From:		
Sent:	Monday, December 17, 2012 12:39 PM	
To:		
Subject:	FW: TOTYO CASE	
Attachments:	TOTYO CASE.doc	

have a meeting....have a read.

From: Sent: Monday, December 17, 2012 12:05 PM To: C: Subject: TOTYO CASE

Dear

I am sorry I could not make this available to you immediately as I had to get through the village council to know their concern and meeting resolution on the case. The meeting went well and I have the meeting minutes with me. However, today I attended the Oloipiri Ward Council held at Sukenya, the council was so sorry about that but it gave instructions to the village council to make resolution and a petition concerning the fabricated information in the webs on the coming Friday then forwarded to Ward Council for approval and have the ward petition as well may be by next week. The Councilor promised to convene a meeting immediately specifically on the petition to be forwarded to the concerned places. I am attaching the report

I will furnish you on the process

Asante sana wishing you all the best.



WHEN THE HARASSMENT TURNS TO SCOUTS

It was Sunday 9th December 2012 around 11.00 hrs in the morning when Totyo Kutes and his colleagues were in field training in plants, birds and animals identification with their instructor Onesmo Lucumay just beyond TCL staff camp at Suguro in the East while morning sunshine making green leaves and zebra backs brilliant.

Turning their heads towards the wageni camp, they saw a big herd of cows grazing towards the camp with different melodies of bells hanging on their necks. Of course it was the time the scouts thought to be comfortable, free from cow bells, but it was different.

Totyo was asked by his fellow scouts to go after the herd, when he was close to the herd he then found the herder so called Oldupoi and kindly asked him to drive the cows away from the camp then out of the farm as he was committing trespassing. There was no argument on that on the first time but unexpectedly, Oldupoi did not drive away his cows. Totyo went up to wageni camp joined his colleague Pelela for lunch, when they came back, they found again the same herd of cows grazing again towards the camp and this time these two scouts decided to drive them out. As they drove, Oldupoi resisted and stayed in front of the herd and told the scouts not to drive out the cows because the cows were just grazing...in the process of forward and back, Oldupoi said "this is an opportunity I was looking for as you were my target for a long time". He then came on with his spear and stick beating Totyo before Pelela came over in between.

Totyo and his colleague Pelela, did not revenge as per the order by the Project Manager that no any scout is allowed to beat any herder or cause any fight in the farm.

Totyo reported the incident to his supervisor the same day then reported to police station at Wasso to get Police Form No.3 (PF3), he had treatment at Wasso Hospital, the x-ray result showed that he had crack on his left arm.



Oldupoi was arrested on the following morning 10th December 2012 but his parents, elders and Sukenya village chairman bailed him out the same day. They requested the case to be handled traditionally and accepted

by the police under condition that they should report on success or failure after one week.

The Sukenya village Chairman called a meeting on Saturday 15th October 2012, but before the meeting, the elders made a visit to the place of the event to see whether the fight was in or out of the farm, they then proved to be in the farm just 200m away from the wageni camp.

The meeting was held at Sukenya primary school for about five hours with elders and village council leaders who then after deep discussion found Oldupoi guilty and came up with the following resolutions:

1. That Oldupoi is guilty over the following:

- (i) Trespassing into TCL property without owner's will
- (ii) Refusal to remove cows from the property when he was asked to
- (iii) Attacking TCL scout on his working place
- (iv) Regular illegal gazing in the property
- That according to the Maasai tradition, Oldupoi was penalted one bull and one lamb for the treatment of the broken bone all to be given to Totyo
- 3. That Totyo should be reimbursement with the amount of money he spent for hospital and other related costs
- 4. That no one is allowed to graze in the property without prior agreement with the owner and each elder to announce that to his boys/herders

The second issue in the meeting was about the fabricated information on the case which I availed the copy to the Chairman. The elders seemed to be shocked with the information. They said that was totally wrong as the boy was not beaten anyhow neither by the police nor TS scout as allegedly said, they were surprised that the used photo was taken few months ago and how comes to be used in this recent issue, they further said that the information was absolutely wrong and was fabricated to attract funds from donors, they claimed that there must be an institution that makes business out this especially when they saw somewhere written "donate to PWC to help against grabbing Sukenya land." They said this an abuse to the village and they are tired of traded for personal benefit through the dispute, that they must stop it.

They then resolved that:

- (i) The Chairman shall convene village council meeting immediately to discuss the issue and make petition against the fabricated information
- (ii) The Chairman shall again convene village council meeting to form neighborhood committee that will help in conflict resolution like this one

ASHE OLENG.

From:	
Sent:	Friday, January 10, 2014 4:39 AM
То:	
Cc:	
Subject:	RE: Draft Invitation to the ECHO East Africa Symposium on Best Practices in Pastoralist Areas
Attachments:	Enashiva NE bomas & farms.jpg; Google Earth Enashiva map1.jpg; Boma survey 2013.xls; P1101373.JPG

Hi

Developing on from your comment below: "How do we get this carrying capacity done once and for all?" and overlapping with the idea of a guide school.

I would like to propose an initial data gathering survey that would provide information and records for the following:

- 1) Court case...evidence that cattle are grazing on the farm every day, going to water, peacefully
- 2) Livestock carrying capacity assessment and grazing policy/management planning
- 3) Building up a clear picture and history of who our neighbors are..
- 4) Clear and accurate understanding of the boundaries
- 5) A library of accurate maps for the use of SIT and other researchers
- 6) Preliminary studies for the purposes of establishing a guide school in the area.

There is a young South African who has just finished guiding school wanting unpaid voluntary work for 3 to 6 months, and we have Emmanuel Loru ...Both are available now.

The immediate tasks to support the above would be

- 1) Boma survey in and around Enashiva. I had an great realization this morning...See attached pictures...One of the whole farm...and one showing the North East corner where we have bomas and farms inside Enashiva. One fast and reliable way to count cattle around the farm reliably is to take pictures from the air (with the microlight) between 6:30 and 7:30am...before the cattle and goats leave the bomas in the morning to dispersal to grazing and watering....The layout and huts within the boma will also tell us about family and numbers.. We then compared data from ground surveys for greater detail and accuracy...See attached form. Other data can come from the district gathered from the last census tho it is not very reliable..
- 2) Cattle and wildlife surveys on the farm over a period of time...
- 3) Boundary, water sources, vegetation and topographical mapping..
- 4) Other tasks as appropriate..

While we build this foundation data up, we bring in someone to look at carrying capacities...I do have two people in Kenya who can do this but are expensive..They will need the above data..

Daniel says he has a few local Tanzanian experts who can do this, which, he proposes and prefers, would be a service that he would provide through his consultancy.

I have tasked both and and with doing this Boma survey for a year now, using our scout and them coordinating and interviewing, with no results so far. I also asked a to do a boma survey within the envelope of his college project which you help fund. Apart from a load of unknown unnamed GPS coordinates on my GPS, and a list of only 6 bomas in Sukenya, with very limited information, I have nothing and no sight of his report/thesis as yet. This is why I am proposing this as something I can get better progress on.

Please let me know your thoughts and any additional ideas/tasks that you might have. This survey/data research proposal also comes out of a discussion with **additional** this morning on..."what can we do now to prepare the ground for a guide school/conservation education project..." His answer was to start gathering data on cattle, habitat and people..



From: Sent: Thursday, January 09, 2014 6:25 PM

To: | Cc: |

Subject: RE: Draft Invitation to the ECHO East Africa Symposium on Best Practices in Pastoralist Areas

Hi,

Now that has answered I had a few questions:

Isn't this going to be delivered in English or Swahili? Besides the fact that Maanda might take them...what good would we hope to come out of this? We have talked about getting someone to do the carrying capacity of our property and we have never gone anywhere with that. Of course numbers of wildlife go up and down, but if we knew what the land could carry then we could have a better idea of how many cattle could come onto the land...and then we would have to police that number or hope the community gets onboard with that "policing". It seems to me that if we don't' know how many cattle will still keep our land safe, why would we suggest that our neighbors can or cannot use the land?

So that brings me back to : How do we get this carrying capacity done once and for all. **So that brings** and I can afford this study...it just needs to be done. Or am I off the mark on this one?

Thanks,



Sent: Thursday, January 09, 2014 10:03 AM

To: Cc:

From:

Subject: Re: Draft Invitation to the ECHO East Africa Symposium on Best Practices in Pastoralist Areas

Hi ,

This really is a good thing, I totally agree with you that better livestock husbandry practices will reduce pressure for us at Enashiva, but hopefully not in the near future. However just like you put it, I became a bit skeptical in some of the topics that you mentioned like the "mobilizing against land grabing" actually, while this might back fire on us, we can always find a better way of handling that.

That is, if we decide we take them, then we have to have a pre meeting and seminar to them to give them a brief of what they are going to hear from the symposium, and the characters that will be there, our objective for us will be for them to learn what is best for their livestock and not the NGO's politics, **Sector Sector** is a good friend of mine and my former boss at Heifer Project International, I can also have a chat with him and explain our situation at Enashiva, he can advice us of what to do, or at least tell us what characters will be there.

However, thinking on the other side of the coin, it would be best if we take them as Maanda can take them, so it would be better if we take them.

About establishing the Carrying capacity, I have always been thinking about this and actually thinking very far, that yes we might know the number of livestocks that can graze within Enashiva, but we can't actually know the number of wildlife, because the property is not fenced wildlife numbers go up and down with seasons, therefore it will be difficult to control over grazing.

Also, I am sure that, just the number of cattle within the periphery of Enashiva are enough to over graze the property, plus the number that will be invited from afar. Actually this is one of those things that we need to think very carefully as if we act on it immediately it might turn to us in a negative way.

Very best regards.



On Jan 9, 2014, at 11:22,



I spoke to **Equipartition** last night about about getting an expert to come and assess Eanashiva for a the carrying capacity and management livestock/wildlife system. He told me about a symposium he is doing and encouraged us to attend...see below which he sent today.

What would the risks and benefits of sponsoring a group of people (Sukenya?) to go to this... I am cautious of this as history tells us that all efforts at doing this kind of thing have been successful in the event (e.g. Northern Rangeland's trust visit, Enaboishu team, Manyara Ranch visit) but costly and failed to return any subsequent results as opposition sets out to sabotage and pull apart any momentum for progress. This may change as you may feel that you can protect and build on these efforts for better outcomes whereas Josiah was not able to.

Reasons would be:

- 1) Improving their knowledge and capacity about their own management of livestock...e.g. the overgrazing issues
- 2) Improving knowledge about livestock/conservation and tourism coexistence and benefits..
- 3) Shows genuine respect and support of pastoralism within our surrounding communities..

This engagement is sailing a bit close to the winds of opposition. One of the items is *Mobilizing against land grabbing* and there will be some radical and hateful people there who may give our sponsored people a hard time..and we could expect some noise on the internet.....But will it help in our move towards a serious partnership with community that accommodates and supports a balanced community conservation model that accommodates pastoralism within and around Enashiva?

The other issue is that it does clash with the FOTZC board visit but if we can get everyone back to Enashiva on the 8th so it would be tight but feasible..l think you, or someone you can rely on to manage any forces against or trying to manipulate our group, would have to accompany the trip..

Please let me know your thoughts..

Best,

Draft Invitation to the ECHO East Africa Symposium on Best Practices in Pastoralist Areas from 3-5th March, 2014 at Garden Hotels, Machakos, Kenya

Jan 07 04:52PM +0300

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THOSE SEEKING IMPROVED WORK AMONG PASTORALISTS:

ECHO East Africa Symposium on Best Practices in Pastoralist Areas

4th- 6th March, 2014 at the Garden Hotel in Machakos, Kenya

Symposium Dates 3rd March Check-in and Fellowship 4-6th March Meeting Days 7th March Check-out and Optional Post Symposium Tour

Location Garden Hotel Phone:+254-044-20037 <%2B255-27-2050001>/21737/20285/20323 Fax: 044-21515 Email: <u>info@gardenhotels.co.ke</u> Website: www.gardenhotels.co.ke

*Registration: Paste the following link to register or for more details: **<u>http://www.echocommunity.org/?page=EASymposiumBP</u> <<u>http://www.echocommunity.org/?page=EASymposiumBP</u>>*

*Highlights *The ECHO Symposium will provide a network and training opportunity for those involved in alleviating hunger and poverty in East Africa. Three mornings of plenary sessions featuring knowledgeable and experienced speakers will be followed by afternoon workshops and discussion groups led by regional agricultural development workers and experts. Topics currently being discussed for the event include:

Pastoralism - an appropriate misunderstood livelihood under siege *Reconciliation and curbing livestock raiding*

Peace-making among pastoralists

Holistic management experience from Kenya *Sustainable animal health services in pastoralist areas*

Community natural resource management plans

Mobilizing against land grabbing

Interfacing tourism and pastoralists *Conservation agriculture in pastoralist areas*

Farmer managed natural regeneration in pastoralist areas - FMNR

Water storage by sand dams

Establishing & improving livestock markets

A Biblical basis to working in pastoralist areas *Innovative restocking*

Livestock insurance for pastoralists

Some of the other topics to be offered during the afternoon sessions include: *Breakout sessions:*

Rural poultry systems & Newcastle disease vaccination *East Coast Fever immunization*

Conservation agriculture using ox-drawn equipment

Hoe-based conservation agriculture

Water filters/water purification with Moringa seeds

Water harvesting at household level

Ethnoveterinary medicine solutions

Reducing post-harvest losses with ferro-cement grain stores

Dodoma underground grain stores

Small kitchen gardens in pastoralist areas

Symposium Fees

The cost of attending the East Africa Symposium is \$175 USD per person or equivalent in Kenya Shillings 15,000- at the door. Please note that spouses of a paying delegate will only be charged \$100 USD.

Early Registration deadline is January 18, 2014 with a 10% discount of above fees.

A list of alternative hotels and guest houses in the Machakos area is being prepared.

Kind regards,

Advisor	, Technical
Arusha, Tanzania	

Boma Boma

Boma

Boma



Location of Boma	
Name of Boma	
Type of Boma/enclosure	
Other bomas of same owner/head	
Location of Boma	
Sub village	
Village	
GPS coodinates	
Sub clan	
Clan	
Head of Boma name	
Phone # if any	
Political	· · · ·
Relationships to other bomas and	
persons in the area	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Names of persons political posts and affiliations		 Village council members
Political posts		
Political affiliations		
NGO affiliations	· · · · ·	

Historical information

When was boma built	
By whom	
Why did family migrate to this boma	
and when	
From where did they move to this boma	
Original number of occupants	
Orginal number of Cows	
Orginal number of goats	· .
Orginal number of Sheep	
Orginal number of donkeys	

History/other information about Boma		

Relationship to the farm

	Grazing	Water	Boma visit
Types of benefits received within boma membership and by whom			

General Views and perceptions	Name
About the farm	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
About NGOs	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
About government	
About nearby clans	
About investors	
About tourism	
About conservation	

	1	2	3
Relevant to which stories and/or			
allegations			

Current

demographics/Membership/occupants

Children	Total	0 to 5 years	6 to 10 years
Males			
Females			

Adults		Total	Married
Morani 18-30	Males	·····	
Adults (not wazee) 30-45	Males		
Wazee 45+	Males		
Adults (women) over 18	Females		

Livestock	Total
Cows	
Goats	
Sheep	* · · · · ·
Donkeys	

Current and past grazing regimes			

Details and history of clan conflicts,	
past, present and future	

Other stories and information about	
livestock	

	Health	Education
Specific challenges		

Solutions/ideas		
Genel notes and comments		



TS2017-0016

Name	Name
·	
· · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

4	5	6	7	8	9

11 to 15 years	16 to 18	Married	Unmarried	With	Without
	years			children	

Unmarried	Without children	with Children	without Grand children	with Grand children	Comments

Water	Grazing



From: Sent: To: Subject: Attachments:

Tuesday, July 30, 2013 11:17 AM

Cattle on the property grazing, not for water photo.JPG; ATT00001.txt



From:	
Sent:	Tuesday, December 18, 2012 1:51 PM
То:	
Subject:	FW: PS meeting 14th Nov 12
Attachments:	PS meeting 14th Nov 12.doc
Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
Flag Status:	Flagged

This is a great letter to read. It is appealing for our land use change.

From: Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2012 8:28 AM To: Subject: PS meeting 14th Nov 12

Hi,

Copy for your files...handed to the PS of the Ministry for Lands last week..

It's a follow up of the meeting I had with him on 14th Nov.

Best,

Thomson Safaris Ltd

P.O. Box 6074, Arusha, Tanzania, East Africa

Phones 255-27-250 3318 • 255-27-250 8551 • 255-27-250 8096 Fax 255-27-250 8094

Dear Sir,

DAR ES SALAAM.

Date: Friday, December 14, 2012

In following up our meeting middle of last month, Thank you for your time today to allow me to introduce our dilemma and to update you accordingly.

The dilemma is that Tanzania Conservation Ltd, whom I represent, along with Thomson Safaris Ltd, have purchased land for tourism purposes under TIC from Tanzanian Breweries (TBL) in 2006, but to date we have not been granted the change of land use, thus substantially enabling various interests to frustrate the progress of the investment, to the detriment of the investors concerned, the local area, district and the countries' attractiveness as a investment destination.

I refer to the certificate of title No. 18163 in respect of Farm No. 373 located at Sukenya Soit Sambu Village, Ngorongoro District containing 5106 Hectares as indicated in the registered Survey Plan No. 36775 duly transferred to Tanzanian Conservation Ltd on 07th March, 2007 vide Document No. 20704 recorded in your Land Registry at Moshi.

That title was handed Mr. Hilu of the Ngorongoro Land Office on 20th November 2011 as per the copy of the delivery book entry below. Strangely, the title cannot be found and application for a duplicate has been filed, a necessity that will bring much objection and actions by NGOs currently threatening to sue the land department.

Khatten log book showing recept of title for coli. Mr. N. H. Un Anthonised Land Effices Addressed to Date Contents Signature 8 11 2.408 Rm. Tay Anshe Herdined 847/08 Amon Lille, 2003 Just Per 19/11/2008 Rin TAS ind Rehms Arians sherin hissonal (B) Amile 31-12-2003-20/11/2000 Land Officer and lembert Tith ~ 18163 Fjurgers Didi Casecular W RM. TAA Kind Robert P Accouse 24/1 2008 O Cober 6- Whenter W 171 Pm sta brothes freaking

The file relating to the application for change of land use resides in your department, and was last reviewed by my staff in the hands of your lawyer, Mr. Mushendwa, and filed under the name Sukenya Farm 373.

In that file you should also have copies of the following:

- a letter Ref. No. NGOR/LD.F.374 of 1st August, 2008 from the Loliondo Municipal Director addressed to the Commissioner for Lands detailing the decision of the Loliondo Counselors in respect of our client's request of change of use of the said Farm No. 373.
- a letter Ref. No. TIC/B.10/17/32 of 11th December, 2008 from the Tanzania Investment Centre addressed to the Commissioner for Lands expressing a need to expedite Our Client's application for change of land use in respect of the said Farm No. 373.

Further to the above already on your files I have sent, on 14th August 2012, to Mr. Michael Kamba, Ag. Director of Legal Services, Legal Department, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, copies of the following:

- a letter Ref No. GD/P. 20/11/37 of 30th April, 2010 from the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources granting permission for the land to be used for Tourism Purposes.
- letters and village minutes making clear their support for TCL and rejection of the legal proceedings currently in play, dated 15th October 2011 and 20th October 2011. Note that the

latter apparently states the view of the current village of Soit Sambu following the redrawing of the lines of village areas as referred to in Government Notice No. 180 of 2010 published on 14th May, 2010. This is significant as it is now not clear who is accountable for the proceedings against TCL which names Soit Sambu as the plaintiff, although it largely understood by the community that the entity declared as the plaintiff stands as a proxy for NGO's directly sponsoring and managing the case.

- Statistics demonstrating the value being generated for the immediate community area by the tourism partner, Thomson Safaris Ltd's tourism activities, projected to be in excess of \$919,000 by next financial year 2013/14.
- List of the community development projects projected to 2013/14 valued at \$508,000

An investigation into the land conflict carried out by the Prime Minister's office in 2010. That report is not available to the public, but we are told it is available to you and that it does contain findings and recommendations regarding the continuation of tourism operations on the property. I appeal to you to obtain a copy of this important report for your purposes.

From the above, it is clear that there is a heavy weight of tangible visible evidence demonstrating that project is beneficial to the area, that all filings, consultations and qualifications are met regarding the change of land use.

Meanwhile, NGOs continue to challenge the authorities, including threats to sue the Land Department itself, and TCL, on the basis that a change of land use has not been granted and this has continued, by design, to increasingly encourage disruption of tourism operations.

However, in terms of the provisions of Section 35(3) of the Land Act, No. 4 of 1999, the Commissioner for Lands is not obliged to take into account existence or none existence of any suit in considering an application for change of land use as Our Client's application. The Commissioner is only required to consult and take into account the views of:-

- the authority having responsibility for town and country planning in the area where the land is situated. On this, there is a letter Ref. No. NGOR/LD.F.374 of 1st August, 2008 (TCL-6) from the Loliondo Municipal Director addressed to the Commissioner detailing the decision of the Loliondo Counselors in respect of Our Client's request of change of use of the said Farm No. 373.
- Any other authority whose consent to that change of use is necessary. Regarding this requirement, there is a letter Ref. No. TIC/B.10/17/32 of 11th December, 2008 from the Tanzania Investment Centre addressed to the Commissioner amongst others, expressing a need to expedite Our Client's application for change of land use in respect of the said Farm No. 373,

and the letter Ref No. GD/P. 20/11/37 of 30th April, 2010 from the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources granting permission for the land to be used for Tourism Purposes.

It is evident that the consultation process and/or requirement set our under the provisions of Section 35(3) of the Land Act, No. 4 of 1999 is now completed and that the Commissioner is not obliged to consider existence or none existences of any suit when considering an application for change of land use. As such, we implore the Commissioner for Lands to exercise his powers under the provisions of Section 35 (4) of the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 to approve application for change of land use in respect of the said Farm No. 373 and subsequently, endorse on the certificate of title thereof the change of use applied for.

On the ground, the NGOs driving this conflict are deeply involved in carrying out a dangerously escalating and systematic campaign to divide, control, agitate, misinform and incite the community to harass, intimidate and drive out Tanzania Conservation Ltd and Thomson Safaris Ltd from the land in which they hold legal title. Our staff are being violently beaten, bones broken, the wildlife is being poisoned and shot with poison arrows.

In the international media and on the internet, to finance and further their destructive campaign aims, the same NGOs are responsible for an ongoing damaging international media and internet campaign that is bringing about far reaching consequences, substantially damaging Thomson Safaris business, the image and prospects of Loliondo, of Tanzania and the government.

We believe it is crucially important that you thoroughly investigate and bring about a lasting solution to this conflict, particularly with respect to the role that NGO's are playing in the conflicts in Loliondo.

We cordially invite you to come to the farm to see for yourself the good work that we are doing and the nature of the challenges we face.

Thank you for your kind assistance in the matter

Sincerely,



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

Telegraphic Address: "INVEST" Tel: No: (255)-22-2116328 Fax: (255-22)-2118253 E-mail: information@tic.co.tz Website: www.tic.co.tz In reply please quote:

Ref. No: TIC/B.10/17/32

Commissioner for Lands P. O. Box 9230 DAR ES SALAAM

Subject:

Shaaban Robert Street P.O.Box 938, DAR ES SALAAM.

11/12/2008

CHANGE OF LAND USE OVER FARM 373 SUKENYA SAITSAMBU VILLAGE NGORONGORO DISTRICT

Kindly refer to the above named subject.

We have received a letter from M/S Tanzania Conservation Limited requesting Tanzania Investment Centre to assist them for the variation of land use from agriculture to tourism.

As you can see from the attached photocopy of the letter No. NGOR/L.D.F.374 dated 1st August, 2008 the request was approved on 23rd and 25th of January 2008 by the appropriate committees of Ngorongoro District Council and forwarded to you on 1st August, 2008 for the formal change of land use.

To enable the investors proceed with their investment project we request you to expedite issuance of the said change of land use.

Yours faithfully TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

S. L. Kivinge For: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Copy to:

Managing Director Tanzania Conservation Limited P. O. Box 6074. ARUSHA

District Executive Director Ngorongoro District Council P. O. Box 1, LOLIONDO

5

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

Telegrams: "MALIASILI" DAR ES SALAAM Phone: +255 22 2866408, 2866376. Fax: +255 22 2865836, 2863496 e-mail: director @ wildlife.go.tz On reply please quote



Wildlife Division Nyerere Road, Ivory Room, P O.Box 1994, DAR ES SALAAM.

30/04/2010

Ref. No. GD/P.20/11/37

Directors, Tanzania Conservation Ltd., P.O.Box 6074, ARUSHA.

RE: PERMISSION TO USE FARM 373 SUKENYA FOR TOURISM PURPOSES

Reference is made to your letter dated March 30, 2010 regarding the above mentioned subject.

Permission is granted for you to use the said farm for tourism purposes as per the Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Wildlife Utilization) Regulations as issued by the Government Notice No.357 published on 28/11/2008.

However, other payments and payment modalities will be as per contract agreement between you and the respective authority.

Payment should be effected as soon as the government bill is issued to you by the Officer In charge, TH, CITES & PT in Arusha.

It is our hope that you are guided as is appropriate.

O. F. Mbangwa Acting DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE

c.c: Officer In charge, TH, CITES & PT ARUSHA.

HALMASHAURI YA (W)YA NGORONGORO

OFISI YA MT KIJIJI SUKENYA S.L.P 01 LOLIONDO. 15/10/2011

MKURUNGENZI S.L.P 1 LOLIONDO.

YAH: KUKANUSHA VIKALI DAI LA KIJIJI KUHUSIKA NA SUALA LA KESI YA MAHAKAMA KUU ARUSHA

Shufu mada tajwa juu.

Kutokana na mada ni kwamba kijiji cha Sukenya kinapinga dai la kuhusika na suala zima la kuipeleka au kuishtaki kampuni ya TCL.Mahakama kuu Arusha.,Kwa kifupi ni kwamba kijiji kwa ujumla katika vikao vyake vya Serikali cha tarehe

04/07/2011,22/07/2011,25/07/2011,06/07/2011 na 13/10/2011 kilipinga vikali suala hilo la kuhusika na biashara ya kupambana na kampuni husika kama mwekezaji kumpeleka Mahakamani.

Vikao vyote husika vililahani sana mtu au kikundi cha watu wanaojihusisha na suala hilo kwani shamba hilo lipo kisheria katika Umilikaji wake na mwekezaji.Pia lina manufaa kwa kijiji na maendeleo yake.

Mwisho ni kwamba kijiji kipo bega kwa bega na mwekezaji huyo,Pamoja na hayo tuko mbioni kuweka makubaliano ya;-

(i)Ujenzi wa Ofisi ya kijiji

(ii)Ujenzi wa zahanati

(iii)Ujenzi wa nyumba ya waladimu na stoo ya chakula

NAKALA;

- 1. MKUU WA MKOA ARUSHA
- 2. MKUU WA WILAYA NGORONGORO
- 3. MWANASHERIA WA HALMASHAURI YA (W)
- 4. MWENYEKITI HALMASHAURI
- 5. DIWANI WA KATA
- 6. KAIMU MTENDAJI WA KATA

Katika Ujenzi wa Taifa Mwenyekiti wa Kijiji na Kaimu Mtendaji wake.

Murie Figuit MWENYEKITI KIJIJI CHA

MULTIN TASARI WA KUKAD CHTA JERIKALI JA KIJIJI CHTA KIPYA GHA SOTT FAMBU!

ILIYO FANYIKA TAREHE 20,10.2011

ARENDA: 1. Kutungua Vivceo

2. Kufadili Kuhusu Kisi ya shomba la Jukenya

3. Kypinga Kikeo.

1.08 AM Kara Vawashukuri Wajumbe wate watio hudhurie Kikas Iliolo kara nahudhurio menri, ne kuwapa Pole wate watiojike kutoke Scherm mbahulali.

2. Baade ya hapo alitupatia huongozo Kuwa tungaswa Kulijadili Swale UK Vesi ya Ardhi ya Sukenya linebendishwa Kwa Kufunio fine la Vijiji che foit Sambu! Wajumke wole walichenjie Kwa Panoja ne Kutoa Meoni yao mbalimbali Kwa Kino w ypane Zaich Varhuse Vesibligo, Incyoendeshur ne Sthirike kava Kutunie fine Le Bitlandbu, ne Kutog monens war Kuwa St& Kane Kifiji che soit hatukuwa wajusike Katika Jambo Zinco le Kutoa eneochilo de Sukanya Vara Vipinde Vile che Varanzi ne hæle sæda hatukol Aayan Kabida Kaitunika kava nomme yeyote kawa Sibi Ande meleleniko ne shemba le Sukenye, Aneonobe fine la Kiji chern litizmike tene pavani ni Kantugombanishe Sisi no Mwerezaji Innyo, ambaye angewere thujusaidie Vatika mambo mbalindali yk Mochdiled ya Waneihdi Wa Soit Samby Pampji ne maeneo meng da Waneihdi '' Pole Habiyon rungule. Two hivyo Fili Kene Serikali ay Waneihehi wold Kurg yound, wa Enco le Sotti Samby time Kamishe Kabisa Kwatula hatune molalaniiko an Migogoro ja aine verote ne Mwerkæzeji huyo. ne siyo Vinginevys, Tuneitaji tukae ne Mwerkæzeji huyo kipanga Mendoo ja moendilio atekae tusaidie. 1. Nakale Ofisiya kijiji Soil Sanily MMENT MA KIJIJI 2. Nakale Ofisi ya De weleya MA GUT SANBU 2. Navale offit ya De wileya Jain Muserophili Dere Jain Katibu Anulora

8

MUHUTASARI YASERIKALI YAMAYAYAYASITSAMBUILIYOFA YIKALEO TAREHE ZOJIDIZOII WALIDHUKHURIA. 1. LOTHA NYARY MIKITI KIJIJI CHA SOTIGAMBU TRUNKINENTEKTI WA KI. MJI 2 ELIA SERENY MIKITONGOTI CHA ELILALET the 3. ISAVA NGET MIKITI KITONGUJI CHAORKORDI Kug 4- MARKO LORU M/KITIKITON GOTI CHASTITSAMBY Kom. DANNA 5. EZEKIEZ NANK MIJUNBE Pane 6. ANSETTER LOCHOOK, NETURBE. 7. PITA PARMERES ->)-8. ROBAT - PARKATI 9. LEDTO-MEMRE 10 VEZANY - KULUNJONI 11. Losttocki - -" burn 12. LERAKUI DUTAA 13 NORMELWA - MAKOI 14 SIMON JEKEDE 15 NGUYATA SERENY 16. KENYATA- LEKURTUT. No 17 NOAJIRI - SIKIRAI 18. NOLARI - MATUYA dalap 19, NORMELUA - MARKO/ 30 NAI2005 - KURSAS -21. LOTABOLURI - PUNUKA KASIOHUSHURIA. CUSANA-RANA 2. MANU - KUMATO AWENTERTINA KUNA 3. NORKIDEMI - KUYATO CHA SOIT SAMEU 4. GOOMBE - THIWAP 1

Sukenya Farm: Local Economic contributions \$:											
			40% Proportion of	Est guest spend USD\$	Operating expenditures:	Cultural activities:	Community	Guest:	Total value transferred		
Financial	Guests	WD fees	WD fees to community	on Women's Group	l '	Paid directly to	Developmen ts including	Education Sponsorships	directly to local		
Year	/yr	\$/yr	\$/yr	handicrafts	portion \$/yr	community	FOTC	\$/yr	economy \$		
2008/09	0	0	0	0	Not available	· -	20,000		20,000		
2009/10	106	3,660	1,464	3,183	34,568	849	7,200		47,264		
2010/11	438	15,105	6,042	13,135	41,407	3,503	46,531		110,617		
2011/12	672	23, 195	9,278	20,170	49,708	5,379	107,904	1 Sukenya @ Mweka	192,438		
2012/13 (est)	903	31,170	12,468	27,104	57,164	7,228	96,948	1 Sukenya @ Mweka	200,912		
2013/14 (est)	1,014	35,000	14,000	30,435	65,739	8,116	230,000		348,289		
Totals	3,134	108,130	43,252	94,026	248,586	25,074	508,583	-	919,520		



			Completion			
List of projects	Location	Start date	date	Budget year		Notes/comments
Borehole	Sukenya Village	Sep-08	Nov-08	2008/09	\$20,000	
Maize Delivery during Drought	Loliondo/Soit Sambu	Sep-09	Sep-09	2009/10	\$4,615	
Maize Mill Structure and Milling Machine	Sukenya Village	Nov-09	Nov-09	2009/10	\$2,585	TS purchased mill
2-in-1 Teachers' House	Sukenya Primary	Jul-10	Sep-10	2010/11	\$40,742	Start date is approximate.
Beading and Business Seminar (Naiponoi)	Sukenya Village	Sep-10	Mar-11	2010/11	\$5,789	
2-in-1 Teachers' House	Orkiu Primary	May-11	Jul-11	2011/12	\$22,420	Start date is approximate.
2-in-1 Teachers' House	Soit Sambu Primary	May-11	Jul-11	2011/12	\$40,742	Start date is approximate.
2-in-1 Teachers' House	Soit Sambu Secondary	May-11	Jul-11	2011/12	\$40,742	Start date is approximate.
Beading and Business Seminar (Naipanoi)	Sukenya Village/Soit Sambu Village	Apr-11	Nov-11	2011/12	\$0	Retreive costs
Women Visited Arusha for World Women's Day	Arusha	Feb-12	Mar-12	2011/12	\$4,000	Includes TS charter deadleg
Stove Project	Sukenya, Orkiu, Mondorossi	Feb-11	Mar-12	2011/12	\$15,305	payments to date
Stove Project	Sukenya, Orkiu, Mondorossi	Apr-12	Mar-13	2012/13	\$0	Awaiting proposal
Beading and Business Seminar (Cecilia)	Sukenya Village/Soit Sambu Village	Jul-12	Mar-13	2012/13	\$1,643	payments to date
2-in-1 Teachers' House	Oloipiri Primary School	Apr-12	Mar-13	2012/13	\$42,000	Cost is an estimate
2 Classrooms	Orkiu Primary	Apr-12	Mar-13	2012/13	\$38,000	Cost is an estimate
Youth education: Young rangers	Sukenya, Orkiu, Mondorossi	Apr-12	Mar-13	2012/13	\$0	Awaiting proposal
Beading and Business Seminar (Cecilia)	Sukenya Village/Soit Sambu Village	Apr-13	Mar-14	2013/14	\$0	Awaiting proposal
Stove Project	Sukenya, Orkiu, Mondorossi	Apr-13	Mar-14	2013/14	\$0	Awaiting proposal
Girl's Dormitory	Soit Sambu Secondary	Apr-13	Mar-14	2013/14	\$110,000	Cost is an estimate, schedule TB/
Medical Dispensary	TBD - Oloipiri Ward	Apr-13	Mar-14	2013/14	\$120,000	Cost is an estimate, schedule TB/
,			TOTAL		\$508,583	

From: Sent: To: Subject: Attachments:

Wednesday, September 22, 2010 5:58 PM 'minority.rights@mrgmail.org' Tanzania Conservation Limited CorkBoardPoster_LR.pdf

September 22, 2010

Minority Rights Group International 54 Commercial Street London E1 6LT, UK Email: minority.rights@mrgmail.org

To Whom It May Concern:

Greetings. We wanted to open up a dialogue with your organization, as we have heard from a journalist and from other sources that you have taken interest in issues concerning the Enashiva Nature Refuge, in the Loliondo region of northern Tanzania.

Tanzania Conservation Limited (TCL) believes that there is a significant amount of misinformation and fabrications that have been circulated about community conservation projects at Enashiva, so we have been proactive in reaching out to several organizations internationally. Listening to, collaborating with, and learning from the communities around Enashiva remains TCL's top priority. However, we also know that there is a lot to learn from numerous organizations throughout the world and we remain completely open to discussing some of these issues and providing information. In fact, some well-known lecturers in the UK, who focus on responsible tourism, have been very helpful in guiding some discussions with us.

As an introduction, TCL purchased the Sukenya Farm from Tanzania Breweries Limited (TBL) in a legal, transparent bidding process in 2006. The owners quickly saw how the Sukenya Farm could be a model for community empowerment, wildlife conservation, and ecotourism. The directors of TCL met with numerous traditional leaders, village leaders, and other stakeholders to seek guidance on the best way forward.

At the time of sale, there were no Tanzanians living on the farm whatsoever, and accusations about displacement were investigated and found to be untrue by the Arusha Regional Commissioner, Isidore Shirima. Additionally, a 10-month investigation was led by the Office of the Prime Minister and drew the same conclusion. There have been some groups that have been opposed to this sale from the beginning and have led a three-year campaign of spreading misinformation and fabrications about TCL and community conservation initiatives at the Enashiva Nature Refuge. Some of these groups have connections to at least one other foreign tourist company and, we believe, individuals have benefited significantly financially from their campaign.

TCL has vehemently denied these allegations as they have arisen, and it has also conducted its own exhaustive internal investigations. Furthermore, it has regularly sought means to resolve these issues directly with the groups involved using third parities as objective intermediaries. However, these groups have not shown interest in finding such a resolution and have continued to circulate baseless allegations without any primary sources or corroborating concrete evidence.

It should be noted that there are different Maasai clans that live around the Enashiva Nature Refuge — Laitaiyok, Purko, and Loita — in three separate communities and there has been a longstanding tension among these clans over lands in the area. For example, the Sukenya farm had been the ancestral lands of the Laitaiyok clan, whose members continue to dominate the population of Sukenya Village. Sukenya has only been recognized this year as an independent village (as opposed to its previous status of sub-village). This has resulted in jubilation by the village because its people have been marginalized for decades due to clan differences and longstanding tensions.

"Tanzania received its independence in 1961, but we, the people of Sukenya, have not been free since that time," said the Sukenya sub-village chairman, Loserian Minis. "After almost 50 years now, we finally have our freedom."

TCL has been falsely accused of not working with communities. We actually have a very strong relationship with Sukenya Village, among other, and have worked extensively with village leaders, elders, women's groups, and others on various community, conservation, and ecotourism initiatives. TCL has also worked with other communities and all the Maasai clans involved. Members of each of the three clans are represented on TCL's staff of community wildlife scouts. Furthermore, controlled grazing and water access are issues that are negotiated on a regular basis with communities, as proven by witness testimony, and video testimony of herders who have actually thanked TCL for its assistance in grazing.

The voices of all these supporters have not been heard, and they should be. Instead, they have been drowned out by those who have the resources and political savvy to go to the media and the internet. Specifically, it is a small, vocal group of people who are heavily involved in the nearly 40 NGO's that exist in Loliondo, one of the most poverty-stricken parts of Tanzania. There are compelling reports of certain NGO's misleading their supporters, by claiming to have constructed classrooms and homes that in reality do not exist.

We categorically deny the false accusations that have been lodged against us. We enthusiastically welcome the advice and wisdom of legitimate organizations. We also welcome any questions from those who wish to find out more.

As individuals and investors, we have been in Tanzania for 30 years and have an outstanding record of doing philanthropic works throughout the country and working closely with indigenous communities. Please see just a few examples attached. Despite early challenges, we are confident that this matter can be resolved and that the Enashiva Nature Refuge can be an exceptional model for community conservation.

Sincerely,




	·
From:	
Sent:	Wednesday, February 20, 2013 5:13 PM
То:	
Subject:	FW: Updates
Attachments:	Mbekure.jpg; Narikungishu.jpg; Updates_022013.pdf
Importance:	High

How come no one has told us about this? Why, because this did not happen...is that correct? Who are these people in the pictures?

From:	
Sent: Wednesday, February 20, 2013 3:36 PM	
To:	
Subject: Updates	
Importance: High	

just posted new information on their website and their Facebook:

I pasted the FB info below and the new info on their website is in the pdf attached.

(picture attached)This is Mbekure. He is 21 years old. He says on 14th February he was with Narikungishu and on other man when they were attacked by Thomson guards. He and his friend Oloimoaja were kicked and punched. He had to be taken to hospital by a local NGO the next day. He says one of Thomson's drivers, Daniel Olelekurtu, also beat them with a stick.

(picture attached)This is Narikungishu. She is 19 years old. She says that on 14th February she was beaten and assaulted by police and Thomson safaris security guards for grazing cattle with two other people near the disputed land. She says the guards tried to push her to her knees and when she refused they beat her with sticks.

From last month:

Happy New Year to all our supporters! For the last month and the second of the pressure on the villagers of Sukenya to deny the information published on our **and the second of the seco**





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REDACTED

REDACTED

From: Sent: To: Cc: Subject: Attachments:	Wednesday, December 28, 2011 4:24 AM FW: African Initiatives/PWC AIwebsite_Campaigns_122311.pdf
Dear	
A belated Merry Christmas! And communities around the propert keep peace away from this area	d a Happy New Year. I can only hope that peace will come to Enashiva and the y. However, as you will read in the attached and scrolling below, there is a movement to .
	and am very very concerned. When I was in Loliondo this past month I talked to everyone read about our TCL staff injuring local community members and that this would never be
I had mentioned to you and variant works close	bus elders that both of us including and the set of the general manager of sely with and the set of the set
	I if that person or persons went to the police to report the incident.
	nt did happen. The MRG is funding a campaign to get the land back into the hands of we fear that this is just a tactic. For years we have not gone back to disprove her o do this now.
	or did not happen. I believe Lengume has information on this untruth. Or perhaps you ant the truth and the proof of the truth.
I hope this finds you well.	
From: Sent: Friday, December 23, 201 To: Cc: Subject: African Initiatives/PWC	

This information was recently posted on African Initiatives website (a .pdf with the same information is attached). Be sure to scroll down to read the "case study" about a TCL guard beating 2 young boys - this is the same claim published in Al's latest edition of the Talking Stick but the info below offers more details as well as a photo of the children.

Land Rights in Ngorongoro district, Tanzania

African Initiatives supports the rights of the people of Ngorongoro District for their continued ownership and control over their customary land. This update on the continuing conflict was written by **the Pastoral Women's Council in October 2011.**

PWC writes...

Ngorongoro is a remote district in Arusha region situated in North Eastern Tanzania. It has a population of approximately 180,000 people. Ngorongoro District is inhabited primarily by Maasai pastoralists, with the Sonjo agro pastoralists as a minority ethnic group. The district covers an area of 14,036 square km.

The Ngorongoro District has experienced land tenure conflicts between local communities and outsiders for many years. The communities' access to lands has been restricted through wildlife conservation interests, including establishment of protected areas and hunting concessions.

Sukenya Farm

Soitsambu village is located in Loliondo Division, Ngorongoro District. The village is a predominantly Maasai pastoralist and agro-pastoralist community of 4,500 people reliant on livestock keeping for human welfare and livelihoods. Land is managed according to seasonal



patterns of resource availability, which are largely dependent on rainfall and are governed by rotational grazing reserve systems formalized in village by-laws and land use plans.

In 1984, Tanzania Breweries Ltd (TBL) obtained a parcel of land in Sukenya sub-village of over 10,000 acres in size. This land was obtained in an irregular fashion according to the land law prevailing at the time; for example, the signatories to the village meeting minutes allocating the land were not, in fact, members of the village government or residents of Soitsambu village. However, such practices were widespread in northern Tanzania during this period of 'land-grabbing' in the 1980's.

In 2003, using fabricated village meeting minutes, TBL illegally acquired the title deed to Soitsambu Village, while also increasing their total acreage to 12,617 acres of land. This new title deed gave them control of the land with a 96-year lease agreement.

In 2006, TBL divested the property with sale of their leasehold to Tanzania Conservation Ltd, which has the same ownership as Thomson Safari Company, a US based international tourism company with a major operation in northern Tanzania. Thomson Safari Company began operations with the intention to develop the farm as a tourism site and wildlife conservation area. One of their first objectives was to remove any local people residing in, or seasonally using, the property. This objective has created major conflicts between the company, local government, and the villagers.

Soitsambu villagers have been injured in confrontations with the company and police, and many have been jailed for illegally trespassing onto the farm. The villagers believe that the land is still rightfully theirs and the measures taken to exclude them from the farm are unlawful, unjust and they are damaging the overall welfare of the communities.

Following their obtainment of the lease, Tanzania Conservation Ltd/Thomson Safaris proceeded to evict and restrict the pastoralists of Irmasiling, Mondorosi, Enadooshoke, Olepolos and Sukenya sub- villages of Soitsambu to access the land. Accessing this land is particularly important for these people because they have few (and no year-round) water sources available. The Irmaasiling Community Dam is a reliable source of water for the pastoralists in this area; however, Thomson has made grazing and watering prohibited because the llotimi is only an hour far from Irmasiling and it is located in the disputed land. Instead, during times of drought, Maasai herdsmen must make a 14 hour trip that takes them through Kenya in order to access water.

There is a further catalogue of allegations of police and security guard brutality, which includes: harassment, damage to property, indefinite detentions, and corruption. Examples of the above include:

- Lisingo ole Nanyoi was shot in the jaw by police with Thomson guards. (detailed further in an article by The Observer http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/sep/06/masai-tribesman-tanzania-tourism)
- Thomson guards have burnt peoples bomas and cattle pens
- Cattle herders have been detained by Loliondo police for "trespassing" on Thomson's disputed land
- Currently, the community of Mondorosi is refusing an offer of \$40,000 to build their school as they do not wish to
 legitimise Thomson. They've been under a lot of pressure from the Division Secretary who has threatened to put
 people in prison if they don't accept.

In November 2009, Thomson announced their intention to change the land status from pastoralism to an exclusive tourist concession. In January 2010, the village council of Soitsambu decided to pursue this matter in court, thereby instituting legal proceedings against Tanzania Breweries Ltd (TBL) and Tanzania Conservation Ltd (TCL) at the Arusha High Court.

Preliminary objections against the Sukenya legal case were filed by both TBL and TCL at the end of 2010. On 31st May 2011 the Judge in the case ruled in their favour, dismissing the case on technical grounds. The villager's legal counsel believes it is not proper to determine a public interest case on such a basis and an appeal has been lodged.

One day before the case was dismissed two young boys herding cattle were beaten by a Thomson Safari guard. This was the first human rights abuse that had occurred since the community had first started legal proceedings. Since the appeal has been lodged there have been no further beatings but the community are still chased off the land for grazing their cattle. They are also denied access to water, which is becoming a critical issue as the area is facing a period of drought.

Case Study: Young boys beaten and injured at Sukenya Farm by TCL guard, 30th May 2011.

On 30th May 2011 the TCL guards found the two children grazing cattle near by the Sukenya farm and one of the guard known as Olekomitie Kutess called the boys to come over to him, asking them why they were grazing cattle at the farm. The boys answered that they were not grazing at the farm but we just grazing around the nearby mountain. The guard then cut his stick and beat the boys. The TCL guard was carrying a spear, long knife and two sticks. The guard did not wear the work uniform which they normally dress in and the boys can recognize the guard physically.

Tajewo Nanyoi, aged 11 years old, is a school child who is studying at Mondorosi Primary school in class VI (six). It was around 3:30 PM when this guard found this young boy grazing the cattle near the Sukenya farm and beat him. As a result, the young boy did not attend the school for two days due to the injury he sustained when beaten by the guard. He was injured on the joint of his hand. Tobiko Nanyoi aged 13 years old is was also beaten by the TCL guard when he was grazing cattle with Tajewo Nanyoi. This was also with a stick and he was injured on the head. When he was being beaten this young boy tried to ask the guard to forgive them and was told "I will beat you until you vomit".

Both of these young boys are resident of Irmasiling' Sub village nearby the dispute land of Sukenya. When the father of the boys asked the guards why they had beaten his children, one guard replied "we will beat them until you stop grazing your cattle at this farm".



In the centre are the two boys. Tajewo has a Maasai shuka (cloth) around his injured hand as first aid before being taken to hospital.

OBC

In 1992 the Loliondo Game Controlled Area hunting block (which runs along the western edge of the Serengeti National Park) was leased to Ortello Business Corporation (OBC) without any consultation with the communities. A member of an emirate royal family who is a senior officer in the UAE defense ministry leases the area under the Otterlo name. OBC has held exclusive hunting rights to this area ever since. The overlap of the OBC hunting area and these village lands is a major source of ongoing conflict.

In June 2009 20,000 people were evicted from OBC land, their bomas (homes) were burnt and some children went missing during the evictions and are presumed dead.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iqP2MRuJ4Ac&feature=player embedded

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i-FP2gRvziw&feature=related

Mainly women and children were affected by the evictions as with the loss of so much land for grazing many men have migrated to cities or coastal resorts in search of employment.

In March 2010 a constitutional court case against the Ministry of Natural Resources and OBC was begun, challenging the creation of the exclusive hunting corridor. It is ongoing with the consolidated efforts of NGOs and the community.

Since the start of the case OBC has allowed grazing on the land and seemed more open to negotiations. It is hoped this might be the beginning of a resolution of the conflict.

Women's response to Sukenya and OBC cases

Over the last few years, in the face of increasing land alienation and human rights abuses, Maasai women in Ngorongoro district have emerged as the leading campaigners against the governments support for foreign investors at the expense of indigenous communities.

In 2008 women and youth demonstrated against TS/TCL at the District Commissioners officer, then took cattle and forced them onto Sukenya farm to graze as a protest. It was during this protest that Lisingo ole Nanyoi was shot in the jaw.

During local government elections in 2009 women campaigned against eight district councillors who were strongly suspected of taking bribes to represent the interests of foreign investors. All eight councillors lost their seats as a result.

In June and July 2009 after the burning of bomas and evictions by OBC, over 500 women demonstrated outside the District commissioners office, demanding to know why the evictions had happened. When no satisfactory answer was received 50 women and 30 men were chosen to travel to Dar to demand answers. They protested in Dar outside the Regional Commissioners office and when again no answers were provided they demonstrated at the Presidents Office.

Women also led families to return to the burnt out land they had been evicted from and lived under trees in order that the land could not be classified as unoccupied by the authorities.

In 2010 over 3,000 women protested against both OBC and TCS/TCL by returning their CCM membership cards at the party District Headquarters (CCM is the political party that has been in government since Independence). Party officials negotiated with the women and eventually promised that if they kept their party membership there would be no more evictions. There have been none since.

NCA

Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), home of the world famous Ngorongoro Crater, is controlled and managed by Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA). It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site. There are approximately 12,000 Maasai pastoralists living within the area, the majority of whom are women, youth and children. Currently there is growing pressure from the Government to resolve perceived conflicts between local residents and conservation by evicting people to reduce the number of residents in NCA. In 2008 more than 1,500 people were evicted and relocated to near the Kenya-Tanzania border without any land or facilities being provided for them.

NCA law and policies restrict most community activities. For example, livestock are forbidden from grazing in the Ngorongoro Crater and the highlands, the cutting of firewood is restricted and building bomas requires permission. The NCA has also stopped sponsoring the secondary school education of children from the district. In 2009 government restrictions began on subsistence farming and since 2010 it is prohibited, however other livelihoods alternatives have not been provided. The plots are small, under an acre, but are usually cultivated by women to provide essential food for families.

The ban on cultivation is beginning to have a catastrophic affect on residents of NCA. The drought in the area means cattle are without adequate grazing and families are being forced out of the area. The lack of food has necessitated emergency food aid to be brought in but NGO's have received reports that children are dying of malnutrition every week in the area.

In June this year UNESCO's World Heritage Committee decided to include considerations for indigenous people and local communities, by encouraging State Parties with World Heritage properties to "involve indigenous peoples and local communities in decision making, monitoring and evaluation of the state of conservation of World Heritage Sites (WHS)" and to "respect the rights of indigenous peoples when nominating, managing and reporting on WHS in indigenous peoples territories". There are hopes among local NGO's that this will be the start of some of the authoritarian legislation governing the area and denying people the right to basic livelihoods being revoked.

	7
From:	
Sent:	Friday, December 23, 2011 1:14 PM
To:	
Subjec	t: African initiatives

News About Us Countries Projects Global Education Campaigns & Contact Us

Campaigns

Land Rights in Ngorongoro district, Tanzania

F.G.M.

Land Rights -Tanzania African Initiatives supports the rights of the people of Ngorongoro District for their continued ownership and control over their customary land. This update on the continuing conflict was written by **the Pastoral Women's Council in October 2011.**

PWC writes...

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The ban on cultivation is beginning to have a catastrophic affect on residents of NCA. The drought in the area means cattle are without adequate grazing and families are being forced out of the area. The lack of food has necessitated emergency food aid to be brought in but NGO's have received reports that children are dying of malnutrition every week in the area.

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Sent from my iPhone

From:	
Sent:	Wednesday, December 28, 2011 4:32 AM
То:	
Cc:	
Subject:	FW: African Initiatives/PWC
Attachments:	AIwebsite_Campaigns_122311.pdf

We have received alot of information from Jeremy and feel that there is a very strong attempt at hand by Maanda to undermine us at the moment.

What concerns me at the moment is that that attached article states that we have hurt two young people. This is what gets people riled up. At the Mondorossi meeting I told the village elders that we would not support any violence on our property...from outsiders coming in or from our staff. I looked at a state and a state and a state and reminded them that any of our staff would lose their jobs if they did anything violent except to protect themselves.

I asked Daniel Ngoitiko for details of an incident he wanted me to know about...but I never heard from him. Then I see this article. I have just written to **an incident the participation of the second seco**

So, it seems that we need the DC to tell us also if this happened or not.

or can you follow up? I know this will get blown out of proportion if left undone.

Thanks,

To: /

Hi

From: Sent: Friday, December 23, 2011 1:31 PM

Cc: **Subject:** African Initiatives/PWC

This information was recently posted on African Initiatives website (a .pdf with the same information is attached). Be sure to scroll down to read the "case study" about a TCL guard beating 2 young boys - this is the same claim published in Al's latest edition of the Talking Stick but the info below offers more details as well as a photo of the children.

Land Rights in Ngorongoro district, Tanzania

African Initiatives supports the rights of the people of Ngorongoro District for their continued ownership and control over their customary land. This update on the continuing conflict was written by **the Pastoral Women's Council in October 2011. PWC writes...**

Ngorongoro is a remote district in Arusha region situated in North Eastern Tanzania. It has a population of approximately 180,000 people. Ngorongoro District is inhabited primarily by Maasai pastoralists, with the Sonjo agro pastoralists as a minority ethnic group. The district covers an area of 14,036 square km.



The Ngorongoro District has experienced land tenure conflicts between local communities and outsiders for many years. The communities' access to lands has been restricted through wildlife conservation interests, including establishment of protected areas and hunting concessions.

Sukenya Farm

Soitsambu village is located in Loliondo Division, Ngorongoro District. The village is a predominantly Maasai pastoralist and agro-pastoralist community of 4,500 people reliant on livestock keeping for human welfare and livelihoods. Land is managed according to seasonal patterns of resource availability, which are largely dependent on rainfall and are governed by rotational grazing reserve systems formalized in village by-laws and land use plans. In 1984, Tanzania Breweries Ltd (TBL) obtained a parcel of land in Sukenya sub-village of over 10,000 acres in size. This land was obtained in an irregular fashion according to the land law prevailing at the time; for example, the signatories to the village meeting minutes allocating the land were not, in fact, members of the village government or residents of Soitsambu village. However, such practices were widespread in northern Tanzania during this period of 'land-grabbing' in the 1980's.

In 2003, using fabricated village meeting minutes, TBL illegally acquired the title deed to Soitsambu Village, while also increasing their total acreage to 12,617 acres of land. This new title deed gave them control of the land with a 96-year lease agreement.

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Soitsambu villagers have been injured in confrontations with the company and police, and many have been jailed for illegally trespassing onto the farm. The villagers believe that the land is still rightfully theirs and the measures taken to exclude them from the farm are unlawful, unjust and they are damaging the overall welfare of the communities.

Following their obtainment of the lease, Tanzania Conservation Ltd/Thomson Safaris proceeded to evict and restrict the pastoralists of Irmasiling, Mondorosi, Enadooshoke, Olepolos and Sukenya sub- villages of Soitsambu to access the land. Accessing this land is particularly important for these people because they have few (and no year-round) water sources available. The Irmaasiling Community Dam is a reliable source of water for the pastoralists in this area; however, Thomson has made grazing and watering prohibited because the llotimi is only an hour far from Irmasiling and it is located in the disputed land. Instead, during times of drought, Maasai herdsmen must make a 14 hour trip that takes them through Kenya in order to access water.

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F.G.M.

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Sent from my iPhone



March 4, 2009

To Whom It May Concern:

Subject: Change of Land Use over Farm 373 Sukenya, Soitsambu Village, Ngorongoro District.

Kindly refer to the above named subject.

We are writing to request that Farm 373 that we purchased from Tanzania Breweries in 2006 for tourism purposes be given permission to allow tourists to visit as part of a 13 day safari itinerary.

The Tanzania Investment Centre has already approved and registered our tourism project and we were granted a Certificate of Incentives number 030713 dated 4th September 2006. In order to begin the proposed activities which the TIC certificate shows as "To promote eco-tourism and conservation in Ngorongoro" a change of Land Use is required. TIC have approved this change.

The appropriate committees of Ngorongoro District Council have also approved the land use change back in January 2008. They are pleased to see tourism come to the area. See attached letter.

We have an agreement with tour operator **and the second problem** of Arusha. **A second problem** is promoting and selling two week safaris that will include three days of eco-tourism visits to the farm where they will be carrying out wildlife viewing from vehicles and on foot based from their camp they plan to install on the farm. These marketing plans have been progressing well since March 2008 and the first tourist groups will arrive in June 2009. Given the world wide recession and serious drop in tourists to Tanzania this coming season, we want to be sure our plans will succeed.

We have worked hard for the past two years preparing our project for tourism.

We would like to introduce the set of the formation and help. We are asking for the land use change to be expedited or at the very least to obtain written permission that will give us a basis to proceed and accept tourists at our Sukenya Farm 373, Loliondo District beginning this June, 2009.

Purchasing the land from Tanzania Breweries Ltd and preparing the land for tourism use has been a large foreign investment in Tanzania. In addition the project was also invested heavily in marketing and selling safaris to Tanzania. In addition the project was also committed to install a camp and equipment, vehicles and staff for the project. Back in 2006, the date of June, 2009 seemed very far in the future, however this date is now fast approaching and we urgently seek a resolution so that we can move forward and accept the expected safari guests and continue to build Tanzania tourism.

Yours faithfully,

Directors

From: Sent: To: Subject: Attachments:

Sunday, July 22, 2012 2:20 PM

Minority Rights Group - Maasai Land Dispute Blog, July 2012 Screen-Shot-2012-07-22-at-2.jpg

This one is all about us.

See photo attached for pic of meeting with Sukenya Maasai.

Tanzania: Maasai land dispute with safari tourism group

Freddy Batundi, MRG's Capacity Building Officer in Africa, reports back on a visit to Maasai communities in northern Tanzania.

Towards the end of last year I made a field trip to Loliondo, Tanzania, as part of MRG's work to support Maasai community meetings in the sub-villages of Sukenya, Mondorosi and Enadooshoke, which are part of Soitsambu village in northern Tanzania, to agree on their position for possible negotiations with Thomson Safaris over a disputed stretch of land known as Sukenya Farm.

Thomson Safaris is a US-based tourism operator that works closely with Thomson Safaris Ltd in Arusha, Tanzania. Both companies, being under the same ownership, are also under the same umbrella of quality control. Thomson Safaris proudly boasts that it has been operating in Tanzania for over 30 years, and it is among the top companies offering deluxe safari tourism services in the country.

The primary cause of the conflict between the local community and Thomson Safaris is over the land ownership of Sukenya Farm. The main struggle of the Soitsambu people has been to gain back the ownership of Sukenya farm, located in Soitsambu Village, Ngorongoro District, Arusha Region, northern Tanzania. The land in dispute lies between the sub-villages of Sukenya, Mondorosi and Enadooshoke (which incorporates a sub-sub-village, Irmasiling), and is also bordering Enguserosambu village. All three sub-villages are currently in Soitsambu Village within Soitsambu Ward in Loliondo Division. Sukenya sub-village alone is inhabitated by 500 people. Soitsambu village has a population of 7000 residents.

The dispute dates back to 1985 when Tanzanian Breweries Ltd (TBL), a para-statal company, laid claim to 10,000 acres of land within the borders of Soitsambu village for the purposes of wheat and barley cultivation. In fact the company used only a minimal amount of the land for such cultivation (700 acres) and, to all extents and purposes, life continued as before for the local Maasai who used the land for grazing and watering their livestock.

However, a small number of the villagers did seek to challenge the grant of land to TBL in the courts. They lost their case, not least because the village chairman and secretary appeared as witnesses on behalf of TBL saying that they had consented to the handing over of the land on behalf of the community.

An appeal was struck out because of a technical issue over the non-filing of the correct papers. Following those legal proceedings, TBL had their title to the land formally registered in 2003 with the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for 99 years, which, in fact, provided for use of 12,617 acres, i.e. an additional 2, 617 acres. Not long afterwards, TBL leased the land on a 96 year lease to Tanzanian Conservation Ltd (TCL) – a Tanzanian incorporated company but which is effectively run by an American couple who run Thomson Safaris (www.thomsonsafaris.com).

This is when the real problems began to occur for the community. as they were being denied access to the land because Thomson Safaris sought to establish it for the use of safari tourism. There are accounts of beatings and shootings taking place, of arrests as the local police work hand in hand with Thomson Safaris security staff, etc. Matters reached such a point that a presidential commission was set up to investigate the situation, but its report has never been made public. Further court proceedings were initiated in February 2010 by Soitsambu village against both TBL and TCL. The new case was initially dismissed in May 2011 on the basis that it was essentially an attempt to re-open the earlier proceedings. However, an appeal against the May 2011 was recently successful before the Court of Appeal and the case is to be returned to the lower court to be heard in full.

Back to my visit.

The community meetings were organised by the Pastoralist Women Council (PWC) with the support of MRG, through its legal cases programme. MRG's role was to support the community in deciding what kind of a settlement they want, help them build consensus, and appreciate the consequences or likely outcomes of their options.

From Mondorosi, Enadooshoke and Sukenya sub-villages a total of 337 men and 226 women participated. Key community leaders were present including the chairperson of Soitsambu village, Mr. Boniface, William Alais, the village councillor of the Oloipiri area, Daniel Ngoitiko, a village councillor of the Kanjwel area, and Elias Melami, the health and development officer in the Ngorongoro district.

The district commissioner from Loliondo came in person to speak to people and encouraged community members to 'embrace wholeheartedly the way of peaceful negotiation as all of us are tired of this struggle which in fact is only impoverishing our people.' An elder from Mondorosi said: 'This is the beginning of the end. By God's help we want a peaceful end to this.'

In Tanzania, the law provides avenues for villages to engage in direct negotiation with companies conducting business on community land. The Local Government Act of 1982 makes villages corporate entities and empowers them to engage in activities that improve the welfare of the community. The Village Land Act of 1999 gives power to the Village Council and Village Assembly to manage and administer the village land for the benefit of the community.

It is on this legal basis that villages within Tanzania have entered into agreements with tourism companies to share the proceeds. This gives them direct economic benefits from land and natural resources that are available in their villages. Based on the above, community members from the three sub-villages affected by the Sukenya Farm dispute agreed that their position in any negotiations with Thomson Safaris were:

- The village members recognize that Thomson Safaris has done investments on some part of the land. The village members agreed that Thomson Safaris could retain exclusive land ownership on 2000 acres around the MOROGWA area.
- The community members are to acquire back the ownership of 10,617 acres of the land and then enter into direct agreement with Thomson Safaris to allow Thomson Safaris to continue to use some of the land for tourism activities.
- The process leading to the agreement between the community and the company should be participatory, transparent and stipulate the following:
 - 1. Recognition of community rights ownership over the 10,617 acres of the land.
 - 2. Unrestricted access to water points, foot ways from one sub village to the other, and specified grazing areas for the community.
 - 3. Clear rules and procedures for implementation and management of the contract should be put in place.
 - 4. Clarified roles and responsibilities for both parties in terms of security and other relationship resolutions. Items like the length of the contract, the annual land renting fees, the bed fee per nights per person (for tourist entering the community land) and the termination of the contract should be clearly be discussed in the contract.
 - 5. The village council will oversee the use of the income generated by the contract for equitable sharing among the three sub villages for their socio-economic development.

6.

The people believe that if the above issues are taken into consideration in any negotiations, it will result in peaceful coexistence. A man from Enadooshoke sub-village said: 'What we need is real investment that empowers us because we also have to survive.'

The meetings with the members of the various sub-villages were important in their own right in bringing the villagers to a common position and increasing their sense of ownership of the legal proceedings. Unfortunately, approaches to Thomson Safaris to enter into negotiations have subsequently been met with a resounding 'no' as well as completely unfounded and unsustained allegations of fraud and false representation.



From: Sent: To: Subject: Attachments:

Tuesday, November 25, 2008 2:17 PM

>

Letter to the Prime Minister.doc

Follow Up Flag: Flag Status: Follow up Flagged

Happy said you wanted this letter, which was in my files.

Dar-es-Salaam, The United Republic of Tanzania

September 10, 2008

Greetings, sir. It is our most sincere hope that you are doing well and that you are continuing to progress in your esteemed labours of serving this great nation, the United Republic of Tanzania.

It has come to our attention that the second second second has authorized the formation of an official committee to investigate the sale of the former Sukeyna farm (Loliondo, District of Ngorongoro, Arusha Region) from the part-government-owned Tanzania Breweries Limited (TBL) to the owners of

First off and foremost, I would like to both personally and officially, on behalf of the second seco

Furthermore, on behalf of **Construction** we pledge our highest support for this committee, and we will do anything in our power to transparently and actively cooperate with the investigation. We will answer any questions asked of us. We will provide any necessary documents or evidence. We will be at the committee's disposal.

which has operated and invested in tourism and people for nearly 30 years in Tanzania, wants to see the truth come out about this issue just as the citizens of Tanzania want to read the truth. Unfortunately, there have been a few Tanzanian newspaper stories that have failed to reveal the truth, and, in fact, have subverted the truth by spreading hearsay, rumors, and, at times, intentional and malicious untruths. We are overjoyed to know that individuals form such esteemed ministries as Tourism and Natural Resources, Land, and Home Affairs will be selected to be a part of this investigative body, so that they will reach their own firm and final conclusions. looks forward to that day.

If we may be allowed to give our own perspective on the issue, however, we will give an abridged version of the early course of events. We know that we stand on firm ground.

In 2006, the **second second se**

--continued--

The second secon

the donation of a maize grinding machine to a Maasai women's group, the development of a bore hole and water well near the Sukenya sub-village and Soit Sambu village, financial support for a local primary school, and further exploration of opportunities to support local education and communities through various efforts.

during his visit to New York City and the official launch of the impressive new advertising campaign to trumpet Tanzania's many tourism wonders for travelers and investors around the world. We have been proud to receive the Tourism Operator Year and Humanitarian of the Year awards from the Tanzanian Tourism Board (TTB). We look forward to the "Tanzania Festive Evening" to be held in New York this year in honor of **Control** and to announce the second phase the Tanzanian tourism advertising campaign, as we were recently warmly welcomed by the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Shamsa Selengia Mwangunga. On the same day, in fact, we will also be honored as a finalist in the World Savers Awards, which was published in the prestigious travel publication, Conde Nast Traveler and which honors travel operators and businesses around the world for community-based tourism, conservation, and other efforts.

again, we thank you for your bold and candid initiatives concerning this matter and we look forward to communicating further with the investigative body, once it is formed, as necessary. Asante sana.

Sincerely,

From:	>
Sent:	Sunday, June 07, 2009 11:21 PM
То:	
Subject:	Rambling thoughts
Jubjett	Namoning thoughts

Hello Tom,

Thank you for allowing me to cc your various directors and Chairman of the Board. I continue to read about CPJ (Sunday New York Times) and appreciate your intensive coverage of journalist issues. I can also imagine how difficult it is for you to get to the real truth about issues at hand when you are collecting information from various sources and in particular other international press articles.

I would like your directors and board members to know that there is something extraordinarily odd about why Thomson Safaris has been demonized by one group of Maasai in Loliondo. You have not called to ask me more poignant questions about why **about the second second**

Let me explain some important points:

1. The entire bidding process was transparent. We, by the way, did not win the first bid but the first bidder did not pay in their allotted 30 days so it went out to bid again. The second time we won. We did not know much about the land except that it would fulfill a dream of ours where we could find a parcel of land that would provide wildlife refuge, then bring tourists to the area, and use the tourist dollars for benefits to the local community. We wanted to provide a model of community based tourism that very few were practicing. All other tour operators were taking tourists closer to the Serengeti where communities were reaping some benefits. With Enashiva Refuge (the name we gave to the 12,000 acres) located 1.5 hours from the Serengeti, our local neighbors were getting no benefits. We felt our presence could benefit our neighbors.

2. Tanzania's Millennium Goals include some key points that we wanted to embrace: Primary education for all and the empowerment of women. With education and empowered women we felt that the HIV/AIDS issues, health issues, clean water, lower infant mortality all would get addressed. Layer that on top of the extraordinary loss of wildlife on our planet, we felt that we had a symbiotic answer to how to get tourist dollars to protect wildlife and provide sustainable development to our neighbors.

3. My first visit to Enashiva was to meet with the local elders with the local school as a vet with experience in community based tourism. The elders suggested that we help with the local school, provide a bore hole, and if possible a maize mill for the Enyawata Women's Group. They supported our plan and we were pleased to hear about their needs. But, at the same time, we were alerted to a small group of Maasai who were not pleased that this land that was bought by the bore hole of the household of a woman who I thought would benefit greatly because of her influence within the community and her dedication to pastoral women's rights. Since many of our guests come on our "Women to Women" trips, I thought that this would be a great start to our community based tourism model. My intention was to find a way to work with this important woman. She was in Kenya at the time, so we met with her husband and talked about future plans. I sent her a letter introducing myself and asking if she would like to join in our efforts to build a community based tourism model. Her response made it clear that she was very very angry because she believed we did not own the land. We continue to suggest that she inquires about this out at the government level not with us.

From that point on the number of cattle on the property increased by 10 fold. The community elders were very unhappy that somehow the number of cows had increased ...since this was not the plan that they had agreed on.

and 8 members from the community (who are falsely reported by various sources to be anything from guards, to security men, security guards, security officers) continued to ask the cattle owners to leave the property. The Maasai who help us are members of the various communities around us, from all the various tribes, and are there for antipoaching. When these men were threatened by poisonous arrows, they called the police to get help because they feared for their lives. Trent was not there, I was not there, or Brian McCormiac. What we all have been told is from the point of view of various Maasai who have a stake in gathering momentum to get this land, although it rightfully belongs(through a titled deed) to and me. It has been reported that a young Maasai was wounded by the police during this altercation. However, it has also been reported that he was injured across the border in Kenya hours earlier then he was supposedly shot in Tanzania and his signature appears in the logbook of a clinic who was not able to accept him because in Kenya and Tanzania if there is a civil dispute you have to go to the police and get a report before you can be accepted at a clinic. Note from the Arusha Times: Ole Nanvoi whose jaws were shattered by a bullet was first carried by his fellow villagers to Osimor hospital on the Kenyan side of the border at Loliondo as soon as he got shot. Perhaps this would be a good starting place for your investigation. Perhaps Nanyoi was shot in Kenya. Nanyoi's father is one of the local community members helping to make Enashiva into a community based tourism model. Why would Nanyoi's father join in our efforts to begin community based tourism if he believed that his son was hurt by our anti-poaching patrol. Nothing rings right in anything that has been printed.

4. Fast forward to your call. Who was Trent Keegan? We did not know who Trent Keegan was. When Jeremy hung up the phone and told us that Trent had been murdered in Kenya we were very confused and saddened that a journalist had died in Kenya. A young Kiwi was murdered in Kenya? What happened and why is CPJ asking us about Trent? In asking Daniel that day, he told us that he did not know a Trent Keegan. Daniel did find out that the young man wearing a shuka who was seen walking to a nearby boma was Trent Keegan. Our anti-poaching patrol asked him where he was going, he said to "Mama Maanda's".

So you asked me:

--Prior to Keegan's death, he wrote emails to professional contacts in which he said he was questioned two times by **Contact and Security** guards and local police regarding a piece he was researching concerning alleged land disputes involving the Maasai and **Contact**.

The reason I asked to see the emails is that I know that if you get these emails you will not see the second secon

We have never been contacted by any official from New Zealand, the U.S., Kenya, or Tanzania about the death of Trent. We would be very willing to be a part of any investigation.

Trent Keegan was given false information. Let me give you an example.

Brian McCormiac, the author of African Farmers Journal, personally handed to me a letter from himself as well as a 7 page document that he says is "an exact copy of the disk Trent made as backup and left with me for safe-keeping when police arrived with the formation of the local manager of the disk Trent made as backup and left with me for safe-keeping when police arrived with the back of the local manager of the disk Trent made as backup and left with me for safe-keeping when police arrived with the back of the local manager of the disk Trent made as backup and left with me for safe-keeping when police arrived with the back of the back of the local manager of the temanyata Secondary School (15th May 2008) to demand to see our passports and work permits." I have this letter and document in front of me now. He handed this to me when I met him at the Wasso Hostel. Two things, the headmaster of the Emanyata Secondary School was introduced to me by Brian at the Wasso Hostel as the man who met the police and the police to the school. Second, Brian handed me this document which I quoted in letters to the government asking for their advice and help. Brian has suggested in his African Farmers Journal and in press releases asking how did I get this document when it is on Trent's computer. Well, Brian printed much info in this blog and he gave it to me along with his letter and I have it here in front of me and am happy to share it with you.

Why is Brian doing this? Why are journalists being handed incorrect information? We understand that there are Maasai who want to protect their grazing lands, we respect their needs. But to place innocent people and a company that has dedicated 30 years to bringing guests to Tanzania in the center of the death of a respected young journalist is sad.
Why not contact the District Commissioner? Or the Regional Commissioner. Both have made very clear statements about all the questions you have asked. The Regional Commissioner gave a press release to 30 journalists in Arusha, Tanzania and made very clear statements. Would you like a transcript?

I honestly respect your investigation, but this is feeling like a witch-hunt and severation is innocent of anything and everything that has been charged by a group of angry Maasai. We are a peace loving, Tanzania loving company. We are two people who have dedicated our lives to Tanzania and her people. Note that I am the co-founder of Friends of Tanzanian Schools. We spent all of our savings to purchase this piece of land so that we could begin this model. We would never hurt anyone, ever.

I do not understand why you and this small group of Maasai continue to try to place us at the center of a murder. A few of our competitors have joined in this witch-hunt, but everyone else who knows knows that these stories could not possibly be true.



From: Tom Rhodes [mailto:trhodes@cpj.org] Sent: Wednesday, June 03, 2009 10:06 AM To: C: Bill Sweeney; Paul.steiger@propublica.org; Joel Simon Subject: RE: Interview request

I'm copying in our editorial director, Bill Sweeney, executive director, Joel Simon, and the chairman of our board of directors, Paul Steiger, on this e-mail. Please feel free to copy them in on your correspondence to us.

Regarding your questions, we'd like to point out that both the email assertions and the alleged attack involving Nanyoi have been covered in the international press.

We have confirmed information in these stories independently.

For reference, below are links to two news stories that describe e-mails that Keegan sent to professional contacts. You may be familiar with these stories; they include comments from Thomson:

http://www.bjp-online.com/public/showPage.html?page=804645 http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c id=1&objectid=10518877

Regarding the alleged incident involving Lesingo Nanyoi, we've attached a pdf of a Sunday World story (which also references the e-mail assertions) and a link to another news article.

http://www.arushatimes.co.tz/2008/19/front page 1.htm

Thank you for your attention to our queries of May 14, which are contained in the exchange below.

Tom Rhodes Africa Program Coordinator Committee to Protect Journalists 330 Seventh Avenue, 11th Floor New York, NY 10001 / (212) 300 - 9022 trhodes@cpj.org / www.cpj.org

From:

Sent: Saturday, May 23, 2009 4:04 PM To: Tom Rhodes Subject: RE: Interview request

Hi Tom,

Who is your editor? Not sure I know since I thought you were the editor for the African section. I'd like to cc my correspondence to your editor as well as some members of your board. I have great respect for CPJ and want to make sure they understand my support.

Could you please send me copies of the emails from Trent..because I have no idea what you are asking here.

Have you interviewed Nanyoi? I think he knows more than anyone.

Get back to me when you can.

Best,



From: Tom Rhodes [mailto:trhodes@cpj.org] Sent: Thursday, May 14, 2009 7:33 PM To: Subject: RE: Interview request

Hi

Sorry to keep bugging you with questions. My editor had some follow up questions so I was hoping you could get back to me when time permits. And many thanks for your replies to my earlier questions.

--Prior to Keegan's death, he wrote emails to professional contacts in which he said he was questioned two times by Thomson Safari security guards and local police regarding a piece he was researching concerning alleged land disputes involving the Maasai and

--Can you confirm that and any light on why and a security guards wanted to interview Keegan? What did learned from those interviews?

--Colleagues and friends of Keegan have questioned whether Kenyan police sufficiently looked into Keegan's activities in Tanzania. Can you tell us whether Kenyan police, or any other police agency, contacted **contacted** or its representatives about Keegan's death? If so, can you tell us what **contacted** representatives told

police?

--In his emails to professional contacts, Keegan alleges that Maasai herdsman were assaulted by security guards or police acting on behalf of the company. Can you comment on that allegation?

--In particular, he cites the case of Lesingo Nanyoi, who was allegedly shot by police during an altercation in spring 2008 that allegedly involved guards and young Maasai. Can you comment on that allegation?

--Sorry for all of this, I hope all is well in **Example 1** (?). I have family in Amherst, MA btw...

Kind regards,

Tom Rhodes Africa Program Coordinator Committee to Protect Journalists 330 Seventh Avenue, 11th Floor New York, NY 10001 / (212) 300 - 9022 trhodes@cpj.org / www.cpj.org

From: Sent: Wednesday, May 06, 2009 3:27 PM To: Tom Rhodes Subject: RE: Interview request

Hi Tom,

I am emailing from a remote location and cannot take your call at 4:00. I have put together the answers to your questions which I wanted to use as a guide and will email my staff to send to you today. Unfortunately, I am out of cell phone contact. I looked over your website and have great accolades for what CPJ is doing. Let me know if you received the answers.

Best to you,



From: Tom Rhodes [mailto:trhodes@cpj.org] Sent: Tuesday, May 05, 2009 6:56 PM To:

Subject: RE: Interview request

Hi

Sounds great - I will call around 4 tomorrow.

Best,

Tom Rhodes Africa Program Coordinator Committee to Protect Journalists 330 Seventh Avenue, 11th Floor New York, NY 10001 / (212) 300 - 9022 trhodes@cpj.org / www.cpj.org

From: Sent: Tuesday, May 05, 2009 6:54 PM To: Tom Rhodes Subject: RE: Interview request

Hi Tom, I am in meetings for most of the day...so later is better...mabye 4:00...how is that for you?

Best,



From: Tom Rhodes [mailto:trhodes@cpj.org] Sent: Tuesday, May 05, 2009 6:48 PM To: Subject: RE: Interview request

Hi

I just realised that we haven't specified a time to talk tomorrow. Is there a good time for you? I shall ring you in the morning and we can work it out from there.

Thanks,

Tom Rhodes Africa Program Coordinator Committee to Protect Journalists 330 Seventh Avenue, 11th Floor New York, NY 10001 / (212) 300 - 9022 trhodes@cpj.org / www.cpj.org

From:

Sent: Friday, May 01, 2009 1:43 PM To: Tom Rhodes Subject: RE: Interview request

Dear Tom,

I am out the remainder of today and would like to talk when I am in next Wednesday. Will that work for you?

Could you please restate #3. What you are asking here, are you asking,

"Some of the reports (on the web) I have seen are a bit murky - in fact I am convinced that these purported abuses against the locals were carried out by the police - and the second second second as reported. Would you agree? Do the police and Safari guards work closely together? "

Is this the vain of your question?...or is the double negative meant to say something different. Clarity will certainly help.

Thanks Tom,



From: Tom Rhodes [mailto:trhodes@cpj.org] Sent: Thursday, April 30, 2009 6:29 PM To: Subject: RE: Interview request

Dear

Many thanks for agreeing to an interview and congratulations on winning the Natl. Geographic award for the second year in a row! Below are some basic questions I would like to ask. But first off, let me explain a little about the report. At the Committee to Protect Journalists we are exploring a rather worrisome trend: the increasing numbers of killed and imprisoned journalists around the world. I am looking into a string of deaths across Eastern Africa, including that of Trent Keegan (who was killed in Nairobi last May). Just days before arriving in Nairobi, however, he was investigating a story in Loliondo regarding a land dispute between some of the local populace and your company. I thought it would be helpful to get some background on what Trent was working on and your perspective / insight would be a great help.

Here are some questions:

- 1. Were you familiar with Trent's case? If so, when and how did you find out about it?
- 2. In May 2008 Trent was interviewing some Maasai people who have several complaints such as: lacking access to water supplies, illegal arrests and bribes etc. –are these complaints legitimate? What steps have you taken to resolve the disputes?
- 3. Some of the reports (on the web) I have seen are a bit murky in fact I am not convinced that these purported abuses against the locals were not carried out by the police –and not the guards as reported. Would you agree? Do the police and Safari guards work closely together?
- 4. How is the set of t
- 5. I stumbled upon a blog called "Africa Farmer's journal" where the author claims he was intimidated nearly arrested by some of your staff after being invited to attend a reconciliation meeting you had organized. I got the impression from the blog that the intimidation was not coming from the international staff but from some of the locals affiliated with the safari company. Can you tell me more about this incident? Is there a grain of truth to it?
- 6. Does have a board? Is it public?

These are all I can think of at the moment. Is there a chance we could chat sometime tomorrow? Many thanks for agreeing to an interview and I hope to speak to you soon.

Regards,

Tom Rhodes Africa Program Coordinator Committee to Protect Journalists 330 Seventh Avenue, 11th Floor New York, NY 10001 / (212) 300 - 9022 trhodes@cpj.org / www.cpj.org

From:

Sent: Thursday, April 30, 2009 1:32 PM To: Tom Rhodes Subject: RE: Interview request

Hi Tom,

Thank you for your email.

We would be more than happy to answer your questions. We kindly ask that you first submit all of your questions to us via email, and then we can set up a time for a phone interview.

Regards,



This is Tom Rhodes from the Committee to Protect Journalists - I believe we were in touch briefly last year during the time a New Zealand photo-journalist, Trent Keegan, had died in Nairobi in May 2008. We are working on a report concerning killed journalists in Kenya (Trent was killed in Nairobi although he had been previously researching a story in Loliondo) and Trent will be included in the report. I was hoping we could arrange a time to have an interview (either in person or via telephone) at some point in the near future. Please let me know if there is an ideal time to conduct this.

Many thanks,

Tom Rhodes Africa Program Coordinator Committee to Protect Journalists 330 Seventh Avenue, 11th Floor New York, NY 10001 / (212) 300 - 9022 trhodes@cpj.org / www.cpj.org From: Sent: To: Subject: Attachments:

Friday, October 24, 2008 6:30 AM

Fw: RE: REQUEST FOR PAYMENT AMOUNTING TO TSHS. 10.915,200/= wate Solutions P 1.JPG; Water Solution p2.JPG



Please receiver the Information

TUMAINI MATETE

Operation Manager

Water Solutions Drilling Company Limited P. O. Box 2780, Tel: 2500642, Fax: 2500643 ARUSHA, TANZANIA. mail:water.solutions@habari.co.tz.



RFF: WS/149/678 Dear SieMadam,

RE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT AMOUNTING TO TSHS.10.915.200 -

Could you please arrange for the following payments as per actual attached Bill of Quantifies, - REVISED No. 640 and 670 respectively.

REVISED BILL OF QUANTITIES NO 640

a Covariant price

- First installment payment for pilot down to 100 mts.- Advance paid
- Second installment for reaming and installation of UVPCs
- d. Third installment to be paid on completion of pumping test. Net balance due

REVISED BILL OF QUANTITIES NO. 670

Pilos deilling down to 120 mis.

 Advance paid Net halance due

Total amount to be paid new is (Tshs. 10,915,200/=)

Looking forward to your positive response. Yours truly,

Tuniaini Matete Operations Manager. Tshs.19915,200-

23¹⁴ October, 2008

(Tybe 9,360,000--)

Tshs. 8,755,200-

Tsha 1.800.000= Tsha 10.555.200=

Tshs. 11,400,000/** (Tshs. 9,240,000/**) Tshs. 2,160,090/**

WATER SOLUTIONS DRILLING COMPANY LTD.

P. O. Box. 2780, Tel: 2500642, Fax: 2500643

ARUSHA, TANZANIA

e-mail: water solutions@habari.co.tz

REVISED 6th September 2008

QUOTATION FOR DRILLING ONE BOREHOLE OF 120 MTS AT SUKENYA - NGORONGORO DISTRICT - ARUSHA.

CLIENT:

item No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
1.0	Hydrogeological and goophylsical survey	Ľ	1,500,000	1,500,000
2.0	Drilling Pilot hele of 6" diameter down to 120 ms.	120mts	60,000	7,200,000
3.0	Drilling to production hole size 8" diameter down to 120 mts.	120mts	40,000	4,900,000
4.0	Cost of UPVC plain size 6" diameter down to 90mits.	90mms	28,000	2,240,000
5.0	Cost of UPVC screens size 6" diemeter down to 30mts.	30mms	30,000	900,000
6.0	Installation of plains and screens casings	Ŀs	600,000	600,000
7.0	Materials costs i.e. bentonite, polymer rotarfoam, liquid soep and barepol	Ŀ	800,000	800,000
8.0	Borehole development till dean water is observed.	4105	200,000	000,000
9.0	Pumping test for 12 hours	12 hs	80,000	900,000
10.0	Water level recovery	2 thrs	20,000	40,000
11.0	Cement grouting	15	100.000	100,030
12.0	Well head construction	LS	100,000	100,000
13.0	Water chemical analysis	LS	300,000	300,000
		SUB TOTAL		20,440,000
		VAT 20%		4,088,000
		CRAND TO	TAL	21,528,000

From: Sent: To: Attachments: Martin Garbus <MGarbus@evw.com> Friday, November 05, 2010 10:22 AM Jane.Wrightson@tvnz.co.nz; Jeff.Latch@tvnz.co.nz; Jude.Callen@tvnz.co.nz Itrtvone_20101105101432.PDF

Madame/Gentlemen:

Please view the attached letter.

Thank you.

Martin Garbus Eaton & Van Winkle LLP 3 Park Avenue, 16th Floor New York, New York 10016 Direct Dial: (212) 561-3625 Main Line: (212) 779-9910 Fax: (212) 779-9928 Email: mgarbus@evw.com

EATON & VAN WINKLE LLP

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November 5, 2010

By E-Mail and Air Mail

Jane Wrightson Chief Executive NZ On Air Head Office 54-56 Cambridge Terrace P.O. Box 9744 Wellington 6141 NEW ZEALAND Jane.Wrightson@tvnz.co.nz

Jude Callen Documentary Commissioner NZ On Air Head Office 54-56 Cambridge Terrace P.O. Box 9744 Wellington 6141 NEW ZEALAND Jude.Callen@tvnz.co.nz Jeff Latch Head of TV ONE and TV2 NZ On Air Head Office 54-56 Cambridge Terrace P.O. Box 9744 Wellington 6141 NEW ZEALAND Jeff.Latch@tvnz.co.nz

Dear Madame/Gentlemen:

This letter concerns a documentary filmmaker, Rob Harley, whose film, Who Killed Trent Keegan?", is being funded by TV One.

It pains me, for several reasons to write this letter. First, because I do not like to play any part in stopping the free exchange of ideas and secondly because there are substantial and conflicting human rights issues. I have written books urging the freest of speech, arguing for the greatest protection for human rights and taught both subjects in many American (including Yale and Columbia) and foreign law schools, even for three years in China. I have traveled on many occasions to Africa and been an international defender of human rights on that continent.

I have never written a letter like this before.

Jane Wrightson, Jeff Latch and Jude Callen November 5, 2010 Page 2

I have not seen the film because it is not finished, but I believe I know exactly where it is going.

I am nearly always on the side of permitting speech. In this instance, the film being funded is so distorting of the truth and so unfair to my friends and clients and secondly it so mangles the facts as to do a disservice to the Maasai.

Mr. Harley is being misled by a small group that has its own political agenda and financial interest in waging a campaign against mand the state of the state of

In particular, two NGO's have actively circulated rumors and false accusations against and my clients for over 3 years. As they have no evidence to support their wild claims, they have fabricated meaningless lists of accusations and accusers, none of which would withstand the scrutiny of a court or any official investigation. They have gone so far as to enlist the aid of the poor and the marginalized, paying them to tell lies, and causing friction, fear and hatred amongst their own people.

These NGO's have regularly circulated rumors about the tragic case of Trent Keegan, and, we can only assume, it was they who invited Trent to Tanzania in the first place. Let me be clear. My clients have nothing but sympathy for Trent Keegan's family and friends. Theirs is an unfathomable loss. That said, neither my clients, nor had anything to do with his tragic death and did not even know who he was or that he was working on a story until the day a journalist called them to ask for a comment about his death.

The fact that Mr. Harley believes my clients had something to do with Trent Keegan's tragic death in Kenya makes it absolutely clear that he has not done his research. The following facts lead my clients to believe that Mr. Harley has not done his due diligence as a journalist:

1. Mr. Harley's trip to Tanzania was orchestrated entirely by my clients' detractors, the very same people who started rumors about and the first place.

2. These detractors showed Mr. Harley only their side of the story, excluding the voices of supporters of and and relying instead on second and third hand rumors. My clients have spoken to a number of key community members who confirm that no attempt was made to contact them about this documentary. Further, no employees of four the were contacted during his stay.

3. In Mr. Harley's own words, he confirms that these detractors told him that Daniel Yamat, the project manager for Enashiva, was a man to be feared. Mr. Harley simply took their word for it, and neglected to make any contact with arguably the most important source in the story. Far from fearing **contact** the source of this

Jane Wrightson, Jeff Latch and Jude Callen November 5, 2010 Page 3

mischaracterization has been known to run into Yamat at the local market and have a courteous exchange with him.

Mr. Harley made no attempt to qualify the baseless description of **sectors** with us, with community members or with **sectors** himself. The fact is, **sectors** is not only widely known in the community as being a fair and capable manager, he is eminently approachable, being a regular fixture at local markets, community meetings and gatherings. In fact, he is regularly and actively approached for advice and collaboration by families, teachers, students and local officials. In September of this year, he was even invited as the guest of honor at the graduation ceremony of a local high school. In addition, he has hosted dozens of **sectors** guests who have found him to be a kind and generous host and gracious representative of Tanzania's people. Among these guests was the U.S. Ambassador to Tanzania.

4. While Mr. Harley was embedded with these detractors, he had ample opportunity to contact for the before, during and after his visit to Tanzania. The first time my clients heard of the documentary, however, was via email (dated September 27, 2010), when he informed them that he would be arriving on a flight into Boston the following evening (September 28, 2010). When he met with for the matter and for on September 29, it was for barely one hour. This hardly makes for a balanced investigation. At my suggestion, given the circumstances and clear bias, I recommended they not go on camera.

5. Mr. Harley asked my clients about specific allegations lodged against them by Brian MacCormaic, a friend of Trent Keegan. These would easily have been cleared up had he spoken to **Constitution** or to the grazing committee who witnessed Mr. MacCormaic's disrespectful, disruptive and irrational behavior at one of their meetings with my clients.

6. Mr. Harley suggested that my clients were in possession of documents from Trent Keegan's laptop. The only documents they have were personally handed to them by Brian MacCormaic, addressed to and annotated by Brian in Brian's own hand, or culled from Brian's website, African Farmer's Journal. Nonetheless, Mr. Harley continued to press this point in an attempt to link to the death. It is preposterous.

7. The translations provided to Mr. Harley during his stay in Tanzania are, I believe, unreliable. Another journalist, who used a translator with well known affiliations to those who hosted Mr. Harley, was caught on video omitting positive statements about a from his translation.

8. Kenyan authorities have never contacted, questioned or investigated for in relation to Trent Keegan's death, for there is no reason to do so. The Kenyan authorities have compelling evidence against a known criminal who is currently under investigation for a similar crime in the same neighborhood and Mr. Hartley is aware of it. Jane Wrightson, Jeff Latch and Jude Callen November 5, 2010 Page 4

As you know, it is the duty of a responsible journalist not only to collect information but also to ascertain the veracity of that information and the credibility of its sources. Mr. Harley noted that speaking to Maasai sources who are supportive of does not necessarily negate the information he received from the detractors of **1** would argue that Mr. Harley has no way of making such a determination until he actually hears what those supporters have to say.

The Maasai communities around Enashiva – not just those provided to Mr. Harley by one small group with an agenda – deserve to have their voices heard. Key government sources that have information about the allegations Mr. Harley has raised, including the case of Trent Keegan, should be interviewed. The story cannot be balanced without these voices.

Mr. Harley is obviously very passionate about this story and has formed bonds with the Keegan family, including Trent's brother-in-law who served as his cameraman.

I have ample reason to believe that my friends and clients will be portrayed unfairly in this documentary. I wish we were across the street from one another so we could talk further about this matter but unfortunately, I am not.

I urge you to hold Mr. Harley accountable for the content of his film. It is sufficiently clear to me that he has not conducted a balanced investigation and that his bias precludes him from doing so.

Please call me if you want any further information.

This conversation is important not only for my friends and clients, and the Maasai, but for those important values of fairness and truth.

Very truly yours,

Martin Garbus

MG/frt

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Friday, September 27, 2013 8:37 AM

Susanna's summary of gov landgrab

Susanna blogged about the PM's statement. (I love how she titles this a *brief* summary!) I don't think there is much of interest in this but if you want to know her understanding of the history of the land/information she has been given, go for it. Believe it or not, we are not mentioned in this post!

Brief Summary of the – Hopefully Now Forever Stopped – Plan of Grabbing 1,500km2 from the Maasai of Loliondo

The Government of has repeatedly declared interest in taking 1,500km2 of important dry season grazing land bordering from the Maasai of Loliondo and divisions of Ngorongoro District.

Under the provisions of the Village Land Act No 5 of 1999 – and under customary land tenure since as long as can be remembered - this land belongs to the villagers of Ololosokwan, Soitsambu, Oloipiri, Oloirien, Maaloni, Arash, Malambo and Piyaya – and the land is also of vital seasonal importance for pastoralists beyond the borders of these villages. The loss of this land would signify the destruction of tens of thousands of lives and livelihoods.

In 1992 Otterlo Business Corporation – OBC – that arranges hunting trips for royalty from the United Arab Emirates got a hunting permit (hunting block) for the whole of the 4.000km2 Loliondo Game Controlled Area and the core hunting area falls within the 1.500km2 in conflict. The hunting block was handed over in a scandal still remembered as Loliondogate and the permit has since kept being renewed. There have been many allegations of OBC breaking all hunting laws and the company has made constructions within 10 metres from a vital water source for wildlife and for residents of Soitsambu, Kirtalo, Ololosokwan and Arash.

In 2004 the Government and Frankfurt Zoological Society proposed the establishment of a Wildlife Management Area in Loliondo. This idea was decidedly rejected.

In 2008 TANAPA erected border beacons on the village . These beacons were destroyed by villagers.

When the hunting season was approaching in the drought year of 2009 the Field Force Unit assisted by OBC started evicting people from the 1,500km2. Houses were burned down and many cattle were lost, while 7-year old Nashipai Gume disappeared in the chaos and has never been found.

The reasons given for the human rights abuses were protection of wildlife corridors and water catchments – and the Maasai were accused of being invaders from . These are also the reasons that have been used to justify the land grab plan.

In 2010 a constitutional case was initiated by several CSOs against, among others, the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism and OBC.

The evicted people eventually moved back.

In 2010 Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 came into effect. Game Controlled Areas had previously not affected grazing and agriculture and Loliondo GCA overlaps in its totality with registered village land, but with the new act such activities are restricted and GCA is now the name for a kind of protected area. The act also states that GCAs and village land are no longer allowed to overlap.

Towards the end of 2010/beginning of 2011 a non-participatory draft Land Use Plan for Ngorongoro District was exposed. In this plan the Government's intention of taking a "corridor" of 1,500km2 as the new kind of GCA that's a protected area is made public. The making of this Land Use Plan had been financed by OBC. The plan was vigorously rejected.

In 2011 the was requested to hand in its village land certificate - which was refused.

Some leaders "reconciled" with OBC and some thought that the Government had been defeated.

In November 2012 it was found that TANAPA again had border beacons stored at Klein's Gate. There were big demonstrations and the beacons were dumped inside the national park by the villagers.

After ambiguous "stakeholders'" meetings, in March 2013 the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Khamis Kagasheki, announced that the Government would take the 1,500km2. Though to justify this land grab the Minister brazenly lied that the people of Loliondo were "landless" and would be given 2.500km2. Then he went on making announcement after announcement and press conference after press conference. Big meetings were organised in various villages where people decided to fight against the land grab plan.

There were reports of people handing in their CCM cards and governing party representatives went to Loliondo for damage control. CCM's Deputy Secretary General Mwigulu Nchemba expressed support for the people of Loliondo. The opposition party Chadema also arrived, and MPs Tundu Lissu and Peter Mzigwa spoke up in parliament.

Several delegations from Loliondo travelled to and to meet people in power. Kagasheki's vociferous campaign full of lies died down after Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda issued a letter to the Regional Commissioner for Arusha saying that the land did indeed belong to the villages and people would be seriously affected by losing the 1.500km2. The PM's letter however talked about surveying what "infrastructure" there was and did not show an understanding for pastoralism.

Besides the tireless work of the local NGOs several international organisations voiced their support for the people of Loliondo.

In July 2013 Frankfurt Zoological Society were again researching to "assess community acceptance for a WMA", and saying that they had German funds for land use plans.

On 3rdSeptember a team from the Ministry for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Developments started a survey of the villages of Loliondo and . The following morning they were ordered to stop and return to .

On 23rdSeptember Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda at a meeting in Wasso declared, according to people who were present, that the plan of taking the 1.500km2 had been stopped, that the land belonged to the Maasai and their coming generations and that the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism would no longer be allowed to bother them – the people of Loliondo were told to continue their lives as before his statements.

The Prime Minister's statement is cause for celebration – but in newspaper articles things do not look quite as good. In the Mwananchi the General Manager of OBC is quoted and he seems to look forward to new Land Use Plans. It's also a fact that the land grab plan is much older than Kagasheki's time as Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism.

I would stay very vigilant while celebrating.

Susanna Nordlund

A regular update is on its way.

To:

Subject: RE: TZ Daily News: Loliondo Braces for PM Solution on Land Conflict

The only info available thus far is from ITV Tanzania who did a quick update on their FB. The English translation is directly below, the original Swahili text is further down.

Eventually crisis long-term land between the government and residents of the regions of Loliondo and Sale in Ngorongoro District has ended after the prime minister Mizengo Pinda announced that the government imeufuta his plan to break square kilometers thousand and concluded a pact from the land of disciplines those after investigate and discover that the deal would harm the economy and the lives of more than sixty thousand people living in the area.

Hatimaye mgogoro wa ardhi wa muda mrefu kati ya serikali na wakazi wa tarafa za Loliondo na Sale wilayani Ngorongoro umemalizika baada ya waziri mkuu Mizengo Pinda kutangaza kuwa serikali imeufuta mpango wake wa kumega kilometa za mraba elfu moja na miatano kutoka katika ardhi za tarafa hizo baada ya kuchunguza na kugundua kuwa mpango huo ungeathiri uchumi na maisha ya zaidi ya watu elfu sitini wanaoishi katika eneo hilo.

From:

To:/

Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2013 1:19 PM

Subject: RE: TZ Daily News: Loliondo Braces for PM Solution on Land Conflict

I don't have the full story on but thought she was fine. Right now I think we should wait to hear the full story and read what is being said, we don't want to put our foot in anything by jumping too early.

From:

Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2013 1:16 PM

To:

Subject: RE: TZ Daily News: Loliondo Braces for PM Solution on Land Conflict

What position was taking?

I don't know where she stands on the land thing....just curious.

Great that he stopped by Soit Sambu! Can we mention that anywhere??? Or is it too loaded?

Thanks,



f 🖻 🤗 🔛 🖇

From: Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2013 12:21 PM

Subject: RE: TZ Daily News: Loliondo Braces for PM Solution on Land Conflict

I talked with the second this a.m. He returns from Loliondo tomorrow.

The PM has said that the gov. has backed away from the plan that KSK put in place. No one needs to be concerned about that anymore, the Loliondo GCA is remaining how it is for now. The gov. will be working on how to best proceed.

At one meeting, felt a urge to speak and gave a short but passionate (almost to the point of tears) delivery making a point that she was speaking as a Tz woman and not representing any co. or organization.

The PM made an impromptu visit to the Soit Sambu Secondary School and visited the recently completed girls dorm. There was no fan fare because it was not planned. At least he can now see the work done by that school.

feels the visit by the PM has defused the crisis over land.

To: /

From: Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2013 10:30 AM

To: Subject: RE: TZ Daily News: Loliondo Braces for PM Solution on Land Conflict

Good to know! Thanks for passing that info along.

I've been continually checking but nothing new on the Swedish front and there has been no official news released yet.

From:

Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2013 10:27 AM

To:

Subject: RE: TZ Daily News: Loliondo Braces for PM Solution on Land Conflict

I just called **set an update**, he is still in Loliondo.

All is calm, not much going on. All is calm, not much going on the set of the se

As I hear more I will let you know.

......

From: Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2013 5:48 AM

To:

Subject: RE: TZ Daily News: Loliondo Braces for PM Solution on Land Conflict

Susanna reports that she has heard it has gone very well but there has been no official news yet. She says her sources tell her: *PM* said that the land was theirs and for coming generations and Kagasheki will not be allowed to bother them anymore.

From: Sent: Monday, September 23, 2013 4:27 PM

Subject: RE: TZ Daily News: Loliondo Braces for PM Solution on Land Conflict

I'm not positive about the outcome today but Susanna seems happy - saying she has good news about Pinda - which probably doesn't bode well for us...(?)

BTW, there is a mention in this article (6th, or so, paragraph down)

The local residents of Loliondo and Sale are Maasai and Sonjo communities who for years have also been arch-enemies while the foreign investors include the hunting firm, Ortello Business Corporation, the camping tourism firm, **Constant and Investors** and Investors.

From: Sent: Monday, September 23, 2013 12:33 PM

Subject: TZ Daily News: Loliondo Braces for PM Solution on Land Conflict

http://www.dailynews.co.tz/index.php/local-news/22599-loliondo-braces-for-pm-solution-on-land-conflict

From:		•	
Sent:	Wednesday, May 06, 2009 4:51 PM	,	
То:			
Subject:	FW: Brian MacCormaic surfaces again		

Just found the weirdest email...I was doing a search on Brett Thomson From Stanford but was in the subject rather than the from/to....and this pops up. How crazy is this...where Liz talks about the fact that she got a phone call from Brian.

J				
-				
1				
1				
From:				
Sent: Wednesday, S	September 17, 2008 2:57	' AM		
To:				

Subject: RE: Brian MacCormaic surfaces again

Dear

Apologies for my silence yesterday – it was a busy day for me with visits from Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources regarding non-cons fees, a meeting at about financial consultancy, unexpected visitors regarding Loliondo borehole and and I trying to wind up her visit and our analysis of our systems here at a I didn't get to read emails properly until today, Wednesday, in fact.

That blog of Brian's is just so depressing and surely it is seriously libelous. Do we know where he is? Is it somewhere we can sue him?

At the same time, however, it is just a load of baloney and hot air. As says, he phoned me the following day and conceded that shad done their utmost to assist him in the mêlée in Wasso. What a tosser.

I'm not sure about appealing to the President at this point. I haven't been very impressed by the way the Government hasn't backed us up in other areas (eg. Ikoma. They're even turning on Grumeti Reserves these days and the state of the attitude). Like the second we're all getting a bit fed up with investing so much and still being treated like the 'big, bad, foreign investor-wolf', out to gobble up the second and all their natural resources, but it scores such popular parliamentary ratings and great tabloid sensationalism that I feel it's not likely to stop any time soon.

daughter called on Monday and asked if we'd be attending the Dar Es Salaam thing. Do let me know if you'd like us to commit, or at least to pledge some cash and be mentioned by the **second second se**

if she might find a moment to try to talk to him about Ikoma. She might just be brave enough, but probably best to smile sweetly and schmooze at this point.
Please let me know about the Gala Dinner because I promised the second of that I'd call her back this week.
Kind regards,
From: September 2008 23:47 To: Cc: Cc: Comparison of the second s
Subject: RE: Brian MacCormaic surfaces again
I think meant that he sent a text message Not that we did.
Great for me to read what has said here. Gives me more energy, yes we are tired of being harassed. Thanks partner, I needed to hear that. I was gettin tired of it all.
do you still have your dress ready? Is it too late to do that DAR event.
Thanks and the second
Thanks, and the second se
From: Sent: Tuesday, September 16, 2008 10:21 AM
From: Sent: Tuesday, September 16, 2008 10:21 AM To: Cc:
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From: Sent: Tuesday, September 16, 2008 10:21 AM To: Cc:
From: Sent: Tuesday, September 16, 2008 10:21 AM Sent: Tuesday, September 16, 2008 10:21 AM To: Subject: RE: Brian MacCormaic surfaces again Hi I am with you 100%. May remember that the next day, after our meeting with Brian, we sent a text message to thank us for helping him. Also, what you don't know is that Brian handed me a copy of the work on Trent's computer. It included a missive about how we should fire and you and all the guys, and do all kinds of things, and then it was copies of what was on Trent's computer. I included some of that information in the big letter we wrote to RC and was then also cc'd to the DC. So, we need
From: Sent: Tuesday, September 16, 2008 10:21 AM To: Sent: Tuesday, September 16, 2008 10:21 AM To: Subject: RE: Brian MacCormaic surfaces again Hi I am with you 100%. may remember that the next day, after our meeting with Brian, we sent a text message to thank us for helping him. Also, what you don't know is that Brian handed me a copy of the work on Trent's computer. It included a missive about how we should fire and you and all the guys, and do all kinds of things, and then it was copies of what was on Trent's computer. I included some of that information in the big letter we wrote to RC and was then also cc'd to the DC. So, we need to thank Brian for giving us the copy. I will find it and send it to all of you so you are in the loop. I believe the police have recovered the computer and if they felt we were a part of Trent's murder, I am sure they would be knocking at our door. Brian, et al, are a vigilante group that should be stopped. We are all tired of being harassed and I am surprised at how people like the management of the management.

From: Sent: Tuesday, September 16, 2008 5:58 AM To: Cc:

Subject: Re: Brian MacCormaic surfaces again

Dear

I have read Brian's email like three times to make sure whether what I was reading is what is written. It can't get into my brains, its hard to believe that people are talented to tell false stories and making up stories like that.

My suggestion is that, I feel that, you as investors in this country should write a letter to the President complaining about this, the Tanzanian Government has promised the investors that they will operate smoothly in this country, now you have enough truth that you have been recently getting a lot of disturbance to the extent of ruining the reputation of your company.

The Government should be able to tell you at this point whether is going to finish up this cheos or not. In fact it should stop inviting potential investors if it can not protect the existing one .

If you allow me, I will print this and give it to the DC to read. I also agree with you in your last email saying the Prime Minister don't need to form a committee to investigate on Sukenya Farm, because the Government knows the truth and the company knows the truth.

I think the Tanzanian Government need to contact the Kenyan Government to tell about Brian McMaic, he is such a confused person I have ever met in my life and I am sure I will never meet someone like him as he is probably the only one existing on planet earth at the moment.

How can he dear saying that the articles which were presented to the DC were downloaded from Keegan's computer? if so why don't he report to Kenyan Police that he knows people who murdered Keegan? He is totally out of his senses, I am sure he need to go to a mental hospital.

I think, there is also a need to contact the Irish Embassy wherever, be it in Dar or Nairobi or US and tell everything about Brian. I am even shaken for the fact that he called himself a potential donor for the Emanyatta school, in fact the school is totally a ruin and I was surprised to learn that they were planning to build a tourist centre at the school instead of building and renovating classrooms, dormitories, laboratory(no one there), a library(no one there).

One woman called from from the source was here some weeks ago, the sked me to talk to her. I met her and infact I took her to Enashiva and later we talked about Maanda and Brian(she doen't know him) but told her the whole story and even showed her a proposal that Brian was writting for the school about the tourist centre, she was shocked because she knows the school very well and the awful situation that it is in at the moment.

This is what I can think at the moment.

Kind regards,

On Mon, 9/15/08,
From:
Subject: Brian MacCormaic surfaces again To:
Cc:
Date: Monday, September 15, 2008, 9:07 AM
We noticed that Brian MacCormaic is writing again and asking people to spread this info to all their contacts. He is trying to start trouble again. I thought you would be interested to see what he has to say about that day when he visited our meeting at Wasso. Incredible how he has exagerated everything. Read about how 10 armed gunmen skidded to a halt and surrounded him It seems he was at a different meeting to us There were so many witnesses there on that day, they will be very surprised to learn what he is saying here.
will not belive this one. I please pass this on to her.
The only reason I called Brian was because of a meeting with from from and frin Arusha, and now I wish I had not done so. Brian has totally twisted this whole event into a situation to advance his cause. It seems Brian now thinks we planned this whole thing, wow. To start with there is no way I contacted him to seek his help to get to the truth! Why would I do that, I know the truth and would certainly not ask advice from Brian. That is just the opening sentence and then it goes from silly to outright lies as those who were also there can attest to.
Let me know your thoughts on this. Thanks,
Here is the complete blog. No comments yet but it was only just posted.
http://africanfarmersjournal.blogspot.com/2008/09/trent-keegans-report.html
Follow-up to Maasai Dispute
(a lot of reading, I know, but please do your best to get through it)
After you've read this Journal, please pass it on to all your contacts, and seek the support of your government to demand a full and independent inquiry into all of these events!
THE TRUTH CANNOT HURT THE INNOCENT!
I write this as a follow-up to my previous Journal (attached), on the death of my friend Trent Keegan, including some worrying
4

events that have taken place since his murder.

Trent Keegan hailed from New Zealand, but had worked in Ireland for many years as a photographer and freelance photojournalist. He was murdered in Nairobi only a few days after staying with me in Tanzania, where he had been investigating a story about alleged attacks on local Maasai herdsmen by the security guards of Thomson Safaris and local policemen.

According to Trent's report, several herdsmen have been beaten, while one was shot and badly wounded. Women have also been attacked and beaten and dumped far away from their homes, having to walk up to 10km to get home. One pregnant woman miscarried after being attacked and abducted; while another, who was seven months pregnant, gave birth prematurely and lost her infant four days later, according to Trent.

The Arusha Times of 17 May last, reported that Thomson's have been trying to stop local Maasai herdsmen from grazing their cattle at the Sukenya Farm. The company had intended to begin using the farm for tourist activities in May last, hence their determination and urgency to ban or exclude the local herdsmen from the area.

The land in question, which is close to the Serengeti National Park and the Kenyan Masai Mara, is a pristine and beautiful landscape. This is, in no small way, as a result of the traditional grazing methods of the Maasai, which ensured that land is not overgrazed, and wildlife is left unharmed. For many Maasai, the animals represent their forebears, and as such, are allowed to go unharmed. They live off the produce of their own herds of domesticated cattle and goats, and will only hunt in times of severe shortage or drought.

The Maasai don't see this as 'wildlife conservation' as such; they see it as self-preservation: avoid a snake or lion and it will normally leave you alone. And just as zebra, impala and wildebeest will often graze together to increase their chances of detecting predators, so too will herds of wild animals act as a very effective early-warning system for Maasai herdsmen.

Occasionally, during ceremonial passage rites into manhood for young Maasai Warriors, lions are hunted and killed. However, despite condemnations by so-called conservationists, this bears no comparison to the massive slaughter, to this day, by tourists taking part in game hunting safaris in private Game Reserves in the region.

The land at Sukenya was originally leased by Tanzania Breweries Ltd, and subsequently sold to Thomson's, although the Maasai insist that TBL didn't own the land in the first place, and had "forged fake Maasai names giving them permission to buy the land", according to Trent's report.

The restrictions which have now been put in place effectively prevents the local Maasai from the Irmasiling Location from reaching the District hospital at Wasso, and the market town of Loliondo; forcing them to detour across the border into Kenya and back to Tanzania via the villages of Soitsambu or Ololosokwan. Likewise, grazing and water sources are restricted now, causing great hardship to the herdsmen, and leading to conflict with the Thomson Safari guards: "a battle did ensue between the company guards and a team of Maasai men who had taken their cattle to drink at a brook which runs between the Sukenya farm and the Maasai settlement at Irmasiling", according to Robert Ole Nyangusi, Thomson Safari's assistant camp manager at Loliondo, as quoted in the Arusha Times.

When Trent was in the area carrying out his investigations, he was approached by Thomson guards in this particular area. He told me later that he felt very threatened by their behaviour, and felt so unsafe that he decided to leave Tanzania and return to Nairobi as soon as possible.

At first impression though, when Trent's body was found face down in a storm drain in Nairobi's busy Uhuru Highway, it seemed likely that he was simply the unfortunate victim of a mugging that went terribly wrong, in a city where muggings are not uncommon. However, the strange thing about this particular attack was that Trent's laptop and camera were apparently the only items stolen, while his cash, passport, visa cards, and many other valuables he was carrying were left untouched by his killers. His laptop and camera have never been recovered by the police, despite some confusing reports to the contrary.

After his death, many people, including the Nairobi police, suspected some more sinister motive than mere theft, with some suggesting there might be a possible connection between Thomson Safaris, whom Trent was investigating, and his killers. This is further compounded by the fact that Thomson's manager later produced files which would appear to have come from Trent's computer.

Obviously upset by the adverse affect this was having on their business, two directors of Thomson's, Rick Thomson and Judi Wineland visited Tanzania recently to try to get to the bottom of the allegation against their staff in the land dispute; and also to try to clear their company's name in relation to Trent's murder.

The two claimed to be anxious to talk to as many local people as possible to get the full story, and it seemed, during my initial contacts with them at least, that they were genuinely interested in finding out the truth, and coming to some satisfactory conclusion for all concerned.

I was contacted by Rick, and asked if I would meet with them to help them get to the truth. Strangely though, Rick was unwilling to come to my home to meet (despite having a virtual fleet of safari vehicles at his command), and asked me to travel the 45km to where they were staying at a guest house in the compound of the district hospital. Although I don't have transport and would have to hitch a ride, I was anxious to help in whatever way I could, and agreed to meet them at the hospital. However, Rick's unwillingness to go out of his way to meet me rang some alarm bells in my mind about the sincerity of his 'fact-finding' mission.

When I arrived, despite my previous insistence that we meet alone, they insisted I join a meeting they were already having with some people who, it seems, were a hand-picked committee selected by the local District Commissioner. I was later informed that this group was not delegated by the Village Government to represent them in negotiations with Thomson's, and few of those present even knew what their precise function or role was. The Village Government in fact, had been waiting patiently since the previous day in Soitsambu, having been requested to meet with Rick and Judi; (the Village Government is the democratically elected representative body for the people at village level, and is a primary link in the Tanzanian democratic system, right up to parliament and the

president).

Against my better judgement I eventually agreed to join their meeting, although on entering the room, I immediately sensed an atmosphere of hostility against me, as if my arrival had been anticipated and discussed beforehand. I felt very uncomfortable, and made a number of attempts to leave the meeting, but was delayed each time on some pretext or other. Eventually though, I simply stood up, excused myself, and left. This obviously upset some plan they were hatching against me, as everyone in the room followed me outside as I left.

Suspecting something was afoot, I immediately rang a friend and asked him to contact the Irish embassy if he didn't hear from me within the hour. Sounds a bit like John Wayne I suppose: "If I'm not back within the hour, send in the Posse"! However, this was serious stuff, and after losing a close friend to murderers only weeks before, I didn't want to take any chances.

I began to leave the compound, but was told I was not allowed to leave. I insisted that I was free to go wherever I pleased unless I was under arrest.

With that, (and I promise I'm not exaggerating), a Thomson Safaris vehicle sped into the compound and skidded to a halt beside me, raising a cloud of dust and loose gravel in the air. Before it had fully stopped, up to ten gunmen armed with rifles and machine guns jumped out and took up positions, military-style, around the compound, effectively preventing me from leaving.

I'm no hero by any means, so I suppose I should have been scared for my life. But somehow, although I strongly believed I was about to be taken away to be beaten or shot, the only emotion I felt, and the only defence I could think of at the time, was anger and rage. As they say, I 'flipped my lid' and demanded of Rick and Judi why I was being detained against my will by their gunmen, after I had come, at their invitation, to try to help them resolve some of their difficulties with the local community. I was informed that these were the local police force, which had been ordered to detain me by the local District Commissioner, (although I've never been able to fully verify this).

And why, I demanded to know, did the police arrive in a Thomson's vehicle? Ludicrously, Judi tried to justify this by saying the police can commandeer any vehicle they wish, and it was a mere coincidence that they just happened to find a Thomson's vehicle to commandeer at that particular moment.

Come on Judi, give us a break!

Understandably, she didn't pursue that line of argument any further.

The real coincidence though, is that in Trent's investigation (a copy of which is attached below) he refers to allegations of collusion between the police force and Thomson's: "Maasai herdsman have been attacked, beaten, shot and bribed or charged horrific fees by Thomson Safari guards and police acting it seems on TS's behalf'. So if these were actually members of the police force, then here was the evidence of that same collusion taking place, right before our very eyes; and under the orders of the DC too, as I had been informed!

I realised that earlier suspicions I had about Rick's insincerity were justified: that I had been set up from the start to discredit me in some way. But thankfully his plan backfired, and the large crowd which had gathered from the nearby hospital to watch the spectacle, witnessed their bullying tactics at first hand. One kindly, if somewhat insensitive man asked why such a large force had been sent to arrest 'an old man' like me.

The gunmen looked decidedly uncomfortable now, and seemed ill at ease as to what to do next; while Rick looked decidedly embarrassed that some idiot had sent in the troops prematurely, with so many people around; and understandably, the crowd looked on with sheer delight at the whole fiasco, delighted at the diversion from their own troubles at the hospital. I suppose some were secretly hoping I'd be shot, just to add some additional drama and excitement to the spectacle.

After over an hour of me shouting and arguing for my release, and probably due in no small way to the embarrassing scene I was creating for them, I was allowed to leave and make my way home. Tellingly though, a Lutheran bishop who had accompanied the "Punch Rick&Judi Show" on their 'peace mission', advised me quietly not to take my normal route home for fear of attack. He was however, obviously unfamiliar with the area: it had already reached darkness, and other than travelling through bush and forests, with elephants, hyenas, lions and leopards roaming freely, there was only one road I could take home.

Thankfully though, I arrived safely, and without further incident, but still 'hopping mad'. As we passed through Soitsambu village on the way, I met with some members of the Village Government who had been there since the previous day waiting to meet Rick and Judi. They were understandably angry at being snubbed by the two, yet none seemed too surprised.

Rick and Judi demonstrated their insincerity and lack of consideration later though, when neither thought to show me the courtesy of calling to see if I had arrived home safely, or to apologise for all the trouble and danger they had put me through - an indication of their true cold-hearted nature perhaps. And yet, even after all that had happened, I was still willing to give them the benefit of the doubt, and tried repeatedly to ring them and text them, to see if we could salvage anything from the day's fiasco. To this day, I've received no answer or reply!

Next day I received a letter from the DC demanding that I report to his office the following morning, where I appeared before the District Security Committee. I was questioned at length, like some sort of criminal, about my presence in Tanzania, and my association with Trent in particular.

The DC later produced files he had apparently been given by Thomson's manager, which appeared to have been downloaded or 'hacked' from my computer. Perhaps more disturbing and sinister though, is the fact that he produced files which appear to have been downloaded from Trent's computer. As you will be aware, Trent's laptop was stolen by his killers, and has not been recovered since. It would therefore seem fair to assume that they (his killers) are the only ones with access to his computer now!

When I asked the DC for copies of the files in his possession, so that I might try to identify how they had been accessed, particularly in relation to Trent's files, he flatly refused. It seems, in his view, any allegations that staff of Thomson Safaris are attacking, beating and shooting 'his' community, or might be somehow associated with Trent's murderers, are unworthy of any investigation or serious

attention; while my presence as a potential donor, at the invitation of the local community to help in the development of a secondary school for Maasai children; and Trent's investigations into attacks on local people, are serious felonies worthy of his full attention. I can't honestly say that Thomson Safaris were involved in Trent's murder. I don't even know at first hand if the allegations about attacks on the local community are true. But from my personal experience of their self-serving and ruthless hypocrisy which I witnessed on that day, I can just about believe anything of them now.

But whether they like it or not, all of these allegations and suspicions need to be investigated fully; and the real truth MUST be exposed. However, since the Maasai have no real voice outside Tanzania, this will only happen if the whole world is aware of what is being claimed, and demands answers. Without this, the story might conveniently be hidden away in the hope that it is quietly forgotten. If true though, and nothing is done to expose them, then local people will continue to suffer attacks and brutality, eventually being moved off their land entirely, with their rich and valuable culture, and their lives destroyed forever.

And why should I be concerned?? Well, I remember a promise I made to a good friend when police came to question him about his activities in the region: "Brian, keep these files safe just in case anything happens..." Trent Keegan felt passionate about this story and he was not being melodramatic – that wasn't his style – just practical.

I suppose also, I remember my feelings of utter helplessness and deep-deep sadness and shame at the plight of the American Indians when I read Dee Brown's 'Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee' for the first time. I remember asking myself how I might have reacted had I been there at that particular moment in history: would I have spoken out in protest? Or would I have sat idly by like so many others at the time?

If I fail to make my voice heard in protest against the self-same physical and cultural genocide which appears to be taking place against the Maasai today, then, to my eternal shame, I will have my answer.

I would appeal to you to forward this email to everyone in your address book and mailing list.

PS. As far as I am aware, Thomson Safaris has no connection with the European based Thomson Travel, and no connection or involvement in these events is intended.

Posted by Brian MacCormaic at <u>12:48 PM 0 comments</u> Labels: <u>Land Dispute, Maasai, Safari, Tanzania, Trent Keegan</u>

From:	Maanda Ngoitiko <maandapwc@yahoo.com></maandapwc@yahoo.com>
Sent:	Friday, October 22, 2010 5:38 AM
То:	
Cc:	cdammann@bellsouth.net; Rosie Martin; marilynmason@earthlink.net; marissa.vasing@gmail.com; fnelson@habari.co.tz; alba.espinoza.rocca@cordaid.nl;
	Edward Loure
Subject:	Re: urgent request

Hi thank you for your email.

I do not feel that our email correspondence is leading to any meaningful solution. Also, as the court case is ongoing, I do not feel it is appropriate to be communicating with you in this way. The appropriate way to continue with discussions of this kind is through an independent intermediary person/ organization, and I understand Thomson is working on finding a suitable body. One of PWC partner might be willing to get involved.

I hope that you understand my position.

Regards

Maanda

From: To: Maanda Ngoitiko <maandapwc@yahoo.com> Cc: cdammann@bellsouth.net; Rosie Martin <rosie@african-initiatives.org.uk>; marilynmason@earthlink.net; marissa.vasing@gmail.com; fnelson@habari.co.tz; alba.espinoza.rocca@cordaid.nl Sent: Wed, September 22, 2010 5:53:18 PM Subject: RE: urgent request

Maanda,

Sorry for the delay in getting back to you. We all seem to travel regularly. I just wanted to give you a quick update.

The Division Secretary, Nicholas, conducted a water survey of the Pololet and other seasonal sources on August 19, 2010. He can provide you or anyone else with an official report. There were other independent sources who made the tour. The Secretary found that, as is typical during the dry season, there is no standing water whatsoever currently in the Pololet riverbed. Similarly, the Secretary found that there were herders with cattle at the Lotimi seep. Again, this report conflicts with the allegations you made earlier. How could pastoralists be blocked from a water source if there was no water at that time?

When these kinds of allegations are made, it is in both of our best interests to have independent, unbiased third parties thoroughly investigate the issues and for both sides to cooperate and take part in the investigations. In this case, it was not anyone directly from Soit Sambu or Mondorosi besides you who made the allegations. If you want to provide us with the people you claim were making these allegations, or provide them to the Division Secretary, I am sure that any misunderstandings can be cleared up and resolved.

1

There are countless other baseless claims that PWC has made and that and disputes. We feel these fabrications are only being used as propaganda against that the political agenda of a few at the expense of communities. For example, a staff member, who is also a member of the local community, was assaulted by araiya Meitaya in May of 2009 and a judge in Loliondo proved that our staff member had been wounded by a short sword by Mr. Meitaya. Our local staff of Maasai have informed us that Taraiya Meitaya is, of course, a close relative of Dismas Partala Meitaya, who has worked with UCRT and has openly campaigned against that and Enashiva and co-authored a chapter of a book along with you, your husband, and Fred Nelson concerning the staff.

While you write extensively about the marginalization of the Laitaiyok in that book, you also erroneously write that staff have resigned because of land issues. In four years, only one staff member has resigned and he did so to pursue further education. He continues to work with temporarily and hopes to return to do so in the future. Again, none of the information in this so-called case study was verified with the and it was reported as fact without any substantive evidence. We could go back and forth with countless examples like these.

Ultimately, we remain open to finding resolution with your organization. Perhaps we could seek out an independent unbiased, professional third party who will thoroughly investigate all issues and sides. The honourable Member of Parliament, the honourable member of has, of course, spent time with us both and talked about playing such a role. As he will likely win re-election on October 31, perhaps this is a dialogue that we can begin later in the year.

We are encouraged by a growing grassroots movement both in Mondorosi and in communities surrounding Enashiva to collaborate with **Collaborate** on community, conservation, and natural resource management initiatives. There are many new developments in communities and at Enashiva that will have dramatic effects in the near future.

We will be sure to keep you posted and to look for future opportunities to find resolution.

Best Regards,

From: Maanda Ngoitiko [mailto:maandapwc@yahoo.com] Sent: Saturday, August 21, 2010 8:34 AM To:

Cc: cdammann@bellsouth.net; rosie@african-initiatives.org.uk; Alba Espinoza Rocca; marilynmason@earthlink.net; <u>marissa.vahlsing@gmail.com</u>; Fred Nelson **Subject:** Re: urgent request

Hi

I was out of communication for while just back and see your email. Asante .

In relation to your last email, yes this is not the fist time we are seeing and experiencing contradicting information and reports around this issue. The Last meeting which was on July 27th was attended by 25 people. Martin Kanchwel the school chairman organized this meeting as he was ordered by the community on July 23rd. Mondorosi chairman Mr Olomo was not present. But Olepolos chair attended. Sandet Reiya a traditional leader also attended not as a traditional leader but as a member of the school committee Manyara single woman was present as member too.

Based on the recent voter's registration there over 2,476 people in Mondorosi, Irmasiling and enadooshoke. Somehow is almost impossible for 25 community members to decide on sensitive matters like this one.

Water problem was not even discussed in this meeting. It was all about how to start school construction and make use of Thompson contributions. The chairman informed the meeting that on 23rd July community refused

the offer. The chairman asked the division secretary to take this matter to Soitsambu village government and not otherwise.

The division secretary was asked to advice Thompson to work with legitimate entity like village government. Participants refused to sign the attendance papers. They feared that their signatures might be easily used or twisted to fit Thompson interest.

Normally the official meeting minutes must be signed by all participants and reviewed in the next school meeting to determine whether what is written is what is stipulated previously or agreed. Then a school chairman with a secretary who is always the headmaster would sign in font of all participants. This is what we call official school minutes.

If you want to cross check this information I can link you to one of CRT lawyer from Mondorosi who have been monitoring the whole issue closely. Meanwhile I think this discussion should be OVER as the community has already contributed a significant amount to continue with their school construction.

In relation to water survey. PWC is only interested with what the community wants and what is beneficial to the current and future generations. Community WANTS their land back it is what sustains their livelihoods, rights over the land is our bottom line and our future communication should based around resolving land dispute FIRST. Access to natural water springs like Ilotimi, Pololet, and grazing rights and how to create a balanced situation that is acceptable and beneficial for the community adjusted to the disputed land and your company. As I said in my previous emails, this can only happen if you accept to engage in a transparent dialogue with the involvement of a third party.

Very best wishes Maanda

Maanda Ngoitiko

Box 72, Loliondo, TZ Home 027-2535279; From Overseas 011-255-27-2535279 Cell 0748-486252; Office 027-2535055 alternative emails: pwc@serian.org; crt@serian.org

From:

To: Maanda Ngoitiko <maandapwc@yahoo.com> Cc: cdammann@bellsouth.net Sent: Wed, August 18, 2010 4:13:26 PM Subject: FW: urgent request

Dear Maanda,

Greetings. I have yet to receive a response from my previous emails to you, but I do hope that you are well.

Please note that the Division Secretary has called for the water survey to happen this Thursday, August 19, 2010. It is my understanding that village and district officials are being informed.

While this is now a district and village matter, you are welcome at Enashiva to join in the survey, as will any other representative from your organization, seeing as you made the original request. Support the sake of transparency. Furthermore, any representatives of African Initiatives are also welcome at Enashiva if they happen to be in Tanzania and Ngorongoro District at this time. I think it is important to also invite one of PWC's supporters, as they have made allegations about blocking communities from water sources in the past. The past of course, has and will continue to deny such baseless allegations.

Please contact the Division Secretary for more details or



From: Sent: Thursday, August 05, 2010 10:38 AM To: Maanda Ngoitiko Cc: cdammann@bellsouth.net Subject: RE: urgent request

Dear Maanda,

Not sure you had a chance to read my previous email. I didn't see a response from you but perhaps you are traveling again.

I am cc'ing Carrell on my emails since I believe she is truly committed to helping to find a win-win resolution to any misunderstandings that might have arisen between PWC and **committee and the past**.

I am writing to you because I continue to get conflicting information and truly want to try to work with you and the community of Mondorosi. First, I hope that you will join a tour and water survey of the Pololet and other sources. I have visited Enashiva during the dry season and we have had water experts in the area in the past. The Pololet is almost always completely dry in the dry season. But let us have the officials and others on the water survey look at the situation.

I have received other information that confuses me and conflicts with yours. For example, the District Water Council claimed not to know of any plans to repair the water pump and generator at Mondorosi. It is not in their budget and they have not been working with any organization to resolve the issue. Yet you write, " The District council water department, PWC and the community have taken immediate action to fix it soon as we can." With no water in the Pololet, it seems like fixing the water pump would be a quick short-term fix to the current water issues in Mondorosi and it would benefit the community as a whole — both families and cattle — far more than just 500 cows. It could also open up a dialogue about how to establish other long-term sustainable projects.

Similarly, you wrote, " The community at Mondorosi thinks that after meeting this Friday that refused to accept money for the school led to accept decision to denied access to water." I wanted to find out more about this meeting but now have been told that there was an official meeting held at

Mondorosi Primary School recently (not on Friday) and it was attended by the chairmen of the Mondorosi and Enado Ooshoke, council members, district officials, teachers, parents, traditional leaders, and many others. I have received a copy of the meeting minutes, including all of those in attendance. There was a lot of positive debate and discussion, and ultimately communities and leaders asked to collaborate with

Anyway, I look forward to your response so that I can get a better understanding of these conflicting reports. I am not trying to twist your words, Maanda, I am reporting what officials have given to me.



From: Maanda Ngoitiko [mailto:maandapwc@yahoo.com] Sent: Wed 7/28/2010 11:32 AM

To: **Subject:** Re: urgent request

Dear

I was away and now back, I want to clarify my last email to you and my position. I am afraid that you have not understood me or twisted the meaning of my words.

First I'm not representing any village, I' wrote you an email as a resident of both Mondorosi and Irmasiling.

On Sunday I received over 10 phone calls from Irmasling and Modondorosi explain how over 500 cows were denied access to water. I was very upset to hear that livestock were being denied access to the oltimi water source and the pollelet river on the disputed property. This is why I decided to talk to you strait away. This was not a request from any village and please do not think that it was.

The purpose of my email was to inform you of the situation to make sure you were aware what was happening and that maasai communities were losing access to important waters sources on the disputed property bought by thomons. I was not requesting your assistance to fix the mondorosi water pump.

The District council water department, PWC and the community have taken immediate action to fix it soon as we can. We totally did not ask **constraints** to help. What we want from you is to allow access to natural streams allocated in the disputed property but not to help in the repair. I think you do not understand the difference between helping someone by giving some small temporary money or their need for access to grazing land and water for their families livelihoods for generations and generations. This is why the community of mondorosi decided not to take your money for the school, saying they cannot trade this money for their land.

The cows belong to Mondorosi community and Irmasiling. The village chairman tried to reach the but was not reachable, but he spoke to **and the spoke** one of the **and the spoke** over the same. Yes the district council is aware of the need. It is one of they are responsibility to fix with the community.

About your statement of my meeting with Few weeks ago I was on the way to Loliondo market, State Saw me and approached and I promised him that we should meet and discuss the problem. In fact I told him my interest is only to see people getting some lands back. Since I was on rush we planned to meet sometimes. But did not discuss or decide on anything. The meet as like 5 minutes words exchange.

I am not a gate keeper between the community and **sectors** but as a member of the village, and as the coordinator of PWC and as a district councilor, I'm ready to be among those who can facilitate a transparent and open dialogue. For this to happen it is important that you meet with the community from the three sections surrounding the disputed property.

Again I think should discuss with the official Soitsambu village government as they have been requesting for years.

The village council of soit-sambu told invites invites owners to discuss the possibility of solving this problem. This is what is everybody is waiting for. And really advice that you personally as an owner should get involved if you want this problem to be over. As I have always told you.

I'm very sorry **and** but I think my request is not enough to think that we are intending to collaborate for the same thing. The betterment of Maasai community is only possible if they get back they are land.

Since you wrote on your website that we are all working together PWC is in the process to finalize an official statement on what you have been writing on the internet on the relationship between us and you that has never existed.

Best wishes Maanda

Maanda Ngoitiko

Box 72, Loliondo, TZ Home 027-2535279; From Overseas 011-255-27-2535279 Cell 0748-486252; Office 027-2535055 alternative emails: pwc@serian.org; crt@serian.org

From:

To: Maanda Ngoitiko <maandapwc@yahoo.com> Sent: Tue, July 27, 2010 12:15:10 AM Subject: RE: urgent request

Dear Maanda,

I am very pleased to hear from you, although it does not come without sadness to learn about the ongoing water problems in Mondorosi and throughout Loliondo. I have heard that, like a small gift from God, it rained over this past weekend. Let us hope that will offer some respite for many pastoralists in the area, and let us pray there is more to come soon.

I thank you, the leader of an influential NGO, for taking the initiative to reach out to me. I want to address your concerns as soon as possible, but first I have a few questions. Are you making this request on behalf of the new Mondorosi Village? Or the current interim Soit Sambu Village? Is Ngorongoro District aware of these needs? Whose 500 cows are you speaking about?

I read your Sunday message this Monday morning, July 26. I have already informed

and will be following up with all staff, as I need more information from them as well before I can officially respond to any of your comments at length.

You also mentioned that the water pump is not working in Mondorosi. Please let me know what is required in order to repair this pump. The second seco

I understand that you recently had a cordial conversation with the second secon

Kindest Regards,

From: Maanda Ngoitiko [mailto:maandapwc@yahoo.com] Sent: Sunday, July 25, 2010 4:26 AM To:

6

Cc: Subject: urgent request

Dear

We have a big problem here, Mondorosi community are very disparate of water problems. We are in the process to fix a water pump. They have been using Pololet River of the last 4 months. Yesterday your guards turn overt 500 livestock preventing them from Pololet water source. And telling them never to come and drink water or even to across the disputed property. I'm writing this email to ask you if you could make an official statement to you staff here to allow the community surroundings the disputed property to use the pololet water and Elotim water.

The village chairman is trying to conduct the same of the same of the same of the same. It is an urgent situation we know you have offered to help for development this is the most desperate help we need. We do not know if this decision to denied access to water again is made by you or somebody else. The community at Mondorosi thinks that after meeting this Friday that refused to accept the school led to t

We know we are in the middle of the conflict over this property, but please do not harm so many people at this critical stage of drought. Here my mobile phone in case you want to talk to me. + 255 785481165.

Looking forward to your quick feedback.

Maanda

Box 72, Loliondo, TZ Home 027-2535279; From Overseas 011-255-27-2535279 Cell 0748-486252; Office 027-2535055 alternative emails: pwc@serian.org; crt@serian.org





"When you take a 'dream of a lifetime' trip, there's a risk that the reality won't live up to the dream. This trip exceeded my dreams."

Office of the Arusha Regional Commissioner Regional Commissioner Isidore Shirima PO Box 3050 Arusha, Tanzania

Dear Honorable Arusha Regional Commissioner Isidore Shirima,

REQUESTING SUPPORT TO CLEAR THE NAME OF

Less has been incorporated in Tanzania since 1981. We were the first U.S. based company to invest heavily in tourism to Tanzania. After traveling throughout Eastern and Southern Africa, it became clear to us that Tanzania was the ultimate destination for travelers. Although most companies in the U.S. were selling Kenya as a final destination, we began spreading the word about Tanzania through press releases, advertisements, slide shows, and in partnership with the TTB. We did not add Kenya to our itineraries because we believed that our guests should have two weeks solely in Tanzania.

We now bring Americans for a two-week stays solely in Tanzania. Our investment in Tanzania has grown. Not only do we own

and as of recent, 12,000 acres at Sukenya in Loliondo. Our investment has always been with the Tanzanian communities at the heart of what we do.

We are the founding members of an organization,

which is dedicated to building school rooms, teachers houses, latrines, and purchasing Tanzanian curriculum books for students. On July 5, 2008, The Citizen published an article entitled, "Firm donates textbooks to Mara School," which is about our recent donation of 4,500 textbooks worth Sh15 million to Robanda Primary School in the Mara Region. We have provided financial assistance to more than 12 schools that educate approximately 11,000 children each year. Our schools include Sakila Primary School, Kilimani Academy, Ekenywa School, Ngekyu School, Shinda Basic School, Kisongo School in Arusha, Nainokanoka School and Lake Natron School in Ngorongoro, Sangiti School in Moshi, Robanda Primary School in the Mara Region, and Ayalabe Primary School in Karatu.
We have been honored by the Tanzanian government for our commitment to the people of Tanzania when we were given the "Tanzanian Tourist Board Humanitarian Award" (2005) as well as the "Tanzanian Tourist Board Tour Operator of the Year Award" (2003). (200

Unfortunately, our purchase of the titled land in Loliondo has brought name to the forefront in very damaging ways. The Honorable Ngorongoro District Commissioner, the second second has been extremely helpful and supportive of our efforts to bring community based tourism to Loliondo. We want to thank him for his insight, extraordinary leadership, and support in helping us as investors in his community. The village council as well as the vast majority of Maasai elders, men, women, and families who are our neighbors have also been extremely supportive and helpful.

Our investment in Loliondo was made in order to bring American guests to this area, showing them wildlife, introducing them to our neighbors, and providing the community with resources they need. This model is in keeping with our mission of community based tourism. As it is known, the land is in the Sukenya area and was formerly owned by Tanzanian Breweries Limited. The purchase of the land was made through a transparent and legal bidding process.

False reports about **Constitution** in Tanzanian newspapers, television, and international publications as well as well-circulated information by individuals are damaging our reputation. The accusations range from burning bomas, shooting Maasai, exploiting the Maasai, terrorizing the local people, and bribing the local police to act on our behalf. We are requesting that you help us clear our name and protect us from these false and injurious accusations.

In addition, Tanzania's reputation as a peaceful nation is being challenged by these reports. For investors around the world, these reports could sway them not to invest in Tanzania. We would like to present to you some excerpts that are very damaging to

Much of the recent press is alludes to two incidents: (A) An alleged shooting of a morani, Lesinko ole Nanyoi, in the Sukenya area in late July of 2008. (B) The death of Trent Keegan, who visited Loliondo recently to investigate **Constitution** role in "a tribe that was being kicked off its property to make way for a safari park" His dead body was found in Nairobi shortly after he left Tanzania in late May. Trent Keegan was in Tanzania for a short period of time and collected information from some sources in the Loliondo area. He also interviewed Lesinko ole Nanyoi at Muhumbili Hospital in Dar es Salaam and took photos of him and his injuries. We understand that a number of organizations and authorities have looked into these matters within their jurisdictions, including the Tanzanian Police, the Kenyan Police, the Legal and Human Rights Center in Dar es Salaam, and other government officials, such as District Commissioner Kasunga. We have always been supportive and cooperative of such investigations, as we want nothing more than for the truth to be told.

The reports in the media and information circulated among a select group of individuals, however, we believe, have been made with the intention of harming our reputation. Many of them are based on gross misperceptions, hearsay, and false reports.

Here is just small sample of some excerpts and quotes:

1. The Arusha Times, May 17-23,2008 by Vanentine Marc Nkwame.

"The Maasai Moran Lesinko Ole Nanyoi was shot and badly wounded during heated confrontations between youths from the villages surrounding the security men employed by the security ment of the security security and security secur

"At the moment, **Constant of Constant of C**

"The police in Loliondo say such shot must have been done by an amateur, possibly one of the guards, but the company officials insist their guards did not have fire weapons."

2. New Zealand Herald June 29, 2008 by Cliff Taylor Title: *Emails reveal murdered Kiwi's fear of police*

"The 33-year old sent the emails last month from northern Tanzania where he was researching claims of a disputer between a US-based safari company and local Maasai tribesmen."

"Keegan's notes contain disturbing accounts of Maasai being shot, beaten, arrested and sometimes dumped far from their homes. Two pregnant women suffered miscarriages as a result of their treatment, he said."

"He also alleged security guards and police were extorting large bribes from Maasai families to release their menfolk from detention."

3. Hate Mail to Thomson Safaris from articles printed:

From: Nigel: Subject: From a kiwi " hope you all rot in a prison somewhere, you murdered a kiwi reporter to hide the fact your staff are killing tribesman,

Hope you all rot in hell"

4. From Trent Keegan's computer: Provided to the Pastoral Women's McCormiac (a volunteer from Ireland who was asked by the Pastoral Women's Council (PWC) to assist in the development and financing of Emanyatta Secondary School in Ololosokwan.)Please note that names were withheld by Brian McCormiac. Because Trent Keegan was in Tanzania for a short period of time, he had to have been provided the following information by someone in the Loliondo area.

"Maasai herdsman have been attacked, beaten, shot and bribed or charged horrific fees by guards and police acting it seems on the behalf. Women have miscarried after attacks suffering beatings and stories of being carried off on top of vehicles for some distances expected to walk home."

guards and police who make these attacks on the Maasai would on most occasions take the herdsman to the national police station in Loliondo village where they are detained only for the families of these herdsman having to pay fees/bribes to get them back Bribes between 300,000 TSH to 500,000 TSH."

"Women tending stock have been beaten and dropped in distant areas from their Bomas's, having to walk 4 - 10 km to get home. Two of these women were pregnant."

"Mr. Keegan emailed his friend Tim Gallagher on May 16 telling him he was writing a story about a tribe that was being kicked off its land to make way for a safari park."

Regarding arrest of Maasai in the "shooting incident":

"When arrested (name withheld) had his knife and sticks taken from him. He was beaten on head and legs with blunt instruments. Starved for four days until his wife and children came from Irmasigil village to Loliondo to give him food. Sour milk mostly.

"Elder (name withheld):

Held for four days in police station before moving to the cells. For the days he was held in the station he was not given any food by police.

"It is also the belief of the Maasai that the government want to end the nomadic existence of the Maasai."

"This is also seeming more likely with and the creating havoc in the North pushing the people in from Irmasiling, Sukenya, Euadooshooke and Mondorosi area with the help of the Tanzanian police whether they are just corrupt police in this area acting with the governments approval is in question."

5. Pdnonline: Photo District News June 27, 2008 by Daryl Lang

Headline: Who Murdered Trent Keegan

"In a loosely written e-mail to his friend Gallagher, who works at the Irish newspaper Sunday World, Keegan wrote that 'herdsmen and women were being arrested or beaten, and "one has been shot'.

"In another e-mail to a friend, he wrote, 'There have been other deaths also that I don't think they know who did these but are sure it's the police acting on behalf of the safari company."

"In his e-mail to Gallagher, Keegan wrote about the incident: "Bloody police came yesterday with a security guard from the safari company in question to question me about what I am doing here. Told them I'm a tourist and pretty much to mind their own bloody business."

6. African Farmer's Journal: June 5, 2008: an email from Brian McCormaic to Maanda noting that he has sent his "an African farmer's journal" to his friends and people he worked within Ireland. (It is our understanding that this email was well circulated in the Arusha area.)

"Trent was working on a very important story before he was killed, trying to expose the exploitation of the Maasai people of Tanzania and Kenya by major tourism and safari companies, and in particular the alleged harassment of local Maasai herdsmen in the Loliondo, Sukenya, and Soit Sambu region of Tanzania (near Ngorongoro Crater) by security

"One man, who Trent had interviewed and photographed in hospital, was allegedly shot by **Constant of the set o**

7. From GalwayFirst News: by Caitlin O'Hanlon July 8,2008 Title: <u>Photographers final snaps emerge</u>

"Many, including Mr. Keegan's family believe that he may have been killed because of a story he was working on about Maasai tribes in Tanzania being forced off their lands by an American safari company."

None of the accusations that you have read above are true. The District Commissioner was involved with the then RC when a neighbor falsely accused our team of burning bomas on our land in early 2007. The DC has stated that he was there with the RC and can remember how unhappy they were with these lies. We have a title deed to this

property through a bidding process that took place in 2006 when Tanzanian Breweries Ltd placed advertisements in the Daily News offering the property for sale.

Although there have been implications that Trent's death was linked to his stories on Tanzania, the Kenyan Police have arrested 5 people in connection with Trent's death and recovered his missing cameras and computer equipment.

We would like to humbly request that you help us in clearing our name. As investors and as friends of Tanzania, we are dedicated to our continued support of Tanzania but feel that the false accusations about **Contract Contract Sector** will lead to a loss of business. Current guests have called us asking if Tanzania is a safe place and if this is how we treat indigenous cultures. Potential tourists may seek another company or another country feeling that it is too dangerous to travel in Tanzania.

The District Commissioner has suggested that he would hold a press conference in Arusha as soon as possible but would await your approval. The independent voice of a government official at a press conference would help clear our name and set the record straight about a straight a straight a straight about a straight about a straight about a straight about a straight a straight about a straight a

Sincerely,



cc.

From:	
Sent:	Monday, June 30, 2008 10:37 AM
То:	
Subject:	RE: TNRF

Dear All,

nyama choma, asked questions and listened carefully to their perspective on things. It was an enjoyable and friendly meeting; as they have done their own 'fact finding' through the DC's office and elsewhere and no longer feel that it's appropriate to start raking up the dirt on TBL in the past. (And the propriate for the record, please be reassured that nobody at all, not even Maanda, suggests that the mean.)

In the meeting were:



They were very pleased that we had taken the time to visit them in person and certainly feel that the best way of moving forward is through dialogue directly between the Village Council and the owners of the company. They don't feel the need for any other kind of mediation in this regard. They feel perfectly amenable towards us as a company and feel that we can reach agreement easily without interference. This was music to our ears ...

They also assured me that my team in Loliondo have not behaved badly in any way and that the malicious rumours disseminated about beatings, arrests, rapes and extortion on behalf of the bottom of any irresponsible behaviour by our crew. I even asked them openly whether they were happy with the malicious there and they assured me they have no problem with him whatsoever.)

Thus, cutting directly to the chase, the two main issues for the village were that they felt:

- 1) We should 'punguza' (reduce) some land in several places and give it back to the Village.
- 2) We should stop talking about benefits to the Village and start implementing some projects without delay.

My first enquiry regarding point one was that I would like the Village to go back to the Village Council and consider exactly what they mean with this request. If they truly have land scarcity and grazing issues, I suggested that this would perhaps be better approached by reaching some agreement on controlled grazing. I explained that it was very difficult to discuss returning land that has already been paid for. They were sympathetic to this concept. I think it would be great if we could get as much scientific info as possible about the benefits of allowing some controlled grazing to make us better able to consider this request when you meet with the full Village Council during your forthcoming visit.

Regarding point two, the Village felt strongly that if we had pulled our fingers out a bit sooner on investing in local development projects, such as the water/windmill project, Maanda would not have been able to attack us and foster bad feeling against us. As I understood them, (and remember I was doing this in Swahili with occasional assistance from and the words' and they would like to see some action to be able to have some faith in the some faith in the village leaders feel that it would be a lot easier to defend our presence if they had something tangible to show the villagers about the positive benefits of us owning the land. However, be warned, that I think their expectations in

this regard will be high – especially having just secured this annual donation of Tsh 50m from OBC. Anything that we do will no doubt be measured against this value in some way or another.

So there you go, open and shut case – except that we do need to make sure that the full Village Council is called together to discuss these conversations (this week) and to make sure that there is at least majority agreement. I did dig very deeply to enquire whether there was any dissent amongst the other council members and they did concede that it was very difficult to ever get 100% consensus on the issue (or any issue) and that the important point was that the democratic process has to be upheld with majority rule. This seems perfectly reasonable and correct to me.

From there we were able to have a long discussion about Maanda where I requested that the Village actually take action to deal with her rather than us. I pointed out that ignoring her was becoming difficult with the physical threats posed against my staff in confrontations and the unsavoury media campaign against us reaching international audiences. They accepted that they would take action against her if she torments us further, especially as I mentioned that it was very difficult for the vocument of the consider investing heavily or bringing more clients while the physical threats and the claims of serious "conflict" with the Village are persistently leveled against us. They did assure me that the Village committee would deal with any further transgressions by people from Maanda's boma – and we came up with the idea of buying 4 simple mobile phones for 4 elders of the committee so that the village to call them to attend any future invasions (none of them have phones).

I certainly came away from that meeting very happy with the level of open communication that we had achieved and that we had very much broken the ice. My mission was to listen and ask questions rather than to try bending the villagers to our will in any way (much as I deal with Robanda). I think we need to make sure these people feel valued and respected and that some regular 'utawalla' visits wouldn't be such a bad thing to keep the lines of communication open and clear at all times. It is most important that we are able to set a suitable date for a meeting with the Village council with and They rather enjoyed the nyama choma, sodas and beers in our mess tent at the camp and it was certainly a very pleasant and private atmosphere to discuss the issues. We might perhaps think of setting up a special pow-wow camp like this for the members plenty of notice. My main concern is that the Village Council members of Maaanda's boma seem to not attend meetings and then claim they never happened. I would like to make sure we formally and publicly invite each and every member of the committee to the next meeting. If they choose to boycott that meeting then they will simply be denying their own voices in the democratic process and that will be up to them.

Let us know the date and if you'd like us to set up a special camp. I suppose other options might be over there at the Wasso hospital guest house for a more neutral location.

I informed the progress of the meeting and that the villagers felt no pressing need for a fact finding mission as they don't really recognize a conflict. He said that 7 members wasn't enough to decide on this and that we must obey protocols and procedures; I pointed out that I had never had any intention of conducting a 25-member VC meeting this weekend, whilst setting up camp and expecting 45 clients arriving Sunday, and that this was simply an informal chat. I also explained that these councilors seemed most adamant that they were representing the voice of the majority and I had no reason to disbelieve them. I expressed my own amusement that the NGO-luvvies in Arusha seemed most willing to abandon all protocols and pursue one person's claim of conflict, but when 7 elected members of the VC including chairman and 2 sub-village chairman say there is no conflict they are unwilling to accept that it might just be true!

Whatever the case, **Constant of Section** I do think it is great that you will come and speak directly to the VC and that it is very much needed in order to dispel the rumours and make sure that everyone is on board. Maanda told me here in the office (many months ago) that **Constant of Section** and **Cons**

I actually think you'll enjoy getting to know your new neighbours in just the same way as we have come to know and love some of the characters of Robanda over the years. After that, it will all be as easy as butter sliding off a hot knife ...

Hope	this	email	leaves	everyone	feeling	more	heartened	a	as well :	as	anta
dogs.	:o)										

ntastic news about cheetah and wild

Warm regards,

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
From:		
Sent: 27 June 2008 10:47		
To:		
Subject: Re: TNRF		

Dear

I totally agree with you on this, I recently had a meeting with the village chairman and told him about the fact finding mission, fortunately enough he was in Arusha at the same time when I was there for the meeting.

First of all he was surprised as to why we want to come together with Maanda. He kind of getting an impression that we are undermining the village administration for dealing with Maanda to solve our problems, I assured him that it was not that way. He told me that the village is fully aware that the land was legally given to TBL and that **D**egally purchased the land from the TBL.

He said that if there are problems, it is from people with personal interest like Maanda, and he believe that if Maanda shut off her mouth, then there will be fewer problem in the area. This is the reason why he told me to call police in that incidence when people from Maanda area came to the farm with all sorts of weapons to attack us.

He also believe with some other people in the community whom have problems, it is only quite normal that not everybody will agree for the same thing at the same time, it always take time for people to understand things, I am sure this is also true for a learned community, leave alone for the maasai whom they only think of grazing all the time.

I have been here for 10 months now, and what I have noticed that there is a big change on perception on the community side, more people want to have benefits from the investment in the area at the moment, for example I told you that the Sukenya subvillage people said at the village general meeting, that they don't want to follow up on the land any more, they will neither go to court nor to the President on the land issue, all they want now are benefits and support from the company, I am sure slowly but surely everybody will come to that at the end of the day.

Alot of people have not trust with Maanda at the moment, they all know that she has her own personal agenda.

The Village chairman think that we should just ignore her completely, everybody here says that she is very strong, but for how long will she be strong when she is lying ? I think people gain strength because they talk nothing but truth and reality but not her.

The fact that she has been threatening to bad mouth the company in local and international media, is all non sense, if she does that, then it should probably be dealt in a different way without involving the community.

Maanda and Makko are just couples, what they talk should not be taken as coming from the community, Makko comes from Arash, some 80 KM away from Sukenya, everyone at soit sambu village wonder as to why is he involved with the farm issues, he is just at soit sambu because he works with CRT which is based there and he has nothing to do with the village land.

He is not a Soit sambu village government representative as he identified himself at the last meeting we had in Arusha.

I totally agree that if anyone or a group of people still want to find the facts about the farm, then they should do on their own. At this moment lets us just focus on getting a good relationship with the whole community and not one person with a personal hidden agenda.

Thanks again and will talk to you soon.

Kind regards,



---- On **Thu**, **6/26/08**, From: **Subject:** TNRF

Date: Thursday, June 26, 2008, 1:45 PM

Dear All,

I wanted to speak for myself as one individual trying to ascertain if we would like to continue working with TNRF to provide the "environment" where all parties can come together to work together. The below feelings are unrelated to my agreement that TSTZ needs to work on a positive PR campaign. This is perhaps where the together in the together.

To date, we have had many conversations with **Converse** which unfortunately were cut short endlessly due to his phone problems. I believe that **Converse** would truly be a good person to bring people together, but I feel that he would like to do what he does best...bring people together...and he might be finding a reason to bring people together when in fact it is not needed yet.

I agree that it would be best if we had some facts that we could all agree to. But what seemed important after much questioning was that the perception of the legality of our ownership of the land was at the root of all conflict. If that is true, then bringing Maanda, a group from Kenya, the the perception, NGO's etc. to a gathering (to bring people together) will not get to the root of the ownership of the property. This is a government conflict with some of the people.

We need to have a plan. We need to collect all documents that show that we have legally and rightfully purchased a lien free piece of land. If others feel that the government sold that land illegally, then those "others" should begin fighting the government.

The **second second** is deeply entrenched in the idea of pastoralist rights and I think they should continue their fight but without us. I believe that **second second** retort is a good one. That we are caught in between pastoralists and the government and have done nothing wrong but to be in a bad place at a bad time.

Perhaps we need to come together to suggest that if this is the issue that we suggest that they begin their battle with the government. In the meantime, we need to continue a positive campaign about the benefits of having the Loliondo.

My point is that I do not believe we can come together to resolve something that is at a government level. We will just all sit down and agree to disagree...and then what? Maanda has an agenda and I am not understanding how coming together is going to resolve any conflict.

I am still disheartened but feel that maybe this is the feeling I will continue to have as we just go about doing our business. In the end we will have great support from the community if we put our efforts where our mouth is. Build wells, schools, continue to ask the village how we can be of any help, be good neighbors and share our vision with them.

We also need to be on the same page. I do not believe in offering our neighbors a bednight fee. I would prefer to tell them that we are collecting a conservation fee from every guest and will work with the community on how we will together spend this money.

"When you take a 'dream of a lifetime' trip, there's a risk that the reality won't live up to the dream. This trip exceeded my dreams."_____

From: Sent: To: Subject: Rosie Martin <rosie@african-initiatives.org.uk> Tuesday, September 21, 2010 5:30 AM

RE: Survey and correspondence with Maanda

Dear.

Thank you for you correspondence dated 13/08/2010. Thank you for also inviting an African Initiatives representative to join you on a water survey. My apologies for not replying to you sooner; I was out of the office for most of August, in part visiting partners and communities in Tanzania. I am only now catching up on correspondence. I would be interested to hear about the results of the water survey, if indeed it took place, and the proposed course of action.

However, access to water is only one concern, and indeed, not the main issue. The Maasai want their land back and have opened court cases against. The main issue is a control of their land. Soit-Sambu Village Council must feel they have a good legal case or they would not waste their time or money. African Initiatives will therefore continue to support their efforts in seeking justice.

Yours faithfully,

Rosie Martin

Chief Executive +44 (0)117 9150001 rosie@african-initiatives.org.uk www.african-initiatives.org.uk African Initiatives

From:

Sent: 13 August 2010 19:39 To: Rosie Martin Subject: Survey and correspondence with Maanda

Dear Rosie,

I hope that you are enjoying your summer. I wanted to respond to you again as there have been some new developments of which I believe you should be aware. I do thank you for your previous letter, and, again, appreciate your commitment to social justice and the people of Tanzania. I also respect the fact that you have traveled to Loliondo and conducted interviews.

That being said, we remain firm in the assertions we made in our first letter. We still believe you are being misinformed. We call for any investigations to be made by professionals who are not biased and who, if possible, speak Maa and Swahili as first and second languages. Or if they require the services of a translator, that individual should be a professional without any bias or ties to the case whatsoever. I myself hear a considerable amount of hearsay and stories about the organization you support from people in the communities of Mondorosi and Sukenya. I will not fully believe any of them until there is definitive evidence to back them up. If you have any genuine facts and evidence to corroborate your reports and would be willing to share them with us, I would be happy to follow up on them and take any action required.

In other news, I am happy to report that some of our representatives recently had a series of meetings in Mondorosi and they went extremely well. I received official minutes from a meeting at Mondorosi School, and, while there is much discussion, many village officials, teachers, and parents did ask to work with several projects.

Furthermore, I have been corresponding with Maanda recently, and I hope we are on the road to finding common ground. Perhaps Maanda has forwarded you some of the emails, as I understand that she has done so to other PWC supporters.

Maanda has made a request for cattle to access water in the Pololet in Enashiva. I do question the accuracy of many of her claims and accounts in the email. The request is rather perplexing because the Pololet is not a permanent water source and is usually completely dry in the dry season. That being said, I am completely open to having an official tour and survey of water sources both in and around Enashiva. We have invited a PWC member to join the tour and it will be accompanied by officials from village and district offices so that it is transparent. Let us get to the bottom of it.

I think it is important to notify African Initiatives, and include the recent correspondence, because, in your materials, you have claimed that Thomson recently blocked communities to access two water sources. This simply is not true. The other water source, Lotimi, mentioned in Maanda's correspondence is on the border of Enashiva and communities always access water there. It is just a small seep, so does not provide much, especially in the dry season. It is the only source in or beside Enashiva that has at least a bit of water almost year round.

Anyway, if you do have someone from African Initiatives visiting now, it is important that they join this survey, just as I hope PWC sends someone.

Please let me know.

Sincerely,

Correspondence below:

From:

Sent: Thursday, August 05, 2010 10:38 AM To: Maanda Ngoitiko Cc: cdammann@bellsouth.net Subject: RE: urgent request

Dear Maanda,

Not sure you had a chance to read my previous email. I didn't see a response from you but perhaps you are traveling again.

I am cc'ing Carrell on my emails since I believe she is truly committed to helping to find a win-win resolution to any misunderstandings that might have arisen between PWC and the past.

I am writing to you because I continue to get conflicting information and truly want to try to work with you and the community of Mondorosi. First, I hope that you will join a tour and water survey of the Pololet and other sources. I have visited Enashiva during the dry season and we have had water experts in the area in the past. The Pololet is almost always completely dry in the dry season. But let us have the officials and others on the water survey look at the situation.

I have received other information that confuses me and conflicts with yours. For example, the District Water Council claimed not to know of any plans to repair the water pump and generator at Mondorosi. It is not in their budget and they have not been working with any organization to resolve the issue. Yet you write, " The District council water department, PWC and the community have taken immediate action to fix it soon as we can." With no water in the Pololet, it seems like fixing the water pump would be a quick short-term fix to the current water issues in Mondorosi and it would benefit the community as a whole — both families and cattle — far more than just 500 cows. It could also open up a dialogue about how to establish other long-term sustainable projects.

Similarly, you wrote, " The community at Mondorosi thinks that after meeting this Friday that refused to accept money for the school led to the decision to denied access to water." I wanted to find out more about this meeting but now have been told that there was an official meeting held at Mondorosi Primary School recently (not on Friday) and it was attended by the chairmen of the Mondorosi and Enado Ooshoke, council members, district officials, teachers, parents, traditional leaders, and many others. I have received a copy of the meeting minutes, including all of those in attendance. There was a lot of positive debate and discussion, and ultimately communities and leaders asked to collaborate with and the meeting on various projects.

Anyway, I look forward to your response so that I can get a better understanding of these conflicting reports. I am not trying to twist your words, Maanda, I am reporting what officials have given to me.

From: Maanda Ngoitiko [mailto:maandapwc@yahoo.com] Sent: Wed 7/28/2010 11:32 AM To: Subject: Re: urgent request

Dear

I was away and now back, I want to clarify my last email to you and my position. I am afraid that you have not understood me or twisted the meaning of my words.

First I'm not representing any village, I' wrote you an email as a resident of both Mondorosi and Irmasiling.

On Sunday I received over 10 phone calls from Irmasling and Modondorosi explain how over 500 cows were denied access to water. I was very upset to hear that livestock were being denied access to the oltimi water source and the pollelet river on the disputed property. This is why I decided to talk to you strait away. This was not a request from any village and please do not think that it was.

The purpose of my email was to inform you of the situation to make sure you were aware what was happening and that maasai communities were losing access to important waters sources on the disputed property bought by thomons. I was not requesting your assistance to fix the mondorosi water pump.

The District council water department, PWC and the community have taken immediate action to fix it soon as we can. We totally did not ask **constant** to help. What we want from you is to allow access to natural streams allocated in the disputed property but not to help in the repair. I think you do not understand the difference between helping someone by giving some small temporary money or their need for access to grazing land and water for their families livelihoods for generations and generations. This is why the community of mondorosi decided not to take your money for the school, saying they cannot trade this money for their land.

The cows belong to Mondorosi community and Irmasiling. The village chairman tried to reach Daniel but was not reachable, but he spoke to Lengume one of the **composition of the same**. Yes the district council is aware of the need. It is one of they are responsibility to fix with the community.

About your statement of my meeting with the Few weeks ago I was on the way to Loliondo market, the saw me and approached and I promised him that we should meet and discuss the problem. In fact I told him my interest is only to see people getting some lands back. Since I was on rush we planned to meet sometimes. But did not discuss or decide on anything. The meet as like 5 minutes words exchange.

I am not a gate keeper between the community and **set to be** but as a member of the village, and as the coordinator of PWC and as a district councilor, I'm ready to be among those who can facilitate a transparent and open dialogue. For this to happen it is important that you meet with the community from the three sections surrounding the disputed property.

Again I think should discuss with the official Soitsambu village government as they have been requesting for years.

The village council of soit-sambu told invites problem owners to discuss the possibility of solving this problem. This is what is everybody is waiting for. And really advice that you personally as an owner should get involved if you want this problem to be over. As I have always told you.

I'm very sorry but I think my request is not enough to think that we are intending to collaborate for the same thing. The betterment of Maasai community is only possible if they get back they are land.

Since you wrote on your website that we are all working together PWC is in the process to finalize an official statement on what you have been writing on the internet on the relationship between us and you that has never existed.

Best wishes Maanda

Maanda Ngoitiko

Box 72, Loliondo, TZ Home 027-2535279; From Overseas 011-255-27-2535279 Cell 0748-486252; Office 027-2535055 alternative emails: pwc@serian.org; crt@serian.org

From: To: Maanda Ngoitiko <maandapwc@yahoo.com> Sent: Tue, July 27, 2010 12:15:10 AM Subject: RE: urgent request

Dear Maanda,

I am very pleased to hear from you, although it does not come without sadness to learn about the ongoing water problems in Mondorosi and throughout Loliondo. I have heard that, like a small gift from God, it rained over this past weekend. Let us hope that will offer some respite for many pastoralists in the area, and let us pray there is more to come soon.

I thank you, the leader of an influential NGO, for taking the initiative to reach out to me. I want to address your concerns as soon as possible, but first I have a few questions. Are you making this request on behalf of the new Mondorosi Village? Or the current interim Soit Sambu Village? Is Ngorongoro District aware of these needs? Whose 500 cows are you speaking about?

I read your Sunday message this Monday morning, July 26. I have already informed

and will be following up with all staff, as I need more information from them as well before I can officially respond to any of your comments at length.

You also mentioned that the water pump is not working in Mondorosi. Please let me know what is required in order to repair this pump.

I understand that you recently had a cordial conversation with the second secon

Kindest Regards,

From: Maanda Ngoitiko [mailto:maandapwc@yahoo.com] Sent: Sunday, July 25, 2010 4:26 AM To: Cc: REDACTED

Subject: urgent request

Dear

We have a big problem here, Mondorosi community are very disparate of water problems. We are in the process to fix a water pump. They have been using Pololet River of the last 4 months. Yesterday your guards turn overt 500 livestock preventing them from Pololet water source. And telling them never to come and drink water or even to across the disputed property. I'm writing this email to ask you if you could make an official statement to you staff here to allow the community surroundings the disputed property to use the pololet water and Elotim water.

The village chairman is trying to conduct the same and I'm told to find the and DC over the same. It is an urgent situation we know you have offered to help for development this is the most desperate help we need. We do not know if this decision to denied access to water again is made by you or somebody else. The community at Mondorosi thinks that after meeting this Friday that refused to accept the seen improvement in the school led to the community access to water and grazing, and are shocked by the current change in situation.

We know we are in the middle of the conflict over this property, but please do not harm so many people at this critical stage of drought. Here my mobile phone in case you want to talk to me. + 255 785481165.

Looking forward to your quick feedback.

Maanda

Box 72, Loliondo, TZ Home 027-2535279; From Overseas 011-255-27-2535279 Cell 0748-486252; Office 027-2535055 alternative emails: pwc@serian.org; crt@serian.org From: Sent: To: Subject:

Friday, November 05, 2010 7:11 AM 'Lucy Claridge'

No problem, Lucy.

We received a preliminary summary of the government report and some of its findings. Please note the number of ministries involved in this investigation. It has been available on the website we created to answer questions about Enashiva:

2010/02/23/investigative-report-summary

One of the sources of conflict is clan tension, including the widely recognized marginalization of the people of Sukenya who historically and traditionally were associated with this land, and who support us. Besides clan tension, you should also note the following as a source of conflict:

iv) Pressure from photographic Tourist Companies and NGOs that already had agreements with certain people of the village of Soit Sambu and their own personal interests and benefits concerning the land before it was sold to the investor

The committee discovered that tourist companies had already been camping (illegally) on the Sukenya Farm while it was still owned by TBL, and that they were paying local NGOs and individuals in Soit Sambu to do so.

We believe that this is at the root of the rumors and allegations against us. We also believe that as those initial rumors took hold, a greater opportunity presented itself to these same people. By demonizing us in the co-opted name of indigenous rights they could not only bring wide media attention to themselves and to what we acknowledge is a globally relevant issue, but they could vastly increase funding for themselves and for their NGOs.

As part of our efforts to obtain the government report, investigative committee members revealed to us that several individuals who made allegations against could neither verify their stories with evidence, nor provide the most basic of details. Of course, this was provided to us verbally, but it is yet another reason why we feel so compelled to request that intense investigation of sources be required.

them by name. Others are friends and relatives. But, for the most part, allegations are only presented to donors and the media. As you know, there is a traditional means of resolving conflicts in Maasai culture involving elders and traditional leaders. Concerning allegations against the elders and traditional leaders have never been asked to intervene or advise. Why? Fact checking needs to be done.

Concerning the Regional Commissioner, we are trying to recall if the incident was published in the Arusha Times or not. Another option would be to contact the current Regional Commissioner's office to see if they have documentation. Upon request, we might be able connect you with their office. Let me know.

Indigenous rights are indeed an important issue to uphold. We fervently believe that there is a way forward and a win-win situation for all clans and communities and stakeholders is possible. We have not given up this critical journey, and we continue to plead for honest debate and conversation, rather than incendiary rhetoric that only creates hostility. Despite the persistence of misinformation and fabrications, we see a future filled with extraordinary potential and welcome any suggestion by Minority Rights has to offer.

I will be out of the office for the next couple weeks and only checking email periodically, but I do look forward to moving our correspondence ahead.

Sincerely,

From: Lucy Claridge [mailto:Lucy.Claridge@mrgmail.org] Sent: Thu 11/4/2010 6:43 AM To:

Subject:

Thank you I'd be interested to read the government report if it is released publically - were you ever sent a copy? And were the Regional Commissioner's findings ever reported in writing, or purely verbally? Kind regards Lucy

From: Sent: 04 November 2010 07:10 To: Lucy Claridge Subject:

Lucy,

It is heartening to know that Minority Rights views capacity-building for conflict resolution as a critical part of its mission.

Resolution is at the heart of our vision for moving hand in hand with all Maasai communities and all clans to transform Enashiva into an outstanding model for conservation, natural resource management, and ecotourism. While there are a number of community leaders, women's groups, and community conservation experts involved in the current process, we welcome other stakeholders, both local and international, if they share that same commitment to resolution.

We appreciate your interest in the government report and the details of the Regional Commissioner's findings. The government report has not been released publically, but we hope that after this election season it may be. As far as the Regional Commissioner, it was actually the then-Regional Commissioner, Abbas Kondoro (not Isidore Shirima, the current RC, as I mistakenly mentioned in my last email) who flew to Loliondo based on a complaint by Maanda Ngoitiko that we had burned families out of their bomas. He found that nothing but some abandoned fencing had been burned and publically reprimanded her for her false claims that provoked fear and hostility.

As you know, despite our 30-year history of ethical behavior in Tanzania, we have been placed under the most intense scrutiny since purchased the land. We have been able to disprove many false claims, and cast doubt on many others. In the meantime, our opposition has never been scrutinized. I don't say this as a provocation, but as a sincere suggestion that you hold your source accountable. When the accuser receives significant funding from multiple NGOs, and has well-known political objectives, it seems reasonable to question motives. It is an honorable thing when NGO's band together, but we hope that your organization does not lose sight of its responsibility to seek the truth. It would be an unfortunate precedent if each NGO legitimized the involvement of the other, without each one performing its due diligence and vetting its shared source.

While a number of these challenges play themselves out in the background and changes transpire with local governments, there is a process being put in place at the to ensure that all communities have a stake of the management of their natural resources under clearer terms and that communities can benefit from conservation and tourism on a larger scale. We will be happy to inform you about this process as it continues to develop.

In the meantime, it is important for you to know about some other positive things that are happening. Right now, there is a strong grassroots movement that is gaining momentum around a not only amongst the

Loita and Laitayok who largely support us, but members of the Purko. For example, four different women's groups from three different villages and clans have begun to meet, uniting and creating ways to better engage in and benefit from community conservation, natural resource management, and tourism. They are empowering themselves, and we are very proud to play a small role in facilitating that.

I look forward to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

From: Lucy Claridge [mailto:Lucy.Claridge@mrgmail.org] Sent: Wed 11/3/2010 7:50 AM To:

Subject:

Cc:

Thanks for your email, and apologies for the delay in replying, I am out of the office frequently at present. I hope your travels went well.

As you may already be aware from our meeting with ARG has long worked with a number of pastoralist organisations in East Africa. This has included researching and writing about conflicts between communities and with majority populations, supporting conflict resolution mechanisms, researching and writing about pastoralist community involvement in development, researching and writing about gender issues, conducting training on research methodologies, advocacy (both nationally and internationally) and media skills, as well as supporting legal claims relating to international human rights law. We visited Loliondo in order to explore how best we can deepen our collaboration and support for PWC, an organisation we have great respect for. That support includes finding a resolution to the current land dispute at Sukenya and, as I said, we are open to suggestions as to how best to proceed with this.

I hope that clarifies issues and I look forward to a constructive dialogue on the issues.

Kind regards Lucy

----Original Message-----From: Sent: 27 October 2010 14:43 To: Lucy Claridge Cc: Subject:

Lucy,

Thank you for your response and for your openness to beginning a more in-depth dialogue concerning our relationship with communities around

will be more than happy to provide you with more information and materials and to discuss some thoughts on resolutions.

I am traveling today and will write back to you in the near future, but first could you tell me a bit more about what role Minority Rights Group International sees itself playing concerning this issue? I have heard that you are investigating these issues to try and determine whether or not Minority Rights Group wants to provide funding to individuals behind a court case against TBL and

Is that accurate? Or how would you describe your objectives?

Just want to have a clear understanding of your role as this dialogue progresses. I will be in touch next week.

Thank you again for your response.

-----Original Message-----From: Lucy Claridge [mailto:Lucy.Claridge@mrgmail.org] Sent: Monday, October 25, 2010 11:39 AM To: Subject:

Thank you for your email. I should first explain that your original email dated 22 September was sent to MRG's general email address and was not specifically addressed to me, and therefore has only come to my attention as a result of your email of 13 October, hence the lack of response.

It was helpful to meet with the subscription our visit, to aid MRG's understanding of the Sukenya Farm conflict. I was also most interested to hear that the boos wish to resolve the issues and it is encouraging that you have also raised this with me. During our meeting, the subscription of that the subscription of the subscription of the avenues/bodies for conflict resolution, and I would be keen to hear from you should you have any suggestions.

You mention below that "accusations about displacement were investigated and found to be untrue by the Arusha Regional Commissioner, Isidore Shirima. Additionally, a 10-month investigation was led by the Office of the Prime Minister and drew the same conclusion." I have been unable to locate a copy of the findings of either investigation, yet they are important in further aiding MRG's understanding of the situation. Would you be able to provide me with a copy of the these?

Regards

Dear

Lucy Claridge

-----Original Message-----From: Sent: 13 October 2010 21:41 To: Lucy Claridge Subject: RE:

October 13, 2010

Lucy Claridge Minority Rights Group International 54 Commercial Street London E1 6LT, UK Email: minority.rights@mrgmail.org

Lucy Claridge,

Greetings. We have not received a response from our letter dated September 22, 2010, however, we understand that you have since traveled to Loliondo, and, among many other meetings, you met with the second second

We will wait to hear from you so that we might respond to your specific concerns and comments in greater depth. Based on reports from our general manager, however, we feel it to be imperative that we again reach out to you in the spirit conflict resolution, as uggested during your discussion.

Had you informed us of your short visit to Loliondo, we would have been delighted to assist in any way possible and could have given you a full tour of the provided you to Maasai leaders who have been at the very heart of the vision for the provided become an outstanding model for community empowerment, wildlife conservation, and ecotourism. We are pleased to hear that you did actually meet with the people of Sukenya. No other similar organization has done so.

It should be noted that countless allegations have primarily been reported only to donors looking to fund the Tanzanian NGOs in question and to members of the media during trips facilitated by these very same NGOs. As you know, there are traditional means of resolving conflicts in Maasai communities, involving traditional leaders and elders. However, the so-called "victims," as they were described to you by the NGOs, have not once sought either traditional or legal means to seek justice concerning such allegations. This obviously raises some questions.

Furthermore, the community wildlife scouts grew up in the communities around the Most community members know them by name. However, names and details are never included when the NGOs in question make allegations against for the Most in the NGOs in question make allegations against for the Most in the NGOs in question make allegations against for the Most in the NGOs in question make allegations against for the Most in the NGOs in question make allegations against for the Most in the NGOs in the NGOs in question make allegations against for the NGOs in the NGOs in question make allegations against for the NGOs in the NGOs in question make allegations against for the NGOs in question make allegations against for the NGOs in question make any necessary actions if they are found to be true.

We look forward to corresponding with your organization and to offering us your thoughts and concerns.

Sincerely,

Co-Director & Co-Founder Co-Founder

Co-Director &

Tanzania

From:

Sent: Wednesday, September 22, 2010 5:58 PM To: minority.rights@mrgmail.org Subject: Tanzania Conservation Limited

September 22, 2010

Minority Rights Group International 54 Commercial Street London E1 6LT, UK Email: minority.rights@mrgmail.org

To Whom It May Concern:

Greetings. We wanted to open up a dialogue with your organization, as we have heard from a journalist and from other sources that you have taken interest in issues concerning the sources that you have taken in the Loliondo region of northern Tanzania.

amount of misinformation and fabrications that have been circulated about community conservation projects at the so we have been proactive in reaching out to several organizations internationally. Listening to, collaborating with, and learning from the communities around the several organizations throughout the world and we remain completely open to discussing some of these issues and providing information. In fact, some well-known lecturers in the UK, who focus on responsible tourism, have been very helpful in guiding some discussions with us.

As an introduction, purchased the Sukenya Farm from Tanzania Breweries Limited (TBL) in a legal, transparent bidding process in 2006. The owners quickly saw how the Sukenya Farm could be a model for community empowerment, wildlife conservation, and ecotourism. The directors of the met with numerous traditional leaders, village leaders, and other stakeholders to seek guidance on the best way forward.

At the time of sale, there were no Tanzanians living on the farm whatsoever, and accusations about displacement were investigated and found to be untrue by the Arusha Regional Commissioner, Isidore Shirima. Additionally, a 10-month investigation was led by the Office of the Prime Minister and drew the same conclusion. There have been some groups that have been opposed to this sale from the beginning and have led a three-year campaign of spreading misinformation and fabrications about

and community conservation initiatives at the

Some of these groups have connections to at least one other foreign tourist company and, we believe, individuals have benefited significantly financially from their campaign.

has vehemently denied these allegations as they have arisen, and it has also conducted its own exhaustive internal investigations. Furthermore, it has regularly sought means to resolve these issues directly with the groups involved using third parities as objective intermediaries. However, these groups have not shown interest in finding such a resolution and have continued to circulate baseless allegations without any primary sources or corroborating concrete evidence.

It should be noted that there are different Maasai clans that live around the separate communities and there has been a longstanding tension among these clans over lands in the area. For example, the Sukenya farm had been the ancestral lands of the Laitaiyok clan, whose members continue to dominate the population of Sukenya Village. Sukenya has only been recognized this year as an independent village (as opposed to its previous status of sub-village). This has resulted in jubilation by the village because its people have been marginalized for decades due to clan differences and longstanding tensions.

"Tanzania received its independence in 1961, but we, the people of Sukenya, have not been free since that time," said the Sukenya sub-village chairman, Loserian Minis. "After almost 50 years now, we finally have our freedom."

has been falsely accused of not working with communities. We actually have a very strong relationship with Sukenya Village, among other, and have worked extensively with village leaders, elders, women's groups, and others on various community, conservation, and ecotourism initiatives. The as also worked with other communities and all the Maasai clans involved. Members of each of the three clans are represented on the three clans are represented on the three formulation of the three clans are controlled grazing and water access are issues that are negotiated on a regular basis with communities, as proven by witness testimony, and video testimony of herders who have actually thanked the for its assistance in grazing.

The voices of all these supporters have not been heard, and they should be. Instead, they have been drowned out by those who have the resources and political savvy to go to the media and the internet. Specifically, it is a small, vocal group of people who are heavily involved in the nearly 40 NGO's that exist in Loliondo, one of the most poverty-stricken parts of Tanzania. There are compelling reports of certain NGO's misleading their supporters, by claiming to have constructed classrooms and homes that in reality do not exist.

We categorically deny the false accusations that have been lodged against us. We enthusiastically welcome the advice and wisdom of legitimate organizations. We also welcome any questions from those who wish to find out more.

As individuals and investors, we have been in Tanzania for 30 years and have an outstanding record of doing philanthropic works throughout the country and working closely with indigenous communities. Please see just a few examples attached. Despite early challenges, we are confident that this matter can be resolved and that the second s

Sincerely,



Tanzania

From: Sent: To: Subject:Monday, September 05, 2011 4:37 PMTo: Subject: Attachments:RE: Going Ahead With Terms of Reference.doc
Thank you and all.
Note that I spoke with a second a bit more about my past discussions with a second and the idea of seeing if the nascent Soit Sambu Village, under his leadership, could write a letter stating that they want absolutely nothing to do with the appeal. He will need to tread carefully.
As far as the TOR, I took a shot at putting something on paper, anyway. See attached.
perhaps suggest other objectives of more immediate priority that can also be added.
Believe Sukenya should be having a meeting tomorrow. Any news on security issues?
Best,
Original Message From: Sent: Sat 9/3/2011 4:36 AM To: Subject: RE: Going Ahead With
Just to also put my thoughts on the same pageand to agree with you all on keeping a mindful pace on this.
Keep up the good work on thinking this trust thing thoughand on challenging us to work on and figure it all out.
When it comes to practice on the ground everything is a bit fragile and resettling into a new mode of management
The interim body advised involving the community sooner rather than later. That was unanimous advice from the source and the s

backfired in that over two thousand head of livestock are on the farm within days of your discussions with them and remains still an unresolved problem today.

We still need to learn why this happened, resolve it and work out how to modify our approach going forwards.

priorities, those being cattle, a change in the way the farm is managed, backing up the land change issue and the court case. He is just starting his new job and with all that demands, we need to be careful not to overload his willingness and capacity on how much input, complexity and balls he can keep in the air..

By all means, keep up the comms with and coordination with any set bearing in mind the above.

I am out of the office till Tuesday afternoon.so feel free to call me any time..

I'll try and pull and and to be to look at this next week..and after developments this weekend.

Meanwhile, I sent 2 armed police to Enashiva to deal with the bandit problem. Apparently they have made 2 arrests.. I'll keep you posted on this. We are working out whether they can now return to barracks or continue for another week, or return only while guests are there..

All the best,



.I don't think that approach

I feel we need to take this step by step

From: Sent: Friday, September 02, 2011 10:42 PM To: Cc: GM Tanzania Contact Subject: RE: Going Ahead With

With you 100%, **Constant and I** agreed upon the same thing. The village is having a meeting on Tuesday and the cattle issue is going to be addressed in their discussions and, with hope, resolved. **Constant** will be heading to **constant** by the end of next week.

It might be prudent to plan ahead, so we had discussed the possibility of pushing forward with trust efforts later in September if all goes well.

I had also planned on sending something first to you all so we could discuss and edit it.

Anyway, enjoy the long weekend as well.

-----Original Message-----From: Sent: Fri 9/2/2011 12:12 PM To: Cc: GM Tanzania Contact

Subject: RE: Going Ahead With

Great to hear to hear to be a solution of Soit before diving into talking with the community about this trust. Don't you? While the may seem his old self, does it make sense to offer him this task so soon. If you do send something around this weekend, I suggest it is only to the should see that before the before the before to comment or dicuss.

Have a good long labor day weekend.

-----Original Message-----From: Sent: Friday, September 02, 2011 11:57 AM To: Cc: GM Tanzania Contact Subject: Going Ahead With All,

I just spoke with the certainly is his own self again, full of energy, mirth, and laughter.

I debriefed him in greater depth about ongoing issues in Sukenya, Orkiu, Soit Sambu, and Mondorosi. He will also be meeting **construction** were the weekend as he will be back in Arusha.

I am fully confident now that he can carry the flag and continue to do the groundwork in forming the trust and dealing with other diplomatic issues.

Should we not draw up a formal contract for him? Recall I wrote a job description for a new position and I have a draft of a terms of reference for a consultant. I could synthesize those documents and send something around this weekend.

I think I have other details, from what you discussed with him.

-----Original Message-----From: Sent: Thu 9/1/2011 5:14 PM To: Cc: GM Tanzania Contact Subject: RE: appeal?

My two cents worth:

Definitely get a letter from the Soit Sambu Village Council saying they have nothing to do with this appeal. They should know that we are going to ask for payment from the Soit Sambu Village Council for our costs...and if they want to be part of the old Council they need to know that we are serious. If they are a separate entity, they should make sure the government knows that now and what their stance is on this.

-----Original Message-----From: Sent: Thursday, September 01, 2011 2:10 PM To: Cc: Subject: RE: appeal?

Sigh. Well, this is to be expected, sadly. Damn.

But this is not likely the Soit Sambu Village Council, per se, whether their name is on it or not, unless they have actual signature this time. I am sure the same small group characters are involved, including the former Soit Sambu Village Chair, **Example Chair**, and some others, but all they have to do is co-opt the name, as always.

I suggest two measures:

* Mobilizing the nascent Soit Sambu Village Council. They could write a letter saying they want nothing to do with the appeal and it should not be allowed. This could be done via the same second and others.

* Getting a certificate of incorporation, or whatever it is called in Tanzania, from Sukenya Village, if it is now available.

I can make calls from here, but obviously need someone to put on some pressure on the ground and get it done. Don't know if a could do so in his short trips.

Any thoughts on this or past emails?



-----Original Message-----From: Sent: Thu 9/1/2011 12:28 PM To: Cc: Subject: RE: appeal?

Hi

OK the situation on this is that the Plaintiff (soit Sambu Village council) advised that it wanted to appeal. It filed the paperwork regarding that. We have seen that. However I then heard from they also filed with the court a request to be supplied with certified copies of proceedings, ruling and decree plus any other relevant documents, so they can properly prepare the appeal.

I have learned that in this situation the 60 day limit does not apply yet. We were all under the impression that they had 60 days to appeal or the appeal opportunity would be lost. However this 60 day limit does not kick in until the court has fullfilled their request for copies. Once the court delivers the copies, the 60 days start counting.

So this is the latest that I am aware of.

What ticks me off is that the Soit Sambu Village Council and its lawyer are carrying on with this. They have a nice school building to boot. At some point it would be nice for the council to decide where it lies in this process and if they want to carry on or not. If not, they should write a letter addressing their desire to back out and have the chairman etc of the council sign it. We can then proceed with a clear understanding of their intentions. Right now they are acting friendly to us but behind the scenes are proceeding, perhaps this is not the councils wish or understanding, a letter from them would clarify that.

Thanks

-----Original Message-----From: Sent: Thursday, September 01, 2011 11:11 AM To: Subject: appeal?

Say, just checking in. Have we heard anything about the appeal? didn't mention anything about it. Do you have any other information?

TS2017-0138

Terms of Reference

Project Name:

Project Supervisor:

Locations:

Villages of Sukenya, Orkiu, and Mondorosi Arusha

Funder:

Rate:

Negotiable

Overview: An interim committee is currently establishing a conservancy trust, a non-profit organization to oversee conservation, community, and other initiatives within the second and among three communities surrounding the refuge. The consultant will first improve upon current relationships with communities, particularly in terms of uncontrolled grazing, and then seek to gradually engage communities to join in the process of forming a conservancy trust with the interim committee and the

Objectives:

1. **Community Education & Grazing Control Reestablishment:** This should be the absolute top priority and no other objectives need be pursued until this goal is achieved. Communities need to understand that we cannot move ahead on community projects or in establishing the organization if uncontrolled grazing continues.

Only once grazing is controlled can the consultant move on to the following objectives and continue to form the conservancy trust.

2. Mobilizing Sukenya Interim Committee Members: Three Sukenya leaders have been selected to serve on the interim committee

Once a return to respecting grazing rules is established, the consultant will meet with these representatives to determine how to best move ahead with the trust establishment.

3. Engaging Orkiu / Engusero Sambu to Join the Committee: Visit Orkiu, which technically is still part of Engusero Sambu, and engage them in the process of writing a letter to join the committee. Village and ward leaders have already expressed interest in writing a letter to the interim committee asking to join the trust and presenting their representative, whom they planned on selecting. Note that Orkiu/Engusero Sambu has been told that there is room for only one representative for now and they can only join if the interim committee, including new members from Sukenya, agrees to accept them.

Similarly, however, grazing rules must be respected by Orkiu / Engusero Sambu before this step can be taken.

4. Engaging Mondorosi Village: In August, the Mondorosi Village Council allegedly met and determined that it wanted to make amends with and meet with one of its representatives. First follow up on this and find out where the village stands now. It has been expressed to the village chairman that will request a letter of reconciliation from the village before moving ahead on any discussions whatsoever. This letter should explain why Mondorosi subvillage caused confusion among communities and clearly state that the village seeks reconciliation and cooperation with

If the letter is obtained, the consultant should make recommendations to his supervisor as to how to move ahead on relations with Mondorosi Village.

5. **Inspiring Inter-Village Cooperation:** Without the support and acceptance of inter-village cooperation, the entire process of trust formation is tenuous. In all meetings, the consultant should attempt to reinforce this objective. Specifically, Sukenya has noted that they are open to having other villages join the trust, however, they want to be the ones to first start the organization. It will be essential, however, to have other villages be on board long before the organization is ready to be registered it critical.

6. **Organizing Key Meetings to Obtain Community Views on Trust Goals:** The first five objectives culminate in the pursuit of organizing a series of key stakeholder meetings with the interim committee, including all members available and community representatives. During these meetings, the committee will agree upon a mission statement, a vision, and a set of objectives for the conservancy trust.

7. Various Other Project & Management Analysis: The consultant may be called upon to provide analysis and recommendations for various other projects and for management of

Methods: The consultant will attempt to travel to **consultant** least twice a month and regularly communicate with all stakeholders as needed throughout the month via phone and email.

Timeline: Since certain objectives need to be achieved before others can be pursued, it is difficult to place a strict timeline on the project. Ideally, interim committee meetings could resume being held in October and November, a time when the could also potentially attend meetings whether held in Arusha or Enashiva.

From:	
Sent:	Monday, February 11, 2008 5:22 AM
To:	
Cc:	
Subject:	RE: Loliondo Issues
Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
Flag Status:	Flagged

Thank you so much for your email, it is really a pleasure to work with **and the particularly** this loliondo project, it is challenging, but I can see a good relationship with the community working out in the near future, I

also say, thank you so much for giving me this opportunity to work here at loliondo. With regard to the women project, I know them and I visited them first with Ina, and also, I have been taking uest to visit them whenever they come, so I can definitely make arrangement for the women group

to make the necklaces for your friend, just let me know when and what exactly is needed and I will do it, this will not only benefit the women group but it will reinforce our relationship with the community.

Kind regards,

Dear

Hello

keeps copies me on all your emails. I wanted to take a moment to thank you for doing such a great job up at Loliondo. I have been very concerned about the cattle, Mama Maanda, the local community, the poachers...etc. But, you have put my mind at ease by working closely with our neighbors. Thank you.

I have a woman here in the U.S. who visits Tanzania 3 times a year. She hopes to have a Maasai village provide her necklaces, bracelets, and artwork that she can take home, sell, and give the proceeds to **an experimental second secon**

But, I am wondering if the collaborative group of women near the school, might be the perfect group to make this jewelry. If so, I may put you in touch with her. She is willing to provide the seed money to begin having women make these necklaces. Are you interested in helping? Perhaps you may want to pass some of the jewelry making to the women in the boma who are giving us grief...just to appease them and as a token of friendship.

Let me know your thoughts.

From: Sent: Friday, February 08, 2008 3:02 AM To: Comparison Cc: Subject: RE: Loliondo Issues
Dear and the second secon
This is to let you know that , the meeting yesterday went very well, it was attended by the Soitsambu village chairman in the second of the se
The village chairman talked to the women who went to Loliondo that it was not good thing that they did, he told them that, in the future if they have any problem, then they should see their immediate leaders before going further, he told them that it was clear that they were influenced to do that by someone as they did not have any clear issue that they wanted to address.
The District Police officer told them that it is against the law to go into someone else property and he translated some Tanzanian law to them, he did this because he believed that a lot of people don't know what the law says and this is why they do things the way the do.
On their side they talked that they want to be allowed to bring in cattle to drink water, but we agreed that we will discuss this in the next meeting which we scheduled to be next Wednesday, Feb 13th. The District Commissioner will also attend that meeting.
I think with this we better allow them to bring cattle for water only, that means they go straight to water and after that they go back.
For grazing, I told them that we will only discuss that during the severe drought, right now it is raining heavily every where and that there is grasses everywhere so they don't need to ask for that now. we will have to consider that if there is not any grass around left.
I was at the District Commissioner's office the other day, and he told me that they too, are convinced that Maanda was involved in arranging for the women to riot, and he said when they get enough evidence, then they will call her to give a serious warning for that.
think we don't have to worry about her threat to kill wildlife, we will be scanning every where and if we find that she killed animals then we report her to the authority and I am sure she won't be happy with that.
What I, have gathered recently is that, and Maanda's NGO, have a sort of partnership and their main goal is to acquire and own the land, I met a person from soitsambu who was working with in the past and he told me of this.
Well,

It is raining heavily here, almost everyday, and we have more wildlife, and the whole area is very green and beautiful, we just need to make a dam so that to keep wildlife here during the dry season. and other than that, everything else is going well and we really have some very beautiful trails to walk now.

We have not yet shifted the housing, we had someone who came from Arusha and he came up with a very expensive quotation, I think will send you that quotation.

Will update you again soon and will send you the full report soon as I won't leave to Arusha till we finish the other meeting.

Kind regards,

Hi,

Thanks again for a very full and complete report, you are good at this. I really very much appreciate your efforts with this shida, very upsetting to the and me. We just want to get on with being a tour operator and use this area for Tourism.

You seem very busy with these meetings, were you able to meet, and the second s

I talked to bout the meeting with the meeting with the second meeting and Maanda. Maanda is now making threats to us. It is pretty alarming that she is saying these things, if she or her crew were ever caught attacking wildlife it would be very serious for her and them. At present this is just hearsay, we dont have any real proof unless the set who also heard her say these things.

Here is what I cut out of **any** mail to me, I wanted you to see first hand what stage Maanda is in, she could get dangerous, it seems she thinks she can get support, so be careful and with your team too.

"Maanda and Dismas from Dorobo's CRT came to visit me to talk about the ongoing land dispute regarding the purchase of the TBL plot.

During the conversation, they mentioned that if TCL and the villagers didn't reach a settlement along the lines of those agreed by Klein's Camp and Moivaro at Ngaresero (i.e. to return the title deed and to set up an agreement for bed night fees and such) that it was most likely a campaign would be waged against us in the form of intense cultivation around our borders to prevent the entry of wildlife and even direct attacks on wildlife along the lines of the very sad slaughter of large numbers of wild dogs in Londorossi a while back."

You will soon be returning to Arusha so please sit with the bring her up to date on your meetings, she can also tell you the latest on her end.

I look forward to your next report. Very nice to have email available to you.

Regards,

Subject: RE: Loliondo Issues

Dear

To:

Things are going well here in Loliondo, the area is very calm today, after yesterdays very long meeting.

We started the meeting at 10 AM and it went up to 5 PM and we had to stop because it started raining, we agreed to meet again this Thursday the 7th Feb.

The meeting was attended by the District Police Officer (he came to find out the complains that 37 women walked from sukenya to Loliondo), the Ward Executive Officer, Sukenya sub village chairman (though he was trying not to attend, the District Police Officer had to give him a call) and we had 109 people from the community.

The village chairman claimed that he had another meeting ,so he did not attend.

We started the meeting by listening first from the women, and actually there was nothing new, they are just saying this was our land and we need it back because they don't have enough land.

Another complain was that we have been beating their children and we have been stopping their children from going to school (quite strange!)

The other one was that, we stole 7 cattle and sold them, so they want us to pay their cattle back.

The district Police officer, talked to them and he told them that coming to against the law as this is a private property, and if they want to get it back, they should go to see the President as he is the only one who can revok the title deed. So he warned them that they should not brake the law, by bringing in cattle forcefully.

He told them that, if at all they want to fight, then they should not fight with **Example 1** but they should fight with Tanzania Breweries Ltd.

They also failed to testify if there was any child beaten , and the one who were returned on the way to the school.

The whole picture showed that , there is definitely a brain behind them, that was pushing them to do such riots to us, so that they will capitalize on our reaction .

I have no doubt that Maanda is the one who engineered this, because his brother met the women at loliondo and found them a place to sleep. because it was too late for them to walk back to sukenya. I really don't have an idea why she is doing this while she already know that she will never get this property.

My bet is she want to make this whole thing publicized so that her donors will hear it hence she can get herself more money from the donors to fight for the land, that she claim that it belongs to the community.

I will give you full details after the meeting on Thursday.

Re the change of the land use to Tourism, I did not meet the District lawyer to discuss this as I have been busy with clients and the issues from the community this is why I did not get time to see him, I will see him today.

The only thing he was complaining is that, some people have been calling him from Arusha asking him to write a face resolution, promising to give him 500,000 Tsh. He said some one from Arusha came to see him in his office at wasso, but I was surprised that this person never wanted to meet me so that I can at least know what is going on.

To him, he interpreted that these people wanted to trap him with anti corruption money so he said he don't want to deal with these people. He said too that he can not write a fake resolution as there is a possibility to back fire in the future.

I will talk to him again and we can see what we can do, the good thing is that the District Genera Council meeting did not reject the change of land use, they only talked about dividing the farm so that half of it will go to the community.

So to my understanding, he can now write a resolution to change a land use together with a proposal to divide the farm, which the Commissioner of land is not obligated to agree everything in the proposal from the village, and that way he can approve the change of land use and reject the land to be divided, because they also have to convince the government that they don't have enough land, and that is not true.

This is what I have for today.

Kind regards,

Please let me know the latest from your meeting on Monday.

Also did you hear if the land use was agreed to be changed for tourism. What was the final answer on that.

I will ask monore about what happened in the Maanda meeting. Your comment about how she is trying to get 3000acres was very interesting.

Thanks very much,

Sent: Sunday, February 03, 2008 6:28 AM

Cc: Subject: Loliondo Issues

Dear

From:

To:/

This email follows the one which I sent you earlier about the problem of cattle from one boma near the property.

I think I told youu that I sat with the Ward and the Village executive officer re those people, and that they decided that in the future we arrest them, and we convened another meeting on the Feb 4th.

But the following day, they brought so many cattle in the property early in the morning with no body grazing them, I decided to give a call to the village leaders before even I removed them, they told me to pick them up from Soit sambu village office and I did so.

When they came, we all went and started to remove the cattle and when we went to the boma, the warriors threatened the Ward and Village executive officer, I gave a call to the police who came and arrested them. We want to was there too waiting to go to pick up the clients from Wasso air strip.

After this, all the women from that boma walked to loliondo and stayed at Maanda's house, which now seems to me that this thing was arranged because the very same day the Arusha Region CCM Chairman was in loliondo, so from my perspective, they wanted to exagerate the whole thing about the property.

I contacted the village leaders and the District Police Commander who is going to be in the meeting tommorow, and I am thinking to discuss with them about not bringing cattle into the farm, and to set up a village by law against any one who bring in cattle into the property.

I got a call from the News paper journalist, and he was telling me something about us keeping a big chunk of land while the community is suffering from grazing, I told him that this is not true and he should atleast come himself and see rather than listening to stories from people. He also questioned about the purchase of the farm from TBL and told him that I am not in a position to talk anything about that because I am just an employee.

Shortly after the journalist call, Maanda also called and was asking about why the group of women walked to loliondo, I told her that I either don't know why, but all I know is that they walked and stayed at her house, I wanted to meet her so that we can talk, but she said she is in Arusha.

Infact last week , constant and told me that Maanda was in her office at Olasiti and she was talking about us not letting cattle to graze in the property. She was with somebody from Dorobo whom I actually don't know who this person was. I think this is the time she was also arranging people to bring in cattle so that we react and tell the CCM leader that they were being harrased, WHICH IS NOT TRUE AT ALL.

There is a lot of politics going on about the property, which I think it is being created by some people and NGO's who have their own personal interest.

This is all for now and I will update you more about the meeting tommorow.



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