1. Introduction.

Parakuiyo pastoralists are found in Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Coast, Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya, Dodoma, Rukwa and Manyara regions. They depend heavily on natural resources for their life. Parakuiyo pastoralists practice pastoralism in semi arid and arid lands during dry and rainy seasons. Major livestock kept by these pastoralists are cattle, sheep and goats. In pursuing their economy activities they have division of labour where women, men and young peoples meet their daily duties. Parakuiyo and other pastoralists are experiencing impacts of negative concepts of conservation forced them out of their lands and climate change will double the inflictions.
2. The concept of conservation

- "The concept of conserve without people"
- Use of guns instead of wisdom
- Use of protected areas for commercial purposes
3. Evidence of notorious actions by Protected areas

Eviction of Indigenous pastoralists in 2006-2007 in Mbarali district Mbeya region:

- 400 families were evicted to expand Ruaha national park to 10,000km²
- 320,000 livestock were lost in the operation
- Pastoralists were forced to pay fines for damaging the environment
  - Tsh 10,000/= per cow/bull
  - Tsh 5,000/= per Sheep and Goat
  - Tsh 5,000/= More than Tsh 700M was collected by the district
3. Evidence of notorious actions by Protected areas..........

Evidence of eviction in Mbarali district:

- List of pastoralists evicted
- Receipts of payment
- Livestock driven 1000km to Lindi region in the eastern part of Tanzania
1. Kochocho Mataiyan paid Tsh 18,140,000/= 
2. Sangau Mataiyan Paid Tsh 10,708,000/=
3. Eviction of pastoralists......

- A number of restrictions was imposed on livestock movements.
- Many families had to transport their stock by designated trucks at a price of Tsh3millions (US$3,000) per truck.
- The eviction operation by anti pastoralists was conducted collectively on both pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Usangu plains and those outside the proposed areas to be gazetted.
Parakuiyo women pondering about their future after losing half of their herd of cattle during the eviction, while they were residing outside the plains.
No compensation

The government was impressed by the implementation of eviction and in October 2007, awarded Tsh 195 million (US$195,000) to those government officials who carried out the operation.

The affected families were neither compensated for eviction nor provided with essential needs in the new areas in Lindi and Coast regions.

The families are completely destitute and they have not received any refugee assistance.
Eviction of pastoralists in Kilosa district in 2009

- 2000 pastoralists affected by the operation
- 20,000 livestock lost
- More than Tsh 600M collected by the district
- Fines range:
  - Cattle Tsh 30,000/= 
  - Sheep/Goat Tsh 10,000/= 
- Hiring of truck Tsh 4 to 8 Millions
- Rental fee Tsh 5,000/= per animal per night
- No land was provided for pastoralists only PUGU Market in Dares salaam
Eviction in Kilosa district

- No compensation paid
- Between April and June 2010, 150 cattle shot dead by Mikumi national park in Kilosa/Mvomero districts in Morogoro region
Evidence of eviction and shooting of livestock

- Bullets
- Receipts
- Trucks
- Families affected
Mangeti Mwitio paid Tsh 4,680,000/=
Kochocho Simbokwa Tsh 9,450,000/=
4. Recommendations

- Avoid use of force when there is conservation interest since pastoralists contribute immensely to the existence of biodiversity resources in their areas.
- Recognize pastoralism as a major livelihood system which employs a large number of Tanzanians and it is also friendly to the environment.
- Act against corrupt government officials involved in the operation of evicting pastoralists in Mbarali and Kilosa districts.
- Promptly provide emergency relief food, supplies and shelter to displaced families in Mbarali and Kilosa districts.
- Take into account the recommendation of the commission of inquiry on Usangu plains evictions in Mbarali district 2007 and Kilosa district 2009.