

## **Report for UNPFIP on Indigenous Issues; UNESCO Dar es Salaam Office**

### **1. Obstacle of implementing the recommendations of Permanent Forum**

As per the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) there are four groups of Indigenous peoples living in Tanzania; the hunter-gatherer Akie and Hadzabe, and the pastoralist Barabaig and Maasai. However, indigenous groups are not a legally or politically recognized category. In the National Human Rights Action Plan (2013-2014) they are not therefore summarized under the term of 'groups of special needs'.

Pastoralism and hunting-gathering are not (as are farming and fishing) mentioned in the constitution as legitimate livelihoods. In the currently debated draft revision of the constitution, however, this may change as 'livestock keepers' shall be recognized. Such policy gaps and challenges are being felt in any work on indigenous people and pastoral communities.

Most of these four groups are living in areas, which are environmentally important and attract tourists. Land use policies in Tanzania have been conflicting with indigenous people's needs. Most categories of nature conservation, such as National Parks, require their eviction. The conflict between two legislations, one on village land versus one on game controlled area (relevant in the area of one of the below programmes) is yet to be settled by the relevant Minister.

In areas where people and nature conservation are legally coexisting, revenue from tourism activities and/or hunting is not benefitting indigenous peoples to a satisfactory level.

Tanzania is famous for peaceful country even though there are about 125 to 130 different tribes (IWGIA). Tanzania African National Union (TANU), founded by president Nyerere, emphasizes cooperation of all Tanzanians for socialism practice through the commitment toward equality, socialism and development. Under this declaration, Nyerere could implement long-term path of peaceful rule and stability. For instance, ethnicity-free public environment with "reinforced by banning use of ethnic terms in the media which prohibits government entities to work in favor of one or several tribes (Alicia Erikson, 2011)<sup>1</sup>. In below-mentioned programmes and projects, where UNESCO is partnering with the Government directly, we were requested to use terms like 'local communities', 'minorities' or similar to substitute tribal names such as 'Maasai', 'Barabaig', 'Hadzabe', or the term 'indigenous communities'.

### **2. Factors of implementing the recommendations of Permanent Forum**

Information and knowledge generation, management and dissemination

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<sup>1</sup> Alicia Erikson, 2011, Peace in Tanzania, "An Island of Stability in Sub-Saharan Africa", (<http://depts.washington.edu/jsjweb/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/JSJWEBv3n1.Erickson.A.pdf>)

Increased and effective participation of indigenous peoples in various global, regional and national processes and mechanisms

Development, popularization and dissemination of education and awareness-raising materials, toolkits and guidelines

Shifts in paradigms and approaches to development and in the formulation of conceptual frameworks, policies and guidelines, and setting up projects to reflect those shifts

Pilot projects in and around protected areas to create best practices.

### **3. Policy or similar tool on indigenous peoples' issues**

In UNESCO Dar es Salaam office, a cross-sectorial approach has been adapted to work towards an improved situation for indigenous peoples. The programme currently focuses on the Maasai in Northern Tanzania, in and around the World Heritage sites of Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Conservation Area, one of which is also a Biosphere Reserve. This area is culturally and environmentally important and the main source of income from national tourism efforts in Tanzania. However, the livelihood of communities stands in stark contrast to the tourism revenues, and benefit sharing is limited. Communities are living in a very traditional manner, maintaining their culture and traditions. Each sector of UNESCO Dar es Salaam Office devotes its specialty of improving livelihoods based on the traditional values and cultural assets.

### **4. Recent programmes/ Projects/ Activities on indigenous peoples' issues**

- a) Programme on *People and Wildlife: Past, Present and Future; Connecting Wildlife Management and the Sustainable Development of Communities in Ngorongoro Conservation Area World Heritage Site.*

This is joint activity of UNESCO and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Government of Tanzania, in close cooperation with the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority and other partners. The project sets out to develop a renewed approach to multiple land-uses balancing the sustainable livelihoods of the indigenous communities of Maasai, Datoga and Hadzabe, with the goals of wildlife protection, ecosystem management and a thriving tourism sector, including new methods for community participation, joint management and benefit sharing. It works through a process of dialogue to build a joint understanding of the site and its problems and develop cooperation between the diverse stakeholder groups; the capacity building of stakeholder groups, namely the indigenous communities and government institutions, to participate in the project on equal footing, aware of the same facts and able to build arguments on a shared understanding of the site and its complexities; a situation analysis, identification and further development of knowledge through academic research, community-based resource mapping, sharing of experiences from similar protected areas, and studies with a focus on the traditional knowledge systems neglected in the past; and the development and implementation of activities for short- and long-term improvements as continuous output of the first three strands throughout the project duration and beyond.

The three-year project is about to conclude and evaluate year one.

b) Programme on *Sustainable Loliondo*, including

- *Community Art Space, a tool for local development* is a EU-funded project conducted by UNESCO in partnership with the local NGO IrkiRamat and the Mombasa-based Centre for Heritage and Development. It focuses a section of the Maasai society still living in a very traditional manner close to the conservation areas of Serengeti National Park, Maasai Mara and NCA in the very North of the Ngorongoro District (Arusha Region) in Tanzania. This section of the indigenous Maasai is concerned to lose its identity and livelihood through the impending advent of development through a road construction, while tourism and conservation lack positive effects. The project uses tradition and creativity, indigenous art and architecture as tools for development. The CAS will serve multiple purposes as a meeting place for the creation, production, promotion, performance and sale of art and cultural products.
  
- *UNESCO-Samsung Digital village*  
Samsung donated equipment of education and health components operated by solar power to UNESCO. The equipment includes container classroom, computers, tablets and truck as health service centre in long distance. These equipment is very relevant for long distance education and health service, which is perfect for Maasai tribe in Loliondo area which is far away from big cities and struggling with lack of education, health service and access to market. This project will target Maasai youth and adults. UNESCO is providing its programme and project activities such as nomadic education through e-learning and mobile learning, health service with HIV awareness, mother's pregnancy health service and other e-health system of WHO and Tanzanian government. The education centre will also establish education system which includes livelihood skills based on indigenous peoples' culture and life style and regular national education module cannot cover. E-commerce and marketing of tourism and traditional production through linking community radio, digital village equipment and internet will be also implemented. This project has partnership with several Tanzania government organizations such as Tanzanian Institution of Education, Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Information, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology, and Prime Minister's Office.
  
- *Empowering girls from pastoralists' communities in Ngorongoro through education and awareness programmes*  
The project focus on indigenous girls education to improve their social status through 1) establishing a comprehensive community multimedia centre serving the girls in the pastoralists community of 14 villages in Ngorongoro district (Loliondo and Ngorongoro Divisions, Tanzania) which consists of 70,000 people, and thereby forming a comprehensive media platform raising awareness on girls education and at the same time serving and meeting local development needs such as HIV/AIDS

awareness, best practices in animal husbandry, etc. 2) empowering girls who are in selected primary and secondary public schools to improve their performance and retention in school and to adopt a healthy behaviour through provision of quality and comprehensive sexuality education that is gender transformative, evidence informed, age and culturally appropriate and 3) Awareness raising of pastoralists young women and girls on the importance of education focusing on negative impact of harmful traditional believes, taboos and practices as well as improving their socio –situation by creating and producing cultural goods. The project has partnership with Ministry of Education and Vocational Training and is funded by Azerbaijan government.

- *Enhancing Adolescent girls' performance and retention at ordinary secondary school level in Tanzania*

The project focuses on reduction of secondary school girls drop out due to pregnancies and early marriages. The project will be implemented in five districts including Loliondo. The specific objectives of the project are to: 1) Empower girls to be agents of their own transformative process in identified 'high risk' areas; 2) Establish inclusive and gender-responsive learning approaches and environments in schools; 3) Empower parents, particularly mothers, to make the right choices of investing in girls' education; 4) Document proven good practices and achievements to develop gender responsive and inclusive strategies and guidelines for improved learning outcomes and retention of adolescent girls in schools.

- *Establishment of Dialogue regarding to land management in indigenous peoples' cultural and environmental aspect in Ngorongoro*

This activity will increase the awareness of importance of indigenous peoples' culture and their human right. Also, the dialogue will inform and share indigenous peoples' economic value of traditional production and life skills, such as using traditional medicine and environment management. Due to characters of Loliondo area which is near to World Heritage site and Biosphere Reserve, the importance of land management in environmentally friendly and cultural manner is necessary not only for tourism attraction and natural resource management. The area has been considered as famous tourism area and plenty of natural and cultural resources which should be valued for improving tourism industry and indigenous peoples' socio- economy status. Without indigenous peoples' support toward environmental land and culture management, the attraction of tourism in this area will be reduced, however the benefit of tourism has not benefited them much. Therefore, raising awareness of value of indigenous peoples' culture and location is necessary. The dialogue will include several school institution from University of Dar es Salaam, government organizations related to environment and culture, and international NGO, such as IUCN.

**5. Budgetary allocations for indigenous peoples' issues**

People and Wildlife: Year 1 and 2 (2013-15): 363,000 USD

CAS: 3 years (2013 – 16): 300,000 USD`

UNESCO-Samsung Digital Village equipment equivalent with 1,000,000 US

Empowering girls from pastoralists' communities in Ngorongoro (2015- 2017):  
300,000USD

Enhancing Adolescent girls' performance and retention at ordinary secondary school level in Tanzania (2014 -2017): 650,000USD (these funds will be used in 5 District, Loliondo is one of them).

**6. List of conferences and other meetings organized or supported by your agency on indigenous peoples' issues for 2014 and 2015**

Currently being planned: *Ngorongoro Dialogue*. May 2015. Arusha (UNESCO, GoT, NCAA, IUCN and other partners)