

Maasai International Solidarity Alliance (MISA)* Newsletter

April-May 2024

Key updates

- Tanzania Government started forceful eviction of over 20,000 Maasai around Kilimanjaro Airport
- Maasai and global activists denounce colonial conservation on World Heritage Day (April 18)
- UNESCO is complicit in human rights abuses
- World Bank suspends funding for big conservation project
- Frankfurt Zoological Society prides itself to continue working with communities in Loliondo after councillors rejected land use plan
- German Parliamentary delegation meets MISA representatives
- MISA meets with EU officials one year after European lobby tour
- Tanzania independent human rights report 2023 shows 78% of cases of arbitrary arrest and detention took place in Ngorongoro
- “Msomera insights”: MISA debunks 9 pages of government propaganda that promotes relocations out of NCA
- Ministry of Natural resource read its budget proposal for 2024/2025

Tanzania Government started forceful eviction of over 20,000 Maasai around Kilimanjaro Airport

On 8 May, the police, the anti-riot police Field Force Unit (FFU), militiamen and other entities of the state-coercion apparatus invaded villages bordering Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA). They demolished hundreds of Maasai homes in Sanya Station Village, Hai District. With excavators guarded by heavy security, they pulled down houses, [terrifying children and breaking families' futures](#).



Home demolished by state forces on 8 May 2024. Families are now sleeping outside.

The demolition will affect over 20,000 Maasai residents of eight legally registered villages. Several cars belonging to the Government, with loudspeakers mounted on the car roofs and escorted by armed policemen, drove through all eight villages warning residents to evacuate immediately. A press release was published by nine key CSO organisations, asking President Suluhu Hassan to 1) immediately stop the ongoing demolition of homes; 2) bring humanitarian aid, including shelters and food, to hundreds rendered homeless; and 3) establish an independent commission of inquiry into the dispute between legally registered villages and the Tanzania Airports Authority that was awarded certificate of occupancy on already disputed land back in 2006. Tanzania airport authorities [responded, denying the facts.](#)

Maasai and global activists denounce colonial conservation on World Heritage Day (April 18)



Maasai communities organised protests on World Heritage Day against the theft of their lands in the name of conservation. Mobilisation meetings took place in nine locations: seven in

Ngorongoro District, one in Monduli and one in Longido. In the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), it took place in five locations: Alaitole Ward, Endulen Ward, Ngorongoro Ward, Olbalbal Ward and Nainokanoka/Alailelai, and also in the Loliondo Division and Engaresero Ward. Yet another took place in Selela in Monduli and Mairowa Village in Longido.

During the protest, the people argued that there is no community without land and no World Heritage at the expense of life and livelihood. World Heritage Sites should not undermine the rights of the local people. Communities in NCA asked UNESCO to stop supporting fortress conservation and to delist the NCA from the World Heritage list, as human rights violations have not stopped and as NCA was nominated without Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the people. They also denounced once again the sham investigation that UNESCO had conducted in the NCA. UNESCO still hasn't replied to the most recent communications from MISA on this issue. The mobilisation was widely shared on social media, including by Member of the European Parliament François Thiollet, who [expressed solidarity](#) with the Maasai's struggle.



The organisations [FIAN](#), [Welthaus Graz](#) and [Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns](#), who are members of MISA, issued press releases on the issue. Additional video coverage is available here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ssWCxn2GOnY>.

UNESCO is complicit in human rights abuses



Demonstration in front of UNESCO headquarters in Paris

Survival International [released](#) a report on World Heritage Day, highlighting UNESCO's complicity in the illegal eviction and abuse of Indigenous Peoples. It pointed to the many UNESCO World Heritage Sites that are the scene of serious conservation-related rights

abuses. Survival International researchers have uncovered repeated cases of torture, rape and killings of Indigenous People in communities across Africa and Asia. The [report](#) lists six World Heritage Sites that occupy stolen Indigenous land in Tanzania, Congo, DRC, Thailand, Nepal and India.

Survival International organised a day of online and in-person activism on World Heritage Day, distributing flyers to UNESCO staff in front of the organisation's headquarters in Paris, highlighting the "Victims of UNESCO" and encouraging people to share a [video](#) to #DecolonizeUNESCO. It calls on UNESCO to promote a model of conservation based on the full recognition of Indigenous land rights.

Tanzania submits state of conservation report to UNESCO

Meanwhile, [Tanzania's state of conservation report to UNESCO](#), submitted in February 2024, was made public. It is an effort by the Government to respond to deep concerns expressed by the World Heritage Committee (WHC) over alleged human rights violations in Ngorongoro. In this report, Tanzania continues to deny the ongoing forced evictions, arguing that "the relocation plan is voluntary and involves prior, and informed consultations, including a voluntary registration process". In response to demands by the WHC to prove that the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is respected, the report argues that people relocated to Msomera receive compensations that are "far beyond the normal compensations provided to people who are normally relocated in other areas during the implementation of large development projects".

This obviously is not true, as Tanzanian law requires compensation to include an assessment of pasture land in the cost estimation in cases involving pastoralists, which is not the case in the ongoing relocation. In addition, MISA has documented that the government only engages men in the relocation process or a few women with the expectation that they will pressure their spouses to relocate. [Women who refuse to succumb to the pressure](#) see their homes destroyed and are left homeless and without property.

The report reviews the Multiple Land Use Model in place in NCA in its annex. The report indicates a plan to limit the NCA population to 20,000 people (5,000 households) and their livestock, while annexing additional land from Loliondo (Now Pololeti Game Controlled Area) Lake Natron and part of Longido (which is part of the land-grabbing plan that leaked in January), which will affect its 14,632 inhabitants, mostly Maasai pastoralists. It states that resettling all people and livestock outside NCA and leaving the area exclusively for wildlife and habitat conservation would be costly as MLUM is a selling point for tourists. The report fairly says, "availability of land to accommodate about 100,000 people may be a challenging endeavour and the exercise may face antagonism from those identified for relocation and the hosting community, particularly in areas of culture differences as was experienced with 159 families that were resettled at Jema Village, Salei Division in Ngorongoro District between 2007 and 2010" (page 87).

In 2007 and 2010, the government relocated 159 families from Ngorongoro to Jema village, Sale Division of Ngorongoro District. In 2019, only one of the relocated persons remained in Jema and was killed in January 2020. The rest either relocated back to Ngorongoro or moved to other places due to the hostility of local host communities. MISA has evidence that Msomera has already generated feelings of hostility against communities relocating from Ngorongoro, as the government forcefully annexed their land and allocated it to people migrating from Ngorongoro. Despite the government's knowledge of this fact, it continues to undertake this exercise without any precaution to safeguard human rights.

World Bank suspends funding for a big conservation project in Southern Tanzania linked to evictions & human rights abuses

The World Bank has [suspended funding for the Resilient Natural Resource Management for Tourism and Growth \(REGROW\) project in Tanzania](#) after over a year of advocacy by the Oakland Institute and others on behalf of tens of thousands of villagers impacted by the project. The objective of this US\$150 million project was to improve the management of natural resources and tourism assets in priority areas of Southern Tanzania – including Ruaha National Park (RUNAPA). Instead, the Bank’s funding was found to be linked to widespread human rights abuses against communities living near the park. According to the Oakland Institute, this decision “sends a resounding message to the Tanzanian government that there are consequences for its rampant rights abuses taking place across the country to boost tourism”.

Frankfurt Zoological Society prides itself to continue working with communities in Loliondo after councillors rejected land use plan

In a [21 May facebook post](#), the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) stated it “continues to work closely with communities, district councils, and local leaders to ensure that these forests are well-preserved and conserved for the people and the wildlife that depend on them as a water catchment area” in Loliondo. MISA has been engaging with FZS for the last year, demanding that it stop working in Northern Tanzania. The 18 April demonstrations further targeted the conservation agency for its fortress conservation policies.

Conservation at what price? Bridging the gap between wildlife protection and human rights in sub-Saharan Africa

On 28 May 2024, the Centre for Rural Development (SLE) of Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and the Heinrich-Böll-Foundation (hbs) jointly organised the Development Policy Discussion titled ["Conservation at what price? Bridging the gap between wildlife protection and human rights in sub-Saharan Africa"](#). Contributors explored a number of human rights violations linked to conservation.

The poster is yellow and contains the following information:

- Logos:** SLE, HEINRICH BÖLL STIFTUNG, EPDT, and the University of Berlin logo.
- Date and Time:** 28.05.2024, 10.00-12.00 am online.
- Title:** Conservation at What Price?
- Subtitle:** Bridging the Gap between Wildlife Protection and Human Rights in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Panelists:**
 - Joseph Oleshangay:** Human rights lawyer and activist.
 - Karin Ulmer:** Brussels-based independent consultant and researcher.
 - James Isiche:** Director Africa, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW).

They also explored the role of the donor community in financing conservation schemes without human rights safeguards, leading to mass displacement. Conservation in sub-Saharan Africa is a largest contributor to displacement of communities beyond actual wars. The case of the Maasai featured prominently in the discussion.

German Parliamentary delegation meets MISA representatives in Arusha

On 27 May, one year after a MISA delegation visited Germany during a European lobby tour, a delegation of German Members of Parliament (MPs) met local MISA representatives in Arusha. MISA presented testimonies from Loliondo, Lemiyo in KIA, Masiaya in Monduli, and Oleseki in NCA. The German MP delegation expressed concerns about the ongoing situation and said it is interested in exploring the links between German government funding and the dispossession of Maasai and Hadzabe Indigenous Peoples from their lands in the Serengeti ecosystem.



27 May 2024 meeting with German MPs in Arusha

MISA raised the issue of cars given to the Government of Tanzania to support conservation efforts and how these cars have been used in practice. Key demands stated by MISA included: 1) access to grazing in Loliondo; 2) restoring social services in NCA; and 3) stopping the financing of projects that lead to or enable the eviction of people.

Maasai activists counter government propaganda at UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples in New York

Prof. Hamis Malebo, Executive Secretary of the UNESCO National Commission, [stated at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues](#) (UNPFII) that the Tanzanian Government “does not threaten or oppress its citizens”. At the meeting, held in New York on 15-26 April, Prof. Malebo explained that “Tanzania is a country that follows the principles of law in administrative systems” and reiterated that the “country does not have a special group of indigenous people with rights more than other citizens and we do not have ancestral or traditional land”. He also stated that “Article 18 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania provides for freedom of expression, and there is no threats or harassment of citizens

who raise their voices". Maasai delegates used the Forum to share their plight with other Indigenous Peoples worldwide and demanded respect for their rights.

MISA meets with EU officials one year after European lobby tour

On 22 May, MISA had an online meeting with various European Union (EU) officials – European Commission Directory General for International Partnerships (INTPA), EU External Action Service (EEAS) and EU in Tanzania – to discuss recent developments in Northern Tanzania and to inquire about efforts by the EU to address human rights abuses against the Maasai in the name of conservation. The meeting focused on the following topics:

- Upcoming political dialogue between the EU and Tanzania as an opportunity to raise the Maasai case
- Updates following recent missions by UNESCO and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
- Possibility of a visit by the new EU Special Representative for Human Rights to Tanzania
- Opportunities for civil society dialogue as part of the new Samoa Agreement
- Possibility of a visit by the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples was postponed due to lack of funding
- Upcoming elections in Tanzania
- Lack of funding available from DG ECHO to address the humanitarian crisis in NCA
- European Parliament Resolution condemning the Maasai evictions and follow up
- EU projects supporting pastoralism in the IGAD region
- The rationale behind the new SOKNOT call 180615 [Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Community Livelihoods](#) in Southern Kenya, Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) and Northern Kenya: Eastern Rift Savannas and Watersheds (ERiSaWa) Component of NaturAfrica (NAF). The EU will allocate over 9 million EUR to conservation efforts in what they call the SOKNOT, covering Mara-Serengeti-Ngorongoro, Lake Natron/Rift Valley lakes, and Greater Kilimanjaro area. There is a current SOKNOT project operated by WWF and funded by Germany. Considering the high number of conservation projects already going on in Northern Tanzania and the likelihood that such projects will end up supporting enforcement of policies leading to land grabbing and evictions by the Tanzania Government, MISA called on the European Commission to withhold this money and ensure funding for true needs identified by the Maasai, such as for food, education, health and infrastructure.

Tanzania independent human rights report 2023 shows 78% of cases of arbitrary arrest and detention took place in Ngorongoro

On 24 April, the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), the leading human rights organisation in Tanzania, launched its [2023 Human Rights Report](#), in which it highlighted that 78% of complaints of arbitrary arrest, detention and torture in 2023 were from Ngorongoro. LHRC also documented situations where police and NCAA rangers subjected people to various acts of torture, like slapping, severe beating, being drenched with cold water (water torture), kicking, and being forced to kiss the walls of the police cell and say "I love you." Among the victims of the said torture were two primary school pupils, two people with mental illness and one person with chronic tuberculosis (TB).

Danger of Church being captured by the Government

President Samia recently appointed Paul Makonda as the new Regional Commissioner of Arusha. He was formerly head of ideology for the ruling CCM party, and previously Regional

Commissioner of Dar es Salaam. In the latter position, he was accused of gross human rights violations by the [United States Department of State](#).



Shortly after his appointment on [4 April 2024](#) as Arusha Regional Commissioner, he was publicly blessed by the retired Cardinal Archbishop of Dar es Salaam, and the former and current Catholic Archbishop of Arusha. Subsequently, the president gave 100 million Tanzanian shillings through Paul Makonda to the Archdiocese of Arusha towards building a church in the Archdiocese ([link](#)).

Freeman Mbowe, Chairperson of main opposition party CHADEMA, breaks silence on displacement of Maasai

Following a scheduled demonstration on 1 May 2024 in Moshi, Freeman Mbowe joined his party deputy chairperson publicly [speaking about the stalemate](#) the Maasai community have found themselves in Tanzania. Mbowe stated: “The government has failed to have a policy that protects the interest of the common people. CHADEMA decided to demonstrate so that the government should listen. (...) no country is without people, it's the people who form the country. A land without people is not a state and the first component for state formation is people. The primary obligation of the state and its leaders is to listen to the concerns of their people”. He continued saying that: “CCM and its government has become a gang who believe they own this country so they don't care about the suffering of the people or their feelings. This is the reason they went to Ngorongoro and evicted people as if they were animals. They go to KIA and displace people born there before independence. You displace Maasai from KIA. What has the Maasai wronged CCM? No community is being displaced like the Maasai. Maasai are our people, they are our fellow human beings. All Tanzania must join hands to speak about mistreatment of Maasai in our country. From Loliondo, Ngorongoro and KIA, Maasai are being displaced. Where should they go? We want the government to listen to people's feelings”.

Tundu Lissu, CHADEMA deputy chairperson and long-time Maasai ally has continued his pro Maasai campaign in all of his public rallies in April and May [Babati](#), [Singida](#), [Dodoma](#), [Morogoro](#) and [Iringa](#) including questioning interest of president Samia in systematic targeting of the Maasai in Tanzania that include Ngorongoro, Loliondo, Longido, Simanjiro and KIA.

“Msomera insights”: MISA debunks 9 pages of government propaganda that promotes relocations out of NCA



The Tanzania Government has invented a new propaganda tool called “Msomera insights”. The 9-page article in English is a development from the previous use of hired local media and appears to target an international audience. Here are key points made and MISA’s response:

Government participation in the 23rd United Nations Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Their unidentified and anonymous troll covers government PR related to the 23rd United Nations Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). The Tanzania delegation involved representatives from the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, UNESCO Tanzania Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Prime Minister’s office. Their key presentation centred on claims that there are no Indigenous Peoples in Tanzania.

MISA’s response

Tanzania Government representatives do not understand the basic principle of indigeneity and believe that, for this to apply, it must be licensed by the government. As earlier stated by MISA, different international institutions and judicial mechanisms have [established basic principles governing Indigenous Peoples and the Maasai fall squarely within this](#). The claim that there are no Indigenous Peoples in Tanzania raises serious questions as to why such a huge delegation will travel and attend the session if they believe it does not concern them.

Government claim that the Maasai occupied Ngorongoro by force

The Tanzanian Government claims that the Maasai are the latest arrivals in the now Tanzanian territory, and that they occupied Ngorongoro by force and displaced other communities.

MISA's response

There is no known record of Maasai ever encountering and entering into conflict with the Hadzabe. Understandably, there is no reason for conflict between a person depending on wildlife for livelihood and the other depending on cattle. There has never been nor will there be an object that leads to conflict, as there is no resource scarcity conflict.

Government claim that Msomera relocations are to enhance lives of pastoralists

On page 3, the Government alleges that while the initiatives in Loliondo are aimed at conservation, the efforts in Ngorongoro are intended to enhance the lives of pastoralist communities through the registration process, education, and voluntary relocation to safer areas for their own security and well-being as well as that of other Tanzanians.

MISA's response

The Government's land-grabbing plan leaked in January 2024 clearly shows that Ngorongoro has minimal human-wildlife conflict. It is also the only area that records zero poaching despite an estimated 100,000 Maasai residing there. The Government propaganda machines got it wrong, asserting Maasai in Ngorongoro are being relocated for their own safety. Maasai and their ancestors have occupied these areas peacefully with abundance of wildlife. The fact is that the Government is inventing this narrative to create a semblance of human rights concern while, in fact, the same government is collectively denying the Maasai the right to access vital services that support life with dignity. With regards to Loliondo, MISA equally understands that the area was forcefully annexed to suit the interest of powerful hunting groups that have nothing to do with conservation or animal welfare. In its previous newsletter, MISA gave strong support for a ban on trophy hunting, a stance that is supported by the Maasai community in Ngorongoro and Loliondo.

The government warns relocated people against using the media

Residents encountering any challenges in Msomera or other relocated areas are to communicate with the government leaders in those regions instead of resorting to social media or various news outlets.

MISA's response

MISA recalls 137 families that relocated from Ngorongoro who made a public statement that they have not been compensated nor were their families allocated houses, as had wrongly been publicly asserted by the Government. MISA views the statement by the Government threatening choice of access to media as limiting the right to freedom of speech.

Throughout this conflict, the Tanzanian regime has tried to manipulate public perception and facilitate policies that might otherwise face significant opposition. The Government controls access to the media in an attempt to control the narratives and information. Governments have often sought to justify or obscure the expropriation of Maasailand, marginalising and stripping Maasai of their homes and territories. Previously, the Government has been using local media to fulfil its propaganda desire to misinform the public on the real issues and human rights situation in Ngorongoro.

The Maasai relocation endeavour from Ngorongoro is beset with enormous challenges, stemming from evil intent of the idea itself that targets the Maasai using conservation rhetoric, absence of informed consultation with the affected communities, and coercion through weaponised social service to trigger displacement. Regrettably, this ill-fated project prioritises tourism revenues over the welfare of the Maasai, relegating the Maasai to being mere pawns and disregarding their status as lawful citizens of Tanzania. Ongoing evictions have rendered thousands of Maasai individuals defenceless, as the Tanzanian Government implements coercive tactics, including inducing starvation and downgrading social facilities to compel the Maasai to leave their ancestral lands in Ngorongoro. The relocation has led to separation of families with evidence of the government prioritising discussing relocation plans with men or pressuring their [women](#) partners to relocate.

Msomera as a relocation site exhibits significant deficiencies, notably a scarcity of water, exemplified by the presence of only one (brackish) water source, precipitating health concerns and necessitating arduous journeys for access to potable water and suitable grazing areas. Relocated Maasai confront constrained access to vital resources such as pasture, thereby placing immense strain on their traditional pastoral lifestyle. The original occupants remain homeless, as their property was forcefully taken by the military to ostensibly create space for propagandistic claims of available land for resettlement of Maasai from Ngorongoro. The absence of meaningful consultation with residents of Msomera has engendered conflicts over land and other resources between the original occupants and the relocated Ngorongoro community, exacerbated by the Government's imposition of a formidable military presence to maintain order.

Ministry of Natural resource read its budget proposal for 2024/2025

On 31 May 2024, the Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism (MNRT) read before the parliament its revenues, expenditure for 2023/2024 and estimated budget plan for 2024/2025. The Minister reported that the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority has seized and confiscated 16,683 cattle. Though it is not explicitly stated, this must relate to the annexed area in Loliondo, Ndutu area (within NCA), and traders livestock entering Ngorongoro from Karatu Mang'ola border. This is done despite the legal mandate of the NCAA to safeguard the interest of pastoralists as one of its three key priorities. In its bid to address climate change issues, the Minister reported that NCAA conducted 25 meetings in five wards but all outside the NCAA mandate area, as not one village where meetings took place falls within NCA.

Tanzania has [22 national parks](#), covering an area of 99,306.5 square km, which represents nearly 10% of the country's landmass. These parks collectively contributed \$135,814,537.62. Human activities such as pastoralism are prohibited in national parks. However, the NCA, spanning 8,292 square km, is unique as it allows human-wildlife coexistence. The government earned \$72,441,618.64 from the NCA alone.

The country's [21 game reserves](#), which cover 121,719 square km (13% of Tanzania's landmass), collectively generated \$7,026,982.35 from tourism. Trophy hunting, the primary activity in game reserves, game-controlled areas and wildlife management areas (WMAs), contributed \$15,124,865.07. This figure is five times less than the revenue generated by Ngorongoro alone. Furthermore, the total revenue from trophy hunting over five years (from the 2019/2020 to 2023/2024 budgets) is less than the revenue generated by Ngorongoro in just ten months (July 2023 to April 2024).

These statistics clearly indicate that hunting in the expanded game reserves, game-controlled areas and WMAs is neither economically viable nor in the public interest. While the government has been saying that Maasai relocation is meant to address the threat that

pastoralists pose to tourism in the area, the budget speech indicates the contrary, as can be assessed in the following schedules.

Jedwali Na. 1: Maduhuli ya Wizara kwa mwaka 2022/2023 na Makusanyo kwa Mwaka 2023/2024 (hadi Aprili, 2024)

Wizara/ Taasisi	Makusanyo kwa mwaka 2022/2023	Makadirio kwa mwaka 2023/2024	Makusanyo hadi Aprili, 2024	%
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
A: Maduhuli yaliyokusanywa kupitia Mfumo wa MNRT Portal				
Wizara	8,275,350,382.97	11,000,000,000	8,814,245,267.40	80.13
Taasisi	162,156,267,450.40	189,363,068,234	142,573,415,109.92	75.29
JUMLA	170,431,617,833.37	200,363,068,234	151,387,660,377.32	75.56
B: Maduhuli ya Taasisi za Wizara (TANAPA, NCAA na TAWA) yaliyowasilishwa Mfuko Mkuu wa Serikali kupitia TRA				
TANAPA	282,825,596,834.55	339,115,231,823	353,438,677,730.15	104.22
NCAA	171,322,125,734	155,400,000,000	188,519,361,412	121.31
TAWA	55,570,877,935.3	78,390,387,647.92	57,647,139,960.28	73.54
Jumla Ndogo	509,718,600,503.85	572,905,619,470.92	599,605,179,102.43	104.66
JUMLA KUU	680,150,218,337.22	773,268,687,704.92	750,992,839,479.75	97.12

* Aprili, 2024

Figure 1: Collection for 22 National Park is \$135,814,537.62, NCA (single unit) \$72,441,618.64, and TAWA with 21 Game Reserve \$22,151,847.41 for year 2023/2024

Jedwali Na. 4: Idadi ya Watalii Waliotembelea Eneo la Hifadhi ya Ngorongoro na Mapato kuanzia Mwaka wa Fedha 2019/2020 hadi 2023/2024

Na.	Mwaka wa Fedha	Watalii wa Nje	Watalii wa Ndani	Jumla ya Watalii	Mapato (Shilingi)
1.	2019/2020	412,244	294,807	707,051	123,858,764,000
2.	2020/2021	72,632	118,982	191,614	31,426,077,258
3.	2021/2022	228,810	196,576	425,386	91,131,434,281
4.	2022/2023	458,351	293,881	752,232	171,322,125,734
5.	2023/2024*	481,163	299,118	780,281	188,519,361,412
	Jumla	1,653,200	1,203,364	2,856,564	606,257,762,685

* Hadi Aprili, 2024

Figure 2: Minister Budget speech schedule on NCAA tourist and revenues from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024. Collective revenue is \$232,964,366.69 for five years far better than all game reserves, Game Controlled and WMA put together

Jedwali Na. 5: Mwenendo wa Uwindaji wa Kitalii na Mapato Kuanzia Mwaka wa Fedha 2019/2020 hadi 2023/2024

Na.	Mwaka	Idadi ya Watalii			Mapato (Shilingi)
		Wawindaji	Watazamaji (<i>Observers</i>)	Jumla	
1.	2019/2020	484	484	968	22,384,414,381.00
2.	2020/2021	355	255	610	24,945,979,320.00
3.	2021/2022	531	313	844	49,535,183,266.00
4.	2022/2023	580	207	787	47,504,406,125.31
5.	2023/2024*	512	598	1,110	39,360,383,678.29
	Jumla	2,462	1,856	4,318	183,730,366,770.60

*Hadi Aprili, 2024

Figure 3: Trophy Hunting in 21 Game reserve, Game Controlled Areas and WMA in five years from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024 is less than revenue for NCA in ten months (July 2023- April 2024)

Jedwali Na. 6: Idadi ya Watalii Waliotembelea Mpori ya Akiba na Mapato kuanzia Mwaka wa Fedha 2019/2020 hadi 2023/2024

Na.	Mwaka	Watalii			Mapato (Shilingi)
		Nje	Ndani	Jumla	
1.	2019/2020	77,411	24,405	95,861	18,308,809,362.00
2.	2020/2021	26,854	10,830	37,684	3,399,960,437.84
3.	2021/2022	109,674	48,434	158,108	9,940,367,816.68
4.	2022/2023	123,840	43,124	166,964	12,940,469,659.54
5.	2023/2024*	100,667	57,058	157,725	18,286,756,282.00
	Jumla	438,446	183,851	616,342	62,876,363,558.06

* Hadi Aprili, 2024

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Figure 4: Tourist revenues in 21 Game reserve in five years from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024 is five time less than revenue for NCA in ten months (July 2023- April 2024)

Resources

Webinar: "Conservation at what price? Bridging the gap between wildlife protection and human rights in sub-Saharan Africa": <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZNMzfcIMrE>

Podcast interview with *Atlantic* journalist Stephanie McCrummen on NPR: <https://www.npr.org/2024/04/11/1197964864/maasai-displacement>

Webinar: "What is pastoralism? Is this traditional way of life incompatible with modernity? What's the link between pastoralism and Pope Francis's social encyclical *Laudato Si'*?", organised by Africa Europe Faith Justice Network (AEFJN). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HCNqBtwS6x0>

Media articles and reports

<https://atmos.earth/why-petrostates-keep-seizing-the-serengeti/>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/09/arts/design/jane-goodall-immersive-tanzania-art.html>

<https://theconversation.com/planting-trees-in-grasslands-wont-save-the-planet-rather-protect-and-restore-forests-227591>

<https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/health/rift-valley/article/2001493818/britain-ready-to-engage-maasai-says-envoy>

<https://www.arnnewscentre.ae/en/news/uae/uae-president-announces-40-million-for-mbz-fund/>