THE SITUATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN TANZANIA AND REDD: AN OVERVIEW

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Introduction

- TANZANIA IS IN EAST AFRICA

- IT IS A UNION OF FORMER TWO INDEPENDENT STATES

- ENVIRONMENT IS NOT A UNION MATTER, SO ZANZIBAR HAS ITS OWN ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION
Indigenous peoples in Tanzania

A. PASTORALISTS-MAASAI AND BARBAIG

B. HUNTERGATHERER: AKIYE (DOROBO) AND HADZABE-they depend on wild fruits and sustainable hunting.

Note: Tanzania is yet to recognize indigenous peoples but voted in favour of the UNDRIP
TANZANIA’S RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- There is no framework legislation to address climate change issues
There are different legislation for different sectors

- Mining Act 1998
- The National Parks Act 1959
- The Ngorongoro Conservation Act 1959
- Wildlife conservation Act 1974
- Environment Management Act 2004
- Land Acts No.4&5 1999, Forest Act 2002
Note: Indigenous Peoples do not control their land/Forests. e.g. The Northern Highland Forest Reserve is managed by the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority. There is restriction on grazing of livestock in this area.
Tanzania encourages the use of Local Government authorities (for forest management) and not Indigenous peoples representatives/Institutions as per the requirements of the UNDRIP
This is reflected in the Forests Policy (1998) which gives specific mandates to the Local authorities. Many indigenous peoples are not in the said local authorities, such as the Hadzabe in Mongo Wa Mono in Mbulu District.
CONCLUDING REMARKS: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ARE NOT LIKELY TO BENEFIT FROM REDD SCHEME

- The Land/Forests are not owned by the Indigenous peoples
- Tanzania is yet to accept the existence of Ind. Peoples, it insists that we are all indigenous
- There is no culture of Free, Prior and Informed Consent as reflected in the making of Wildlife Conservation Bill 2008.
Recommendations

- Capacity building
THANK YOU FOR LISTENING