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*Plenary sitting*

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**B9-0513/2023**

12.12.2023

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

with request for inclusion in the agenda for a debate on cases of breaches of human rights, democracy and the rule of law

pursuant to Rule 144 of the Rules of Procedure

on the Maasai Communities in Tanzania  
(2023/3024(RSP))

**Charles Goerens, Petras Auštrevičius, Malik Azmani, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Olivier Chastel, Bernard Guetta, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Dragoș Pîslaru, Frédérique Ries, Ramona Strugariu, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Hilde Vautmans**  
on behalf of the Renew Group

**Motion for a European Parliament resolution on the Maasai Communities in Tanzania (2023/3024(RSP))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to Rule 144 of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. Whereas the Tanzanian government historically allowed the Maasai to live in certain national parks, notably the Ngorongoro conservation area and Loliondo Game Controlled Areasand;
- B. whereas, since 2022, the Tanzanian government has been attempting to forcibly evacuate some 150.000 Maasai from the Ngorongoro district, claiming that the exponential growth of the Maasai population and its herds puts them in direct competition with wildlife for increasingly scarce resources such as grass and water; whereas the Maasai claim that the eviction is intended to make way for tourists, wildlife, and big game hunting;
- C. whereas the Maasai accuse the Tanzanian security forces of violent land grabs, arbitrary arrests and detentions, ill-treatment, excessive use of force, confiscation of cattle, shooting of livestock, alleged rape of women and killings of protesters;
- D. whereas dozens of religious leaders have been arrested and detained by security forces for supporting the Maasai people and urging the government to respect due process by consulting the Masaai prior to eviction, as required by Tanzanian law;
- E. whereas Tanzania voted in favour of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2007, but does not recognise the existence of any indigenous peoples in the country and has no specific national policy or legislation on indigenous peoples;
- 1. Strongly condemns the excessive violence perpetrated by the security forces against the Maasai indigenous people who were protecting their ancestral lands in the Loliondo division of the Ngorongoro district;
- 2. Calls on the Tanzanian government for the immediate and unconditional release of all those arbitrarily detained in connection with the Ngorongoro land dispute;
- 3. Calls on the Tanzanian government to recognise the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities;
- 4. Calls for a permanent and acceptable solution for the Maasai in the Ngorongoro district, in accordance with the principles of justice, transparency, equity and inclusion, and to avoid any measures that would have a negative impact on the lives, livelihoods and cultures of the communities living there;
- 5. Reaffirms that all measures relating to these Maasai communities must fully comply

with the rule of law and respect human rights;

6. Recalls that environmental protection and biodiversity conservation must fully integrate the human development dimension and respect for human rights;
7. Calls on the EEAS and the Commission, in their political dialogue with the Tanzanian government, to advocate respect for human rights, including prior informed consent for projects on the Maasai lands, and to define a human rights-based approach to conservation;
8. Notes that humanitarian needs in the region far exceed available funds; Calls on the Commission to increase its humanitarian aid budget for Tanzania, given that no humanitarian aid is planned to support the Maasai at this stage, and to support human rights defenders and civil society defending the rights of Maasai pastoralists in the region;
9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Tanzanian government, the Council, the Commission, and the African Union.