

November 15, 2023

His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan President of the United Arab Emirates. and Ruler of Abu Dhabi

Dr. Sultan Al Jaber Minister of Industry and Advanced Technology President-Designate COP28 United Arab Emirates His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al-Maktoum Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Dubai

Otterlo Business Corporation

Re: Maasai Eviction from their Ancestral Lands in Tanzania to Establish a Wildlife Conservation Sanctuary for Your Game Hunting

Their Royal Highnesses and Sultan Al Jaber,

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has been selected to host the 2023 UN Climate Change Conference (COP28) in Dubai on November 30 through December 12, 2023, and Dr. Sultan Al Jaber, the CEO of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Co., is the president-designate of COP28. We, the undersigned Maasai leaders and elders in Tanzania, are writing to request that prior to hosting the UN Climate Change Conference, the relevant UAE rulers or the Federal Supreme Council agree to immediately terminate the royal families' game hunting in Tanzania which over many years has caused the mass evictions of indigenous Maasai from their ancestral pastoral homelands, including by the use of indiscriminate force and violence.

We, the undersigned eighty-one (81) Maasai village leaders and representatives, have read that in the 1980s, when he was a young military officer, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed (M.B.Z.), now President of the UAE, went on a holiday to the grasslands of Tanzania. On his return to Abu Dhabi, his father, His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, asked his son for details about his visit to Tanzania and the Masai people and their customs. After hearing it all, he asked M.B.Z. what he had done to help the Maasai people he had encountered. It is reported that in response, M.B.Z. said he had done nothing to help the Maasai because they were not Muslims. His father's reaction was clear and unmistakable. "He clutched my arm, and looked into my eyes very harshly," M.B.Z. told a New York Times reporter in 2020. "He said, 'We are all God's children.'"

Yet, as recently reported in a <u>Bloomberg Businessweek Feature</u> story (headlined *"Maasai Are Getting Pushed Off Their Land So Dubai Royalty Can Shoot Lions"*), thousands of Maasai people, "God's children," have been evicted from their ancestral lands so Dubai royalty and their guests can engage in the sport of trophy hunting. Numerous United Nations reports have described the forced eviction of tens of thousands of Maasai people to accommodate the royal family's hunting activities.

It has been widely reported that Lieutenant-General Mohammed Abdul Rahim Al Ali, Assistant Under Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, procured hunting rights to our ancestral land for the exclusive use of the Dubai royal family. For about 30 years, the AUE Royal Family has had exclusive hunting rights in our ancestral lands, during which time there have been several violent evictions of the Maasai, in 2009 and 2017 many of our homes have been burnt to the ground, and thousands of our livestock have been killed. The Royal families' hunting activities continue while local villagers live in fear and uncertainty. Given the numerous reports about our forced evictions by non-governmental organizations, the media, and the United Nations, we thought that by now the Royal Families would have expressed their deep regret to the Maasai people and withdrew from our land. It seems that would have been the steps taken by His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan.

## In a communication addressed to the United Republic of Tanzania, dated 11 October

2019, four U.N. special procedure mandate holders expressed concern about violence, forced evictions and harassment affecting Maasai communities and the failure to protect the rights of the Maasai to their traditional lands, territories and resources, as well as their rights to health, food and water, among others. They were concerned that decades of successive forced evictions and displacements, and the shrinking of Maasai peoples' vital space, is having a highly detrimental impact on the preservation of Maasai pastoralist culture.

These evictions and persecution of our communities are currently threatening our very existence as Maasai people. , As a result of a lack of access to grasslands and water points and the prohibition on resorting to subsistence Agriculture to make room for your game hunting and luxury tourism by others, we are struggling with poverty, malnutrition, and the preventable deaths of children and pregnant women.

In June 2022, UN human rights experts again expressed <u>"grave concerns"</u> about continuous encroachment on traditional Maasai lands and the eviction of Maasai people, accompanied by a lack of transparency in, and consultation with the indigenous Maasai villagers. In June 2022, this trend culminated in security forces' violence against the Maasai indigenous people in our ancestral land in the Loliondo Division of Ngorongoro District, in northern Tanzania, a place you know well. The U.N. Experts expressed deep concern at Tanzania's plans "to displace close to 150,000 Maasai from the Ngorongoro Conservation Area and Loliondo without their free, prior and informed consent, as required under international human rights law and standards." The experts have previously raised their concerns on this issue with the Government of Tanzania, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

The <u>United Nations Declaration On The Rights Of Indigenous Peoples</u> was adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007. This historic adoption followed more than 20 years of deliberation and debate in which Indigenous Peoples worked directly with states to elaborate upon and advance their human rights. Article 10 states that "Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return."

As the first country in the region to ratify the Paris Agreement, the first to commit to an economy-wide reduction in emissions, and the first to announce a Net Zero by 2050 strategic initiative, the UAE has committed to taking positive steps in this critical decade for climate action. As the UAE assumes the leadership of the 2023 UN Climate Change Conference, it cannot ignore the rights of indigenous peoples and the protection, respect, and fulfillment of indigenous peoples' rights. Indigenous peoples have been leading on the protection and restoration of carbon-rich, biodiverse ecosystems essential to fighting climate change and species collapse.

The United Arab Emirates is aware that indigenous peoples' land ownership rights are recognized under international law including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People and freedom from eviction and violence is guaranteed by the The Treaty on Civil and Political Rights and treaties to combat racial discrimination.

As the United Arab Emirates makes plans to host the COP28 international climate conference, we urge Your Highnesses and the COP28 President-Designate to demonstrate the UAE's commitment to enforcement of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to build consensus to accelerate inclusive climate progress, <u>by announcing. before you assume</u> <u>the COP28 presidency, the immediate and complete termination of the Royal family's use of our</u> <u>traditional Maasai lands in Tanzania for trophy hunting</u>. We also appeal to you to exercise your good offices to strongly encourage President Samia Suluhu Hassan of Tanzania to end all Maasai evictions in all districts to make way for trophy hunting or luxury tourism.

It appears to us that there is a profound and fundamental inconsistency in hosting a global conference on major environmental issues while contributing to the displacement of thousands of indigenous Maasai people so that the Royal Family and its guests may occasionally engage in luxury trophy hunting. We are respectfully urging that any formal or informal agreements with the government of Tanzania regarding the use of traditional Maasai lands for trophy hunting, and all such hunting activities, be terminated before the COP28 proceedings commence on November 30, 2023.

So that we may all receive and review your response, please reply to <u>response@maasaiunited.org</u> and to our legal counsel, Peter A. Schey, Esquire, President, Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law, 256 S.Occidental Blvd., Los Angeles, California, 90057 <u>pschey@centerforhumanrights.org</u>

Sincerely,

Boniface Kajwel Community Member

11 July

Sululu Olongoye Community Member

Kijoolu Kakeya Women Representative in Ngorongoro District Council

Rarakwo Karinya Community member

Mopel Kilusu Maasai Traditional Leader

Linyori Karinya Piyaya Village Chairman

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Kooya Timan Community Member

Daniel Kuito Arash Village Chairman

Mshao Naingisa Maasai Traditional Leader

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Koii Sinyeu Community Member

Joseph Mingatu Olalaa Village Chairman

Simon Nairiam Piyaya Ward Counselor

Damian Rago Maaloni Ward Counselor

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Nemburi Raphael Women Traditional Leader

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Laurence Ngorisa Maasai Traditional Leader

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Taleng'o Soyiet Women Traditional Leader

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Manyara Olekaria Women Traditional Leader

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Noolparakuo Makko Women Traditional Leader

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Marko Lorru Soitsambu Village Chairman

Metui Ole Shaduo Maasai Traditional Leader

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Nadutari Tobiko Olbalbal Women Representative

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Maiko Pelay Losoito Village Chairman

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Godfrey Kotika Osinoni Village Chairman

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Kitipa Kotoi Village Chairman

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Sunguyo Olenguiny Ngoile Ward Counselor

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Isaya Shura Chairman

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Jeremiah Mussa Sukenya Village Chairman

Simon Elikana Oloipiri Village Chairman

Yohana Toroge Kirtalo Village Chairman

Mbarnoti Tipilit Village Chairman

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