

THE THREAT OF LAND GRABS IN EMBOREET WARD, TANZANIA



INTRODUCTION

The Maasai of northern Tanzania are renowned for their deep connection to the land. For generations, their pastoralist way of life has been inextricably linked to the plains they roam, where livestock not only represents wealth but also serves as the cornerstone of their culture, identity, and survival. However, recent developments threaten to sever this connection. The Tanzanian government, under the guise of conservation, has proposed a series of game reserves that would strip Maasai communities of vast swaths of land. In Emboreet Ward, comprising the villages of Emboreet and Loiborsoit A, villagers face losing more than half their land to the Lolikisale-Simanjiro Game Reserve (GR), an encroachment that many see as both unjust and devastating to their way of life.

This case study explores the looming land grab in Emboreet Ward, highlighting the voices of affected villagers and the potential socio-economic and environmental consequences of the proposed game reserve.

MAASAI LIVELIHOODS

A Delicate Balance with Nature

The Maasai are a pastoralist people, historically relying on livestock—primarily cattle, goats, and sheep—as their main source of sustenance. Maasai pastoralism is not just an economic activity but a cultural practice rooted in centuries-old traditions. Their semi-nomadic lifestyle revolves around managing communal grazing lands, which are meticulously organized into dry and wet season pastures. During the dry season, Maasai herders move their livestock to designated reserves known as *ronjo*, which are left untouched during the wet season to preserve grazing areas for future use.



This rotational grazing system not only ensures the survival of livestock during lean months but also protects the land from overgrazing, demonstrating a sophisticated understanding of ecological balance. Despite misconceptions from outsiders, the Maasai are adept conservationists who have coexisted harmoniously with wildlife for generations. The plains of northern Tanzania, where the Maasai live, support diverse ecosystems, and the Maasai's grazing practices often complement the migratory patterns of animals like wildebeest and zebras.

However, in recent decades, the Maasai's traditional way of life has been increasingly under siege. As land pressures mount—from both population growth and conservation efforts—their communal lands have been systematically reduced. The latest threat comes from the Tanzanian government's proposal to convert much of Emboreet and Loiborsoit A's land into a game reserve, a move that the Maasai fear will erase their ancestral rights to the land.

THE LAND GRAB PROPOSAL

A Looming Crisis



In 2022, a government commission recommended the creation of several game reserves in northern Tanzania, with Lolkisale-Simanjiro GR being one of the largest. Under this proposal, land ownership would shift from village councils to the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), stripping local communities of their legal rights to use and manage their land. In Emboreet village, 52% of the land—over 31,000 hectares—would be taken, while in Loiborsoit A, 50% of the village's 58,000 hectares would be absorbed into the reserve.

For the Maasai, this isn't just a matter of land loss—it's a matter of survival. With most villagers depending on livestock for their livelihood, reducing their grazing land by half would result in economic devastation. As Paulo Lendiimu, a resident of Loiborsoit A, put it:

"Livestock is our economy. We are only doing subsistence agriculture for food purposes, not commercially. If you grab our land, you have killed our economy, which means you have killed us as well."



The government has framed these land-use changes as voluntary, claiming they will bring benefits such as improved conservation, reduced human-wildlife conflicts, and increased tourism. However, many Maasai believe these promises are hollow, seeing the proposal as a pretext to cater to elite interests in professional hunting, ecotourism, and five-star hotels. The community also questions why their centuries-old practices of living with wildlife are suddenly deemed incompatible with conservation efforts.

THE HUMAN IMPACT

Losing Livelihoods and Heritage

For villagers like Thomas Marko, the threat is personal and immediate. As a small-scale farmer in Loiborsoit A, he relies on his land for food production and as a source of income:

"I'm used to farming for food purposes, but if my farm is taken by the government, I will have no place to go during the agricultural season. I employ people on my farm—where will they go if we lose our land?"

The Maasai's economy is intricately linked to the land. Beyond grazing, villagers in Emboreet benefit from tourism activities, such as wildlife photography and mineral extraction. These ventures bring revenue directly into the village, supporting local development projects like schools and healthcare centers. Ndiing'a Olkereyai, a resident of Emboreet, explained the potential consequences:

"Tourism taxes go directly to our village for development. If we lose these sites, we lose a lot of money, and that will slow down our development."

Socially, the proposal threatens to tear apart the fabric of Maasai communities. The Maasai's communal lifestyle, where neighbors help each other during social events and ceremonies, is closely tied to the land. Displacing families from their homes would disrupt this support system, potentially leading to isolation and resentment. Moreover, tensions with game rangers—who would be tasked with enforcing new land-use restrictions—are likely to increase, as similar situations have led to conflicts in other regions where wildlife conservation and human needs intersect.



The Maasai's relationship with the land is not just utilitarian; it is spiritual. Traditional herbs and sacred sites are integral to their rituals and cultural practices, many of which would be restricted or outright banned under the new regulations. The displacement would force the Maasai to abandon their connection to these sacred spaces, further eroding their cultural identity.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

A Fragile Ecosystem in Jeopardy

While the Tanzanian government claims the Lolikisale-Simanjiro GR will promote conservation, the Maasai warn that such top-down efforts often backfire. By restricting access to traditional grazing lands, the game reserve may inadvertently increase overgrazing in the smaller areas that remain. This could lead to soil degradation, reduced biodiversity, and even the collapse of the local ecosystem.

The Maasai's grazing practices, honed over centuries, allow wildlife and livestock to coexist. During the wet season, Maasai herders move their cattle away from the plains to allow wildlife to give birth and nurture their young. However, if their grazing lands are restricted, this balance may be disrupted. Wildlife could lose critical birthing areas, while livestock would be forced into smaller, overused plots of land.



Water scarcity is another major concern. In the proposed reserve, certain dams currently reserved for Maasai use would be repurposed for tourism, further straining water resources in an already dry region. Increased tourism infrastructure, such as roads and hotels, would contribute to noise and environmental pollution, potentially driving away species that depend on the silence and seclusion of the plains.

COMMUNITY RESISTANCE

Fighting for Their Future

Faced with the potential loss of their land, the Maasai have organized to resist the government's proposal. Local leaders, known as Laigwanak, have held meetings to strategize and raise awareness about the land grab. They coined the slogan

"Our land, our future" as a rallying cry for their cause.



The community has used social media to amplify their voices, sharing their plight with international audiences and human rights organizations. In one viral press conference, the Maasai called on the government to abandon its plans, arguing that the villages already have well-planned land-use systems in place that benefit both people and wildlife. Despite this, government officials have denied the existence of the game reserve proposal, likely stalling the issue until after the upcoming elections.



Small committees have been formed to gather evidence and explore legal avenues, including a pending case in Tanzania's High Court. However, these efforts face significant obstacles, including a lack of funding to sustain the resistance campaign.

LESSONS LEARNED AND THE PATH FORWARD



The situation in Emboreet Ward highlights the pitfalls of top-down conservation policies that ignore the needs and knowledge of local communities. The Maasai have managed their land for centuries, coexisting with wildlife in ways that benefit both. Attempts to impose external solutions, without genuine consultation or collaboration, are bound to fail.

The Maasai's call is clear: they want the government to halt the game reserve plan and respect their right to manage their ancestral lands. They also urge the government to engage in participatory land-use planning that includes all stakeholders—particularly Indigenous communities who have lived on these lands for generations.

Furthermore, there is a pressing need to reform Tanzania's land laws. Under the current system, all land is vested in the President, making it vulnerable to arbitrary government decisions. Allowing private or communal ownership of land, with appropriate safeguards, would protect communities from such land grabs.

CONCLUSION

The Fight for Survival

The proposed Lolkisale-Simanjiro Game Reserve poses an existential threat to the Maasai of Emboreet and Loiborsoit A. More than a battle over land, this is a fight for the survival of a people, their culture, and their way of life. The Maasai's plight serves as a stark reminder that conservation cannot come at the cost of human rights. A more inclusive, community-based approach to land management is essential—not only for the Maasai but for the future of conservation itself.



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Author:

Tumsifu Robert

Email:

tumsifurobert67@gmail.com

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