



**ANNUAL REPORT
2013-2014**

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

ANNUAL REPORT 2013-2014

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PASTORALISTS INDIGENOUS NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION ANNUAL REPORT 2013/2014

Introduction and background

This is an annual report on the achievement of PINGOs as a result of the implementation of planned activities from July 2013 to June 2014 as per grant approved by SIDA for project proposal budget (2013-2014) and other contributions from OXFAM, OSIEA, FORD FOUNDATION and IWGIA. The programme is *“To enhance, consolidate and amplify the voices of indigenous pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities in their demand for protection, promotion and enjoyment of human and natural resource rights”*. The goal of PINGOs to implementing these activities is seeing a just society and sustainable livelihoods for Pastoralist and Hunter-Gatherer (P&H-G) communities, while the purpose is to consolidate and amplify the voices of pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities demanding their rights where the Outcomes/results are Pastoralists and Hunter-Gatherers increasingly hold the government to account for its performance in rights and services; P&H-G are increasingly capable of exercising their rights and duties on Gender, HIV and Climate Change; and Pro Pastoralist and hunter-gatherer laws, policies and government decisions are influenced. Attached at the end of report is the financial statement for the programme.

The promotion of all the above mentioned rights is due to the challenges facing indigenous communities. Human rights violations of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers in Tanzania is at untold levels as indigenous peoples continued facing evictions with associated with inhuman acts during the eviction operations. The government already and still trying to push indigenous off their lands in many cases favoring investments at the expense of suffering of indigenous communities, their lands are allocated to other uses such as Wildlife conservation areas, encroached by farmers and given to investors. Their marginalization is also seen in areas of provision of basic social services such as education and health services which are not provided adequately.

The Patriarchy system in many pastoral communities compels women to be often submissive and reluctant to initiate and demand their constitutional rights, gender based violence is also widespread and women’s basic rights such as those of participation in decision-making processes, property ownership, inheritance, land rights, access to education to mention a few are denied by their male counterparts. HIV/AIDS is also threatening these communities, that the rural urban migration and immigration is now high when compared to the past, as youth search for employment in trading centers and in major towns, increasing trade and marketing activities that brings different people from all walks of life and from different areas increases the chances of high rate of infections. Climate change is a dangerous global phenomenon that preys on the indigenous communities that are already marginalized and vulnerable as it poses a significant threat to the protection of human rights as its effects impacts negatively on their livelihood as they mostly depends on land, natural resources and the environment. The effect of climate change is seen in the form of climate variability and land use cover change where prolonged droughts affect availability of pasture and water for livestock causing many livestock deaths, the only economy pastoralist depends on. The same for hunting and gathering whose livelihood depends much on the forest resources and wildlife. Therefore, PINGOs Forum through this programme in collaboration with communities, members CSOs and stakeholders carried out

lobby and advocacy work with the aim to amplify the voice of the voiceless demanding their rights and improving the livelihoods of the marginalized communities.

Goals & Objectives

The overall Goal of the programme is to enhance capacity, consolidate and amplify the voices of indigenous pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities for the recognition, protection and enjoyment of their human and natural resource rights through increased recognition in the country new Constitution, in relevant policies; and inclusion in all national development planning frameworks and strategies; and by understanding the importance of their involvement and representations in decision-making processes at all levels.

Specific objectives:

1. Improve and promote the human and natural resource rights of P&H-G communities
2. Lobby and advocate for recognition and inclusion of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers rights and interests in the new Constitution
3. Build the capacity of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers member CSOs so that they are capable of effectively advocating for the rights of grassroots communities
4. Enhance the capacity of P&H-G communities to promote gender equality; mitigate and address the impacts of Climate Change and effects of HIV/AIDS amongst them.

Implemented activities as per the year project 2013-2014

Fact Finding Missions

a) Fact findings mission in Kimotorok Village

Kimotorok village lies in southern Simanjiro District adjacent to Kondoa and Kiteto Districts. The village is also bordering the Tarangire National Park to the West in Simanjiro as well as the Mkungunero Game Reserve to the West and Southwest in Kondoa. For long time Kimotorok village has boundary conflict with the Park and Game reserve authorities who redefine yearly their boundaries to encroaching Kimotorok village lands- the legally registered villages with registration number AR/KIJ/505 of 1st June 1993.

The major problem according to people interviewed about the conflict is due to unclear boundaries of districts of Simanjiro and Kondoa, and also the regional boundary between Dodoma and Manyara. Again it was discovered that the drawn maps which describes the boundaries of the Game reserve is not actually translating what the government notice (GN) that established it is saying-there are technical errors that need to be challenged in court or through experts in the actual field ground and features.

Outcomes of PINGOs intervention

1. The existing boundary conflict was made known to the public and government authorities and impacts of the operation to innocent people through the Media
2. PINGOs conducted a paralegal training which involved not only the people of Kimotorok but also members from the neighboring villages bordering the Mkungunero Game Reserve and

Tarangire National Park for awareness creation of land laws and rights, participants planned for community strategic actions under technical guidance.

3. PINGOs also conducted training on Women's land rights in Kimotorok village where both men and women became a working team in defending their community land and natural resource rights.
4. In the above mentioned meeting, strategically the MP for Simanjiro was lobbied to seek audience/meet with the Prime Minister (PM) where community representatives wanted to present to him their concerns. This was very much successful as 7 community representatives met with PM and discussed the matter. The PM on 9th November 2013 met the group and promised to send a team of experts (technical committee of land surveys and mapping professionals) to visit the area (where Mkungunero Game reserve bordered Kimotorok village) with boundary conflict to work on the matter i.e. re-mapping the boundaries according to the GN that established the game reserve.
5. Formation of the parliamentary Committee to observe and assess the manner in which the operation TOKOMEZA that evicted people was conducted even in an area with a land dispute.

Way forward

1. Make follow ups on the Prime Minister's promise to send the team of experts to translate the GN that established the Mkungunero Game reserve. This will be through lobbying the MP from Simanjiro to consistently remind the PM to work on the matter.
2. Support Kimotorok village to open a court case to sue Mkungunero Game Scouts and the authorities that carried the eviction operation associated with human violations
3. Support villages to open a representative suit challenging the re-demarcation and redefining of boundaries by new technology that uses GPS while the boundaries were previously put basing on land features. Again it was discovered that the drawn maps which put the boundaries of the Game reserve is not actually translating what the government notice (GN) that established it is saying-there are technical errors that need to be challenged in court. Also challenging the eviction of people in areas they stayed for many years without getting prior notice neither given alternative land and prompt compensation, the acts that amounted to violation of human rights and infringement of the Constitution.

b) Fact finding mission- Bunda

Bunda is one of the districts within Mara Region in Tanzania. The district is bordering Grumeti Game Reserve and Ikorongo which were created as a buffer zone to protect Serengeti National Park by the Government in 1994. Before Grumeti and Ikorongo became game reserves as published in GN No. 214 of 10th June 1994 they were designated as Game Controlled Area under government Gazette GN. No. 269 of 8th November, 1974. The government purpose was solely to protecting Serengeti National Park through creation of buffer zone. At that time, human activities and settlement were allowed to be conducted in these areas. Thus, people such as pastoralist and farmers were living in this area before and even after it has been designated to become a game controlled area (GCA) until formulation of villagelization policy called "*Village operation*" whereby people were moved out from this area to other areas established as village centers purposely for easy access to basic social services. However, pastoral and farmers communities continued to use the area for grazing and watering their livestock.

There are about 7¹ villages involved in the land conflict, people from the 7 villages are complaining against the alienation of their ancestral lands as entrance into the area has become recently restricted and only through written permission people can be allowed to enter and be given scout escort. This amount to violation of human rights for prohibiting people to access natural resources such as pastures, water, hunting and farming activities. Due to this restriction and denial of access, people are now complaining and demanding the land back through different means of advocacy including filing cases in court, presenting motions to the parliament, human rights and media advocacy, community and civic movements.

PINGOs findings suggested that, the government considers the area as an open area and it gives to different investors including Grumeti Fund, for investing on wildlife conservation, tourism and hunting. The government had changed the status of the area from Game Control Area, which initially allowed people to live in the area to Game Reserve, with the status that restrict not only living within the area but even entrance shall be by written permission from the Wildlife Commissioner. That, there are a lot of human rights violation including torturing people; forcing cows into the river; illegal arrest of people; forceful prosecution; corruption and threatening of women. Denial of access of resources such as water, pasture and firewood has been of high stake that made people to live in problems not knowing where they can graze their herds, fetching water and collect firewood.

Through the support of PINGOs, initiatives that the people of Bunda decided to follow up their rights over Kawanga area, have shown to bear some success in the future. There are many initiatives and approaches they used to follow up their issue. These include;

- Pay a call to the Minister for land and housing,
- Taking the matter to the Members of Parliaments
- Presented the matter to the Parliamentary committee investigated the effect of Operation TOKOMEZA;
- Meetings with different officials on the matter;
- The matter was aired severally in different Media to inform the public

Way forward

- In the meeting they held in June 2014, they agreed to open a representative suit in court challenging the manner in which the land was acquired. They had also agreed to send the delegation of elders to PINGOS for discussion and fine turn the uprights decision.
- Conduct strategic meetings among the partners on the situation of Bunda *vis a viz* the government;
- Opt for opening up a constitutional and tort case against the investor, Grumeti Fund under the vicarious liability for the acts of his Scouts who harass the local people when they try to enter into the area.
- Documenting all ongoing violations that will form part of evidences in court

c) Fact finding mission- Kiteto, Murtangos

Ebolwoi E Murtangos is a word drawn from Maasai name meaning the salt area of Murtangos parts of the seven villages² land. These villages formerly came together and agreed on forming

¹ These villages include, Mariwanda, Kihumbu, Hunyari, Mehari, Nyamatoke, Bukore, Mgeta and Kiandegé.

² Nhati, Engusero Sidai, Kimana, Loltepes, Emarti, Ndirgish and Namelock.

one community conservation areas in 2002 to protect natural resources and its biodiversity; protect grazing land and all livestock resources available in the area including the salt for current and future use; and Wildlife protection.

The conflict in Embolwoi e Murtangos between pastoralists and farmers emerged following the initiative by the district council with villages to remove people who were conducting extensive agricultural activities within the area. The farmers first filed case (LAND CASE NO.6 OF 2007) opposing their eviction and they won the case before the pastoralists and District Council appealed to the Court of Appeal (CIVIL APPEAL NO. 58 OF 2010) whereby the appeal was ruled on 27th October 2011 in the favour of pastoralists of the 8 villages.

In our last year's report of 2012/2013 we reported on the Kiteto-Murtangos land conflict unfolding between farmers and pastoralists where the Court Broker was pointed to execute the order as directed by the Court of appeal Execution order of removing all intruders, but after handling the unoccupied land to the district council the new edition is that farmers regardless of the judgement delivered by Court of Appeal in favour of the district council still disobeyed the law by denying getting out of the reserve land as they entered and cultivate illegally. It has become the behaviour that when they are told to leave the area, they propagate to the extent that the top regional and district authorities intervene and postponed the exercise even though is illegal, that they should be left to harvest, the issue that happened to be the case for many year times. This had fuelled more on the silent growing land conflict that led to the clash between farmers and pastoralists claiming more than 11 lives and destruction of properties and many people been arrested and prosecuted.

Outcomes

Following the dispute that claimed lives, the Police after conducted the investigation of the murder arrested 30 people and finally opened an illegal case against 16 pastoralists.

1. PINGOs as defender of the rights of pastoralists provided five (5) Lawyer Advocates to defend them in Court. The arrested 14 suspect were joined in one charge sheet for they were suspected to have conspired in commission of the crime of murder of farmers. The 14 suspect were released on 27th June 2014, under the legal procedure called NOLLE PROSECUE for no case to answer, whereby the government issues in court for not having interest to continue with the case in court due to lack of evidences. The two (2) suspects are accused of causing death of farmers in a conflict between farmers and pastoralist occurred at Kalakala area, had different case so the procedure of releasing them is also different.
2. That the farmers, the respondent in the case in the Appellant Court, sought for "**REVISION**" and their application was called for hearing on 13th February 2014, but was dismissed on legal technicalities such as improper petition, and from using wrong provisions of the Law.
3. That the conflict still exists and it will not end if strong actions will not be taken by the government to ensure that the court order is implemented and the reserve land is left empty.

Way Forward

1. Create awareness to the village authorities and traditional leaders on Human rights, land rights, environmental management and natural resources protection by conducting paralegal and natural resources trainings
2. The district council in cooperation with villages must ensure that the court order is implemented by evicting the people from that reserve land

3. The government ought to conduct an audit of people who acquired land in Ebowloi e Murtangos to inquire the means the land was allocated illegally and take corrective actions
4. Efforts shall continue been taken to help all person illegally arrested and prosecuted on matters related to Ebolwoi e Murtangos conflict- legal support and representation
5. The villages have to revise their land use plan in consideration of both environmental conservation and demand of land by the villages and balance on the same.
6. The government shall account all leaders within Kiteto district and outside who driven the evasion of reserved land and cause the conflict and killing.
7. The conflict is not yet solved. The government is in the process to identify the boundaries and settle out the conflicts.

d) Loliondo land conflict

Loliondo Game Controlled Area (GCA) is located East of Serengeti national park; it encompasses the Loliondo and Sale Divisions of Ngorongoro District. There are eight villages which are recognized by the Land Act No.5 of 1999 and the Local Government (District Authority) Act No.7 of 1982. The villages in the area are Ololosokwan, Soitsambu, Oloipiri, Olorien, Maaloni, Arash, Malambo and Piyaya. In 1992 the Government granted a hunting permit to Brigadier Mohamed Abdulrahim Al-Ali through Otterlo Business Corporation Limited (OBC) to hunt in these villages. The permit which has been renewed every five years ever since, did not extinguish the rights of the people to own, use and live in their ancestral land.

In our last year we reported the same land conflict that on March 21, 2013 the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Hon. Ambassador Khamisi Khagashaki issued a public statement informing the villages and general public on the government intention to reduce the size- the 1,500km² of the Loliondo Game Controlled Area located in villages land with the reasons to solve long existing land conflict in the area, the statement and decision that had created a large conflict and resistant from the eight villages as it fueled the same land conflict in the area following the eviction of pastoralists from their ancestral land in 2009.

The reaction from Loliondo community made the government to change its position over what it stated through the Minister, that several issues needed to be determined first. The Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda made the announcement when adjourning the 11th Parliamentary meeting in Dodoma on Friday 28th June 2013(Hansard 2013), (The Guardian on Sunday 30th June 2013).

Prime Minister's visited Loliondo. Before the PM visited Loliondo villages, PINGOs and other human rights Organizations in Loliondo organized series of strategic meetings with communities and their leaders for the coming of the Prime Minister. The meeting was held in Oldoinyowasi on 12nd September 2013 and second meeting at Ololosokwan on 21/09/2013 discussed on issues and looking for the opportunity for the local leaders to meet the PM to inform him of the land problem before he was prompted by government officials and the modality of presenting the paper. Also mobilizing people to appear along the way the PM is passing for villages far away from the meeting point. This was done successfully and the people had obtained the opportunity to speak their concern relevant to the current land problem.

Outcomes

- 1) Through **Media advocacy** (TV, Newspapers, Press releases, Radio) the public was made aware of the government intention to reduce the size of villages' land and its impacts when evicting people and informed of the new government position to change its position in favor of community
- 2) Four pastoralists³ who had had been facilitated by PINGOs to attend the court proceedings at Babati and given legal support of the illegal instituted case no. 26/2010 against them as a result of land conflict and eviction of pastoralists in Loliondo by the government in 2009 were freed/claimed innocent by the Court in January 2014.
- 3) From community pressure on the conflict, the Prime ministers visited all Loliondo villages on 22nd September 2013 except Piyaya and Malambo, talking with the people in villages and see the situation in the area. In an open/public meeting at Wasso where all people from all the 8 villages had attended, the PM in meetings said the following;
 - a. The land status shall continue as it is now;
 - b. Abolished the Ministers for natural resources and tourism announcement to create the GCA into village land through chopping off part of villages land;
 - c. Encouraged and promoted the existence of reconciliation committees between the investors and villages;
 - d. Promoted involvement of CSOs into district development plans and engagement including reconciliation with investors;
 - e. Insisted the use of traditional ways of wildlife protection and ensure that it is benefiting the peoples on the ground.
 - f. The government in a very short period will find the “**good modality**” of managing the area for the interest of both pastoralism and wildlife conservation.
- 4) The land has been announced to belong to the people/villages as community managed to prove ownership of the land; announcement added value to the on-going constitution case motivated and strengthened community and stakeholders' unity and struggles

PINGOs observation on the announcement and PM's decision

- This announcement amount to political statement as it was not issued in writing though because it was given by top authority in public, it is difficult for other lower authorities to violate or go against it;
- The statement does not state ownership of the land clearly instead it just insisted the pontentiability of continuing grazing into the area freely waiting the proposed modality;
- The statement does not reflect the power of villages over deciding to who is investing into the area contrary to wishes that villages have to be given power over choosing who is investing into the area.
- Again it emphasized on building of unity between investors and villages, harmonisation. He wanted people to leave in peace and get into conversation with investors.

Ways forward

- Conduct paralegal trainings in villages of Loliondo and Sale divisions
- Follow up of the announcement to be put in writings so as to have legal grounds;

³ Ngoididio Roitken, Somito Yaile, Melita Parmwat and Sinoya Parmwat.

- Pressure for villages demarcations as promised by the Minister for land, housing and settlements who accompanied the PM, and Land Use Plans before dealing with modality of investment into the area;
- Challenging the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 in which the Minister for Natural resources and tourism is given power to conduct an assessment to see the suitable areas of all GCA in the country and decide/declare which will continue to be GCAs. This was not done within the framework of 12 month set by the Law;
- Community mobilization and sensitization to protect their land is still valid
- Follow up on the public interest litigation on Loliondo that was instituted in 2010

e) Fact finding mission in Kilindi district

Kilindi district is the second largest district after Handeni of the eight Districts in Tanga region. It is among the Tanga districts with the minority pastoralist who have migrated there for many years since 1900s from Simanjiro and Kiteto districts and others migrated there from other neighbouring districts since 2004 following the government announcement to invite people from other populated area and with scarcity of land to cultivate or graze to move into Kilindi. This invitation necessitated influx of people leading to emerging land conflicts among the residents and newcomers. However following the recognition of existence of pastoralist in mother district, Handeni, the government in cooperation with the private organisation known as Handeni Integrated Agroforestry Project (HIAP) had surveyed and demarcated all grazing areas in the whole district. The concept of land use planning in Handeni district before birth of Kilindi district came first in 1997 where it was established in 13 villages and extended to 52 villages whereby all villages were surveyed and demarcated.

The big challenge facing the minority pastoralists in Kilindi is discrimination and oppression from local leaders whereas the local leaders from the area engaged in selling the land belonging to pastoralists leading to insecurity of their grazing land from grabbing and cultivation. Due to increase of unplanned cultivation in the area, livestock routs were blocked to access water and grazing areas and other resources to show disrespect of Villages Land Use Plans (VLUP) that settled up grazing areas. This has been the sources of tensions and conflicts in Kilindi District between the pastoralists and farmer communities with long time existence of land conflicts between them with raised enmity that in several occasions led to the fights and killings. In both, Kilindi and Handeni districts pastoralists have submitted their claims to the government authorities without success.

The following were the findings of the PINGOs mission in Kilindi and Handeni districts;

- The pastoralists are minority in both districts of Handeni and Kilindi and are discriminated
- The leaders are favouring farmers at the expense of pastoralists as they deny them rights
- There high ignorance of land laws in the community. The pastoral community have never been trained on land laws, procedures of acquiring land and general paralegal trainings.
- The district, ward, division and villages leaders are not active enough to prevent emerging of conflicts due to discrimination of pastoralists
- There are increases threats to pastoralists and their livelihood due to increase of farming activities into pasture and grazing areas;
- The existing land use plan by HIAP project has to be reviewed to accommodate emerging land conflicts.

Way forward

- Conduct paralegal trainings to villages authorities in villages dominated by pastoralists in the next phase
- PINGOs to facilitate the establishment of the pastoralist union forum which will help pastoralists in finding solutions on challenges facing them.

f) Fact- finding mission in Korogwe and Kisarawe Districts

PINGOs forum carried out a fact-finding mission in Tanga Region in November 2013 and February 2014 aiming at mapping the situation of pastoralists and the challenges they face in three districts of Tanga region namely Korogwe and Kisarawe in Coast region, an extension of a fact finding mission which took place in the region some months prior.

Pastoralists who lived on their lands in Korogwe, Handeni sustaining themselves with livestock products found themselves stripped of their possessions and then summarily uprooted from their ancestral lands for no discernible reason that would stand up in any credible court of law. Also Pastoralists mainly the Barabaigs, the Maasai and Sukuma fleeing displacements, in Mbeya Region in 2007 and in Morogoro Region in 2012, moved in. Some of these internally displaced peoples have been living in this village at least for several years. An example of farmers to be sure, wanting to have meat, milk and other animal products, the residents of Gwata Village in Kisarawe set aside land specifically for pastoralism and initially encourage pastoralists to move in and they moved. Later on after some years, Pastoralists were simply threatened, fined, dispossessed and ordered to leave. These pastoralists were in legally existing villages in the two districts. They alleged that the Government just forced them out of the said registered villages claiming that they are invaders. Farmers kept on inflicting trauma on the pastoralists in Korogwe and Kisarawe Districts. The violence inflicted on the pastoralists has rendered the families homeless and the same face acute hunger as their food reserves were deliberately destroyed by fire. Some went in court seeking for justice but nobody to listen them until PINGOs supported them by engaging Advocate Shilinde Ngalula of Legal and Human Rights Centers as part of the fact-finding mission team who became very instrumental in digging out the status of the case and put it in a new motion where accused individuals were taken to court hoping that justice will be done to affected pastoralists as they have all the necessary evidences.

Way forward

- PINGO's Forum should keep a constant eye on the victims to see how they can be protected from further attack while at the same ensuring that the victims are fairly represented in the court causes lodged at the Korogwe District court.
- During the recent tour of Tanga Region President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of the United Republic of Tanzania reportedly instructed the Government leaders to construct the dam. This instruction surely needs to be closely monitored.
- PINGOs should engage the same Advocate for the Korogwe Case since this is the civil cause to apply as a friend of the court so as to closely monitor the development of the cause on behalf of the pastoralists. This is an urgent need to pastoralists of Chang'andu sub-Village in their legal battle with farmers who set ablaze their houses on March 28, 2013.

g) Fact-finding mission in Mvomero district

Media reports had it that the Maasai pastoralists had trespassed the law in a land based conflicts and set ablaze more than 200 houses belong to farmers at the Kwaboga, Kanseli, and Kwabaga suburbs which are farmers villages belonging to Mvemoro ward, in Mvomero district. This had necessitated PINGOs to organize a joint fact-finding mission with HAKIARDHI, THRDC, PAICODEO, LEAT, and Media houses- ITV, Radio One, Mwananchi and Nipashe Newspapers in October 2013.

Mgongola Valley is composed of arable land suitable for both agriculture and livestock production, and has been in use for the said purposes. Kambala Village being the registered owner whose occupants are mainly pastoralists registered as a corporate body under the Local Government Act No.7 (District Authorities) Act of 1982. The 48,005.56 hectares land is designated as village land under the Land Tenure Act No.27 (Village Settlements) Act of 1965. Under Section 9 of the then Land Ordinance (Cap.113 of 1923) the Government issued Kambala Village Council with Title Number 35068 for 99 years on March 6, 1989 with Survey Plan number 22697 showing the village boundaries. It subsequently issued Kambala Village with Village Certificate Number 006MVDC as required under Section 7(7) of the Village Land Act No.5 of 1999. Kambala Village has been directing peasants to apply for land use permits so that they would be allowed to cultivate on areas which are not open stock routes in order to avoid conflicts between the pastoralists and peasants; and to ensure supportive and sustainable environment. To ensure this is done Kambala Village in its various General Assemblies passed resolutions to terminate all the permits and grants that were issued prior to, and informed all good wishers of peace among the farming community to apply for new farming permits⁴ subject to the conditions to be imposed by Kambala Village that would cater for the interests of both farmers and pastoralists on the planning and sustainable land use, but no farmer had ever applied for the said permits despite insistence by some political figures to require them to do so but farmers reject existence of Kambala Village. Farmers through their demonstration they started to blocked the Turiani-Morogoro Road in Hembeti Ward in an attempt to force Morogoro Regional Commissioner, Joel Bendera, to address them and declare that Mgongola Valley that it belong to them and not to pastoralists, they attacked the District Commissioner, Anthony Mtaka, with stones seriously injuring a policeman; PC Nelson, and the mob smashed the car of the DC together with another car with license registration number SM 4503 used by District Executive Director, Wallace Karia, (*HabariLeo*, [Dar es Salaam] October 14, 2013).

Findings

- The mission was successful in collecting views from the neutral bodies and from the communities which are now in a tug-of-war. The mass media report the depressing fight in disturbing, albeit, bias details against pastoralists despite the situation which as then delicate and has already claimed lives as well as property.
- Pastoralists on their side they said that they had the right of occupancy of Kambala village and they even showed some documents from the Ministry of Lands. The former Kambala village and later councilor of the Hembeti ward Majuka Koira who led the Maasai elders said that he was born within this village of Kambala, and that he attended a primary school at Hembeti then the only school for the whole ward.

⁴ Available documentation letters by Kambala Village Chairman to the District Commissioner dated December 4, 2000; minutes of Kambala Village General Assembly dated December 18, 2000 as well as District Commissioner's letter dated October 24, 2005.

- Farmers met this team at Dakawa and they claimed that the pastoralists have forged documents which give them the right of occupancy. They further urged that it was strange to see that pastoralists are getting ownership documents while the case is still pending in the court.
- The team visited the affected areas after an encounter with representatives of the affected. It was realized that what were set ablaze are not mere makeshifts as it was claimed by pastoralists but real houses in village standards, but the team saw only 104 houses and huts that were indeed burnt putting to rest the fabricated 350 houses.

Outcomes

- As the parliament also tasked the Select Committee to investigate increased farmers vs pastoralists conflicts and associated human right violations PINGOs played its role by immediately meeting the Committee in Dar es Salaam and informed it accordingly though at the time of reporting the Committee's report is not yet out.

Ways forward

- Advocacy is still needed for the regional administration to intervene the matter in collaboration with the Mvomero district commissioner and the legislator
- It is obvious that the Government does not respect courts orders. Given such a fact it is high time that the civil society movement should attempt other options including, but not limited, to suing the Government leaders in personality or suing them at the ICC.

h) Fact-finding mission in Sukenya

Sukenya formerly was a Sub-village of Soitasambu in Loliondo District since 1970's until 2013 when became a full village. The village is a resident of three Maasai section such as Purko, Loita and Laitayok. These communities were living in this area before and after independence. However in 1984, the land of 10,000 acres was given to Tanzania Breweries Limited (TBL) for cultivation of Barley. The company had managed to use the land only for two years of 1985/1986 living the land uncultivated for 17 years until when it was sold 2003 to Tanzania conservation Limited (TCL). However, in the period of 1986/87, 15 pastoralist had opened the case in the High Court of Tanzania to challenge the alienation of their land which they were using for grazing that people did not participated in the process of granting the land to the TBL. Though the judgment issued in 1987 pastoralists lost the case, since then the disputed land remained uncultivated rather it was used for grazing livestock by the Maasai communities of Sukenya. In accordance to the land laws of Tanzania, the land left unused by the first granted user for more than twelve years, the current users could assume possession under the principle of advance possession.

Later the TCL which took control of the land in 2006, they later changed the use of land from the former agriculture use to tourism. The process had not started from the village level rather; it was just discussed and approved at the Full council of 25/1/2008 and at the environmental committee of the councilors in 23/1/2008. The Full Council recommended the process to go back to the village level while the committee on its side recommended the consideration of the opinion of the council lawyer and the wildlife offer supported the idea of changing the use of the land from agriculture to tourism. However, the committee recommendation is not final, that their recommendation is subject to approval of the Full Council. Nevertheless, since 2003 the farm has

increased its size from 10,000 acres to 12,617 acres contrary to what TBL had sold to the new owner such that more alienation of villages' land without the consent of villagers. The farm however is under the ownership of TCL through the Derivative rights granted by Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) and it is hired to Thomson Safaris for operating Tourism business.

The question here is, if the land was sold, why again the said land is owned by TCL through the derivative rights granted by TIC. Often, if the land place was granted to TBL at the first, the public company why it was sold to the foreign company and later said it is owned by TIC? Again according to the land laws of Tanzania, the foreigners are not allowed to own land unless for investment purposes only and they must be granted derivative rights. More investigation is needed to obtain the truth about the exchange of this land which is under the huge conflict with the traditional owners, the Pastoral Maasai.

The conflict between the pastoralists and the investor-Thomson safaris had been obvious due to denial of pastoralists' access to pastures and traditional water sources. The investor had increased security in the farm by employing 30 Maasai to provide security within the farm. These guards brutally harassed the people caught grazing within the farm/wildlife area as the result of causing disabilities to many people like Lesingo Nanyoi who was shot at his down tire and the very recent event on the night of 8th July 2014 at 7:30 time where Olunjai Timan was shot at his leg by the police man known by the name, Jumanne Suleman famously known as J4 of the Ololosokwan police post who were providing security services to the investor's farm. Again many were prosecuted in court where they were either jailed, fined or both for trespass. Other are just beaten and humiliated before they were released from the hand of Thomson guards. The community asserted that they will never accept their land to be taken including on-going criminal acts that harm them as the entire community are now fed up with harassment and intimidation by the investor.

Outcomes and ways forward

1. The community meeting was held in Mondorosi on 14th July 2014 to discuss the matter attended by the district security committee led by the district commissioner where community raised some core issues to the Dc, of the event of shooting the person.
 - The investor shall quickly meet with the people to settle the matters; or the investor should abandon and leave their land
 - The police officers shall be removed from the farm and that the government has to take action to the accused police
 - The councillors have to give out their stand and statement at the council Baraza.
 - The reconciliation meeting has to seat on 19th July 2014.
2. The NGOs meeting was held on 15th July 2014 at NGONET Office. During the meeting the participants had first evaluate the community movement and meeting if they aim reaching the success wanted before they made their own strategies. In the meeting the participants raised some issues of observation from the community movement and general campaign to return the land to the people with the flowing observations;
 - a. The police officers had already taken the statement of the shot person and police officers;
 - b. The victim was taken to the hospital for treatment and until this report, he was released to home;
 - c. The leaders were informed of the even, the DC, OCD and local leaders.

The NGOs issues are as follows with some strategies⁵ as;

- Return back the land from Thomson
- Legal Proceeding-winning the case
- Community Mobilization- Strengthen women and youth groups
- Stop the harassments and violation of human rights

3. Short comings in the whole process

- NGOS are not United over the conflict;
- Political interest slowed down or threaten the advocacy;
- Low awareness and understanding of community on how to engage on the matter
- The case in court can limit the advocacy for many people will object to speak out on reason that the case is in court;

Outputs of the advocacy

- Members of the community were highly mobilized to raise against the evil action by the government and investors;
- People were allowed to graze into the investors farm for rescue of the livestock;
- The district parties and all stakeholders involved in the authorisation of the land alienation have realize their mistake and now are supporting the village initiatives to gain back the land.
- The government has become aware of the conflict and promised to take appropriate actions;
- The conflict has gained a big media coverage from big television and newspapers: ITV, CHANNEL TEN, and Mwananchi Newspapers as they all reported on the conflict.

Recommendation and Conclusion

The following are the recommendations;

- Continue mobilization of the community to unite and build solidarity;
- Increase media coverage over the matter;
- Engage good and experienced lawyers in the court case so to win the case;
- To continue investigation and gathering records of human rights violation and criminal actions and events done by either the government and the investor;
- Widen advocacy strategy by bringing together all NGOS in Loliondo and outside, and other pro-pastoralist stakeholders and institution so that to avoid personalization of those advocating on the conflict.
- More investigation is needed to obtain the truth about the exchange of the land ownership

i) Fact-finding mission in Lake Zone

The fact finding was a result of the emergence of tension and conflict between pastoralists in villages of Igunga and Kishapu districts relating to livestock paths to access water from Manonga River and grazing on the other side of the river. The conflict was facilitated by leaders backing the cultivation of crops along the river without consideration of other users including pastoralists

⁵ For strategies, please refer to the activity specific report.

and fishermen. Farms have been established along the river at Magogo area blocking pastoralists from crossing the river as they were used to do. Nevertheless the Sikamaliwa ward and village leadership have illegally engaged in subdividing the land to farmers who were paying fees to the village. However, the district and regional leaders received the idea whereby they started acquiring portions of land for themselves to cultivate. There is an established group of youths from university who engaged into agriculture in the area where the President offered 10 million to the group, The Prime Minister donated 5 million and the Minister of Agriculture donated another 5 million shillings. The project was formalized as such without consideration of the power of the village and right of other water users such as pastoralists. The initiative resulted in closed off livestock paths, or routes used to access water, farmers started holding livestock caught crossing into the farms after searching routes to access water and fines something which later caused conflicts between farmers and pastoralists as injuries, burning of a farmers' camp in which 5 people were killed. PINGOS through media reports, found the seriousness of this conflict such that it planned a mission in cooperation with different Media houses for data collection, inquiring the truth and doing deeper research on the causes of the conflict so could propose ways of mitigating and eliminating the conflict. The mission did not only ended with two districts but it extended to Meatu and Bariadi districts where pastoralists also are facing land challenges due to conservation leading to grazing shortages. Protected areas such as Serengeti National Park and Maswa Game Reserve are accused of extending boundaries into village land alienating grazing areas.

Objectives

The fact finding had the following objectives;

- Inquire about sources of conflict between pastoralists and farmers in Igunga district,
- Inform the public about human rights violation through airing on TV's, radio and newspapers;
- Meet with stakeholders from district level to village level to discuss means of mitigating the conflict,
- Linking the pastoralists with the district leaders so that they could network on issues facing them,
- Gather all information relating to pastoralists in Igunga, Kishapu, Meatu and Bariadi districts to see how PINGOs could advocate at national level; and
- Document and record all facts and events of human rights violations.

General findings

1) Igunga and Kishapu district findings

The following are the findings on land conflict between pastoralist from Kishapu in Shinyanga and farmers from Igunga district in Tabora Region;

- In Igunga 5 people had been killed in Magogo area in Sikamaliwa village.
- In Magogo area, Igunga district the government has established irrigation cultivation where people were given land to cultivate without involvement of the pastoralists as other land users so that they could all agree on livestock paths.
- The government is lacking political will of settling pastoralist-farmer conflict and is not coming up with a plan and strategie so that both sides could use the land and other resources without conflict.

- The agriculture developed along the river is growing fast and has now expanded to 1000 meter from the river. There is no limit ever set by the government to prevent the grazing land from being threatened by agriculture.
- There is a group of youths identifying themselves as the president's children who were given 30 acres to cultivate and the DC of Igunga is helping them to acquire about 300 acres even though the village seemed not agree with the proposal.
- Livestock paths to access water at Manonga River are not clearly shown and this is likely to lead to emergence of conflict for the livestock will enter into farms for lack of paths to access water.
- Local leaders including the ward and village levels are accused of fuelling the conflict between the pastoralists and farmers for failure to implement their duties in accordance with the present laws and regulations. The leaders receive money from the pastoralists as a fee to register to graze livestock on the other side of the river. The pastoralist are paying 150,000/ up to 200,000/- per annum.
- The conflict is fuelled by the government for failure to set and identify grazing areas not only in Igunga but in the whole country. Lack of identified grazing areas will always lead to unplanned movement of pastoralists from one place to another seeking for pastures and water for their livestock.
- The illegal fines paid by pastoralists to the local authorities or game rangers is another way the pastoralist are exploited and made a source of income.

Kishapu district findings

- Boundary conflict has been noticed to be the source of conflict between farmers in Igunga district and pastoralists in Kishapu district. While the whole land in Magalata village in Kishapu district remains not cultivated for grazing use, the land alongside the river on Igunga side has been cultivated.
- Capturing livestock and imposing big fines without providing receipts in return has been noticed as another factor which lead to conflict between farmers and pastoralists.
- The government has to help the pastoralists in Kishapu to conduct their land use plan to enable pastoralists to set plans for proper utilization of grazing resources.

2) Meatu and Bariadi districts findings

- The land which was used for a long time in this district for grazing purposes has been promoted to be wildlife protected areas. Most of these changes had been done during the villagization policy in 1970's. Many areas which were left for pastoralists have been promoted into game reserves (Maswa Game reserve and Makao Game Reserve and Serengeti National Park). The remaining areas were promoted into WMA in Meatu district and now the pastoralists have shortage of grazing land. However when they try to graze into the reserves they are beaten and arrested and pay big fines which is not easy for many people to afford.
- The people living closely to national parks have been made projects and capital by rangers. Often when they capture livestock that enter into the reserve, they are imposed fines of up to 7 Million per group of cattle. Again in order for the pastoralists to graze in the reserves, they are obliged to enter into agreements with the rangers that every month during their normal survey will be given certain money so that they allow people to graze in the national parks and game reserves.

Outputs of the study

- We have managed to meet victims whereby they have given their evidence and opinions relating to land conflicts in their localities;
- Met and dialogue with decision makers such as District Commissioners for Igunga, Kishapu and Bariadi together with the Wildlife Officer for Meatu districts. All have explained the roles they played on the matters. All leaders have committed themselves to ensure that both interests are taken care of (Pastoralists and Farmers) so that people can continue with their social-economic activities peacefully;
- Visited communities in their localities to directly hear from them and discuss land challenges facing them with aims of suggesting ways of approaching them and finding solutions.
- Airing all events on media, newspapers and televisions (ITV);
- Producing field report showing the facts, issues and recommendations that would suggest the means of addressing issues come in place

Recommendation

This fact finding recommends that;

- Continue follow up on the trend of events occurring related to pastoralist conflicts over land with farmers and conservation in all districts covered by this research;
- Improve communication with leaders at all levels in those districts and communities for sharing information wherever they occurs;
- Link with Members of Parliaments from those areas in order to influence submission of those issues into parliament for discussion in order for the government to set and identify livestock grazing areas and for the Parliament Select Committee's report on the causes farmers pastoralists conflicts to be put public so to work on recommendations;
- Conduct paralegal trainings in those areas for the people to understand the importance of dealing with land in accordance of the laws and national land policy;
- Forming community associations that will be dealing with collection of information and forwarding to relevant stakeholders for steps to be taken.
- Improve and strengthen media advocacy over lake zone on matters relating to pastoralists and their rights;
- Campaigning, lobbying and advocating for pro-pastoralist policies and laws to secure grazing rangelands and sustainable utilization of natural resources and implementation of land use plans in the whole country.
- Bringing together all relevant stakeholders from national downwards to engage into mitigation of conflicts between farmers and pastoralists and pastoralists with conservation.

j) Protecting Pastoralists Land Rights -Kakessio, Ngorongoro

Advocacy to claim invaded prime grazing land in Ngorongoro Conservation Area

Stories we hear about pastoralists land alienation usually tilt around creating space for game parks and conservation areas. In this present case, it is the pastoralists who are inside a protected area who are in focus. So whereas the Maasai pastoralists who face enormous pressure from conservation practices in Ngorongoro a simultaneous threat has emerged with a private entity operating in the name of MWIBA Ltd intruding into and taking away pristine pastoralists in Kakessio in Ngorongoro Conservation Area. MWIBA LTD which is part of the a group

companies associate with American Billionaire Thomas H. Friedkin has bought/leased land in Makao Village in Meatu District to create a Wildlife Sanctuary/Ranch. Before enlarging the boundaries of the land that was given to them by Makao village MWIBA LTD was at the spotlight in 2011 for evicting pastoralists and committing a list of human rights violations which including burning their homes.

Mwiba is the Friedkin Conservation Group owned by the American billionaire Thomas H. Friedkin. Included in this group of companies are: Mwiba Holdings Ltd, the photographic branch Legendary Expeditions (former Ker and Downey Tanzania), the hunting branch Legendary Adventures (former Tanzania Game Tracker Safaris) that has also merged with Wengert Windrose Safaris and there is the charitable branch, Friedkin Conservation Fund. The Friedkin group is the investor at Makao WMA where they have Mwiba Wildlife Reserve, and the group also has the hunting block at the adjacent Maswa Game Reserve. Friedkin were directly involved in evictions and human rights abuse at Makao WMA in November 2011.

Mobilizing communities to stand for their own rights

The local community in Kakessio have been trying to address intrusion by pleading with conservation authorities in Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority. The NCAA is by the law the most responsible institution for the protection of the boundaries of Ngorongoro Conservation Area. The response from NCAA has disappointingly been lukewarm. Recently there have been concerns that a few officers of the Conservation Area are not actually on the side of the intruder in the conflict. The excuse of Conservation authorities has always been the fact that the matter involves administrative boundaries which must be agreed together by the administrative authorities of Ngorongoro District in Arusha Region and those of Meatu District and Simiyu District on the other.

PINGOs Forum has been assisting communities by making their voice known as well as providing technical inputs on applicable laws as well on competent geographical information systems which will help them to identify the true parameters of the contested boundaries.

Way forward

In terms of concrete outcomes, the advocacy is still ongoing and the community has been mobilized towards demanding their land. In the next step PINGOs Forum is expected to send a team of GIS and GPS to go and trace the true boundaries in their original form. This will go hand in hand with mobilizing the community to demand that the Ngorongoro Conservation Authority to discharge their lawful duty by protecting the boundaries of the conservation area against alienation.

Paralegal and Gender Training

Pastoral communities for long time have been facing numerous challenges that affecting their livelihoods. Their natural and inherited land from their ancestors has been gradually grabbed in the name of public interests and grabbed by farmers. Demand for investment also has increased

land grab for investment in the country and the most grabbed valuable land belong to pastoral communities. These communities also are faced by ignorance of land laws and policies as the result the local authorities are engaging in sale of land even without involving the people as the legal condition under Village Land Act, No. 5 of 1999.

By understanding these shortages and challenges that the community are facing and again as the follow up of recommendations from the fact-finding mission report carried by PINGOS FORUM in the past year PINGOs has carried out the combined paralegal and Gender training programme from 3rd to 18th June 2014 to raise awareness to the people by conducting seminars at their localities. This time the training was in Kilindi (Mswaki and Elerai villages) and Handeni (Sindeni and Msanje villages) Districts. These trainings were prepared targeting men and women of pastoralist women and men, local leaders, traditional leaders (Ilaigwanak), respected members of the pastoral community.

Training Objectives

This training had a look of advocacy and awareness on gender so that the community could be able to face daily challenges facing them. The training has the following objectives as per programme and expected results;

- Increase awareness to the community to be able to stand and defend their land rights and moreover, to see the importance of owning and protecting land for the benefit of their generations to come, engage into disputes resolution and use of land sustainably considering that it is a core resources for their livelihood;
- Increase awareness on good governance and rule of law. The importance of both, the people to participate in decision making and the accountability of leaders to their people, transparency to all matters relating to the public and compact corruption;
- Increase awareness to the community on matters relating to fighting against gender based violence and enhance gender equality and equity between men and women for the development of their society in general.

Outputs

- In this training the people 138(80 men and 58 women) were able to acquire knowledge on land rights, including their responsibilities to protect their land, good governance and gender related matters. The participants were able to put down their core challenges. Most of the challenges they mentioned they will be shown in this report depending on the area in particular. However most of the challenges mentioned include; lack of education, conflict with farmers, land grabbing through expansion of growing towns (Kibrashi and Handeni), and existence of high gender based violence, poverty and corruption prevalence.
- Again, in the trainings the same participants were taught the importance of mainstreaming gender rights in their development business and programmes. However, the participants admitted the existence of gender based violence and discrimination in their societies. They mentioned the sources of violence and discriminations, they said it is caused by oppressive traditions and personal cruelty of men, the culture as it is, does not promote women discrimination rather requires men to take care of their wives as they are considered as children.

Ways forward

- The new approach that enables many people to be reached is to hold up public meetings in villages or sub villages whereby the majority of people in the village can attend. Training of local and villages leaders alone is not enough, the legal challenges on land can only be addressed when the majority of peoples are knowledgeable on land laws and dispute resolution.
- The issue of gender is a very important aspect of advocacy that needs to be taken into consideration in advocating for the rights of pastoral community. Gender based violence is still mention in pastoral community though in many places, there are little changes compare with past years where women were seen to have low status and rights compare with men. Therefore training women and men on gender rights will help to reduce gender gaps and differences into the community.
- Good governance is still a problem in many rural areas. The local leaders are condemned of miss use their powers when discharging duties. The local leaders have assumed more powers to the extent that they are mistreating people and engage into illegal sell of land which is used by pastoralist for grazing their livestock. Therefore good governance trainings are also important aspects of the trainings.

Translation and Analysis of Operation Tokomeza report

a) Translation of the Tokomeza parliamentary report

As part of responding to injustices and reporting to public and a wider group on the injustices done to pastoralists, PINGOs Forum decided to translate the ‘Oparesheni Tokomeza from Swahili to English as a result of more demand from English readers eager to know what the report says about the serious violations of human rights of pastoralists that necessitated the parliament to intervene on the matter. PINGOs also have continued to provide assistance to pastoralists who faced injustices as a result of inappropriate Government action. This was about the Government major campaign to curb illegal exploitation of wildlife resources specifically killing of Elephants, the government introduced a national wide anti-poaching operation commonly known as ‘Oparesheni Tokomeza’ on the 4th October, 2013 which was illegally placed under the hands of the army where communities close or inside (GCAs) protected areas faced the illegal arm of the state. Many pastoralists were arbitrarily arrested, tortured, rape and their cattle impounded and some forced sell and shot dead. The stated operation lasted for one month before being suspended following public outcries about the atrocities, in particular, human rights violations which engulfed the process.

On the 1st of November, 2013, the Parliament instructed its Committee on Natural Resources to investigate on, inter alia, wide spread allegations of atrocities and miscarriages of justice by state organs involved in the operation. Towards the end of December 2013, the Committee presented its finding before the Parliament, which confirmed serious violations of human rights and legal procedures. It eventually recommended for some measures, most of them being non-punitive ones. Following the report recommendations, four Ministers⁶ were dismissed from ministerial

⁶ Minister for Natural resources and tourism, Minister for livestock and fishery development, Minister for Defense and national service, and Minister for home affairs

responsibility and that, the cabinet was reshuffled. However, as far as legal and human rights issues are concerned, resignations were mere political decisions, the important issue then was and is to seek a legal redress for the victims of the circumstance, which include seeing all who are behind the atrocities facing justice.

b) Analysis of Tokomeza parliament report

PINGOs also made an analysis of the parliament report on Operation Tokomeza and the report is available that analyzed the TORs, the legality and the manner in which the operation was conducted following public outcries about the atrocities, in particular, human rights violations which engulfed the process and its impacts into the community as partly reported by Media with the view to stop the likely continuation as promised by the President by informing the parliament organs and other responsible institutional actors of the operation such as the Police, the TPDF, judiciary, and responsible ministries whose had Ministers resigned on the illegality of the process. However, the President had formed an independent judicial commission to investigate the matter therefore the report need to be made available for them to share on our analyzed issues.

c) Press Conference on Operation Tokomeza regarding Parliamentary report

Following the above-mentioned Operation Tokomeza which was against human rights as it was associated with gross human rights violations of pastoralists, a coalition of CSOs led by PINGOs convened a press conference on 21st December 2013 to put public the CSOs position to acknowledge the good work of the Committee on putting public the serious acts of violations of human rights of pastoralists and recommendations by the parliamentary Committee on land natural resources and environments on their report as it happened to pastoralists in different parts of the country. The coalition of pastoralists CSOs position was to prove that what was reported is actually what happened on the ground as it was reported to CSOs by community representatives from Kimotorok, Kigoma, Katavi, Rukwa Tabora and in many other places. The coalition thanked members of parliament for their valuable, and patriotism contributions during discussion of the report in the parliament. Many thanks were also directed to the President of the URT for making some irresponsible Ministers to resign and for forming an independent judicial Commission to follow the matter.

Meeting with Parliamentary Select Committee

Following the negative effects that befallen onto pastoralists as a result of land conflicts and Operation Tokomeza as it was instituted by the government- the operation against illegal poaching and invaders of national parks and game reserves that went beyond the terms of reference. PINGOs team managed to appear before a Parliamentary Select Committee that investigated the conflict between famers and pastoralists PINGOs with its credibility and experience working with these communities the team presented the findings reports and evidences⁷ of the human rights violations of pastoralists that took place in Kimotorok village, Vilima vitatu village, and the Murtangos land conflict in Kiteto that claimed many people's lives as well as other cases of the same nature. The probe Committee report is not yet out but during the ongoing Parliament budgetary sessions as on 23rd May 2014 the report was requested by MPs and it was promised by the Minister for State- Policy to be made available.

⁷ Sound clips, videos, photos/picture, and reports.

Defending Maasai and Hadzabe from abuse on Pro7 Tv

The Germany Pro7 TV brought in twelve scoundrels in the name of “Reality Queens” to Tanzania. In June 2013 Pro7 TV camera crew of Germany interviewed the Maasai and the Hadza respectively. It subsequently aired the television series in the month of August 2013 projecting both the Maasai and the Hadza as fucking idiots in the African bush only comparable to mating baboons. The reaction of the German public and human rights groups from around the world was immediate. Protests poured in forcing the racist program off air. By then however it has already caused serious damages to the victims and the African human being in general.

PINGOs forum as a human rights organization and as the voice and advocate of the pastoralists and hunter-gatherers including the Maasai and Hadza, saw the need to make follow-up with the need to consider litigation against the Pro7television station to claim the rights of indigenous peoples victims. The research is on-going as locating the footage as the basis of filing the court case against Pro7 is inevitable. Only after watching this video will the victims be able to consider court actions where plaintiffs from Maasai community are 11 and the Hadza are 3 in numbers.

Participation in the review of NCA Pastoral Council (PC)

This was an important event for the people of Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) given the current structure which does not allow effective representation of the peoples in the management of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) as well and the Pastoral Council (PC). Further the existing Constitution provides an opportunity for only a few peoples in the NCA to benefit from the income and services provided by NCAA to the Pastoral Council on behalf of the whole community. PINGOs Forum was one of the organizations that participated and which provided recommendations on how to improve the situation. Further the meeting in May 2014 was an important avenue to bring about the discussion of amendment of the NCAA Act to bring in issues of protection of livelihood of pastoralists living in NCA.

Legal Support to victims of Human rights violations

- 1) **Kiteto**- The conflict in Embolwoi e Murtangos between pastoralists and farmers that claimed about 11 people’s lives erupted due to eviction opposition from farmers after the appeal by District Council and pastoralists at the Court of Appeal (CIVIL APPEAL NO. 58 OF 2010) whereby the appeal was ruled on 27th October 2011 in the favour of pastoralists of the 8 villages in Kiteto District. Following the clash and killings 16 pastoralist suspects were arrested. PINGOs as defender of rights of pastoralists provided five (5) Lawyer Advocates to defend them in Court. The 14 suspects were released on 27th June 2014, under the legal procedure called NOLLE PROSECUE for no case to answer, while two (2) suspects accused of murder are still with their case and PINGOs is still supporting through legal services.
- 2) **Loliondo**- Four pastoralists had had been facilitated by PINGOs to attend the court proceedings at Babati and given legal support of the illegal instituted case no. 26/2010 against them as a result of land conflict and eviction of pastoralists in Loliondo by the government in 2009 were freed/claimed innocent by the Court in January 2014.
- 3) **Bunda**- In responding to injustices, PINGOs Forum continued to provide assistance to pastoralists who faced injustices as a result of inappropriate Government action during Operation Tokomeza. Many pastoralists (39) were arbitrarily arrested, tortured and their cattle impounded (2000 cattle).

PINGOs Forum in support of the affected pastoralists engaged and facilitated Advocates who provided legal representation services for pastoralists victims (from Loliondo, Simanjiro districts) of the operation related cases instituted in Bunda District Court. The outcomes of PINGOs interventions being that, (1) A press release statement was read in an organized press conference arguing the government to stop the operation and take legal action against individuals who committed human rights violation acts, (2) A win against a case of Republic V. Samwel Wilbert Akyoo and 4 others- Economic Crime Case No. 133 of 2013.(3) The three accused persons whom the court concluded that they had a case to answer on the account of the accusations made were also acquitted by the court because the prosecution failed to bring sufficient evidence to prove their case; and many others were released were found with no case answer and did not therefore need to produce evidence to defend themselves.

- 4) **Tanga-** Farmers kept on inflicting trauma on the pastoralists in Korogwe District. The violence inflicted on the pastoralists has rendered the families homeless in Chang'andu sub-Village at the same face acute hunger as their food reserves destroyed by fire which were deliberately set by farmers who set ablaze their houses on March 28, 2013. PINGOs engaged the Advocate for the Korogwe Court Case opened by pastoralists so as to closely monitor the development of the cause on behalf of the pastoralists.
- 5) **Kimotorok-** Kimotorok village has boundary conflict with the Game reserve authorities who redefine yearly their boundaries to encroaching Kimotorok village lands. The boundary conflict is between the village and Mkungunero Game Reserve (MGR). PINGOs forum received a request from the village and so supported the villages through paying part of legal fees for filing and prosecuting a Law Suit.
- 6) **Mvomero-** Legal support was provided to pastoralists through Court Certificate of Agency (CCA) to stop the Mvomero District Commissioner not to evict pastoralists from Mlinge sub-village of Mangia village in Mvomero district of Morogoro region.

International level human rights advocacy

a) Participation in UNFCCC- COP 19 in Warsaw-Poland

PINGOs Forum participated Participation in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP 19 Held in Warsaw-Poland December, 2013 to the first IPs caucus the same day, which led into what has to be done in the next day. The stay Warsaw for two weeks has created a lots of opportunities such as meeting different peoples, like minded stakeholders and organizations, donors as well as attending different meetings such as side events, IPs caucus, Plenary meetings and closed parties meetings with special badges. PINGOs hand in hand with other engaged with other Indigenous peoples organization on climate change interventions by making and reading IP statements in SUBBSTA, ADP and REDD+ meetings and plenary.

During the session also we managed to meet organizations like. Global Environmental Facility (GEF) on their climate in Tanzania under the UNDP and discussed on how best to address issues of indigenous peoples in their projects and the best way on how we can collaborate.

The COP19 brought about networking with new and potential stakeholders, The EAC ministerial dinner brought together the EAC ministers responsible for environment and climate change, executives secretaries, head of departments and other invited guests. The guest of honor was Hon. Joyce Eriyo, the Deputy Secretary General of East African Community. During self-introduction, we raised our concern of Indigenous people recognitions and their rights in Tanzania, where by the Tanzanian representatives from the vice president office kept denied such demand, saying "all Tanzanian are indigenous people"! This statement has opposed by the EAC Deputy Secretary General by pointing out that she knows what it means by being an IP and their characteristics since herself is an IP from the Karamajong pastoralists community from

Uganda. She further said, she believes Maasais, barbaig, Akiye and Hazdabe are the Indigenous peoples in Tanzania. She urged to meet us in Tanzania for further discussion on this matter.

b) Participation UNFCCC Conference in Bonn

From 3rd - 16th June 2014, PINGOs Forum Participated in UNFCC in Bonn Germany. Throughout the period we participated in different informal consultation and contact group meetings, as well as on daily caucuses of indigenous peoples. Besides attendance on these general meetings of SABSTA, SBI and ADP, PINGOs was main presenter in a side event organized by IWGIA on Indigenous Peoples Land Rights and Non Carbon Benefits in REDD+. Further PINGOs was designated by the Global Caucus of indigenous peoples as one of the organization to follow up on SBI Further Edward Porokwa- the executive Director of PINGOs read a statement on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) on behalf of indigenous. Further During the session we participated on discussion on Land Use in a Future Climate Agreement.” The report of which is now available for download at: (<http://merid.org/Land-use-in-ADP.aspx>). This event intended to engender discussion among land use and ADP negotiators, civil society and indigenous people’s representatives, and other interested stakeholders on the various options for including land use in a future agreement. During the session also we manage to develop a proposal together with IWGIA and its other partners on engagement of indigenous peoples on climate change to be implemented by IWGIA partners on which PINGOS will work as the lead organization. The project proposal is expected to be submitted to Denmark Civil Society Fund later in September.

c) Participation in CELEP meeting in Italy

From 8th to 10th October 2014 PINGOs Forum participated in the annual meeting of the Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism CELEP, an informal advocacy coalition of European organizations, groups and experts working in partnership with pastoralist organizations, groups and experts in Eastern Africa which PINGOs Forum is a member. The meeting was held in Rome Italy and was hosted by VSF-Italy and Terra Nuova. Issues of discussion in the meeting included preparation of an action plan for implementation of activities in East Africa as well as looking at pledges that members of the CELEP for implementation of the same. The meeting came up with a logical framework for implementation of activities to be conducted by different partners. The meeting also came up with strategies for meeting different members of the EU on how to increase funding for pastoralism in East Africa and influencing the EU policies that favour pastoralism. Different partners were assigned to meeting different member state of the EU. In this meeting PINGOs Forum got an opportunity to make a presentation on the constitutional review process, Loliondo eviction of pastoralists and its updates and the general situation of pastoralists in Tanzania which received a lot of attention in the CELEP action plan and strategy.

Members annual dialogue/review meeting

The PINGOs Forum Board meetings were held at different times of the year to discuss progress on the implementation of programme activities for the year 2013/2014 ended June 2012. The Board discussed and passed some policy issues related to the PINGOs administrative manual relating to staff benefits as required by the law of the country that also implied amendments on the financial regulations to reflect on same changes. The Board also had initial preparations for the General Assembly Meeting of PINGOs Forum members organized for May 2014.

The annual forum meeting for PINGOs Forum members was convened in Arusha at Lush Garden on 24th May 2014. Apart from receiving the progress programme implementation report, the AGM also allowed members to present the general challenges and situation of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers from different angles of the country; also the feedback on what transpired in the constituent assembly in Dodoma for about two months. Again the feedback was given on the organization's annual returns to BRELLA and on the acquired certificate of Compliance from the registrar of NGOs as required by the law. The members of the annual meeting (the supreme organ of the organization) made the election of some new Board⁸ members also gave the farewell to outgoing members for their accountability making PINGOs to maintain its credibility and relevance for the communities it serves.

Constitutional review process

a) District constitutional forum

The district constitutional fora are grassroots platforms which discussed the first draft of the Constitution as was released by the Commission in May 2013 and were organized and monitored by the CRC at the Local Government levels. Pastoralists and hunter-gatherers have participated on election of members of the District Constitutional fora and therefore many pastoralists and hunter-gatherers who became members of the District level fora have represented others as they were capable of defending the interests of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers as a result of the awareness generated in the past on the ongoing review process.

b) Analysis of Draft constitution meeting by KAI Fora

As mentioned above, apart from the district constitutional fora, CSOs and other similar organizations had also been given opportunity to form their own Constitutional fora which had the same status as those that were supervised by the Commission. KAI was accorded the same status by the Commission in writing so KAI formed its own constitutional forum that discussed the draft constitution and submitted comments in writing to the Commission towards the end of August 2013. The draft constitution took on board (Articles, 7(2 d, e), 10(b, c & d) and 46)) some of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers issues of related to;

- Recognition and protection of pastoralists' livelihoods systems-pastoralism accorded same status as farmers and fisher community, the three main groups identified by the constitution
- Recognized Minority group- the Hunter-gatherers
- Affirmative action for minorities in the bills of rights

c) Constitutional stakeholders meeting

In December 23rd 2013, KAI organized a national constitutional stakeholders meeting that undertaken among other things about nine (9) names were selected and presented to the President to be nominated as members of the Constituent Assembly (CA). As two groups of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers mobilized through KAI, Six (5) out of nine (9) submitted names by pastoralists through KAI were elected while only one Akiye, a hunter-gatherer was nominated out of nine names that were submitted. The aim is to having a team for lobbying, advocacy and

⁸ Mr. Adam ole Mwarabu, Ms. Judith Meing'arana, Mr. Mabagda Gesura, and Mr. Philip Kaneyi (new entrants) in addition to Ms. Paulina Bayanga, Ms. Pili Gudo, Mr. Timothy Yaile, Mr. Kusundwa Wamalwa, Mr. Makersia Pawa, and Hayte Samo (chairman).

backstopping on relevant issues to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers as the second constitution draft was debated in the CA.

d) P&H-G engagement with the Constituent Assembly

Following the commencement of Constituent Assembly sessions in Dodoma in February 18th 2014 discussing the draft constitution, pastoralists and hunter-gatherers coordinated by PINGOs under the KAI mechanism made an advocacy and lobby move to ensure that their issues of interests that has been put in the draft constitution sails through and lobby for an introduction of a new land chapter. Following this a team from the KAI members was posted in Dodoma to ensure the consistence engagement and lobby for the members of parliament to buy their ideas. This work was done from February to April 25th 2014 where the work (sessions) of CA was postponed to August 5th 2014. During the period the following was undertaken to include;

- ***Formation of an advocacy ally group***

P&H-G representatives formed an ally with groups with similar interests on land with farmers and fisher groups during the first session of the Constituent Assembly (CA) in Dodoma. The outcome has been successful, a fight for land and natural resources chapter was lobbied for and the chances of inclusion into the draft constitution are high when the CA resumes its work in August 2014.

- ***Standing Orders***

Fruitful discussions have been made with MPs representing different groups particularly on proposed standing orders of the house which impend participation of CA members to raise their demands. Following that, interventions were raised and during debating and endorsement of the house orders, many sections were suited to the needs of P&HG, and other groups, as one of it is section 45 (5) which now compels the chairperson of the CA to make sure that during debate of the proposed new constitution each group stipulated under Constitutional Review Act, be accorded an opportunity to air their views either as individuals or groups with common interests.

- ***Research***

Chapter sixteen and seventeen of the 1st and 2nd drafts of the proposed new constitution respectively failed to stipulate land and natural resources chapter within the drafts, this gap led KAI secretariat to find a way-out, foremost to build grounds for its inclusion during debating of the proposed draft of the new constitution-as the say goes, no research no right to speak, members of the CA are given the right to speak after having conducted a research on other countries, what their constitutions stipulate on specifically on land. This was used to build a ground for facts while making a presentation to members of the CA. The research also extends to bill of rights from other countries, and the kind of rights stipulated, so that in the making of the new constitution, relevant references can be made.

- ***Seminar presentation***

Seminar Presentation to “Umoja wa watumiaji ardhi” (loosely translated as the union of land users), the KAI secretariat had a meeting with CA Members united together, (pastoralists, farmers, and fisheries etc). The seminar was all about educating the pros and cons of the current constitution draft, and letting them know specifically what can be added to their advantage, as

land users to the benefits of all three groups. As the seminar winded, a small committee was formed in order to work on a ways forward, resulting from the presentation. All was made possible with our interventions.

- ***Media Engagement***

In order to put across the demands in terms of indigenous communities and other lobby groups with similar interests, media have been used strategically letting pastoralists and others views be known to the public, Some programs attended are as Jambo Tanzania, of TBC1 on the 5th March 2014 whereby a Pastoralists CA Member made the public aware of our needs, accompanied by a representative from a group of farmers. However, during the period indigenous peoples' issues in the CA got more Media coverage than any other groups.

e) KAi Steering Committee meetings

The Steering Committee of KAi has been conducting its regular meeting for planning and providing strategic direction for constitutional review process engagement by pastoralists and hunter-gatherers. As per last year of reporting it was resolved by the Steering Committee that more efforts should be directed by stakeholders in the next stages of debates in the CA and possibly awareness education ready for the referendum. In one of these meetings, CSOs members of the KAi were called for the meeting which elected the names of sixty (60) community representatives who were expected to go to Dodoma in turns and join the selected permanent posted for 2-3 months team to carry out the lobby, advocacy and backstopping on relevant issues to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers for the Constituent Assembly members who will carry the agenda into the CA during discussions and debates in the house.

Capacity building of CSOs

a) Capacity building of CSOs

The capacity building programme for five member organizations was through training in areas of financial management, strategic planning, and proposal writing. NYDA capacity building was on strategic planning development where their Board, staff and community representatives were trained and supported to generate their draft strategy, again trained on financial management. For KIDUPO, their board was trained on roles and responsibilities, while HIMWA was capacitated in the areas of financial management, and PINGOs also participated in their strategic plan development. Representatives of PALITA organization received training in the past from PINGOs on projects management and proposal writing where of under this reporting PINGOs gave them support in shaping well their proposal document through our inputs into the document. HACRET also was capacitated in in the area of financial management the five organizations is our member whom we share vision and objectives.

PINGOs also supported at different capacities students⁹ from schools from poor families who performed well in schools to go for next level education. These are expected upon completion of their studies to go back and help their community members.

Outputs

⁹ Njani, Mage, Moinga, Luxumeda, Careen, Timan, and Sabonga

1. Board members from two member CSOs were trained on their roles and responsibilities and now are well functioning in their organizations
2. Enhanced capacity of member and proposal document was developed by one member organization and sent to donor
3. Capacity was developed in financial management for three member organizations

Way forward

- To link member CSOs with potential donors,
- Continue with capacity building to members according to their needs and depending on availability of resources at PINGOs,
- Make follow up on training outcomes.

b) PINGOs Staff capacity development

• *Legal training*

PINGOs Forum Lawyers¹⁰ are not isolated from the legal requirements. PINGOS lawyers are also barred by TLS legal requirements that they should attend several seminars which will not only save the legal profession aims but also help to be aware of the new legal principles that could assist in implementation of PINGOS forum activities especially those relating to legal matters.

The lawyers in PINGOS Forum had managed to attend the following seminars. The attendance of these seminars was not only to fulfill the legal requirement but also to acquire new skills relative to discharge of daily PINGOS activities. The following were the seminars attended during the year of reporting;

- New Commercial Court Rules 18th October 2013,
- Project Financing 22nd November 2013,
- Labour laws 13th February 2014,
- Prosecution and defending white collar crimes 20th June 2014.

The aims of all these seminars are to provide new skills to lawyers with purposes of achieving substantial justices and maintain the standard of lawyers.

• *M&E training*

The monitoring and evaluation refresher workshop was organized in Uganda by Ford Foundation and attended by PINGOs Executive Director and the programmes Director. The aim was to enhance participants' knowledge on reporting results as experience shows that; we do not capture our progress or if we capture we do not communicate better; again to understand how better we can define the results, identifying the indicators of the results and how to measure them, developing lessons for learning; and reporting and sharing of our project/programme progress.

• *Governance and Leadership course*

The coordinator of PINGOs forum gender department is pursuing her M.Sc. in Governance and Leadership at MS-TCDC, a course that makes her able to receive transformative education which cuts across from grass root to international affairs as to understand the leadership and governance gaps which in many ways have contributed to the challenges that the indigenous community

¹⁰ The human rights and Good governance Manager, and the Executive Director

face. For example in the unit named Public Policy for Development, she learns how the public policies are often drawn without enough participation of all stakeholders. The marginalized communities like the ones PINGOs work with have been victims of lacking participation in designing and implementing these policies.

In the course of Gender and Leadership, she learned about in depth the gender concepts, tools for gender roles construction and tools for gender roles deconstruction; the course has equipped her with more knowledge and skills that will apply to improve gender relations in P&H-G communities. Overall, the course will transform by empowering her with skills and knowledge to become a more active and knowledgeable citizen which is essential for an activist. Exposure and analysis of issues will improve her contribution to PINGOs Forum and the nation at large.

Women's Rights

a) Gender strategic discussion

On 12nd and 23th of May 2014, a two days meeting of about 16 stakeholders was organized by Pastoralists Indigenous NGO's Forum (PINGOs Forum) in Arusha. These stakeholders are the people who work closely with PINGOs' i.e. implementing partners, board members, development partners, and policy practitioners. The core objective of the meeting was to bring these stakeholders together to share the milestone reached in addressing the issues of the Pastoralists, Hunters and Gatherers (PHG) in particular the women issues thereafter suggesting strategic interventions as per the issues. The discussion focused on key specific objectives such as experience on grass root women interventions (what has worked well and what has not worked well), sharing PHG women's challenges, and possible ways forward.

As an output of the meeting, issues of the women of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers were clearly identified and their causes and effects, and the possible strategic intervention to address the issues. The outcome of the meeting will be to produce proposals for submission to various development partners for the identified intervention.

b) International Women's day

PINGOs facilitated indigenous women to participate international Women's day. Taking on from its predecessor, the 2014 International Women's Day had women representatives from indigenous communities join together with fellow women in Dar es Salaam, on an event organized by WLAC this is where for first time participants came into realizing the needs of other peoples especially the marginalized pastoralists and hunter-gatherers' women.

c) Indigenous Women meeting with policy makers

One of the most successful advocacy tool PINGOs has been using is engagement of members of parliaments as people who can influence issues pertaining Pastoralism. Pastoralism as a livelihood is facing myriad challenges ranging from national policies that do not favor the livelihood and some social cultural challenges that communities are facing.

Women from pastoralists and hunter gatherer communities have been facing a number of challenges including gender based violence, lack of presentation in political space, lack of property ownership, lack of education opportunities, evictions, to mention just a few. On 20th June 2014, PINGOs was able to hold a meeting which included 10 women representatives from all communities that we work with (Maasai, Barbaig and Hadza) and 11 Members of Parliament who not only come from areas of PHG but also those who are active and vocal when it comes to presenting citizen challenges in the Parliament.

Meeting Objectives and outputs

The main objective of the meeting was to link the women with the Member of Parliament to sharing an overview of the livelihood of PHG and challenges faced by women of these communities with the view of starting up a dialogue on how to come up with the solutions to the challenges that these women are facing in their respective communities. The meeting also formulated a network with MPs who later can be used as the team to push community agenda into the parliamentary discussion.

Ways forward

As it was mentioned in the introduction the meeting set the agenda of what PINGOs can do with this team of MPs not only to push on women issues, but general pastoralists and hunter-gatherers challenges. In this meeting the MPs suggested the following ways forward

1. It was proposed to have a parliamentary visit to these communities especially Hadzabe communities whose livelihood system is very unique. This could be done jointly with PINGOs Forum
2. Hadzabe should be taken as a national treasure and tourism activities in these communities must ensure that there is community tax which will be channeled to the community itself for sustainability and development of the community
3. Also they suggested coming up with MP forum that will advocate for the livelihoods of these communities. After inquiring about the possibility of this forum; seems like it is the common practice if you constantly want to have your message carried forward.

d) Women's land rights violations in Murtangos and Kimotorok

Gender Based Violence (GBV) reflects and reinforces gender inequality between men and women. Gender inequality remains a pervasive feature of rural pastoralists/traditional pastoralists' livelihood. The pastoralist and in particular, Maasai who are the core selected sampling in the fact finding mission are still continued keeping women in a subordinate position characterised by disparities in the so called cultural, economic, social and political conditions of women despite of the fact that Gender violence has been included in the human rights violation that one under new standards cannot separate the two. However, even though in the culture of African, women violence was not considered as human right violation but a cultural way of disciplining a woman, it is the task of our government and Civil Societies organization to direct their focuses to eliminate all forms of gender violation through awareness creation. There are

numerous local¹¹ and International instruments¹² sets standards which will bring equality between genders and eliminate subordination of one gender to another and ensure that men and women are treated equality politically, economically, socially and culturally.

General study finding

- Many cases and incidents of gender-based violence are not reported. The victims of GBV are seemed to hide their cases as they believe that even if they report, they are not going to get their rights. Secondly, that many women are feeling ashamed to report incidents of GBV and moreover are barred by cultural norms that gives men dominancy over women.
- The traditional institution of Maa community is very weak to adjudicate issues of gender-based violence even when the incident has been reported and is proved to be true.
- Even if the man is found guilty of gender-based violence, there is no correction measures set for him in order to prevent him repeating the same mistake. There is no man who can take action to another man while known also doing the same action.
- Many women victimized of gender-based violence, when failed to get assistance from the elders of the area, the existing option is to go back at their home birth family.
- High drop out of school children enrolled forced to early marriage institution before time and without their will and never choose husbands but are selected by their fathers.
- There is high ignorance and awareness on matters relating to what is termed as women rights and knowledge on gender-based violence so it is difficult to impact knowledge on GBV and women rights into community due to high discrimination still existing into the community.
- There is still high early and forced marriage into Maasai community. Girls in pastoral community can
- Alcoholism has become the source of gender-based violence in many families where some Men reduced or even become unable to manage their families.
- Men aged 25-50 years are the most perpetrators of gender-based violence compare to middle aged men from 51-100 years. Many women with conflict with their co-spouse are those belong to the lower ages
- Inheritance of widows has reduced compare to the previous decades. This is due to increase realization of ability of women to manage families when husband dies or when husbands become irresponsible to their families and the community proves the same.

Testifying existing of GBV in pastoral community

¹¹ The Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 that prohibit all type of discrimination; The law of Marriage Act No. 5 of 1971 Act prohibits a spouse from inflicting corporal punishment on her or his spouse; The sexual Offences (Special Provision (SOSPA)) Act of 1998 that criminales various forms of gender-based violence including rape, sexual assault and harassment, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and sex trafficking; The Acts No. 4 and 5 of 1999 that provides for equal property rights and inheritance rights; and the Penal Code 16 for general violence and assaults set out penalties for sexual violence offences but there is no law against domestic violence specifically. The strategies include “the National Plan Action” 2011-2015 to prevent and eradicate violence against women and children; The National Plan of Action to Combat Female Genital Mutilation (FGM); and “The National Strategy for Gender Development” 2005 that all Tanzania legal systems be reviewed to take into account women’s rights as Human Rights.

¹² The Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) The United Nation General Assembly adopts the convention in 1979 as the International Bill of Rights for Women as the first instrument adopted to protect the right of women; Beijing Platform for Action in 1995; The Addis Ababa Declaration of elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG) of 2013 etc.

Some of the following situations and circumstances evidenced the existence of GBV in pastoral communities as told by interviewee and captured by study team that;

1. **Women vulnerability-** In Maasai community, the majority of both men and women who were interviewed evidenced this philosophy that women are weaker group of the society considered as children which their survival depend on men¹³. Women in many pastoral communities are under control of men, lacking decision making in determining issues relating to their affairs.
2. **Marriage in pastoral community-** Marriage is a union between a man and a woman, who consented with their free will to live as husband and wife, but in many pastoral communities the elements of free consent and will is never being of the matter. Again when a Maasai woman is married is given a capital of 4-8 cows but is just given ceremonially as they still remain as the property of a man.
3. **Birth of children and inheritance-** Male children are seemed of high value than female children such that the inheritance rights goes to male children only with the notion that girls will be married to another family that loses right of inheritance from the family she come from, and this has also affected the way education is given priority to boys when compared to a girls.
4. **Issue of Co-wives-** Traditionally many pastoralists including the Maasai belongs to polygamous marriage. However, under this marital status, the culture requires equal treatment to all wives. However due to unspecified reason, many men with two or more wives founded loving one more than others creating classes and discrimination.
5. **Non-producing women¹⁴-** Woman of this nature faces violence and stigmatization. They are despised and they normally feel shame for not producing, in this situation, the husband must marry another woman uses this weakness to oppress and face stigma and discrimination.
6. **Property ownership-** In Maasai community properties including land and livestock belong to head of the family, the man. Decision to how they will be used shall be determined by the man. A woman play very low role in decision making on how these properties will be spent yet they have a big role to play in caring the family in the presence and when the husband dies.
7. **Early and forced marriages-** In Maasai community it is a shame for a girl to choose herself the husband. If a girl chooses herself a husband is considered as a prostitute, lack of respect and to accused her father. **Ms. Rosa Leemuya (16)** was bright in school but was married while she was in class (V) five. She was forced to marry an old man chosen by her father, she got pregnant in the same year of her marriage while very young, so he dreams and visions were terminated.
8. **The Widows-** The pastoralist Maasai widows are inherited in terms of marriage and properties by the family relative of the husband not sharing the same mother, in this

¹³ When a man listens to his wife and they understand each other, it is regarded as shame and the man is considered as he is married by a woman. The man started being despised as such in order to avoid that; he must start beating a woman unnecessarily to avoid being isolated by other men.

¹⁴ These are nonproducing women in the society. They are women who are not able to bear children either biologically or by sickness or by any other way.

situation it likely that the woman is deprived of her rights over all properties left by her deceased husband.

Way Forward

1. PINGOs Forum and CSOs shall continue to provide training on gender based violence as the community is still lacking behind on the principles of gender based violence, legal position and international standards and norms.
2. To continue educating the community to enhance girls education to be equals to that of boys and eliminates negative attitudes towards girl's education.
3. To increase campaign to eliminate all forms of gender violence into the community through media, advertisements, trainings to both men and women.
4. Statistical data on pastoralists' issues should be disaggregated by gender- between men and women. This will help to highlight areas of acute marginalization, discrimination, gender violence and inherently strengthen the advocacy message.

e) Gender and Women's land rights training in Kimotorok

PINGOs had conducted the above-mentioned training and this training was one among the other trainings which aim at heightening community awareness when discussing gender issues in understanding the importance of gender equality at the same time getting rid of myth around common gender discussions and gender rights. The training took place from 24th to 25th January 2014 with 20 participants (12 women, 8men). Discussions went around mainly and explored the base of the land laws found in the General land law no. 4 of 1999 and Village land law no 5 also of year 1999. The most relevant part of this topic is the clarity given on the issue of land ownership. According to Land Law no 5 of year 1999; both men and women have a right to acquire and own land therefore, women were encouraged to fight and demand for their land rights.

Lesson learned

Out of the training it was learned that in order to ensure sustainable development which must be inclusive of all community members regardless of their gender; there is a need to continue infusing the gender awareness trainings especially in hard to reach places like Kimotorok. As much as there is a major step being made especially when conducting trainings in district centers; the experience in a village like Kimotorok was tremendous and depicted a true picture of the thoughts, ideas and experiences of the communities that we serve.

Outcomes and Way forward

- At the end of the training there formulated a community Gender Working Group which will create a linkage between Gender department and the community. The main tasks of the GWG are;
 - Being community watchdog to any gender injustices happening. We agreed on tackling issues like gender based violence if reported and reporting girls who drop out of school. Though these challenges are way too hard to tackle, we believe

with more trainings to gender working groups and building capacities at some level they will bring the impact we aspire

- They will also act as focal persons in organizing any gender related activities at the community. Also they will be community representatives in any gender related events who carries the knowledge and messages to the wider community (ToTs).
- Scale out more training to community members for women's rights and other human rights that are not provided by other gender groups.

HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming

a) HIV/AIDS Awareness raising- materials

As part of awareness rising for the communities, PINGOs has prepared and distributed 200 print T-shirts to communities and stakeholders with the view to put across same messages using different languages as for the Maasai, Sukuma, Hadzabe and Barbaig to ensure that the HIV/AIDS messages reach the targeted communities in an understandable manner. The message in the printed T-shirt is about "Spread the knowledge not the virus." The Kiswahili translation which every T-shirt holds says "Eneza Elimu, sio Virusi," and translated in **Maa:** Endadarai Engisoma Ime Biitya; **Sukuma:** Tang'anhyanga B'umani Itii Jirusi; **Hadza:** T'sae T'sae Elimu, Akwe Kinjabima Ukimwi; and **Barbaig:** Adarda Jeadita Itt'a Mi-Virusi.

b) Study Visit at UZIKWASA; HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Best Practice

PINGO's Forum as an umbrella organization with a number of partners ; has identified a need to organize a study tour for partners organizations to learn on carrying out HIV/AIDS External Mainstreaming interventions which will build the capacity of PINGOs and its partner organizations to partake interventions to ensure efforts in fighting HIV/AIDS in communities.

On 1st & 2nd July 2014, PINGOs staff and representatives of its member organizations visited UZIKWASA (Uzima kwa Sanaa) which was recommended as one of the HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming best practice which is based in Pangani. And throughout the visit, PINGOs and its partner organizations really learned a lot on the Mainstreaming Project and is eager to implement using the methodologies that UZIKWASA used.

Study Objectives

The main objective of this activity was to expose the partner organizations who have received theoretical training about HIV/AIDS External Mainstreaming interventions; to a best practice. Other objectives included;

- Practical learning on the main differences between internal and external mainstreaming
- Community and government inclusion in external mainstreaming interventions
- Challenges in implementing external mainstreaming activities
- Observation of activities to see possibilities of replication

What PINGOs as organization learned/ways forward

1. As an organization we learn how to empower village leadership to take charge and protect the villages. The VMACs not only have they addressed HIV/AIDS problems but they are now the champions in starting different developmental projects in the villages including water, schools, land issues etc.; they act as strong advisors to the village councils.
2. UZIKWASA has succeeded to carry sensitive messages about HIV/AIDS and Gender through drama groups (which are within the VMACs), cinema and a variety of publications which in the end leave the dialogue to the community members. An example given was about a drama about a girl who was sexually harassed by her teacher and at the end of the drama one girl reacted by saying she went through the same situation. So illustrations can help ignite the dialogue with UZIKWASA being at the back and the community itself led the discussion.
3. Behavior change campaigns alongside publications also leave a foot print in the minds of the community. They use the strategy that which is known as “Talking about HIV/AIDS without talking” in Swahili “Kuzungumzia suala la UKIMWI bila kulizungumzia”. This particular strategies aims at addressing the risking behaviors and reaching out to the vulnerable groups without branding that it is HIV/AIDS initiative.
4. Internally, UZIKWASA identify itself as a learning organization, as much as we needed to learn from them but the whole management team also set aside time to learn from us which we see as a potential to grasp some new knowledge; so when an organization comes to learn it is wise for us as an organization to learn from them
5. The principal achievement of the ‘bottom up’ planning model was that Village Multi-sectorial AIDS committees (VMACs) were strengthened to take a lead role in the co-ordination of village HIV/AIDS control activities and that communities were empowered to plan for and implement their own HIV&AIDS control activities. This approach can also be used by PINGOs and its partners in HIV/AIDS mainstreaming.

c) Training Mairowa Village Multisectoral AIDS Committee

Mairowa is one among villages found in Longido District, in Arusha region. The village, whose habitants are mainly pastoralists, faces infections from HIV/AIDS, ranking among the top 5 – which is led by Namanga and Longido wards.

Approximately 31 kilometers from Longido, Mairowa is one among villages that were instructed by Longido Council in 2012 to form HIV/AIDS committee so that they can be trained. PINGO's intervention's in 2014, made the first ever training about HIV/AIDS, as they did not get one.

Multi-sectoral Aids Committees

Mutli Sectoral AIDS Committee was formed by Tanzania Commission for AIDS and the Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities. Under the TACAIDS Act of 1982.

TACAIDS has provided a guide for the functions of Multi-sectoral AIDS Committee, which are as follows;

1. Coordination of HIV and AIDS activities in the Council
2. Supervise formation and proper functioning of lower MACs
3. Review HIV and AIDS situation in the LGA and advise accordingly

4. Facilitate evaluation of real AIDS situation in the LGAs
5. Review various stakeholders activities to avoid double efforts
6. Coordinate participatory planning, implementation and evaluation
7. Mobilize resources from various stakeholders
8. Provide advice on By-laws and policies concerning HIV and AIDS control at different levels

Mairowa VMAC

Mairowa Village Multi-sectoral AIDS Committee being one of them, and never been trained, it was a good entry point for PINGO's Forum to intervene, partnering with Combating HIV/AIDS in Tanzania (CHATA) and Longido District Council.

For 7 days, the committee members were brought to Namanga and had the essentials of their duties and responsibilities, the meaning of HIV and AIDS, as well as sexual transmitted infections. Apart from that, a concept of Gender was introduced so that in every aspect they should know the difference, and challenges faced in accordance with roles. (attached is a the training schedule)

The 14 members from Mairowa Village Multi-sectoral AIDS committee, of which 2 of them are religious representatives, and 2 of them being people that are living with HIV/AIDS, were at the end being able to realize their duties and responsibilities - whereby one of the strongest confession, is for some of them seeing condoms for the first time in their life, despite being singled out to be in the committees.

The Training

During the session, the committee learnt that the duty ahead is not easy, but due to understanding what they were being taught, 12 out of 14 decided to test voluntarily, as well later on convincing their partners back home to test as well.

Gender concept, Sexually transmitted infections, and counseling sessions were just a few among the training modules, where by participants were taken through the concept of gender and reasons for being vulnerable to being infected most. The good thing, and probably one of the best way on the counseling session, whereby participants were able to know various techniques of approaching a person living with HIV/AIDS and make sure that living in denial is overcome.

For women, it takes quite some time to realize that one is infected with sexual transmitted diseases. And for that purpose, infections method and time it takes to realize a kind of disease was shared to the participants, whereby they were able to know how to face a situation like that, and way out to any disease, among many that were highlighted through, video and projection of pictorials from different sources.

Conclusion

The training, which had the committee fed with adequate resources, from print to safe sex practice tools like male and female condoms, was officially closed by Longido District Executive Director (DED), thanking for the training, and that it should not be the end, but rather the beginning of moving on further to other village committees, should we have been done with Mairowa's. Apart from that, it has been clarified that the door is always open for further

intervention apart from HIV/AIDS issues. This paves way for gender related issues research as well as fact finding missions, as far as our image turned out to be positive this time around.

Recommendations

Since the training has proven to be useful right from how the sessions have been going, it is recommended that a follow up is made on the success and challenges encountered at the ground level, as the committee has neither done anything nor been trained before our first intervention. It is clear that there are some areas that they might need further reinforcement to perform their duties even better. And since the approach used was to make sure that they speak to their communities themselves. It should be known clearly on the challenges hindering them at this early stage, so that they may go further and teach other committees from other districts, as suggested by the Longido DED.

Furthermore, be deciding to utilize short drama as a trial for educational purpose, the quality audio quality should be taken into consideration, for the drama can go beyond expectations, and used on National Television stations, that requires broadcast quality material in every aspect, which in turn does not only help unto decreasing the infections rate nationwide, but also increase the organization's visibility – as main producers. This includes purchasing of sound equipments, and extra lenses for the camera available in-house.

Apart from that, the materials provided to the committee should be updated regularly due to the fact that it is in continuous use, in terms of circulation of print materials and protectives provided (female and male condoms).

Interventions on Climate change

a) Study on climate change

A study on climate change was undertaken in Bagamoyo, Kilosa and Mbarali Districts in March. As part of the comprehensive report the research team also visited Kenya in May. This was followed by training in another three districts namely Meatu, Bunda and Ngorongoro in June 2014. A validation workshop which will draw representatives of the communities in the study area will take place between July and September 2014. The main finding is that pastoralists in the study area have suffered beyond reform the consequences of climate. These are manifested in unbearable and prolonged droughts, livestock diseases as well disappearance of certain fauna and flora species which were previously abundant. The way forward for climate change adaptation and mitigation is recommended in the study report where PINGOs is required to seek funds for the implementation of the proposed advocacy interventions.

b) Publications of climate change study report

Publication of the research on the impact of climate change on land use changes and its impacts to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities' livelihoods was done and 180 copies were produced and disseminated; the document is also available at our website: www.pingosforum.or.tz .

c) Training on Climate Change Concepts

It has been realized by PINGOs and other stakeholders' of indigenous communities that community vulnerability is at the heart of all issues surrounding climate change and disasters. This recognition underscores the need to link Disasters Risk Reduction with community climate change adaptation efforts. It was further revealed that both climate change adaptation and Disasters Risks Reduction focus on reducing people's vulnerability to hazards by improving methods to anticipate, resist, cope with and recover from the impact. Likewise climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction seek to build resilience to hazards in the context of community sustainable development. Knowing that, PINGOs forum organized training for member representatives that took place on 7th to 8th October 2013. The knowledge and skills gained in the training process is expected to revitalize and inspire the participants in addressing climate change issues and disasters.

The main objective of the training was to enhance Climate Change knowledge and understanding in order to improve programme interventions and lessons learning. The subjects covered were on;

- i. Climate change concepts: these concepts included climate, weather, climate change, mitigation, adaptation, vulnerability, coping capacity, greenhouse gas and resilience. Others were; disaster, hazard, risk, preparedness, drought, Disaster Risks Reduction, Disasters Risks Management and Drought Cycle Management.
- ii. National climate change related frameworks:
- iii. Climate change intervention experiences and lessons
- iv. Disaster Risks Reduction and Disasters Risk Management:
- v. Drought Cycle Management: The model adopted from Oxfam was used in describing the necessary phases of the drought cycle management; and
- vi. Community action planning framework: Introduction to community needs assessment, community planning process, and rationale for making community action plans. Furthermore, SWOL (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Limitations) analysis for developing strategic objectives was highlighted for good Action Planning. Lastly, but not least a sample community Action Planning Matrix was introduced.

Outputs

- Gained and enhanced knowledge by participation (15 – 2women and 13 men) on climate change for efficient climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction interventions in respective communities
- Community-based best practices on climate change mitigation and adaptation identified and shared

Ways forward

- a) PINGOs Forum to collect relevant information on climate change and disseminate to its network members for informed debates and decision-making
- b) PINGOs Forum to organize more capacity building training sessions in order network members to gain more understanding and insights on climate change issues.
- c) Network members were asked to seek for relevant information from various sources as a means of getting themselves acquainted with dynamic nature of global information and coping with it.

Networking and Collaboration

PINGOs Forum as an umbrella organization of Member CSOs continued with networking, collaborations and supported capacity building of its members and also improving its lobby and advocacy capacity through learning and sharing of experiences on issues that affects P&H-G communities with other like-minded organizations in form of partner or donor relations both at national and international levels. PINGOs is a member and part of Katiba Initiative (KAI)- a mechanism for pastoralists and hunter-gatherers engagement into the constitutional review process. PINGOs had a collaboration with Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) on Human Rights and legal support to victims of human rights violations charged with illegal cases in

Meatu. The work of PINGOs Forum at international forums is recognized as far as the African Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Population/Communities in Africa (WGIP) selected PINGOs Forum in June 2013 to be the Commission's Focal Point in Tanzania; PINGOs is accorded UN Special Consultative Status in 2013 where is required to report to UN- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) once every four years where initial report is by no later than 1st June 2017 on the human right situation of indigenous communities in Tanzania. Also given Observer Status by the ACHPR in November 2013, and is also required to submit activity report once every two years where initial report is due for submission in November 2015. These are unique opportunities to carry lobby and advocacy for the rights of indigenous communities in Tanzania and to the rest of the world.

The first session of the Constituent Assembly (CA) went on in Dodoma, whereas P&HG representatives under KAI formed an ally with groups with similar interest like farmers and fisher group. The outcome has been successful; a fight for land and natural resources chapter was initiated and lobbied for where the possibility of it getting through is high as the CA will resume in August 2014.

As part of learning and collaboration, PINGOs was invited and sent the representative to attend different meetings and trainings as organized by other stakeholders and partners as UCRT, IA, LCDO and others for the interests of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities.

Results/Outcomes

The following are some of our outcomes of our intervention where most outputs and other outcomes are listed in the below table. Each described activity above has under specific findings the outputs/ results and ways forward. Specific implementation reports are also available at PINGOs website.

1. Through Media that accompanied fact finding missions all the conflicts were made public leading the issue be discussed in Parliament where the two parliamentary committees (Committee for land, natural resources and environment, and the Committee to investigate the reasons behind increasing conflicts between farmers and pastoralists) were formed and given the task to probe on gross human rights violations done to pastoralists and report on the causes of the violation of human rights. However, the Parliamentary Select Committee report is not yet out while were given a month but now it is more than six months;
2. As a result of paralegal trainings of pastoralists, the understanding of community on their land and natural resource rights was improved, Challenges facing pastoralists and their causes were identified by participating villages and the action plan/strategy were suggested and action being taken in addressing the challenges where some were solved like the Loliondo land conflict. Some issues are in court and some are at the Prime Ministers' desk like the Kimotorok and some are at the hands of Parliamentary committees.
3. Due to consistence lobby and advocacy by pastoralists and hunter-gatherers and coordination work KAI steering committee in Dodoma during the constituent assembly debate issues of interests still maintained in the new Constitution that are in favor our constituency such as Articles 13(2b,d, f), 14(2b, d), 15 (2c,d), 22 (2a,c,d) 23, 24 and 53 for minority group) that are some of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers issues of Recognition and protection of

livelihoods systems-pastoralism; Recognized Minority group- Hunter-gatherers; and Affirmative action for Minorities.

4. The first and second sessions of the Constituent Assembly (CA) went on in Dodoma, whereas P&H-G representatives formed an ally with groups with similar interest on land like farmers. The outcome has been successful; a fight for introduction of land and natural resources chapter in the draft constitution though not as expected but some gains on some guiding principles. Also in a nutshell PINGOs has prepared a Video report showing the engagement process and the documentary is available at PINGOs.
5. PINGOs also made an analysis of the parliament report on Operation Tokomeza and the report is available that analyzed the TORs, the legality and the manner in which the operation was conducted following public outcries about the atrocities, in particular, human rights violations which engulfed the process and its impacts into the community as partly reported by Media. PINGOs is looking the possibility to meet with team appointed by the President to investigate on the matter.
6. As a result of fact-finding mission we gathered evidence that helps the team of Legal Advocates engaged by PINGOs to provide legal support to victims of human rights violations that were not able to defend themselves in Court. These are from villages like Bunda (13people), Loliondo (26people), and seven¹⁵ villages whose lands forms the Murtangos (56people) reserve area for pastoralists.
7. We enhanced community awareness and dialogue on HIV/AIDS as a result of awareness created by sending HIV/AIDS messages using four local languages targeting different communities. A study visit on HIV/AIDS mainstreaming also helped the team of PIGOs to train other groups in an informed manner.

The Challenges

1. From the fact finding missions conducted in relation to land conflicts and associated evictions of pastoralists from their lands, we learned that there are many threats from the government to activists, human rights defenders, Media and to human rights NGOs, that they are the ones behind the land conflicts. This is not true because NGOs are not fighting in order to get any piece of land, but they are legally registered institutions to observe and monitor any human right violations acts and advocate for it, inform the public, and the Government as the duty bearer to provide security and take action whenever any rights is violated by any individual, group of people or by any institution. Therefore need to continue strengthening the capacity of human rights defenders and protect them.
2. Lack of Good governance and the Rule of law has become a major challenge to human rights defenders and to the communities in general because at the time when community rights were violated they believe the only way to get justice is through the Court, but it was proved that the government authorities disobeys Court orders and judgments, that is why the eviction operation is still going on in some places, and court orders that are in favour of pastoralists are not implemented- Vilima vitatu, Murtangos, and Kambala in Mvomero. There is a need to engage media to publicize and report more on good governance malpractices and

¹⁵ The Ebowlowi e Murtangos reseve land is formed by land contributed by 7 villages within Kiteto district such as Loltepes, Kimana, Namelock, Engusero Sidai, Emarti, Ndirikish and Nhati.

awareness creation on human rights and good governance in general. Again, PINGOs need to strengthen advocacy capacity through joint advocacy but also see the possibility to take to court individual leaders for their failure to honor court orders.

3. Increasing pastoralist evictions, land and natural resource conflicts between farmers and pastoralists and other land users makes it difficult for PINGOs to meet all intervention requests from communities due to meager resources at hand and timing as they occur in many places simultaneously. This calls for more land use planning in the villages as the best way to address most of land use conflicts among land users. Also continuous capacitating communities with knowledge to defend their rights at the same time capacitating member CSOs to support the work of PINGOs while increase funding base of PINGOs forum to meet increasing community demands.
4. Most of the Court cases took a long time for the court to make judgment/decision - “ justice delayed is justice denied” and this also had cost implications to PINGOs Forum.
5. It is still a challenge that due to non-recognition of pastoralists and their rights, many district and regional leaders are not giving the due weight to make follow ups and implement the court orders in favour of pastoralists when compared to farmers like in the case of Murtangos in Kiteto district, the case of Pastoralists in Mgongola valley (Kambala) in Mvomero district, and in many other parts. These bring backwards our advocacy efforts as when we fight for rights and justice is done in favor of people we are fighting for their rights. This situation also put community in a desperate situation as they have nowhere again to take their cry.
6. Ignorance of basic legal and rights knowledge among communities on human, land and natural resource rights makes indigenous communities to lose their land and other rights. Continuous paralegal trainings for people to understand their rights and claims it is foreseen by PINGOs.
7. The constitutional review process was much influenced and driven by political parties especially the ruling party as quite a number of issues of public opinion from the proposed second draft was thrown out making the possibility of rejection of the proposed constitution during the referendum stage.

The Lessons

1. As the programme we learnt that training of community on gender and land rights together with paralegal trainings is part of capacity building and empowering people to stand, speak and demand for their rights whether denied by the government or as a result of some of traditions and cultural practices the deny a section of community of their rights specifically disadvantaging women and youths. Therefore the same trainings should continue in the future to ensure reaching many people.
2. We learnt that there is no practical observation of the principles of Good Governance and the Rule of law from the government side especially from the district level authorities; this is true from the fact that the Court ordered the government to stop eviction operation but the eviction operation continued after the Court Order. There are other two court cases that were ruled in favour of pastoralists (the case of Vilima Vitatu, the Emboliei e Murtangos in Kiteto, land ownership of Kambala vs Farmers) but the government at regional and district levels failed to protect the rights of pastoralists though they are supposed to implement court orders.

There is a need to again initiate the district-level trainings on human rights and good governance in the future and seek legal redress at international levels.

3. Policy makers can be pressured by community concerns established by the members of the community and backed by support of CSOs and media through evidence and clearly researched submission of recommendations on what they want to see in policy, laws or the constitution and intervention. This can only be possible if these are committed and collaboration between CSOs and resources to mobilize the community- the issue of Loliondo, constitutional review engagement, and land and natural resource conflicts e.g. between farmers and pastoralists and between pastoralists and wildlife conservation.
4. Many pastoralists have fallen victims of illegal instituted cases and ended up in jail due to lack of understanding of land and human rights and lack of legal representation therefore, PINGOs need to expand its outreach in terms of legal representation and legal clinics, and conducting paralegal trainings to cover more areas pastoralists' community.
5. We learned that there are gender-based violence in pastoral communities that are deep rooted in pastoral cultures despite the fact that there are local and international instruments, laws and strategies that advocate against GBV acts. This calls for PINGOs Forum and other gender sensitive actors and stakeholders to carry out awareness on equal gender relations and rights.
6. The program provided legal support to victims of some community members as a result of defending theirs and others' rights and victims charged with illegal cases are now free like 4 from Loliondo land conflicts, 14 from Murtangos land conflict, and 5 from Bunda operation Tokomeza.
7. Empowered the community to dare to defend their rights by facing rights violators and talking direct to policy and decision makers –the case of Kimotorok villagers meeting with the Prime Minister. Capacitating communities to defend their rights is key to PINGOs human rights advocacy.

Conclusions

The land conflict in most pastoral areas is still very hot; people are harassed, tortured, threatened, evicted and not sure of their future. The land for these communities is very important for sustainability of livelihoods of people in the villages. Land conflicts in pastoral areas are in different forms and stages, there is a need to raise awareness and to ensure mobilization in order to empower the community to stand for their land rights. Furthermore, legal support to the people is one of amongst the vital action which can be provided by the PINGOs. People can be assisted in number of ways such as access to legal advice, paralegal advice and trainings, raising awareness and community mobilization on land rights and their recognition in policy and laws of this country.

Gender violence has been included in the human rights violation that one under new standards cannot separate the two. However, even though in the culture of African especially pastoral culture, women violence was not considered as human right violation but a cultural way of disciplining a woman, it is the task of our government and Civil Societies organisation to direct their focuses to eliminate all forms of gender violation and discrimination through awareness creation because in the pastoral community, there is still a need to reach to the hard to reach communities to raise awareness if we are to attain our expected outcome of communities which are aware of their rights as well as just and fair to all genders without discrimination. HIVAIDS is also a challenge to these communities hence awareness on the causes-effects and mitigation

ways is important targeting local community with clear and simple messages using their own languages. Last but not least, advocacy associated with its interventions is important as safeguards for communities against the impacts of climate change through land use changes and effects of climate variability in the forms of prolonged droughts, floods impacting on the availability of pasture and water resources for livestock and increased animal diseases. All these are leading to animal deaths- reduction in numbers and production leading also to food insecurity in many pastoral areas.

However, the issue of resources remains a challenge which is the strong matter to be looked at, since it is the fundamental tool for effective advocacy, but with this importance, we see the logic to helping these people to rescue their land and livelihoods. We therefore call upon all activists and human rights organizations and partners to join PINGOs initiatives in addressing the above-mentioned challenges facing these communities.

Appendices

1. Detailed expenses report
2. Summary of results (activities, outputs, outcomes and impact) for 2013/2014

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES													
1.0	HUMAN RIGHTS & GOOD GOVERNANCE	560,496,692	496,685,010	63,811,682	116,329,699	42,864,075	55,906,050	88,695,320	66,264,292	58,507,524	-	53,486,050	14,632,000
2.0	CAPACITY BUILDING MEMBERS	171,285,000	160,747,280	10,537,720	124,664,880	33,532,000	-	-	-	-	2,550,400	-	-
3.0	Gender, HIV/AIDS, Climate change, foodsecurity	183,730,000	101,659,220	82,170,780	28,513,320	44,197,700	28,848,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.0	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION	29,732,000	27,130,623	2,601,377	27,130,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.0	ENHANCE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY)	339,088,931	299,777,586	39,311,346	203,219,160	26,516,048	13,022,957	13,651,500	10,701,969	12,372,352	-	16,829,900	3,463,700
	GRAND TOTAL	1,284,332,624	1,085,899,719	198,432,904	499,857,683	147,109,823	97,777,207	102,346,820	76,966,261	70,879,876	2,550,400	70,315,950	18,095,700
NOTE 1 : OTHER CONTRIBUTORS													
		MSTCDC	MRG	JOLIT	UNDP	MEMBERS	OTHERS						
		TSHS	TSHS	TSHS	TSHS	TSHS	TSHS						
	INCOME												
	Balance B/F	5,956,800.00	970,824.00	1,859,632.00	264.00	(4,261,683.00)	4,525,837.00						
	Funds during the year		5,657,400.00			14,690,000.00	20,347,400.00						
	TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED	5,956,800.00	6,628,224.00	1,859,632.00	264.00	10,428,317.00	24,873,237.00						
	Human Rights: Political, Economical, social and cultural justice												
	1.2 Media Reporting					6,632,000.00	6,632,000.00						
	1.8.1 Engagement with the Constitutional review process					8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00						
	TOTAL 1.0 (HUMAN RIGHTS & GOOD GOVERNANCE)	-	-	-	-	14,632,000.00	14,632,000.00						
	5.2 Office general expenses		3,463,700.00				3,463,700.00						
	SUB - TOTAL - 5.0 (ENHANCE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY A)	-	3,463,700.00	-	-	-	3,463,700.00						
	GRAND - TOTAL	-	3,463,700.00	-	-	14,632,000.00	18,095,700.00						
	BALANCE C/F	5,956,800.00	3,164,524.00	1,859,632.00	264.00	(4,203,683.00)	6,777,537.00						

PINGOs FORUM: SUMMARY OF RESULTS (ACTIVITIES, OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACT) FOR 2014

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVE: To improve observance of human rights of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers in Tanzania

ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT
Addressing the land conflict in Bunda between the 8 villages and the Grumeti game reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased awareness to the people - High publicity of the conflict - Amplified voice of people - People takes initiatives to make follow up of their land rights. - They organize trips to meet and the Minister for land in Dar es Salaam over their land issue and they promised for settlement - The Parliamentary committee on natural resources and land visit the areas as the result of great media publicity over the people's claims. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gathering evidences and documents referring to land grabbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevailing peace and security - Pro pastoralist by- laws, laws, regulations and etc - Decreased harassment and human rights violations; - Maps have been obtained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable livelihood - improvement of life
To Address threats of eviction of pastoralist in Kimotorok village by Mkungonero Game reserve and Tarangire National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased public awareness on the conflict through media and meetings - Linked pastoralist with policy makers - Increased unity among the people - Intervention of the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tabling and discussed of the kimotorok issue into the parliament - Parliamentary committee visited the site - Eviction stopped - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable livelihood - increased security for land for pastoralist - Respect and promotion of human rights
Advocacy on Emboley e Murtangos-Kiteto land conflict between farmers and pastoralist; -Fact finding, media engagement, court litigation, liking with decision makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fact finding reports - Public awareness raised on the conflict and violation of human rights through media and meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support of Implementation of court order - Supported victims of illegal cases - Linking with decision makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased peace and land security - intervention of the government; Prime Ministers visit - Reduced violation of human rights - Released 51 victims of illegal cases - Recognition of pastoralism in Emboloi e Murtangos - Increased Rule of law and accountability 	Observance of Human rights
Kilindi Fact Finding and media Mission on land insecurity for pastoralist in Kilindi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fact finding Report with recommendation - Increased understanding and awareness on the land conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintained grazing rights - identified and demarcation of grazing land eg, Saunyi village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced insecurity - Sustainable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervention of the government into the matter- OCD visit for security purposes and Tanga Regional Commissioner - Acceptance of pastoralist agenda by the government; - Formation of reconciliation committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paralegals training was conducted - Village and Ward executive officer was suspended pending the investigation on the illegally engage into land allocations - -Improved unity among pastoralist and farmers; - -Opening of livestock routes and access to water, pastures and markets 	livelihood.
<p>Address threats of eviction and land grabbing in Loliondo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Mobilization - Media engagement - Link community with decision makers - Legal advice - Coordinate CSOs, local government leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report in place - Increased awareness and understanding leading to participation and organized issues - Media reports;- conferences, press releases, footages, media coverage - Institution involved and shared experiences and strategies- Land use plan and WMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognition of villages/community land- letter from PM - Increased political Pressure-Councilors support and sided with the community - Delayed alienation of community land - Increased advocacy within the country and outside the country - Improved unity and solidarity to the people; - Link community with decision makers 	Improved security of land
Addressing the Sukenya Land conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report with recommendation - Media engagement and production - Footage in place - Public awareness raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced human rights violation - Introduction of community dialogue with the investor - Access to grazing by pastoralist - Increased unity and solidarity of the people 	
Facilitating community training on good governance and rule of law at Longido organized by LCDO, the PINGOS FORUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report - 600 pastoralist were trained - Training material were dispersed - Training guidelines were prepared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased sensitization to the participants on matters related to good governance and rule of law; - Increased accountability of people to their leaders 	
<p>Addressing the threats of land conflict at Lake zone (Igunga, Kishapu, Meatu, Bariadi)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Igunga and Kishapu land conflict between pastoralist and farmers - Meatu, WMA, - Bariadi- lack of grazing areas, and land was grab by Maswa game reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fact finding reports and recommendation - Media coverage through newspapers, radio and televisions; - Government intervention of the matter- dialogue and meetings; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognition of pastoralists - Equality before the Law - Respect of Human Rights - Security of land - Accountability of the local leaders eg. Sakamaliwa ward leader shifted after being condemned of cause the conflict - Formation of the pastoralist Association in Bariadi 	-

Fact finding Tanga Region on conflict between pastoralists and farmers in Korogwe District and eviction threats in Handeni and Pangani Districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report. • Newspapers. • Television broadcast. • Radio broadcast. • Footage. • Traction of the cause. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detectives interrogated 13 eye witnesses. • 14 accused taken to court. • Preliminary hearings of cause No.09 of 2013 started. • Korogwe DC calling for LUP. • Self-esteem of the victims. • A 3-men delegation of victims visited PINGOs Forum after. 	Increased land security of pastoralists in the areas. Human rights observance.
Fact finding Tanga & Coast Regions on conflict between pastoralists and farmers in Korogwe District and Kisarawe Districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report. • Newspapers. • Television broadcast. • Footage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police arrested perpetrator, Korogwe District Council Chairman, Mr. Aweso Kipaku, who is from a farmers' background. • Arrested together with Kipaku were Chairman of Mswaha-Darajani Village, Mr. Said Kijiwa, and the Village Executive Officer, Mr. Abbas Siafu for inciting a mob which set pastoralists' home ablaze (but Korogwe Rural MP, Stephen Ngonyani, bailed them all six hours later). • Korogwe Maasai and Barabaig victims agreed to unite to face the challenge together. • Pastoralists attempt to meet for the first time in Kisarawe. • A pastoralist was elected Chairman of Korogwe District Council which is the leverage. • Korogwe DC conscious about pastoralists issues. 	Visibility.
Addressing the Sukenya Land conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report with recommendation - Media engagement and production - Footage in place - Public awareness raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced human rights violation - Introduction of community dialogue with the investor - Access to grazing by pastoralist - Increased unity and solidarity of the people 	
Fact finding Morogoro Region on eviction in Morogoro Rural and conflict between pastoralists and farmers in Mvomero Districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report. • Newspapers widely printed. • Television broadcast. • Aired by several radio stations. • Raw tapes. • Special report ITV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thwarted auctioning of some seized livestock in Morogoro Rural (Operation Tokomeza). • National Assembly intervention. • Transfer of OCD Mvomero. • Ministers for Livestock Affairs together with the Ministers for Land Affairs as well as Minister for Agriculture visited Kambala. • Minister for Livestock Affairs visited Morogoro 	Recognition of PHG.

		<p>outnumbered by a mob of angry farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner for Lands visited Morogoro (assigned by the President to crosscheck ITV). • Reshuffle (multi-actions). 	
Fact finding Tanga & Coast Regions on conflict between pastoralists and farmers in Korogwe District and Kisarawe Districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report. • Newspapers. • Television broadcast. • Footage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police arrested perpetrator, Korogwe District Council Chairman, Mr. Aweso Kipaku, who is from a farmers' background. • Arrested together with Kipaku were Chairman of Mswaha-Darajani Village, Mr. Said Kijiwa, and the Village Executive Officer, Mr. Abbas Siafu for inciting a mob which set pastoralists' home ablaze (but Korogwe Rural MP, Stephen Ngonyani, bailed them all six hours later). • Korogwe Maasai and Barabaig victims agreed to unite to face the challenge together. • Pastoralists attempt to meet for the first time in Kisarawe. • A pastoralist was elected Chairman of Korogwe District Council which is the leverage. • Korogwe DC conscious about pastoralists issues. 	Visibility.
Paralegal Training Handeni and Kilindi districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raised to 138 participants (80men &54 women) - Informed of the importance of protecting their land and silent features of Land laws; - Increased understanding of people to make their leaders accountable for poor performances. - Developed strategy of advocacy and protection of their land - Opening up ways or doors of advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased leaders accountability; - enactment of pro pastoralist laws, regulations, rules; - Equal distribution of natural resources i.e. Land 	Increased security and legal protection of land
We carried out National Human Rights Advocacy and reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyzed Operation Tokomeza parliamentary report and its translation into English 2. Meet with Parliamentary Select Committee on farmers- pastoralists land conflicts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Powerpoint Presentation was made -Submission of evidence on human rights violation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Presidential judicial Commission is looking the possibility to give a slot where PINGOs delegates will meet the team 2. Availed the Committee with evidence 	

	<p>-submission of audio visual materials portraying violation</p> <p>3. Defended Maasai and Hadzabe from abuse/humiliation by Pro7 Tv of Germany</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Report available b. Footage <p>4. Participated in the review of PC constitution</p>	<p>3. Victims were identified and asked for and agreed for litigation; One World Network onboard (Media coverage and lawyers specializing in media)</p> <p>4. Draft Constitution with articles in favour of indigenous communities</p>	
	<p>5. Mass Media monitoring and reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper cuttings. • Report to be printed. • Footage (and follow up). 	Data base for evidence and research purposes.	
We carried out International Human Rights Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in UNFCCC -COP 19-Warsw-Poland • Participated in UNFCCC Conference in Bonn • Participated in CELEP¹⁶ meeting in Italy 	Issues of indigenous communities are heard at international forums	
We supported public interest litigations and provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided legal support to victims of human rights violations - Court cases of victims in; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kiteto ○ Loliondo ○ Bunda ○ Tanga ○ Kimotorok ○ Mvomero 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instituted Court cases by communities in Loliondo, Bunda, Tanga, Kimotorok and Kiteto and others against government and others who violate their rights • Victims of H Rights received legal aid and some were freed by courts 	Justice is done
We facilitated P&H-G engagement into the New Constitutional review process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Community representatives participated in Districts Constitutional forums- discussed first draft constitution and provide opinions 3. A meeting of KAi Fora that analyzed first draft constitution and provided comments 4. Constitutional stakeholders meeting elected and submitted 9 names to the President to elect Constituent Assembly (CA) members 5. Aired TV programs- ITV, Channel ten, and TBC1 and in different Newspapers on the situation of P&H-G and their Constitutional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft proposed constitution took on board some of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers issues in Articles 13(2 b, d); 14(2 b, d); 15 (2 c, d); 23 (2 a, c, d); 24, 25; 27 and 46 (a, b, c), 56 (2, 3) as issues of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recognition and protection of livelihoods systems-pastoralism (socio-economic, political and cultural rights) ○ Recognized Minority group- Hunter-gatherers ○ Affirmative action for minorities 	In the near future all policies and laws will be aligned with the new constitution where the human and livelihood rights of P&H-G communities will be improved and promoted

¹⁶ Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism

	<p>demands</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. KAI and stakeholders engagement with CA 7. Submitted proposed land chapter 8. KAI steering committee and feedback meeting on the work of CA 9. Produced 1760 copies of draft Constitution and disseminated to community & stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Principles on land matters- LUP, Land ownership, environments etc. 	
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: GENDER JUSTICE			
OBJECTIVE: To promote gender equity eliminating discriminative practices among P&H-G men and women			
ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT
<p>Gender and paralegal trainings combined in Kilindi and Handeni</p> <p>Gender training in kimotorok</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 138 community members trained on Gender Rights and Land laws that relate to gender issues • Training report • Training manual • 20 (12 women, 8men) community members attended • Identified 4 gender focal people in Kimotorok 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised awareness on gender perspectives and gender rights in pastoral communities which are prone to gender inequality • Changed attitude of the community on gender relations 	
<p>International Women's day 2014. The event theme was; enhancing gender equality towards the new constitution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report • Media coverage: print and electronic • 10 participants for Barbaig, Hadzabe and Maasai attended WILDAF international women day in Dar es Salaam. • All indigenous communities got a chance to explain who they are and their needs in the new Constitution; recognition, land security and property rights 	<p>Other groups understood more about pastoralism, hunting and gathering as livelihood systems</p>	<p>Heightened visibility and networking</p>
<p>Gender Strategic Meeting to identify PHG women issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO partners(NGONET, MWEDO,UCRT, PAICODEO,HSC)community members and 2 Simanjiro District officers • Detailed report on the PHG issues and local suggested interventions which includes strategies to intervene • Media coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools for interventions developed • Contributes to PINGO's Forum planning 	<p>Contributes to women's rights realization</p>

Establish dialogue between PHG women with policy makers on issues affecting women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized meeting with 11 members of parliament Experience sharing Formation of women and MPs network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased knowledge of policy makers on issues affecting PHG women Increased networking and visibility with policy makers 	
Training community on understanding Gender Concepts and Women's rights in partnership(HIMWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 community members in Kilosa and Mvomero and 2 HIMWA staff trained on gender perspectives Report Training manual 		Changed attitude towards gender relations in pastoral communities
Gender based violence fact finding in Kiteto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report in place Noted change of perception of the community Noted Public informed of the gender violence Noted Increased Participation in the decision making bodies include village government Villages General Assemblies; Noted Increased campaign against gender based violence from different stakeholders. 		
Networking with partners organizations on Gender interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in Maa Constitution Review prepared by UCRT Contributed recommendation to Maa constitution on inheritance rights and early marriages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maa constitution which has considered women rights especially inheritance rights 	Women's rights in Maa communities
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: HIV/AIDS			
OBJECTIVE: To support rights of people of living with HIV/AIDS among P&H-G			
ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT
Experiential learning on grassroots HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming at Uzima Kwa Sanaa, Pangani by PINGO's and Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 member organizations received HIV/AIDS mainstreaming experiential learning Training report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with CHATA for Village Multisectoral AIDS Committee capacity building in Mairowa Longido 	
Mairowa Village Multisectoral AIDS Committee 7 days training on their roles and responsibility in partnership with CHATA and Longido District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 VMAC members trained including VEO and Village Chairman Short AIDS education Dramas still under production 12 participants did voluntary HIV Testing during training in Namanga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMAC is taking up the responsibility of raising HIV/AIDS awareness in Mairowa village 12 participants of Namanga workshop mobilized their partners to test in Mairowa Village Mairowa VMAC sensitized and educated on HIV/AIDS to its Ward Development committee 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report • 400 IEC materials distributed • 2boxes of male and 1 female female condoms distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mairowa VMAC sensitized the village council and assembly with 304 attendants (23 people tasted, 14 men and 9 women) • The district council provided them with T-shirts they used as uniforms during sensitization. 	
Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness raising and external mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 awareness raising T-shirts were printed in Hadza, Maa, Barbaig and Sukuma Languages and distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS sensitization message “Spread the knowledge, not the Virus” reached PHG communities 	
Video Reports/Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of short educative video dramas about HIV/AIDS for communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference made, citing pastoralists opinions from the Kipima Joto program by politicians • Awareness raised to viewers (noted from some viewers phone calls) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Visibility -Change of perceptions regarding pastoralism -Recognition of pastoralists, Hunter gatherers and their livelihood system
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: Environment and Climate change			
OBJECTIVE: To influence perception change to address realities of climate change.			
ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT
Cross border study on Pastoral Communities’ Climate change adaptation and mitigation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief descriptive report on CC challenges, adaptation and mitigation methods 		
UNFCCC CoP 19 attendance in Warsaw, Poland and Pre-Cop 20 in Bonn, Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on attendance • Created networks with different IP organizations • Presentations on side events • Funding opportunity for CC intervention to the IP communities • Published 180copies of report on climate change its and dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National IP friendly REDD+ strategy and safeguards • Representation of IP in National REDD+ Technical working group • Establishment of IP taskforce on CC interventions • Identified linkage between human rights violations and global climate change interventions 	
CAPACITIES DEVELOPMENT OF MEMBER CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS			
OBJECTIVE: To build the capacity of member CSOs and Staff for effective advocacy on the rights of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers in Tanzania			
ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT
We carried out Capacity- building to member CSOs representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted training on; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NYDA- Strategic planning & Financial Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved capacity of and increased number of effective CSOs supporting PINGOs in advocating for community rights 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HIMWA- Financial management ○ PALITA- Project management and proposal writing ○ HACTRET- Financial Management 		
Short & Long courses to staff Member CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported education for student from poor Maasai, Hadzabe and Barbaig community and on job trainings for Staff of Member CSOs. • PINGOs Staff capacity development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staff- various trainings as TLS member-HRG, ED ○ M&E training- ED and DP ○ Governance and Leadership course- GPRM ○ Effective reporting- ICM ○ Financial sustainability- ED, DP and FAD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased elites in P&H-G communities • Member CSOs supports the work of PINGOs at grass roots levels • Improved staff capacity of member CSOs for advocacy work • Staff who are capable in executing their functions 	
INFORMATION SHARING; NETWORKING AND COLLABORATIONS			
OBJECTIVE: Create synergy and strong voice in advocating for the rights of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers in Tanzania			
ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT
Website (and social sites) Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secured domains www.pingosforum.com (Dec 2016) www.pingosforum.net (May 2015) www.pingosforum.or.tz (Sept 2015) • Uploads of reports & research studies • Established social networks sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Flickr ○ Youtube ○ Facebook 	Resource downloads - Community/visitors engagement - Increased networking (leading keywords being sheria ya ardhi, mirathi, ndoa, migogoro) - Estimate of 24,574 visits Estimate of 11,662 unique visitors -Increased the forum's visibility	
Video Reports/Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced a special Program on pastoralists & farmers conflicts (Ripoti Maalum Morogoro migogoro ya wakulima na wafugaji) • Produced a video report on P&HG and the Constitution (first phase involvement) • Production of video showcasing P&HG involvement in the parliament (second phase) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aired the special program on ITV February 25, primetime (2100 hours) • Published on website & PINGO's Social media 	-Visibility -Change of

	<p>involvement)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of short educative video dramas about HIV/AIDS for communities. • Participated on ITV's Kipima Joto program (2 hours) on 18th July 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference made, citing pastoralists opinions from the Kipima Joto program by politicians • Awareness raised to viewers (noted from some viewers phone calls) 	<p>perceptions regarding pastoralism</p> <p>-Recognition of pastoralists, Hunter gatherers and their livelihood system</p>
Print and publications for information & knowledge sharing	<p>-500 wall calendar</p> <p>-100 desk calendars</p> <p>-300 brochures</p> <p>-3 roll up banners</p>	<p>-Increased the Forum's visibility & networking</p> <p>-Awareness raising</p>	<p>-increase knowledge on pastoralism</p>
<p>Networking with like-minded organizations on food security issues for pastoralists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN, OXFAM, OSIEA 	<p>Attended stakeholders dialogues on policies affecting food security prepared by IUCN and TNRF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in improvement of criteria for Female Food hero to accommodate pastoralists' livelihood • Mobilized pastoralist women to participate in FFH Competition • Participation in selection of FFH participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influenced development partner's approach for aligning for food security programs with land security • Pastoralists women participated in FFH competition successfully 	<p>Networking and partnering with other likeminded organizations</p>
Networking with partners organizations on Gender interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in Maa Constitution Review prepared by UCRT • Contributed recommendation to Maa constitution on inheritance rights and early marriages 	<p>Maa constitution which has considered women rights especially inheritance rights</p>	<p>Women's rights in Maa communities</p>
Participated on 50 years of cooperation between Sweden & Tanzania (SIDA)	<p>-Distribution of reports & printouts</p> <p>-shared experience</p> <p>-networked with like-minded</p> <p>-linked with national museum interested on Hadza community</p>	<p>Improved partnership and Networking</p>	
Showcasing katiba activities in Dar es Salaam. - OSIEA	<p>Supply of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 Desk calendars - 30 P&HG and the constitution DVDs (first phase of the draft) - 30 DVDs on International Women's Day 2013 supplied - Media coverage 	<p>Improved partnership and Networking</p>	
Participation on Sokoine Day;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 flyers circulated 	<p>Improved networking and visibility of PINGOs work</p>	

advocating for pastoralists rights through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 roll up banners -reached an estimate of 400 people • Reached more than 50 government officials and ex-government officers. 		
Presentation to IRA Workshop on Land Rights and Land Titling in Tanzania held in Bagamoyo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking. • Prof. Kelly Askew visited PINGOs Forum to follow up cases raised in the report. 	
Attended Land Tenure Support Program- CSOs Workshop at DANIDA in Dar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of the workshop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TALA considered host of the basket fund for land matters to be accessed by members including PINGOs and non-members (with KMPG for due diligence). 	
Facilitated community training on good governance and rule of law at Longido organized by LCDO, the PINGOS FORUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report - 600 pastoralist were trained - Training material were dispersed - Training guidelines were prepared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased sensitization to the participants on matters related to good governance and rule of law; - Increased accountability of people to their leaders 	
	<p>Addressing the threats of land conflict at Lake zone (Igunga, Kishapu, Meatu, Bariadi)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Igunga and Kishapu land conflict between pastoralist and farmers - Meatu, WMA, - Bariadi- lack of grazing areas, and land was grab by Maswa game reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fact finding reports and recommendation - Media coverage through newspapers, radio and televisions; - Government intervention of the matter- dialogue and meetings; 	

