



Pastoralist Programme

2014 Highlights

In Tanzania, women play an important role in securing community livelihoods and family food security. This has been observed and documented in both agricultural and pastoralist communities. In pastoral communities women have pioneered feeding and milking of family herds. Despite this significant contribution, women are not prioritized in utilizing pastoral benefits. PP therefore addresses the gap by improving the capacity of communities to overcome poverty reduce vulnerability and strengthen the rights of men and women for sustainable livelihoods.

Pastoralist Programme (PP) is a five-year programme (2012-2016) jointly managed and implemented by TNRF in partnership with CARE and funded by Irish Aid. The programme is implemented through registered Tanzanian Civil society Organizations (CSOs) and/or Community Based Organizations (CBOs).



At a glance

In 2014, The PP worked in partnership with a total of 9 sub-grantees whose operations cover seven districts falling in three regions, Morogoro, Arusha and Manyara. Initially, the PP covered 17 Districts in 8 regions. However, following the Mid-term Review (MTR) recommendations, PP refocused to cover seven districts falling in three regions. Apart from refocusing the PP geographical coverage, another MTR value addition was the modification of PP "outputs" that informed implementation of the activities in 2012 - 2013 into five "outcomes". These are:

1. Improved policies and laws that respond to the needs of men and women pastoralists
2. Increased responsiveness of government agencies and local government authorities to deliver quality veterinary and extension services to pastoralists
3. Improved national and local CSOs service delivery in addressing pastoralists' men and women practical and strategic needs
4. Increased adoption of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and/or practices among pastoralist men and women
5. Increased responsiveness of government agencies and local government authorities to deliver quality veterinary and extension services to pastoralists.

Achievements

In the year 2014, the PP has recorded great achievements in terms of revised outcomes. Some unique and strategic approaches employed by the PP are partly the reason for the achievements. Below is a summary of the key achievements made and the strategies or approaches used in 2014.

Enabling Advocacy

The Programme enabled advocacy through building the capacity of its partner organizations, central and local government authorities in core areas that enabled them to successfully manage the programme.

This created a joint working partnership and collaboration to ensure sustainability of their initiatives. This was done with an aim towards attitude change among local, regional and central government officials in order to scale up extension service delivery. Some of the changes seen included:-

- i. The Katiba (Constitution) initiatives supported nomination of 6 out of 10 Constitutional Assembly members appointed by the President to represent pastoralists, hunters and Gatherers. PP was part of Katiba Initiatives that had mandate to mobilize, coordinate and support pastoralists and agro-pastoralists participation in the New Constitutional Review process.
- ii. PP through TNRF joined East Africa Community (EAC) Pastoralism and Dry Lands Development forum in preparation of the EAC pastoralists' regional plan. TNRF was appointed to form the Regional Working Expert Committee that shall initiate the plans of holding a regional level Forum on Pastoralism Development to determine the Future Policy Direction for pastoralism in the region
- iii. TNRF worked in collaboration with other CSOs mainly TPCF, PINGOs, LHRC and UCRT under NGONET coordination intervening a

land conflict between Maasai community in Loliondo and Business Investor in support of community advocacy initiatives technical advice, strategized meetings, media converges and broadcasting.

Governance and representation

- i. Forty eight (48) livestock routes were opened and/or re-opened and two (2) expanded. The significance of route opening relates to reduced inter-village and other actors' conflicts as well as increased access to grazing land, auctions, watering and salt licking points for sustaining pastoralism.
- ii. For the first time after 7 years, the government through the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development has in financial year 2014/2015, allocated a total of TZS 6,114,500,000 (\$3,382,475.12) for livestock infrastructure rehabilitation and construction, water, pastoralists' grazing areas survey and for demarcating grazing areas in Geita, Busega, Kiteto, Kagera, Mvomero, Kilindi, Igunga, Iramba and Lindi.
- iii. Two national level pastoralists-based organs namely, Chama Cha Wafugaji Tanzania (CCWT) and Pastoralist Platform of Tanzania (PAPOT) were registered at the Ministry of Internal Affairs to strengthen the representation of pastoralists' issues and needs at national level.

Capacity Building

- i. The Pastoralist Program played a major role in reduction of land conflicts through building the capacity of members of village land council to better understand their roles and observe laws and regulations.
- ii. 18 CSOs partner organizations were able to write project proposals

and secure funding from various donor organizations for the purpose of addressing pastoralist strategic needs.

- iii. Local and central government authorities in pastoral districts were imparted with clear understanding of pastoralism dynamics, needs and demands of pastoralists' men and women.
- iv. Entrepreneurship training conducted in October, 2014 contributed to the revival and strengthening of 9 Village Community Banks (VICOBA) with more than 150 members at Wami –Sokoine village, currently some are undertaking different IGAs.

Environment and Climate change

The PP aimed towards increased adoption of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and/or practices among pastoralist men and women. As a result of this and other partners' initiatives, the program experienced dramatic changes in terms of attitudes and practices both on the side of local community and LGAs. Some of the changes seen were:

- i. A total of 7,500 trees, and over 1,000 tree seedlings were planted to conserve water sources in the villages of Mamboya and Mtumbatu in Gairo, Ndedo in Kiteto, Engedeko and Nameloku villages in Longido districts.
- ii. Local pastoral communities in Gairo have identified and preserved a community forest for grazing livestock and firewood collection as a strategy to enhance their adaptive capacity to climate change effects.
- iii. Pastoralists at Losinoni and Engedeko villages demarcated approximately 1000 acres of communal grazing land namely Mbuga Nyeupe and Lenaure, respectively, and have grown trees to protect them.
- iv. Bylaws have been developed to protect environmental degradation and promote conservation, example Engedeko Village in Arumeru district has established bylaws which require each household to grow at least 5 trees around their 'bomas' and a TZS 50,000 (\$ 27.66) fine to whoever proved culpable for deforestation offence.
- v. Beekeeping and making of charcoal saving pottery-cooking stoves as a strategy for climate change adaptation has also gained traction in Msingisi village in Gairo District where 90 individuals (40 men and 50 women) practice it as an income generating activity (IGA).
- vi. In 2014 some Local Government Authorities (LGAs) responded to climate change by integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies into their District Development Plans.

Gender

There's increased participation of pastoral women in decision-making processes, ownership and control of land and cattle in the program area.

- i. Farms plots (37) owned and controlled by pastoralist women in Arumeru district as a result of training on land rights and extensive awareness creation with focus on women and their groups in each project village.
- ii. Monduli pastoralist Women Council on Climate change issues was formed. PP supported 18 pastoralist women leaders participation in conferences on climate change and leadership event organized by IIED in collaboration with PP, HakiKazi Catalyst, PWC, UCRT and TAMISEMI. The conference brought together 150 pastoralist women and as a result, Monduli Pastoralists women council was formed and operates to create awareness and support tree planting in the region
- iii. Improved technical capacity of village governments, traditional leaders, community members and village land tribunal committees with understanding on land rights on a gender focused perspective and need for resource sharing.
- iv. Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist (5,535 (235 men and 5,300 women) have adopted different sources of income diversification

in the project area. Most of these practice beekeeping, small business enterprises, poultry production, weaving, sunflower and sesame agri-business, selling of beads, VIKOBA scheme, hence raising their incomes.

Information access

The programme disseminated information in various forms with the aims of creating awareness and understanding to the government officials and other actors on various aspects including land rights and conflicts resolutions, good governance practices, adaptation to climate change and the need to advocate for the pastoralists' rights and recognition of pastoralism dynamics particularly mobility and access to reliable grazing land and water as a common agenda. Information dissemination channels used included; various media houses; ITV, TBC, ORS-FM, Radio One, Channel 10 and Horizon. Newspapers that covered news/events on the pastoralist programme included; Mwananchi Limited, the Guardian Limited, the Citizen and Nipashe.

The government agencies and local government increased responsiveness to deliver quality veterinary and extension services to pastoralists. The changes below were recorded in 2014:

- i. Eight hundred and thirty four (8,434) pastoralist's households have been reached with the services. These services are mainly in the area of vaccination, technical advisory support and construction or renovation of livestock infrastructure particularly dips and watering point, dams and water troughs in the programme areas.
- ii. A total of 605,565 hectares of grazing land were allocated or re-allocated by the government to support pastoralists' needs to access to pasture, water and other extension services.
- iii. In November 2014, Hanang' District Council established Pastoralism and Farmers Day to demonstrate the different improved methods of production and access to veterinary services. The Day will be celebrated on annual basis.
- iv. Re-opening of the livestock market located at Oldonyosambu that was closed because of land conflict between Waarusha in Arumeru District and Maasai in Longido District. Currently, the market is operating well.
- v. Babati district council responded positively by improving extension services in the programme areas, in which the District constructed one water trough at Mwinkatsi village, 8 water dams, 4 dips and 6 strainers in Ayamango Village located in Mamire ward.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The programme has realized significant successes in terms of advocating for pastoralist demands at a District and national levels. The programme plans to capitalize the newly recruited national level advocacy CSOs for strengthened advocacy initiatives at national level. PP will continue to conduct various studies along pastoralism to enabling advocacy, building and strengthening coalitions and networks as exemplified by KAI initiatives in lobbying for inclusion of pastoralists demands and needs in various policy and frameworks.



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With support from:



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