

Thank you Madam Chairperson for giving me this opportunity. I'm representing the community known as Hadzabe who are the hunter gathers from Tanzania, this is their background.

The Hadzabe is the minority group living in small pockets of dry land areas in four regions Manara, Mbulu district, Terusan Krata district, Sin Yanga Mretu district and Singira in Iramba. The traditional territory of the Hadzabe people is meant to be 1500 square kilometres while the Hadzabe population does not exceed 2,300 people and this is worldwide with about 60% being the women. They depend much on hunting and gathering for their livelihood, the origin of the Hadzabe has been proved beyond a doubt to be the indigenous people of Tanzania who were previously known as bushmen. In Tanzania Hadzabe language with that relates with that of the [Sandowe] people and the son of South Africa, who speak with clicking sound. So in considering the future opportunities, initiatives and further possibilities for raising awareness of the declaration and ensuring its practical implementation the following are the core issues of the Hadzabe.

I would like to put it clear that the Hadzabe minorities are so marginalised in all the spheres of development including education, social services and recognition by the state policies and laws especially the ways of livelihood. Formal education is not available and this is because they are unable to afford this. Hadzabe are not aware of the declaration and its importance to them but I will tell them now, they are not as well aware of any local, national safeguard for protection of their human rights. Further the state in the particular local government is not aware of existence of UN instrument to protect the Hadzabe minorities rights. As a result the human rights situation of Hadzabe is not protected, there is a lot of violation of Hadzabe rights to livelihood. Hadzabe people are evicted from their areas by local government, thinking that their areas are useful and empty especially when they move from one area to another searching for food and water, and the other requirements. Example there was a time when the district council gave the royal family of the area of the Hadzabe for commercial hunting and the Hadzabe are still facing the problem for being evicted because of establishment of wildlife management areas and this is because they are not recognised by the Tanzanian constitution, their mode of living of hunting and gathering.

Tanzania is currently drafting a new constitution and we are engaging in this so that the rights of the Hadzabe will be included in the constitution and recognised. Other people and the officials from the government consider their ways of survival as primitive. They have no access to forest products such as honey, wild animals, fruits etc. which they depend so much for their survival so this lead them into being vulnerable to hunger. They have no access to save water services and their food security is at stake. They are more than often hunger stricken and a timely rescue is not available. Affirmative action in their representation is not available, for example they have no single member of parliament and have only one councillor. This is because of low number of Hadzabe hunter gatherers which may not compete with other tribes during election. Based on the above serious situation of Hadzabe minority with a view to implement the declaration and the UN bodies, I would suggest the following; to design programmes for increasing state awareness on the rights of Hadzabe minorities, to put in place specific provision in the Tanzanian constitution to protect the Hadzabe minority rights, to design

education environmental conservation water and health programmes for the Hadzabe minority.
Thank you, Madam President.