



# Pastoralist Programme

## 2013 Highlights

In Tanzania, pastoralism has a significant input to the National economy, social and to the environment. Tanzania is the third country in Africa with a substantial number of livestock in Africa as of 2016. This implies that, pastoralism represents a significant livelihood to Tanzanians. The Pastoralist Programme (PP) is therefore advocating for Pastoralist rights, spearheading social and environmental benefits of pastoralism and contribution to the national and community livelihood.

Tanzania Natural Resource Forum in partnership with Care international implements a five years pastoralist programme (2012-2016) through registered Tanzanian Civil society Organizations (CSOs) and/or Community Based Organizations (CBOs) that work to improve the capacity of communities to overcome poverty, reduce vulnerability and strengthen the rights of men and women for sustainable livelihoods.

The programme was initially designed and implemented for the first two years (2012-2013) with focus on achieving the following four outputs:

- Effective evidence-based advocacy to influence policy and implementation.
- Representation of pastoralists at local and national levels, leading to greater respect of their rights.
- Increased capacity of local government institutions to provide quality and timely services to pastoralists
- Increased capacity of pastoralist CSOs to manage projects and support pastoralist's practical and strategic needs.

## At a glance

In 2013, the program awarded grants to eight CSOs that implemented district level projects with other 10 CSOs that received grants in 2012. All 18 CSOs continued to focus on the core aim of the PP, namely reducing poverty and vulnerability of pastoralist communities in Tanzania.

In relation to behavior change, there has been a higher level positive outcome in 2013, these include increased support and changes in behaviors' from decision makers and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) on pastoralism issues. Among other factors, this resulted to pastoralists' service delivery improvement as evidenced by increasing number of charcoal dams, cattle dips and market places as well as extension services in some areas.

## Achievements

The most significant achievements of the PP programme are directly related to working with local level CSOs to share information and build the capacity of CSOs pastoralist members and their elected leaders in seventeen districts across Tanzania.

## Enabling Advocacy

A total 383 (288 M and 95 F) were directly trained on lobbying and advocacy by implementing CSOs in collaboration with LGAs. From the training the concept "Unity is Strength" and Networking have been adopted thus influencing pastoralists to come up with groups, network and alliances as a way of consolidating their voices for a strong advocacy to the district councils.. This was done through capacity building trainings, networking, alliance building, fact-finding and dialogues.

Some of the changes seen from enabling advocacy in 2013 included:-

- Pastoralists responded to the call "Unity is Strength" and established a Pastoralist Platform of Tanzania "PAPOT" at the national level. They have also formed lower level networks at ward and district levels in different sites including Hanang, Kilindi, Longido, Geita and Meru districts.
- Pastoralists in Ayamango village in Babati district, managed to re-claim their 300 hectares grazing land.
- Increased budget allocation for the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLFD) by 50%.
- The engagement against Operesheni Tokomeza Ujangili initiatives by beneficiaries and PP partners through multiple advocacy strategies is one of the success stories. This is evidenced by pastoralist and PP partners' advocacy at national level in protecting the rights of pastoralists.



All these actions were geared towards formation of networks and pastoralists groups a result of policy analysis, advocacy and networking skills gained. Skills were gained through training subjects provided by TNRF to local government staffs, village chairpersons, district councils, and staff from Central Government including National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC). The training also involved project coordinators and officers from sub-grantees.

## Governance and representation

- A substantial number 69,863 (23,702 women and 46,161 men) of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists participated in meetings, dialogues and capacity building sessions that discussed various themes that related to pastoralists development. Themes included a need for a specific Policy Pastoralism in Tanzania; land rights and conflict resolution; environment and climate change; gender; networking and alliance building.
- In September 2013 elected local government leaders, pastoralists and implementing CSOs teamed up with other local CSOs to advocate against the government's decision to take 1,500km<sup>2</sup> of grazing land in Loliondo and the government reversed its decision.
- Members of Parliament, local and traditional leaders, LGAs and other development partners in Monduli, Longido and Ngorongoro teamed up and engaged their respective districts in discussing about the inclusion of climate change issues that affect pastoralists in dry lands in the district budgets for 2013/2014.

## Capacity Building

The programme increased capacity of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and pastoralist CSOs through trainings on pastoralism, environment, climate change, project management, financial management, land right and conflict resolution, gender mainstreaming, networking and alliance building.

Some of the results of capacity building include:-

- Resolved resources use conflict between Arumeru and Longido districts on access to water at Losinoni village
- In Babati district, pastoralists in Ayamango village filed at least 31 cases with the Village Land Council against community members who invaded grazing areas from other villages. The Ward Land Tribunal resolved twenty-one cases and the remaining 10 cases were referred to the District Housing and Land Committee, and the court ruled in favour of the village.
- In Ayamango village Babati district, the village executive officer reported that the village managed to save an area of 2000 hectares from encroachment
- Pastoralists in Migori village Mtera ward in Iringa got organized and raised more than TZS 4 million to finance demarcation of their village boundary to avoid frequent frictions with the Ruaha game reserve authorities.
- Pastoralists in Pawaga division in Iringa brought together pastoralists, farmers and local government leaders to advocate for recovery of grazing land allocated to an investor by using formed network – the Kilolo-Pawaga Network (KIPANET). The grazing land claimed back is part of the current Ruaha game reserve.
- The local government improved vaccination and supported construction of charcoal dams for pastoralists in Geita district.

## Climate change

- Many pastoralists received PP's message on environment conservation. In Kiteto district, members of the Mbigiri village decided to re-conserve the Nemaembei water source which formerly (many years ago) used to be one of the most reliable water points for Mbigiri and Kimana village communities.

- Residents of several villages in Kiteto have chosen to live by the rule of "kata mti panda mti" (Cut a tree, plant a tree) to control deforestation and establish terraces, a step to conservation agriculture.
- In Namelock village, residents have raised funds to facilitate the demarcation of the Namelock community forest which is used as a grazing area during drought periods.
- Raising of nursery tree seedlings in Kiteto district pastoralists for reforestation in community forests

## Gender

Participation and involvement of women in PP activities including dialogues and public meetings is consistently encouraged throughout. Some of output subsequently recorded include:-

- Thirteen (13) women who are members of the MWEDO organization in Nyamalulu village in Simanjiro confirmed to own pieces of land of between 10 -15 hectares.
- Three women from Meru district have confirmed to own land pieces of land and others stand firm against husbands selling land without their involvement.
- More than 500 people who participated in the first Tanzania Pastoralist Day organized by Tanzania Pastoralist Community Forum organization in collaboration with PP were sensitized on the importance of pastoralism and its contribution to the Tanzanian economy as well as a livelihood to other Tanzanian communities.

## Information access

The programme participants and stakeholders have increased their knowledge through various channels including Television Talk shows, radio programs, and documentaries. The TNRF maajabu film unit has produced evidenced documentary on climate change and value of customary leadership institution and local knowledge in land use planning in pastoral communities.

Also, the programme produced information brief on AU framework on pastoralism, and Pastoralist Program highlights for 2012.

## Challenges

Among the challenges experienced during the implementation of PP include:-

- Modality to identify a Local Management Agency (LMA) has demanded a long dialogue hence delaying the engagement process.
- Weak documentation of sub grantees has lead to inaccurate reporting leading to delayed disbursement and hence slowing down the program implementation pace.



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