the digging to be stopped. On February 8, 2017 the Minister for Land, Housing and Human Settlement in full knowledge that the village has a land

case pending in court, instructed land surveyors to resurvey the village.<sup>iv</sup>

34. Minjingu Village Council, in Babati District, filed application No.62 of 2014 against the unlawful inclusion of its land into the Burunge Wildlife Management Area which would remove their autonomy and ownership of the land. In its decision the High Court of Tanzania at Arusha decided that the two respondents failed to explain sufficiently and therefore the village land was not set aside as a preserved area. Despite this decision of the court the state and the defendants continue to harass the villagers who are pastoralists. Worse still the state has made it almost impossible for the village to go back to court by simply instructing that the villages shall use only state attorneys when they wish to institute any litigation. Most of the time however, state attorneys have conflicts of interest including being employed by the state.

#### VIII. **Killings, Arrests, Torture, Prosecutions and Dispossession**

35. On October 11, 2019 the park rangers shot dead a pastoralist named Mahidi John Mabheja of Vikae Village in Igava Ward in Mbarali District. The rangers allegedly seized the animals and when he attempted to protest, they shot him several times in the chest and head and died on the spot.
36. On June 15, 2017 rangers of Moyowosi Game Reserve at Usinge Camp, seized 1,220 heads of cattle within the village land belonging to one Daudi Nh'oga, Idagala 5 Village in Kaliua District in Tabora Region Western Tanzania and drove them into the preserved area. He was fined TSh 200,000 for the freedom of each of his sons. Nh'oga paid TSh800,000 and was issued with a receipt. On August 8, 2017 his 1,118 out of 1,220 heads of cattle were auctioned. Before the livestock were auctioned, he secured a court injunction from Justice Rumanyika of the High Court of Tanzania (Tabora). The injunction was ignored and the sellers went ahead to auction the animals.
37. In 2013 rangers captured his 450 heads of cattle while grazing outside Burigi Game Reserve belonging to one Felix Rwechungula, Kisana Village (Muleba District and arrested him. He was taken to court and forced to plead guilty. The court fined him to pay TSh 3,000,000 and was order to go and take his livestock from the game reserve. When he report to collect his livestock he only 200 cattle out of his 450 that were captured.
38. On September 7, 2018 rangers of Kigosi/Moyowosi Game Reserve seized his 400 cattle belonging to Enoch Hatura from Uvinza District. He was sued at Kibondo District Court. He won the case. The court ordered that Hatura be given all his livestock. He was given 162 cattle only. He was told that the where about of the rest of the cattle is unknown. Hatura has been made poor by the state in the name of conservation.
39. In 2017, 547 Cattle herds belonging to Amon Muliki Muingula of Kaliua District were seized while herding on the side of river which forms the boundary between his village and Kigosi/Moyowosi Game Reserve. Rangers from Kigosi/Moyowosi ambushed him but they managed to escape leaving the livestock. The rangers seized the livestock driving them into the protected area. Later on, the district court ordered that the animals should be auctioned. Muingula appealed at the High Court of Tanzania at Tabora which issued an order for release of the livestock. Despites the order by the district court his livestock were auctioned.

40. On 17 March 2016 game rangers of Kigosi/Moyowosi Game Reserve seized his 330 heads of cattle belonging to Masaga Makhila (Bukombe District). The rangers told him that the reason for the seizure is that the animals were grazing in 500 meters from the reserve. The rangers demanded TSh500,000 from him. He reported the incident at the police station only to be arrested immediately until when the court issued a removal order. Finally, the court decided that Makhila be jailed or pay a fine. The rangers recorded only 230 cattle hiding the rest. The court ordered that all 230 cattle be auctioned.
41. In CSOs fact findings conducted between 2017 to 2020 we have noted similar case that happened and among the victims are Deus Pastori (Chato), Alisi Mugula (Kaliua), Elias Tigwanamba (Chato) and Shigenza Simbwete (Chato). Others were Songe Samuel (Buharamulo), Petro Kazala (Bukombe), Dustan Leopold (Muleba), Antony Safari (Ngara), Shingala Sayi (Kaliua) and Katoto Kagunda (Bukombe), Froling Rwela (Sengerema), Emmanuel Ramadhan (Bukombe), Tabu Lubapula (Buchosa), Wilson Lumembe (Mulena) and many more from around the country.

## IX. RECOMMENDATIONS:

42. We strongly recommend that the government ensures implementation of the SDGs especially **Goal 16** that promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies which is paramount to realization of the right of every citizen.
43. Remind the government on rules set under *Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement, CESCR General Comment Nos.4 (1991) &7 (1997), and UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, 2007.*
44. Urge the government to adopt the ILO Convention (C169) of 1989, and thus enact a law on the minority/indigenous people and pastoralists.
45. To urge the government to find lasting solutions to the ongoing conflicts between investors and agro-pastoralists, pastoralists v/s crop-cultivators, intra-family and tribal land conflicts.
46. We strongly urge the government, to effectively implement the existing laws and policies that support gender equality and women's empowerment, especially with regards to participation of women in land governance and leadership.
47. Urge the Government to URT ensure that protected areas authorities stop expanding their areas and planting of beacons in disputed boundaries between the protected areas and the pastoralists without consultation with pastoralists and other interested local communities.
48. Urge the government to ensure that all land that has been taken unlawfully is restored to the pastoralists and hunter-gatherers and that no further land grabs and unlawful evictions occur.
49. The government of the URT be reminded to ensure that pastoralists who were illegally evicted from their legally owned villages between 2016 to 2021 are resettled and civil servants responsible for their eviction are taken to task.
50. The government should ensure that its civil servants are in observance of the statutory laws and that they respect the rule of law judicial decision made by the Courts

51. The government should criminalize eviction of pastoralists through legislation and that no eviction is conducted without statutory provisions or court decisions.
52. The government should ensure that all victims of human rights violations and evictions are compensated and resettled and that their livelihood is restored.
53. The government should also put to task those who have been implicated in all these arbitrary arrests, mistreatments, and imprisonments. Moreover, it should stop intimidating its people through state agencies.
54. The government should observe the rule of law by respecting judicial decision and take to task all government officials who have violated court decision and the laws in processes of evictions and land alienation of pastoral land
55. We strongly recommend that the government of the United Republic of Tanzania to bring back the constitutional review process that was halted in 2012 and ensure that the positive milestone scores that were made with regards to pastoralists and hunter gatherers are restored.
56. Set up an independent commission of inquiry involving pastoralists and hunter-gatherers to investigate unlawful arrests, prosecution and other human rights violations against pastoralists and hunter-gatherers and take to task all individuals involved in such violation
57. The government should recognize provide ownership and allow indigenous peoples to access their religious and cultural sites without restrictions including the Endoinyoomorwak Elders hill.
58. The government should implement the provisions of the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 by de-gazetting all game-controlled areas forming part of village lands to ensure security of tenure of pastoralists villages and other land users as provided by the laws.
59. Make a state pledge to execute all court orders relating to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers' rights.
60. Ensure that national legislation and policies fully guarantee recognition, safety, protection and preservation of pastoralist system of life, livelihood and their properties including land and livestock.

For further information please contact PINGOs Forum through

Website: [www.pingosforum.or.tz](http://www.pingosforum.or.tz)

Email: [info@pingosforum.or.tz](mailto:info@pingosforum.or.tz)

Phone: +255 786 542525

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<sup>i</sup> *Mtanzania* September 23, 2016.

<sup>ii</sup> *Mwananchi* October 2, 2018.

<sup>iii</sup> *Nipashe* April 3, 2016.

<sup>iv</sup> *Mwananchi* 9, 2017.