

**ASSESSING THE ROLE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY INSTITUTIONS ON
PEASANTS-PASTORALISTS LAND USE CONFLICT MITIGATION IN
TANZANIA: A CASE OF KISHAPU DISTRICT**

WILSON ELISHA NKHAMBAKU

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF HUMAN
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF
TANZANIA**

2014

CERTIFICATION

I the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled “*Assessing the role of local Authority institutions on peasants-pastoralists land use conflict mitigation in Tanzania, a case of Kishapu District*” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Masters of Human Resources Management (MHRM) of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....
Dr. William Pallangyo

(Supervisor)

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Date

DEDICATION

This Work is solemnly dedicated to my Children Linda Precious, Princes Ethan and Jerry Nkhambaku and to all knowledge seekers for them to excel further beyond!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

From the bottom of my heart, I wish to sincerely acknowledge the following supporters who tirelessly extended to me their moral and financial support to make this work a success; First and foremost, Hon. Ally Nasoro Rufunga, Shinyanga Regional Commissioner, my research supervisor Dr. William Pallangyo for his incredible instructions and guidance throughout my research work, thank you Doc!

Furthermore, I just want to appreciate an amazing support and love by my dearest wife Tinde Bahunde, My daughter Linda Precious Nkhambaku, and my two Princes Ethan and Jerry which energized and encouraged me to pursue my entire course in a successful manner, thank you so much my beautiful family!

I do not see myself done justice without mentioning the great support of my fellow course-mates; Shaaban Ndossy, Herman Matemu, and Mr. Omar, you guys are awesome!

Lastly, but not least; I want to sincerely appreciate my Personal Secretary Monica Gida, Division Officer for Negezi Mr. David Isanga, Ward Executive Officer for Bunambiyu Ester Ngonyani, District Land Officer Grace Pius, and all my esteemed respondents for making this study a success, just cannot thank you enough!

ABSTRACT

Peasant-pastoralists land use conflict remains to be the most serious resource-use conflict in Tanzania. The study investigated the role of local authority institutions on land use conflict mitigation between peasants and pastoralists in Kishapu district, Tanzania. A case study design was adapted. A sample of 100 purposively selected respondents constituting peasants, pastoralists and local authority officials participated in the study. Questionnaire survey and in-depth interview techniques were applied in data collection. Descriptive statistics and content analysis were the data analysis techniques used by the study. The study identified that there is a serious land use conflict involving peasants and pastoralists in the study area. The role of local authority institutions (i.e. Village Land tribunals, Ward Land tribunals, District Land tribunals) is awareness raising on land use and management, land use conflict mediation and arbitration, awareness of land policy and judgment of land use cases. However, land use mitigation measures of local authority institutions found to be less effective in combating the prevailing land use conflicts between peasants and pastoralists. The study recommends local authority institutions to effectively use participatory approaches in organizing the land use planning so that peasants and pastoralists can have opportunities in making decisions pertaining to alternative land uses to ensure a sustainable land resource utilization in Kishapu district.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Agriculture Council of Tanzania
CPR	Common Pool Resources
DC	District Commissioner
DS	Division Secretary
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
RC	Regional Commissioner
TANAPA	Tanzania National Park Authority
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNEP	United Nation Environment Programme
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VLC	Village Land Committee
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Land is probably the most important resource needed by people for their day-to-day existence. All human livelihoods and activities are directly or indirectly dependent on land at varying thresholds. But land connotes different meanings to the various user groups. For instance, builders, manufacturers, fishermen, miners, hunters and farmers have different specifications in their requirement for land for their production/services. Peasant-pastoralists land use conflict remains to be the most serious resource-use conflict in Tanzania. Land use conflicts are common phenomena in Tanzania and around the world (Hirschler, 2004).

In general, the term “conflict” can be explained as a situation of competition in which the parties are aware of the incompatibility of potential future positions and in which each party wishes to occupy a position which is incompatible with the wishes of others (Capozzoli, 1999). Conflict is also defined as a struggle between two or more forces that creates a tension that must be resolved. Conflict is a state of opposition, disagreement or incompatibility between two or more people or groups of people. Conflict occurs when two or more parties believe that their interests are incompatible, express hostile attitudes or take action that damages the other parties’ ability to pursue those interests (Reychler, 2003).

Land conflicts often have extensive negative effects on economic, social, spatial and ecological development. This is especially true in developing countries and countries in transition, where land market institutions are weak, opportunities for economic

gain by illegal action are widespread and many poor people lack access to land. Land conflicts can have disastrous effects on individuals as well as on groups and even entire nation. Many conflicts that are perceived to be clashes between different cultures are actually conflicts over land and related natural resources (Wehrmann, 2008).

Farmer-herder conflicts in Africa are often presented as being driven by "environmental scarcity." The problem is fuelled by the fact that land does not expand while people and other living organisms relying on it for survival, keep on increasing, putting on an immense pressure on the limited available resources, resulting in land conflicts (Hirschler, 2004). In countries such as Nigeria, Kenya and Tanzania just but to mention a few, the two groups have for a long time found themselves in deadly clashes, most of which resulted in the loss of lives, destruction of property and turning the areas into war zones, as they try to clinch the right to use the land (Benjaminsen *et al.*, 2009; Ajuwon, 2004; Fasona and Omojola, 2005; Jones-Casey and Knox, 2011).

In Nigeria, farmer-herdsmen conflict has remained the most preponderant resource-use conflict (Ajuwon, 2004; Fasona and Omojola, 2005). The necessity to provide food of crop and animal origin, as well as raw materials for industry and export in order to meet ever growing demands, has led to both "intensification and extensification" of land use (Nyong and Fiki, 2005). The competition between these two agricultural land user-groups, however, has often times turned into serious overt and covert manifestation of hostilities and social friction in many parts of Nigeria. The conflicts have demonstrated high potential to exacerbate the insecurity and food

crisis, particularly in rural communities where most of the conflicts are localized, with reverberating consequences nationwide.

Mali is like other landlocked countries in Africa's Sahel region, which also experiences land use conflict. Mali is experiencing population pressures, soil degradation, more intense and variable drought cycles, and shifts in agricultural practices. As Malians adapt their livelihood practices to their changing circumstances, traditional rules facilitating cooperation between farmers and herders are becoming insufficient to manage increased competition over land and water and hence, affect relationships between farmers and herders, and the nature of their ongoing conflicts over natural resources (Jones-Casey and Knox, 2011).

In Tanzania, areas such as Kilosa and Kilombero districts in Morogoro region; Kilindi and Handeni districts in Tanga region, Kishapu district in Shinyanga region and Mbarali district in Mbeya region are some of the places that have experienced land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in recent years. The relationship between peasants versus pastoralists in Tanzania is one of ambivalence. There are cases of communal warfare, for example Kilosa killings of 2008 and peaceful coexistence (Benjaminsen *et al.*, 2009). In Tanzania pastoralists in-migrations toward peasants territory is an overriding phenomenon and is unlikely going to be halted (Matee and Shem, 2006) although the Agriculture and Livestock Policy of 1997 discourage any movement of pastoralists with their cattle.

In 1984 the conflict between Sukuma (agro-pastoralist) versus Taturu (pastoralist) in Kishapu district resulted into the killing of several villagers, to date there is

coexistence of mistrust between those two tribes. The evident proof of this is the recent fighting between the Taturu (from Magalata Village, Kishapu District) and the Farmers (Igunga District) which led to loss of lives of 5 farmers, several injuries and crop destructions. The fighting took place on 29th, March 2014 at Magogo area, border between Kishapu and Igunga district. This research therefore seeks to assess the mitigation measures available and their effectiveness in resolving such land use conflicts.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The local authority institutions for a long period have been playing a role of conflict resolution, especially that which involve pastoralists and farmers in Kishapu district. The two groups are competing over land resources including areas for grazing, water, and arable land for crop cultivation. The conflicts are the result of rapid population growth and use of poor practices in farming and livestock production. The situation becomes worse when there is higher impact led by climate change. The district has for so long been affected by severe drought which constantly leads to scramble for meager water bodies and animal feed. The annual rainfall averages at 350 mm.

The local authority institutions use traditional laws governing rights of inheritance as stipulated by the 1995 National Land Policy (URT, 2001) and the Land Act No. 5, 1999. Ward Land tribunals and Village Land Committees in collaboration with Ward Councilors, Village leaders, and Division Officers have been mediating the land use conflicting sides to make sure that conflicts end at lower levels before a hostile condition happens or the case being sent to the District Land and House tribunal.

Despite of all these initiatives still the occurrence of such conflicts are noted in several parts of Tanzania, including Kishapu. Therefore, this study is an attempt to investigate the effectiveness of the local authority institutions (Village Land Committees, Ward Land tribunal, District Land and House tribunal) in doing away with Land Use Conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania, taking Kishapu District as a case study.

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 The General Objective

Generally, the study intended to investigate the role of local authority institutions on Land Use Conflict mitigation between Farmers and Pastoralists in Tanzania taking Kishapu District as a case study.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

In specific, the study aims;

- i. To determine the role played by local government authority towards conflict resolution among peasants and pastoralists.
- ii. To assess the effectiveness of the measures used in mitigating farmers-pastoralists conflicts.
- iii. To recommend best strategies for mitigating conflicts between peasants and pastoralists.

1.4 Research Questions

In the light of the study objectives stated above, the study attempted to answer the following questions;

- i. What are the roles of local government authority towards conflict resolution among peasants and pastoralists?
- ii. How effective are the measures applied in mitigating land use conflicts between peasants and pastoralists?
- iii. What are recommendable strategies for mitigating conflicts among the peasants and pastoralists?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study will add knowledge on the factors that contribute to the occurrence of conflicts among the land resource users in Tanzania. The data obtained in this study, can be used by the central and local government authorities (village authorities, communities) to assist on mitigating land use conflicts among the users. The findings of this study will also add to the scanty literature available in Tanzania in the area of Agro-pastoralists-Agriculturalist coexistence.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a review of related literature, aiming at identifying the knowledge gaps that this research sought to bridge.

2.2 Conceptual Definitions

The concept ‘conflict’ is often defined as “*a social situation in which a minimum of two actors strive to acquire at the same moment in time an available set of scarce resources*” (Wallensteen, 2002:15). Although ‘scarce’ does not necessarily mean that the resource is limited. The perception of a resource as limited is often connected to inequalities in the distribution, however, in other cases it is in fact a matter of physical scarcity (Thomasson, 2005).

Conflicts over resource use quite often originate in the different perceptions regarding access, use and management of resources. The cultural and ethnic diversity of resource users also have implication for the way natural resources are managed as well as the way conflicts are created or managed (Mwakaje and Sokoni, 2005). However, resource conflicts cannot simply be reduced to struggles between different ethnic groups or disputes between cultivators and pastoralists. Conflicts take place at various levels, between different actors, and some conflicts over property are in reality embedded in martial and familial relations (Maganga, 2002).

Although the land scarcity is commonly mentioned in relation to land conflicts it is not solely the quantitative issue that may trigger conflict. Contamination of the

resource that negatively affects its qualitative natural regeneration so the resource can no longer be used for life-sustaining purposes also serves as a catalyst for conflicts. This is particularly a problem between the upstream and downstream riparians (Böge, 2003). In the twenty case villages the matter of contaminated land constitutes a conflict between pastoralists and farmers.

It is important to stress that conflict is not inherently negative. Change often leads to conflict and inversely conflicts bring change. When a conflict is resolved or managed it often creates a new situation, which is likely to lessen the incompatibilities and grievances of the parties in a conflict (Thomasson, 2005). Conflicts are thus crucial not only for social change, but also for the continuous creation of society by society itself. As such situations of conflicts are neither positive nor negative, but they can be used constructively or destructively (Mwakaje and Sokoni, 2005).

The way that conflicts evolve depends highly on the availability of institutions or mechanisms that are accepted by the parties and that can address the conflict (Thomasson, 2005). Furthermore, what may be a conflict to some people is not necessarily perceived as a conflict by others. For example, a downstream farmer may find it problematic that an upstream farmer is using a large amount of land, while the upstream farmer does not see it as a problem.

2.3 Critical Theoretical Review

2.3.1 Common Pool Resources Theories

Common pool resources Theories (CPRT) are natural or man-made resources used

simultaneously or sequentially by members of a community or a group of communities (Berkes, 1989; Williams, 1998). In semi-arid Africa they include rangeland, uncultivable fields, fallow fields, crop residues, forests, inland land ways, seasonal ponds and low-lying wetlands. Common pool resources share two important characteristics: excludability and sub-tractability. Excludability arises from several factors including the cost of parceling or fencing the resource and the cost of designing and enforcing property rights to control access to the resource. Subtract ability creates rivalry between different users as the resource units that one user extracts from a common pool resource are not available to other users (Berkes, 1989; Williams, 1998).

When dealing with common pool resources attention is often paid to sustainability. Climatic, demographic and economic changes may threaten the existence and sustainability of CPRs and the stress put on CPRs may lead to conflicts (Williams, 1998). It is widely recognized, that institutions play a key role in shaping how CPR users coordinate their actions to solve supply and demand dilemmas (Bromley and Cernea, 1989; Ostrom, 1992; Cleaver, 2000). The most influential institution affecting how people interact with natural resources is property rights. Property rights not only affect who may use which resource and in what ways, but also shape the incentives people have for investing in and sustaining the resource base over time (Meinzen-Dick and Pradhan, 2001).

2.3.2 Concept of Coexistence and Theoretical Conception

Coexistence entails conflicts and mutual relationship between two groups living together. So there are cases of complementarities within the mutual aspect. The

concept of coexistence can be investigated in ecological, economic and cultural aspect. This study has focused on economic aspects of coexistence between pastoralists and peasants communities. This study borrowed much from the concept of coexistence theorized by Mutie (2005) in a study on Kamba and Maasai in Kenya which had a cultural and ethnicity perspective.

According to Mutie (2005), distinctions and diversity of the two groups is the most important aspect of coexistence. He argues that similarities between the two ethnic groups can undermine coexistence as this may weaken the basis for exchange and heighten competition for similar resources. If diversity is important component to ensure complementarities then there will be potential social and economic opportunities as a result of coexistence. Thus the foregoing theory will provide an entry point for studying the two economic diverse groups (in terms livelihoods) of Agro-pastoralists and peasants in Kishapu.

Apart from diversity there are other factors that affect degree of mutuality and quality of complementary exchange between two groups' specializations. Joan (1999) theorizes coexistence in terms of degree of dependency on each group. According to Joan the potential for reciprocal peasants-nomad exchange is largely inversely proportional to the self sufficiency of each population with regards to the production or service of the other. It should be underscored here that other aspects livelihoods, such as marketing of their products and access to physical resources such as grazing land may create indispensability between two communities.

2.4 Empirical Survey of Relevant Studies

2.4.1 Pastoralists and Peasants as an Economic System

The overall approach of this study is to analyze interaction between the two groups as a single system. This is because of one; their activities overlap substantially and two; this aspect of overlapping create some degree of what Painter *et al.* (1994) call contact and mutual effect. The social systems may be more divergent but economic linkage which is the crux of this study is substantial. This justifies characterization of the two groups as part of a one rural social economic system.

In economic terms, financial capital is crucial. As peasants are native of the area, they are likely going to act as businessmen and migrants, customers. Notwithstanding, trading relationship should not be conceived in this simplicity. Agro-pastoralists may have a stake in business too, particularly in cattle trade and other livestock products. Flourishing of trading activities will significantly lead to the growth of local rural economy.

2.4.2 Coexistence and Livelihood Diversification

Livelihood strategies of migrants' agro-pastoralists and peasants fall on broad spectrum. Pastoralists herds cattle but also cultivate crops. They may diversify within their livestock mode of production. As a result of market economy, for example Crane (2010) points out that Fulani cattle herders of West Africa have invested in keeping goats, sheep and other small ruminants. These small ruminants are seen as good investments because they multiply quickly and can be sold to generate income and cover small expenses.

On the other hand Peasants tend to engage and diversify on a wide range of off-farm activities. Nevertheless as noted by Urassa (2009) in his study of diversification strategies in Tanzanian region of Rukwa, the staple food which is maize in the study area continues to have overarching role in households' livelihoods. But his study was conducted in predominantly agricultural area. Considering interaction with migrants' pastoralists, peasants in Kilombero valley may not rely much on rice as a staple food and capitalize on trade and exchange opportunities with agro-pastoralists.

2.4.3 Tenure Regimes

A resource regime is a structure of rights and duties characterizing the relationship of individuals to one another with respect to that particular resource. Sets of institutional arrangement are continually established to define the property regime over land and related natural resources, whether that regime is state property, private property or common property. Property is not an object such as land, but is rather a right to benefit from e.g. a stream (Bromley and Cernea, 1989). Furthermore, it is often not possible to classify which property regime a certain CPR belongs to as they may be held under various, and overlapping, regimes (Williams, 1998).

"Tenure may be defined as a condition. It is a form of right or title under which property is held. Thus tenure may be permanent and individual such as in an entitlement to certain property or land (for which a written instrument is proof of title – a title deed). It may be a limited right to some good or thing for a limited period – such as rental or hire of a parcel of land" (Latham, 2002:2).

Open access systems are those where there are no “rules of the game” and where there is a free for all regimes. Anyone may have access to the resource on a first come first served basis or on the basis of dominance over others. Open access systems are generally not sustainable and are therefore by their nature uncommon (Latham, 2002). As for private property system an individual, or a recognized legal body, holds property under strict rules of ownership. That is to say they have rights over the property, which include the right to exclude others from access to its resources. They have the right to dispose of the property by sale to which they wish and they may use the property as collateral to borrow capital (Latham, 2002).

Under Common property regimes are those where its users manage a given resource jointly. A common feature is that the users have the right or power to exclude nonmembers from access to the resource. They have rules or regulations that determine “use rights” by members to the common pool resource. Often, users have a right to a specific portion of the resource within the common pool over which they too exercise rights of inclusion or exclusion, subject to agreed conditions. These institutional arrangements define the rights and obligations of the users and determine who those users may be (Latham, 2002).

In a state property regime, ownership and control over use rests in the hands of the state. Individuals and groups may be able to make use of the resources, but only for the state. The state may reserve certain land or other resources as state property, for example national parks, forest reserves, and land ways (Bromley and Cernea, 1989). The term “common property” has been largely misunderstood and falsely interpreted in the past. Common property regimes are not the free-for-all that they have been

described to be, but are structured ownership arrangements within which management rules are developed, group size is known and enforced, incentives exist for co-owners to follow the accepted institutional arrangements, and sanctions work to ensure compliance.

When local-level institutional arrangements were undermined or destroyed, the common property regimes gradually converted into open-access in which the rule of capture drove each other to get as much as possible before others did. While this has been referred to as the “tragedy of the commons” it is in reality, the “tragedy of open access” (Bromley and Cernea, 1989). There is thus a critical difference between ‘open-access resources’ and ‘common-property resources’. Property is a secure claim on a future benefit stream. There is no property in an open-access situation, only the opportunity to use something (Bromley, 1992).

2.5 Research Gap

The multiple cases of land use conflicts taking place in several parts of Tanzania and Kishapu district in specific occur when pastoralists search for pastures and land for their cattle, and farmers demand arable land for crop farming. Farmers complain that the cattle pass in their farms and destroy their crops. Studies on land use conflict have attracted many researchers worldwide. In Tanzania, studies on conflicts between peasants and pastoralists have been frequently reported. These include a study on land conflicts in Pangani (Mbonile, 2006) and Conflicts over land use (Mbonile and Mwamfupe, 1997). Pastoralists have also been evicted as a result of these conflicts such as Usangu plain in Mbeya (Matee and Shem, 2006).

The overriding tendency has thus been centered on discussion on what keeps pastoralists and crop cultivators apart than what keeps them together. Nevertheless, some resolution aspects were not explained well or not at all. Therefore, this study aims at assessing those mitigation aspects which have not been clearly explained and those for which other researchers did not get enough information. The mitigation aspects delivered by the study are more specific to Kishapu district since there could be a difference in land conflict mitigation strategies between districts.

2.6 The Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is a simplified systematic conceptual structure of interrelated elements in some systematic form such as narrative statement or mathematical equation. It describes the relationships between and among concepts and variables (Swami, 2009). The study assumed that viable NGOs on farmer-herdsmen conflict management, Education among the two parties, Traditional and local leaders' role are regarded as the independent variables while land conflicts are considered as the depended variables in this model. The conceptual framework of the study is illustrated in Figure 2.1.

2.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter has presented the related work to this study and research gap. The following chapter presents the research methodology used in data collection for the present study.

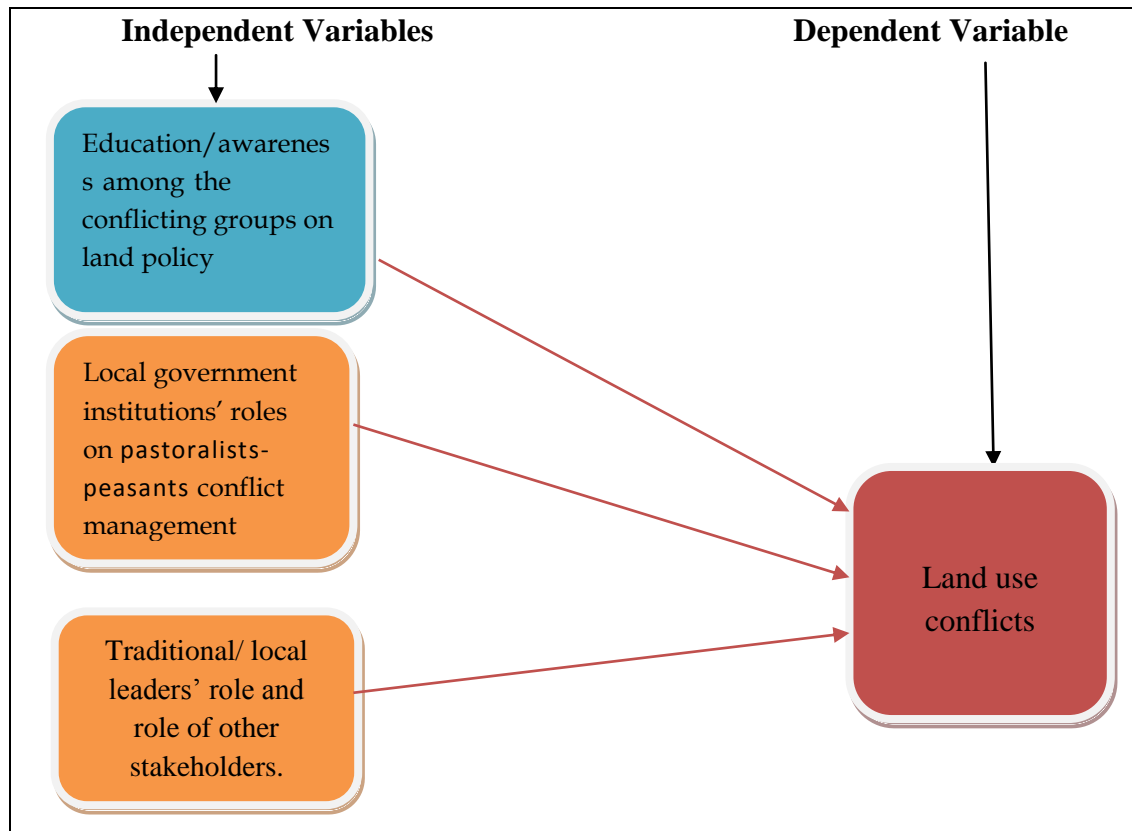


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework Illustrating Relationship Between Role of Local Authority Institutions and Land Use Conflicts

Source: Developed by the researcher (2013)

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Paradigm

This chapter describes the methodologies used, the sample size, data processing and analysis, and the reason as to why they were used. Churchill *et al.* (1984) defines research paradigm as an approach through which research is undertaken. There are two paradigms of doing research which are Positivist and Phenomenology. In this study phenomenology is a qualitative based research approach in arriving at the conclusion (Churchil *et al.*, 1984).

The researcher adopted a qualitative design, although elements of quantitative design were used to collect the data from respondents. Mason (1998) defines qualitative research as a multi - method in focus, involving an interpretive and naturalistic approach to its subject matter. It implies an emphasis on the qualities of entities; processes and meaning that cannot be experimentally examined or measured in terms of quantity, amount, intensity or frequency.

3.2 Research Design

A case study design was applied in this research. A case study is an in-depth comprehensive study of a person, a social group, a process, a situation, a programme, a community, an institution or any other social unit (Swami, 2009). According to Swami (2009), the case studies are flexible with respect to data collection methods (all methods of data collection are useful to case studies), case study is a highly fruitful approach for the purpose of group or process analysis as against the analysis of individual traits alone and lastly, case studies give to the

researcher a wider range of insights into human life, which cannot be gained through a general survey (*ibid*). The most important case studies according to Yin (2003) explain the causal links in real life intervention, describe the real life context in which an intervention has occurred, and evaluate the intervention itself. Given the nature of this study, it was the appropriate approach to use in understanding the real life context associated, and measures to be taken in order to mitigate the conflicts among the land users in Kishapu District.

3.3 Area of the Study

The study was conducted in 20 villages in Kishapu district. Kishapu District is one of the three districts of the Shinyanga Region of Tanzania. It is bordered to the north by the Maswa District, to the south by the Tabora Region, to the east by the Meatu District and to the west by the Shinyanga District.

3.4 Population of the Study

According to Kombo and Tromp (2004), population is the total number of people or group or organizations who could be included in a study. They define population as a group of individuals, objects or items from which samples are taken for measurement. The targeted population in this study in particular (the unit of inquiry), are the villagers, local government officials, tribunal units, the district security committee and native pastoralists and peasants.

3.5 Sample and Sampling Techniques

Sampling technique is a definite plan for obtaining sample from a given population. Kothari (2004) refers to sampling technique as a procedure that the researcher

adopted to select items for the sample. Sampling technique lay down the number of items to be included in the sample.

3.5.1 Purposive Sampling as a Technique /Procedure

In this study the sampling procedure was purposive and based on one stage:

3.5.2 Sampling of Respondents

The choice of this technique was based on the fact that it caters for a specific purpose. Mason (1998) argues that purposive sampling is a set of procedures where the researcher manipulates the analysis, approach and sampling activity interactively during the research process to a much greater extent than in statistical sampling. In addition, Kothari (2004) points out that purposive sampling is a deliberate selection of particular units of the universe for constituting a sample that represents the universe. This study included two categories of respondents (land-user groups) such as pastoralists groups and farmers' groups and the officials from the 20 selected villages. Therefore, 32 local authority officials were selected through purposive sampling technique.

The land users group was selected because they are the major respondents who are affected much by the conflicts thus the researcher interviewed them with the expectation that they provided him with vital information about the factors influencing the occurrence of conflicts, their perceptions on the factors for persistence of conflicts, effects and their general attitudes towards conflicts resolution. The respondents were from all three divisions, namely Mondo, Kishapu and Negezi in Kishapu district. The selected villages include but were not limited to

Itongo, Itare, Mwanhili, Ng'wanima from Mondo, Magalata, Buzinza and Mwamalasa from Kishapu division. Others included; Bulima, Negezi and Mwaweja from Negezi division.

3.5.3 Random Sampling and Sample Size

Baker (1999) notes in her book *Doing Social Research* that there are two major goals that sampling can achieve. The first is to establish representatives of what is being studied and conversely to reduce bias. The second is to be able to make inferences from findings based on a sample to a larger population from which that sample was drawn. Sampling is important in reducing bias in the findings (Flick, 1998; Veal, 1997). Simple random sampling was chosen in addition to purposive sampling for two reasons: first, the method ensures the likelihood of any individual element in the population having an equal chance of being selected and being representative, hence minimizing sampling biases (Swami, 2009; Bouma, 2000).

Secondly, the homogenous nature of the population, i.e. dependency on natural resources including land resources for their livelihood. According to (William, 2005) simple random sampling is used when the population is uniform or has similar characteristics e.g. main economic activities and sharing common natural resource that is land from the combined villages. Simple random sampling is considered to be simpler and more cost-efficient system than multi-stage, systematic and clustered sampling (Henn *et al.*, 2009).

In this study, sample size of total 100 respondents was drawn from the resident households' population of the 20 selected villages. In addition to 32 local officials

who were selected purposively, 68 respondents of the survey (50 peasants and 18 pastoralists) were chosen by simple random sampling from a population of peasants and pastoralists. The number of pastoralists was smaller than that of peasants. The reason behind this, lies on the fact that, it is so easier to find peasants in their households compared to pastoralists, since the former do live nearby each other whereas the latter, always move with their livestock from one place to another searching for pastures and water.

In addition, based on the tradition of pastoralists, the target respondents of the study were the elders since they are the ones who have control over livestock, and hence, they are the ones who are answerable when the conflict arises. Therefore, elders of the pastoralist society are the good appropriate source of information of the study. This sample deemed necessary because according to Cresswell (1994) qualitative and quantitative research advocates the collection of rich data so as to present the reality accuracy.

3.6 Data Collection Techniques and Instrumentation

The use of multiple - methods was intentionally done because no single method is adequate in itself in collecting valid and reliable data on a particular problem. Similarly, Bogdan and Biklen (1992) observed that exclusive reliance on one method might bias or distort the researcher's picture of a particular reality.

In this study triangulation method was considered to be convenient, in analyzing the mitigation measures of conflicts among the land users in Kishapu district, for the purpose of letting the community and other stakeholders use the information to

formulate the critical policies towards conflict resolution according to their reality and practices. Therefore, literature review, questionnaire and interviews were used as a technique in data collection.

3.6.1 Secondary Data Collection

Review of the published and unpublished literature, especially those considered more relevant and pertinent to the research problem was undertaken. The following sources were consulted; books, records, government publications and official statistics. Borg and Gall (1989) argue that, often the insights gained through the review of literature contributed to save as much time in conducting the research as the review it has required. Also, literature review helps a researcher to identify other people's works in the same fields, increase breadth of knowledge of a researcher's subject area (*Ibid*). Furthermore, the literature review provides the intellectual context for a researcher's own work, enabling a researcher to position a project relative to other work, to identify information and ideas that may be relevant to a researcher, project and to identify methods that could be relevant to a researcher project or study (*Ibid*).

3.6.2 Questionnaire Survey

A questionnaire is essentially a structured technique for collecting primary data; it is generally a series of written questions for which the respondents have to provide the answers (Gay, 1981). A questionnaire survey was used in the data collection exercise among the land user groups (pastoralists, farmers, domestic), stakeholders and institutions in the study area (see appendix 1). The questionnaire comprised of both restricted or closed and unrestricted or open ended questions.

Restricted or closed form questionnaire which call for short check-mark responses and the unrestricted or open form questionnaire which allow free responses in the respondents' own words (Best and Khan, 1993). The reasons for using open and closed ended questionnaire were to enable the coding process of data in the SPSS program.

3.6.3 Pre-Testing of the Questionnaire

Questionnaires were pre- tested before being used. The aim was to test whether the instrument elicited responses required to achieve the research objectives, to test whether the content of the instrument is relevant and adequate, to test whether the wording of questions is clear and suited to the understanding of the respondents and to develop appropriate procedures for administering the instrument with reference to field conditions (Swami, 2009).

Also, pre testing assesses whether the questions are clear, specific, answerable, interconnected and substantially relevant (Punch, 2000). The exercise helped to “fine-tune” the questionnaire. Some ambiguous questions were removed and others were re-phrased. After revision, the questionnaires were duplicated ready for use. After a pre-test, the questionnaire was revised; some questions were rephrased in order to make them more understandable. The time for pre-testing were 25 minutes per respondent which was being done by the author.

3.6.4 Administration of the Questionnaire

The researcher visited households at their residences. As Veal (1997) noted that in household surveys people are selected on the basis of where they live and are

interviewed in their homes. The questionnaire was administered personally by a researcher or the person administering them having the opportunity to establish rapport and to explain the purpose of the study as well as to clarify the meaning of the items that may not be clear (Gay, 1981; Best and Khan, 1993). A structured questionnaire consisting closed and open ended questions was administered mainly to the land user groups who are pastoralists and peasants.

3.6.5 Interviews

According to Cohen (2001), an interview is regarded as an interchange of views between two or more people on a topic of mutual interest and emphasizes the social situatedness of research data. It is a research instrument for data collection that involves a collection of data through verbal interaction between the interviewee and the interviewer. Patton (1987) advocates that it enables participants to discuss their interpretation of the world in which they live and express how they regard the situation from their own point of view and it is associated with very high response rate. Wenden (1982) considers that the general interview guide approach is useful as it “allows for in-depth probing while permitting the interviewer to keep the interview within the parameters traced out by the aim of the study”.

In this study, Semi-structured interviews were used to collect data from the officials (officials) such as the land user group leaders, ward executive officer in the study village and it provided for a major means of obtaining deeper information. This technique was purposively selected because it normally provides an opportunity to probe further issues that need more information. Generally, interview guide based on the causes, nature of conflicts among the land user groups, the mitigation of conflicts

among land users in the study area and the suggested best strategies was provided to the respondents.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data processing and analysis refers to examining what has been collected in a field or experiment and making deductions and inferences. It involves uncovering underlying structures, extracting important variables, detecting any anomalies and testing any underlying assumptions. It involves scrutinizing the acquired information and making inferences (Kombo and Tromp, 2009). In this study, the collected data were edited, coded and analyzed descriptively. Data were presented in the form of percentages, frequencies, and standard deviations, and appear in tables and figures.

Data collected through interviews, and documentary review was analyzed using content and contextual analysis techniques. According to Babbie (1995), content analysis focuses on the content of communication, such as interviews, speeches and FGDs. Therefore, content and contextual analyses were used for data revealed by interviews related to the assessment of the role of the local authorities on the mitigation of land conflict and on the best conflict mitigation strategies. Content analysis allows for determining and analyzing what, how and why people talk about land conflicts.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of the Data

3.8.1 Validity of the Data

Welman and Kruger (2001) describe validity as a mechanism that ensures that the process implemented to collect data has collected the intended data successfully.

Validity refers to the extent to which an empirical measure adequately reflects the real meaning of the subject under investigation (Babbie, 2005). To ensure the data acquired are valid in this study, the following steps were taken.

An extensive literature review, interview and household questionnaire surveys were conducted (Blancher and Durrheim, 1999; Gunn, 1994; Finn *et al.*, 2000). Interview guidelines were generated in conjunctions with the fieldworkers. This ensured that the interviews focused on the topic under investigation and the purpose of the study was clearly explained to the respondents and issues of concern were resolved satisfactorily. The procedure of the interview was explained to the respondents. Lastly, respondents were assured of anonymity and confidentiality, especially during the time of taking pictures from the field. This encouraged frankness during the interview.

The above steps ensured that the multiple sources of data collection, such as literature review, interviews and questionnaires were conducted under conditions and in an environment acceptable to the respondents and therefore ensured that the process and findings are trustworthy and valid.

3.8.2 Reliability of the Data

Babbie (2005) describes reliability as a condition in which the same results can be achieved whenever the same technique is repeated to do the same study. This can be achieved by the following means: The anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents were ensured so that they were able to provide information for use strictly for the purpose of the study. A rapport with the respondents was successfully

established during the preliminary fieldwork study. At this stage the researcher begun by building relationship of trust with the respondents, thus reinforced the credibility of the study.

Moreover, the pre-testing of the instrument like the questionnaire was done during the field study just to observe whether it could give the same results. And the utilization of trained fieldworker ensured that the discussion level is exhaustive where necessary, and relevant to the study. Triangulation method was used to reduce the bias that could be caused by choosing one method over the other. In this regard the researcher gathered evidence from several sources ranging from literature review, questionnaires and guided interviews.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Kumar (1999) stipulates that ethical principle in the conduct of research includes acquiring research clearance and the informed consent of the participants as maintaining confidentiality. In this study, during the administration of questionnaire, interview, and documentary review, the researcher assured the respondents that privacy, confidentiality and anonymity are guaranteed. Additionally, participants' name(s) and the places they live or work must not be revealed. In this study, all these were observed and taken into consideration as pre-requisites for the research ethics.

3.10 Establishing Rapport

This study assessed mitigation of land use conflict between peasants and pastoralists in Tanzania: a case study in Kishapu district. The researcher expected some of the study findings to agree with the conceptual framework, likewise some might not.

The study answered the following questions: - What are recommendable strategies for mitigating conflicts among the peasants and pastoralists?

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Overview

The chapter covers the explanations about background information of the respondents. The respondents of the study were peasants, pastoralists and local government officials. The background characteristics explained include age, gender and education of the respondents. These may have relationship with land use conflict incidences. Moreover, the chapter has covered the assessment of the role of local authorities on land use conflict mitigation, the effectiveness of the mitigation measures and the best strategies to be undertaken to ensure effective land use conflict mitigation in Kishapu district, Tanzania at large and wherever such conflicts do occur.

4.2 Background Information of Respondents

Distribution of respondents based on the background characteristics was explained according to the group of specific respondents. Groups of respondents participated in the study include pastoralists, peasants and local authority officials as explained in sub-sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2.

4.2.1 Age and Gender

4.2.1.1 Respondents who are Peasants

The study involved peasants as among the respondents. Males constituted the majority (82%) of the respondents and the rest were females (Figure 4.1).

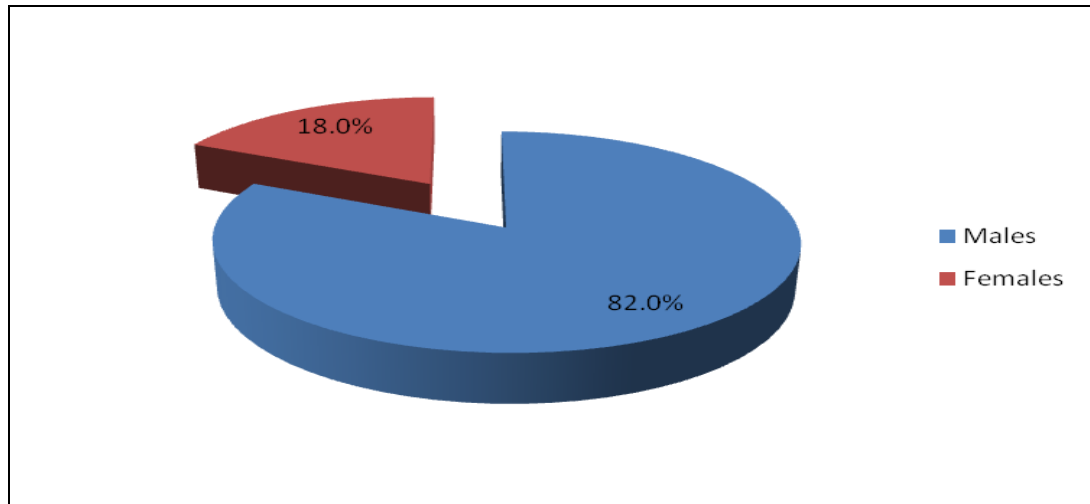


Figure 4.1: Distribution of Peasant Respondents Based on Gender (n=50)

Seriousness of the land use conflict may be different between male and female land owners due to their existing gender differences which are socially characterized by differences in empowerment on land entitlement. In addition, males and females are often given different priorities by the traditional land tenure system. The dominant ethnic group in the study area whose main economic activity is crop production is Sukuma tribe, followed by the Nyamwezi tribe.

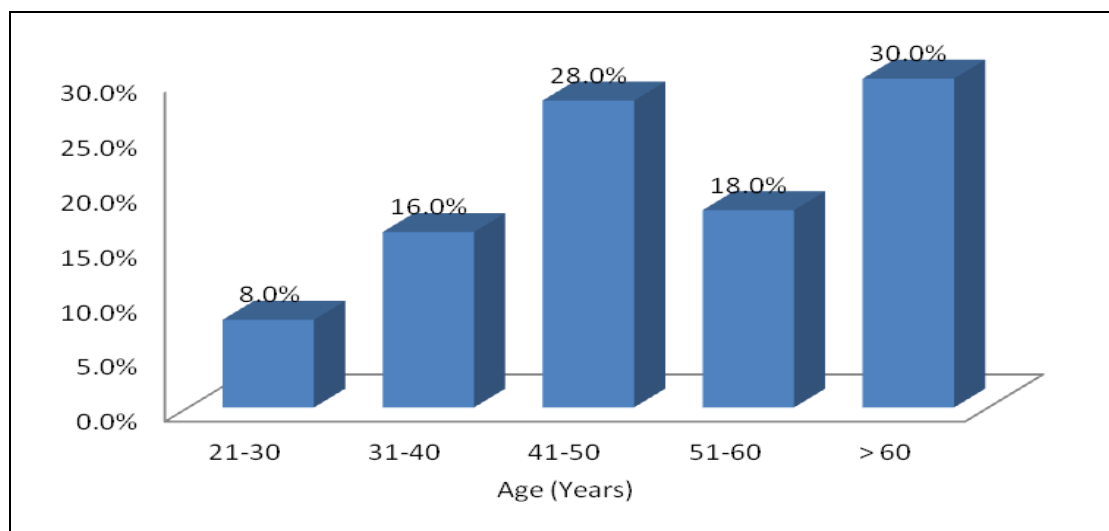


Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Peasant Respondents (n=50)

Based on age distribution, majority of the respondents had the age above 60 years (Figure 4.2). Such age distribution may contribute in portraying sufficient information on land ownership as well as the origin of land conflicts in the study area since they have a good experience. During the survey, few amongst peasant participants were below the age of 40 years (Figure 4.3). The minimum age was 25 years whereas the maximum age was 84 years. The average age of peasant respondents was 51.04 years with a standard deviation 13.62

Since majority of peasants participated in the survey had higher age, they can provide a historical background and possible causes of land use conflict in the study area. Based on their experience they can provide very useful insights and strategies for conflict management between peasants and pastoralists in the study area. Though they are small in number, youths also can provide useful information about best forms, causes and best strategies of land use conflict based on their development interests.

4.2.1.2 Respondents who are Pastoralists

Table 4.1: Distribution of Pastoralists Based on Gender and Age Group

Variable	Frequency	Percent of response
Gender		
Male	14	77.8
Female	4	22.2
Total	18	100
Age group		
Below 40	5	27.8
40-49	6	33.3
50-59	4	22.2
Above 59	3	16.7
Total	18	100

Similar to peasants, males were also forming the majority (77.8%) of pastoralists (Table 4.1). Many of them were above 40 years of age. Their maximum age was 82 years while the minimum age was 21 years. The average age of pastoralist participated in the survey was 45.78 years with a standard deviation 15.10.

The higher age of pastoralists surveyed is associated with traditional ways of pastoralists as the elders have control over livestock. Therefore, their information becomes relevant and more useful in studying land conflicts in the study area. The number of females in the pastoralist society participated in the survey is associated with their cultural life that a female has no control over household resources, including owning livestock, and hence, the female has poor decision making power over resources such as livestock. It becomes difficult even to participate in development issues since they are highly subordinated and they are socially internalized by such a situation. Pastoralists found in the study area are diverse in nature since they do not belong to a similar ethnic group. The main ethnic groups of pastoralists found in the study area are the Taturu and Sukuma. They usually move with big number of livestock, including cattle, sheep and goats for searching pastures and water.

4.2.1.3 Respondents who are Local Authority Officials

Based on the group of local government officials participated in the interview, males constituted a large number (93.8%) of respondents (Table 4.2). The maximum age of local government officials participated in the study was 58 years while 25 years was the minimum age. Their average age was 43.28 years with a standard deviation 8.57. However, local authority officials who have the age range of 41-50 were the

majority (46.9%) and hence they are rich in information pertaining to land use and associated conflicts.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Local Authority Officials Based On Gender and Age Group

Variable	Frequency	Percent of response
Gender		
Males	30	93.8
Females	2	6.2
Total	32	100
Age group		
21-30	4	12.4
31-40	7	21.9
41-50	15	46.9
Above 50	6	18.8
Total	32	100

4.2.2 Education

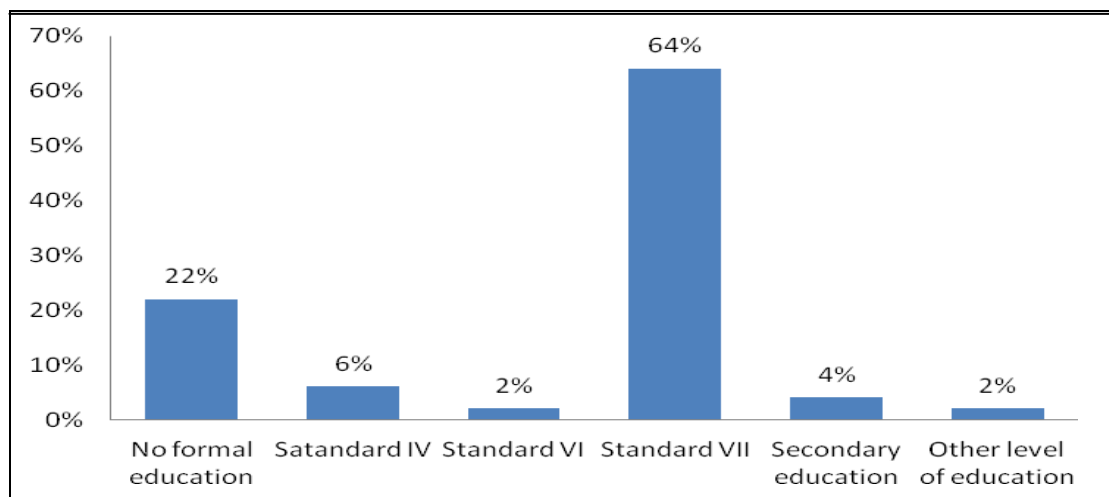


Figure 4.3: Distribution of Peasants Based on Level of Education (n=50)

The study found that majority of peasants participated in the assessment are literate since they had formal education (Figure 4.3). However, about 22% of the peasants did not attend school at all. According to statistics given in Figure 4.3 below, majority of peasants respondents (94%) fall between those with no formal education and standard VII, this leaves them with a limited ability to read and understand various information such as National Land Act No.5 of 1999, National Land Policy and the like.

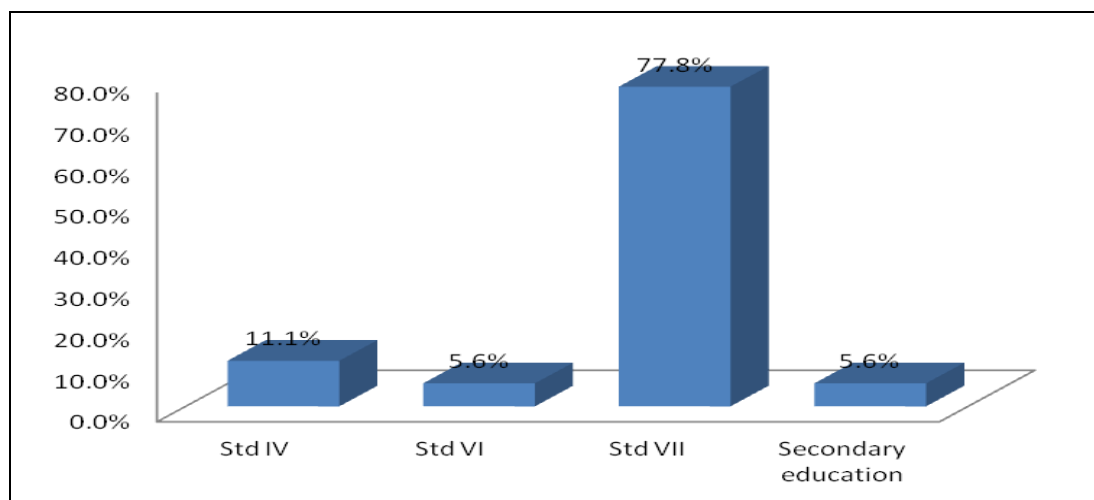


Figure 4.4: Distribution of Pastoralists Based on Level of Education (n=18)

Contrary to peasants, pastoralists participated in the study were all literate as they attended primary education, although like peasants, some of them did not complete standard VII (Figure 4.4). Very few had secondary education and none had post secondary education. The difference in number of those who never attended school between the two groups is due to the coincidence of sampling, and hence, the study cannot confirm that the pastoralists are more educated than peasants.

However, the small number of pastoralists is accounted by the fact that the elder of the family who is by their tradition the controller of livestock and has a final

decision, was the target of the study since he could provide useful data pertaining to the land use conflict. In few cases when the head of the family was absent, his wife provided the information. Therefore, other family members were excluded from the survey. This is different to the households of peasants whose members, though they live together, they can possess individual plots for crop production.

Therefore, it becomes easier to obtain peasants who can qualify to participate in the survey than pastoralists who often move with their livestock looking for cattle pastures and water. Likewise, education as is to the peasants, it is also important among the pastoralists societies in sustainable land use and conflict management. However, the level of education of pastoralists participated in the survey was an accidental issue of the sampling. Therefore, the observed levels of education of surveyed pastoralists cannot be taken as an evidence of the overall literacy of the pastoralist societies.

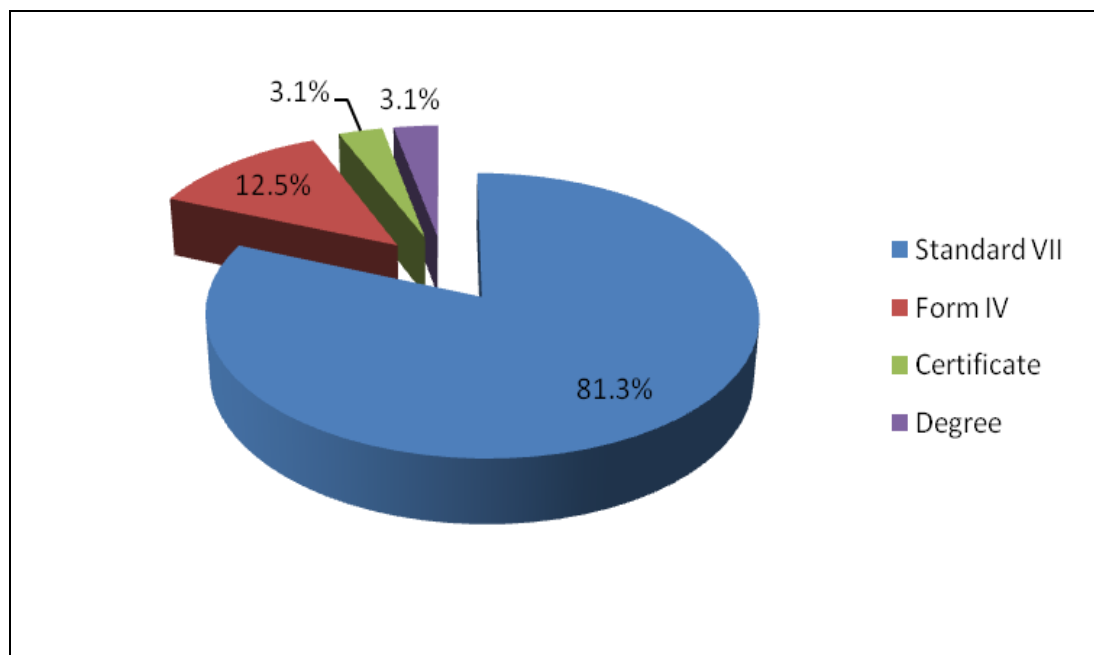


Figure 4.5: Distribution of Local Authority Officials Based on Education Level (n=32)

In comparison to pastoralists and peasants, the majority (81.3%) of the local authority officials participated in the study had primary education since they completed a standard VII level of education and few of them had professional certificates and diploma (Figure 4.5). Generally, education is important to the local authority officials as it enables them to read, understand and apply various documents such as Land policy, National Land Acts, and so on.

4.3 Roles of Local Authority Institutions on Land use Conflict Mitigation Between Peasants and Pastoralists

4.3.1 The Extent of the Land use Conflict

4.3.1.1 Land use Conflict Between Peasants and Pastoralists

Based on the importance of the study on the issue of land use conflict involving peasants and pastoralists, the findings revealed that the state of land use conflict problem is serious in the study area. This was put forward by peasants and pastoralists who have participated in the survey as shown in Table 4.3. Moreover, respondents added that the conflict between peasants and pastoralists usually ends with deaths and severe destruction of properties such as crops and houses when the fighting happens.

Table 4.3: Response Based on Seriousness of the Land Use Conflicts Between Peasants and Pastoralists

If the problem is very serious	Frequency	Percent of response
Disagree	9	13.2
Not sure	2	2.9
Agree	25	36.8
Strongly agree	32	47.1
Total	68	100

Not only in Kishapu district in Tanzania, the incidence of land use conflict is also alarming in other developing countries. For instance, in Mali, approximately 42% of land use conflicts are between herders and farmers. In most cases, these conflicts stem from disputed access to and control over land and water resources. These conflicts can be very violent, often ending in death (Kaboré, 2008).

4.3.1.2 Land use Conflict Incidences Involving Other Groups

Table 4.4: Response on Other Groups Involving in Land use Conflict

The group involved in the land conflict	Frequency	Percent of response
Youths (Areas for sports)	2	10.5
Community and institutions (Areas for churches, mosques and other demands)	7	36.8
Farmers and peasants	1	5.3
Fishermen	9	47.4
Total	19	100

Source: Researcher (2013)

The research findings in Table 4.4 show that there are other conflicting groups apart from pastoralists and peasants. Other land use conflicts which have been mentioned by the majority of respondents were land use conflict among fishermen. There is existence of land use conflict between institutions (example: churches, schools and mosques) and community (Table 4.4). Other land use conflicts include conflict among youths in the areas of sport, and conflict between farmers and peasants.

On the other hand, findings revealed in the interview involving local authority officials (VEOs, WEOs, village chairpersons, councilors, extension officers, Division officers, and members of ward land tribunals) outlined other additional groups which also face the problem related to land use conflict. These groups include;

- i. Business people who compete over areas for running a business.

- ii. Fishing operators have been competing over suitable areas for processing and selling their fish products.
- iii. Civil servants compete over land for residential purpose.
- iv. Private investors such as schools and construction companies need to expand their investment, and therefore, the conflict occurs when accessing more land from the community.

4.3.2 Sources of Land Use Conflicts Between Pastoralists and Peasants

Several sources of land use conflicts occurring in the study area have been identified by the study through use of questionnaire survey and in-depth interview. The questionnaire survey involved peasants and pastoralists revealed that population increase, poor policy implementation, poor farming practices, lack of sustainable land use education among farmers and pastoralists are the main source of land use conflicts between pastoralists and peasants (Figure 4.6). These contribute to the competition between pastoralists and peasants on/ over the use of grazing and arable land for agriculture.

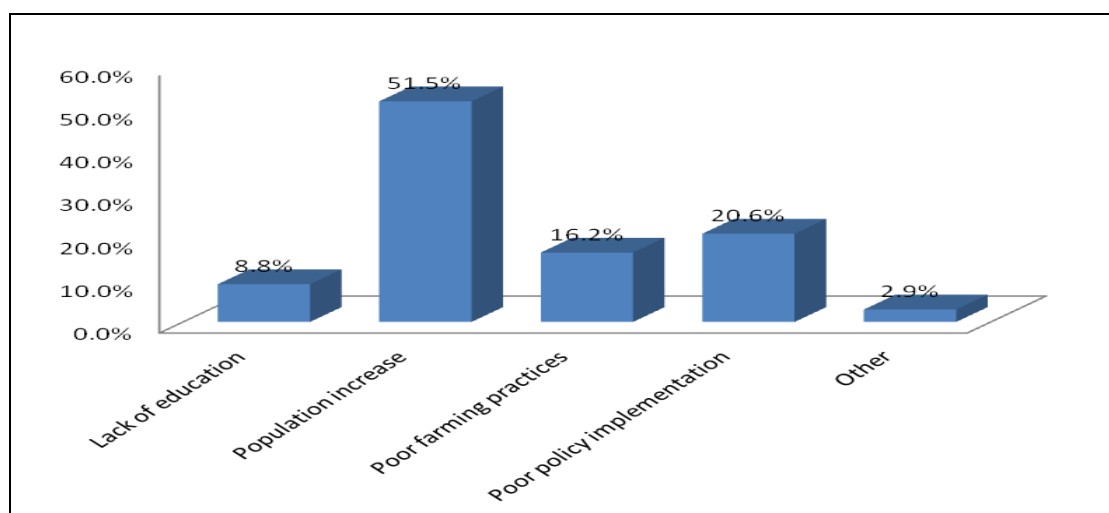


Figure 4.6: Major Sources of Land Conflict Between Peasants and Pastoralists (n=68)

On the basis of the interview involved local authority officials (VEOs, WEOs, village chairpersons, councilors, extension officers, Division Secretaries, and members of ward land tribunals), the following reasons for land use conflicts between peasants and pastoralist were mentioned;

- i. Lack of awareness of Land act No. 5, 1999 among the local authority institutions. Village land committees and ward land tribunals are the local authority institutions which are very close to the community. Unfortunately, members of these institutions have poor knowledge pertaining to the 1999 National Land Act No. 5. Following this reason, the local authority institutions, especially at village and ward levels cannot effectively perform their role of conflict mediation.
- ii. Vastness of land. The viable land available is less to meet the growing demand of land for both pastoralists and peasants. The larger part of the land is degraded and left unsuitable for pastures and crop production. Therefore, peasants and pastoralists compete and scramble for a small land remained which is viable as it is rich with water and fertility, during the survey this was evidenced at Manonga River and Magogo fertile river banks where there is constant clashes between the two rival groups.
- iii. Lack of education on land use and management. The local authority officials clarified that because pastoralists and peasants lack education which can stir conservation of the exhausted land and management of land resources, large degraded land is left unutilized and people compete for the remained small arable land.
- iv. Increase in the number of both peasants and pastoralists. During the

interview, local government officials put forward that in recent years there have been a rapid increase in the population of peasants and pastoralists. Such a population increase exceeded the carrying capacity of the available land resources in the study area. They further explained that there are other groups of pastoralists migrating into Kishapu district from other districts such as Meatu, from Simiyu Region and also fishermen from Iramba district of Singida region. These accelerated further stress on the natural resource base and led into frequent land use conflicts.

- v. Number of livestock exceeded the land carrying capacity. The interview involving local authority officials revealed that the number of livestock is increasing day to day while the land resources are rapidly deteriorating. This is contributed by the immigration of groups of pastoralists with large number of livestock in the study area.

Additionally, majority pastoralists are neither well informed of the modern livestock keeping of zero grazing, nor are they harvesting their produce, hence the livestock keep increasing in number whereas land remains constant.

Similar findings were reported by Jones-Casey and Knox (2011) in Mali that farmers have begun raising livestock or increased the size of their herds. These livelihood changes combined with population growth and declining herder mobility, have contributed to the increased area of land for cultivation, as well as the increased concentration of human and animals on arable land, and contributed to competition over scarce arable land. However, the UN-HABITAT (2012) reported that land and natural resource issues are almost never the sole cause of conflict. Land conflicts

commonly become violent when linked to wider processes of political exclusion, social discrimination, economic marginalization, and a perception that peaceful action is no longer a viable strategy for change. The interviewees had further put forward that the incidence of land use conflicts between pastoralists and peasants is serious in the study area. They outlined the indicators for the existence of land use conflicts in the study area. The indicators mentioned include;

- i. Increase in the number of cases pertaining to peasant-pastoralists conflicts. The high incidence of land use cases reported in villages and wards in the study area symbolizes that land use conflict is serious despite the existence of local authority institutions which are mandated in mediating land use conflicts.
- ii. Weak awareness campaign about land issues to peasants and pastoralists. The interviewees declared that general village meeting which is usually used to disseminate information to villagers are rarely arranged by the village governments. On the other hand, once they are arranged only a few number of people do attend. Also, NGOs which can add effort to the local authorities in the dissemination of education pertaining to land policies, laws, and rights governing the use of land resources are rarely working in the study area. Based on this situation, obvious the land use conflict could occur in the study area.
- iii. Lack of clear boundaries between plots/farm and grazing land. The unclear boundary between plots used for cropping and land for grazing is among the indicators of land use conflict between peasants and pastoralists since the two groups are likely to interfere each other as areas for cropping and grazing are not legally allocated.
- iv. Chaos and deaths of people resulted from land conflicts. The interviewees

declared that there are chaos involving pastoral and farming societies which led to injuries and deaths, statistics reveal that five people were reported dead during the peasants-pastoralists fighting which occurred on the 29th March, 2014 at Magogo area, border of Kishapu district and Igunga. Such a situation indicates that land use conflict is serious in the study area.

An example of serious conflict between farmers and pastoralist which has similar nature with the study findings was reported by Odhiambo (2008) in Ngorongoro. The conflict represented by the recurrent skirmishes between the Loita Maasai and the Batemi around the villages of Enguserosambu and Kisangiro in Loliondo and Sale Divisions. The conflict between the Batemi and the Loita Maasai has been attributed to “chaotic and disorderly arrangement in land management and administration”, which was highlighted by the Presidential Commission of Inquiry into Land Matters (the Shivji Commission) as one of the critical causes of land-related conflicts in Tanzania. It is instructive that there are no clearly marked and agreed boundaries between Sale and Loliondo Divisions as there has been no systematic demarcation of the divisions. In the absence of a systematic demarcation of the boundaries of the divisions, it is not surprising that village boundaries are equally unclear, leaving room for contest and conflict.

4.3.3 The Role of Local Authority Institutions on Land Use Conflict Mitigation Between Peasants And Pastoralists

4.3.3.1 Local Authority Institutions Involving in Land Use Conflict Mitigation

Based on Figure 4.7, the local government institutions responsible for land use conflict mitigations in the study area village land tribunal, Ward land tribunal and

District Housing and land tribunal. On the other hand, about 32.4% of the respondents participated in the survey are not aware about the local government authorities which are responsible for land use conflict mitigation (Figure 4.7). Failure of community members to realize where they can report cases pertaining to land use conflict may further accelerate the occurrence of land use conflict incidences in the study area.

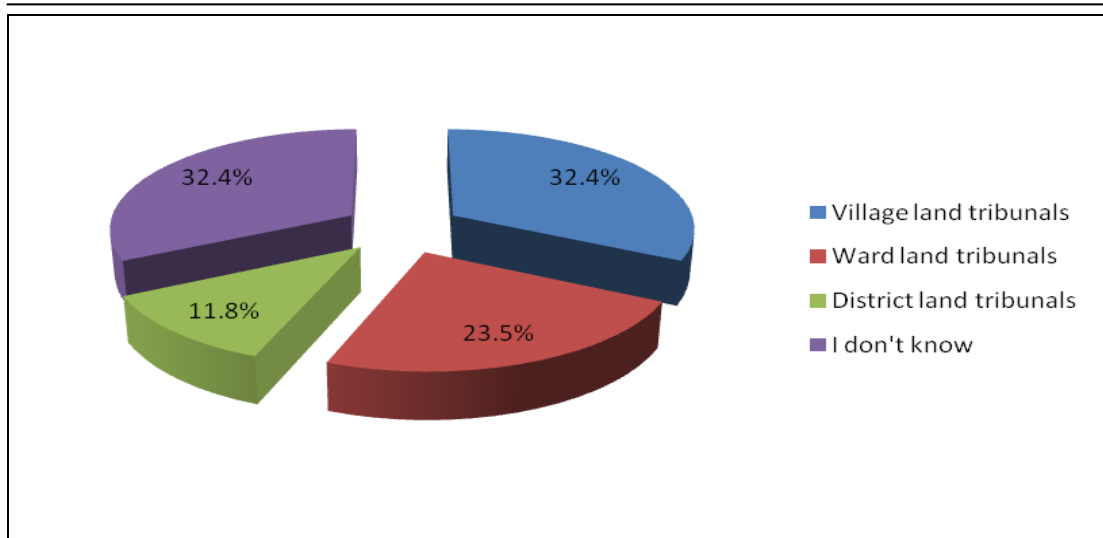


Figure 4.7: Response of Peasants and Pastoralists on the Main Local Authority Institutions Responsible for Land Conflict Mitigation (n=68)

Similar to the findings delivered by the questionnaire survey in Figure 4.7, the interview conducted with local authority officials revealed that village, ward, and district land tribunals are the local authority institutions which play important role in land use conflict mitigation between pastoralists and peasants.

The study by Jones-Casey (2011) also reported a similar approach in Mali as the government gave local authorities the mandate to play a role in land use conflicts mitigation. Decentralization reforms have put more power into the hands of local officials to resolve conflicts related to land and natural resources, and the

incongruence between statutory and customary legal systems has made dispute resolution confusing. Wehrmann (2008) suggest that curbing land conflict may involve classical or alternative ways of conflict resolution, special land tribunals, land management measures, special local contracts, land conflict resolution by the victims and land governance.

4.3.3.2 The Role Performed by Local Government Institutions on Land Conflict Mitigation

The study found that the local government institutions have an important role to play in the land conflict mitigation between pastoralists and peasants in the study area. The findings revealed from the interview involving local authority officials (VEOs, WEOs, Village Chairpersons, Ward Councilors, Extension Officers, Division Officers, and members of ward land tribunals) demonstrate that local authority institutions have been playing an important role in the following aspects;

- i. Awareness creation to the community on policies and proper land use and partition
- ii. Participation in negotiation between conflicting parties competing over land use resources
- iii. Clear, fair and transparent decision making on land use option
- iv. Control jurisdiction/ magistrate in deciding cases

4.3.3.3 Opinion on if Local Authority Institutions Can Minimize Land Conflict Incidences

The study wanted to understand whether local authority institutions can minimize the occurrence of cases pertaining to land use competitions in the study area. Peasants

and pastoralists gave the opinion as indicated in Table 4.6.

Despite the seriousness of land use conflicts presented in Table 4.4, the respondents have a trust on if the local authority institutions can minimize land use conflicts in the study area (Table 4.5). This highlights the fact that peasants and pastoralists recognize the role played by local authority institutions as it has contributed in land use conflict resolution and mitigation in the study area.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Peasants and Pastoralists Based on if Local Authority Institutions Can Reduce Land Conflict Incidences

Views	Frequency	Percent of response
Strongly disagree	5	7.4
Disagree	7	10.3
Neutral	26	38.2
Agree	16	23.5
Strongly agree	14	20.6
Total	68	100

Source: from researcher, 2014

4.4 Effectiveness of Land Use Conflict Mitigation Measures Used By Local Authority Institutions to Peasants and Pastoralists

4.4.1 Views of Peasants and Farmers on the Effectiveness of Land Use Conflict Mitigation Measures

The effectiveness of the land use conflict mitigation measures used by local authorities was assessed based on views given by pastoralists and peasants during

the questionnaire survey and views delivered by the interview conducted with local authority officials.

The findings in Table 4.6 shows that the role performed by local authority institutions are less effective to control the occurrence of land use conflicts involving pastoralists and peasants in the study area.

Table 4.6: Response of Peasants and Pastoralists on the Effectiveness of Land Use Conflict Mitigation Measures of Local Authority Institutions

Status of effectiveness	Frequency	Percent of response
Ineffective	24	35.3
Fairly effective	22	32.4
Effective	12	17.6
Very effective	10	14.7
Total	68	100

Source: from researcher, 2014

Similar to the research findings in Table 4.4, interview conducted with local authority officials demonstrated that the role performed by local government institutions in land use conflicts is still less effective. The ineffectiveness of land use conflict mitigation was highlighted by the interviewees in the following aspects;

- i. Lack of clear insight on land access and land use. Such an ambiguity led to the conflict since some pastoralists used to graze the livestock despite the fact that they do not own land and there is no clear grazing land allocated for their livestock.
- ii. Poor education of members of the village and ward land tribunals on how they can effectively mediate land use conflicts. The members of local authority

institutions are less aware about the 1999 Land Act No. 5 other than applying traditional approaches to reach a conflict resolution. This reduces the effectiveness in the mitigation of land use conflicts.

- iii. Poor performance by the land use planning division results into poor village land use planning. There are no clear areas allocated for a specific use of a particular development sector. No allocated land by the land use planning division which can be used as grazing land for pastoralists in villages. Poor land use planning in villages accelerates the occurrence of land use conflict in the study area.

Congruent to the study findings, the research study by Odhiambo (2008) reveals that competition for access to range resources remains the major cause of conflict in pastoral areas, the situation has been exacerbated by among others, population pressures, climate change, industrialization and globalization, which threaten and potentially undermine the capacity of pastoralists and their local authority institutions to manage such competition, increasing their vulnerability and constraining their coping strategies.

Moreover, Wehrmann (2008) adds that land conflicts also increase social and political instability. Wherever there occur a lot of multiple sales, evictions, land grabbing, etc., people lose confidence in the state and start mistrusting each other. Social and political stability suffer even more when land conflicts are accompanied by violence. Dealing with land conflicts, therefore also means to re-establishing trust and confidence in public as well as private institutions.

4.5 Best Strategies for Conflicts Mitigation between Peasants and Pastoralists

Participants of the survey (peasants and pastoralists) and other interviewed group of leaders and professionals suggested the best strategies to use for effective conflict mitigation. Holl (1997) asserts that the effective preventive strategies rests on early reaction to signs of trouble, a comprehensive, balanced approach to alleviate the pressures, or risk factors, that trigger violent conflict and an extended effort to resolve the underlying root causes of violence.

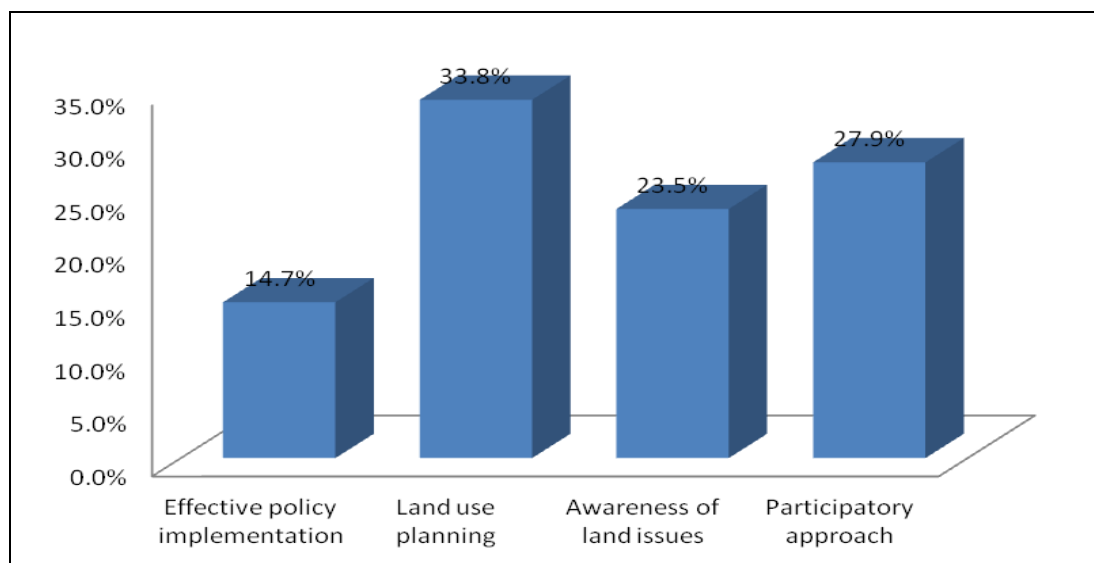


Figure 4.8: Response of Peasants and Pastoralists on Effective Mitigation Strategies of Land Conflicts (n=68)

Based on the findings in Figure 4.8 peasants and pastoralists participated in the survey prioritized that land use planning and use of participatory approaches involving peasants and pastoralists in dealing with land management including land allocation and utilization must be taken into high consideration. Wehrmann (2008) noted that land conflicts can be resolved with minimal state intervention and even without any state intervention at all. This applies not only to minor inheritance or boundary conflicts but also to extended land use conflicts concerning common

property and natural resources. The only condition is that all affected parties agree on settling the dispute together. This includes negotiations and a joint establishment of rules and sanctions regarding the use of the common property, and defining who may use the land and for what purpose at what times. In addition, respondents put forward that there must be intensive awareness campaigns on land use issues, including sustainable land utilization, parallel with effective implementation of land use guiding policies (Figure 4.8).

Congruent to the study findings, Lind and Tyler (1988) insist the use of participatory approach in conflict resolution. They noted that procedures that allow disputing parties to vent their emotions, voice their concerns, and participate in determining the final decision as providing fairer outcomes than those situations where one or both parties are less involved. In general, Moore (2003) describes the successful outcome of mediation as compromise outcomes or win-win outcomes. Compromise outcomes occur when parties to a dispute give up some of their goals to obtain others, and win-win outcomes occur when the parties feel that their interests have been satisfied. When one of the parties feels dissatisfied, a future positive relationship is not possible, and consequently, the mediation cannot be considered successful. Therefore, local authority institutions are supposed to adapt a win-win outcome to ensure effective conflict mitigation as suggested by Moore.

Moreover, local authority officials when interviewed put forward the following strategies which can improve effectiveness in addressing land use conflicts between peasants and pastoralists;

- i. The government is supposed to put beacons in every plot as a mark, so as to

control land invasions.

- ii. The planned policies and by-laws should be put into action. They must effectively be exercised by the local authority institutions and disseminated to the pastoralists and peasants through awareness campaigns.
- iii. Revival of land committees. Capacity building in conflict resolution is a must to the village land committees so that they can improve the performance in land use conflict management and mitigation.
- iv. Land allocation for peasants and pastoralists. Land use planning should be exercised so as to allocate grazing areas and farming areas to reduce the interference occurring between peasants and pastoralists which further on lead to clashes amongst the two groups at study.
- v. The government and NGOs should disseminate education on land use issues to the land tribunals, peasants and pastoralists. This will encourage the sustainable land utilization and conservation of the already degraded land so as to reduce competition over the scarce arable land.
- vi. Enhancement of participation with both conflicting parties and dual agreement by negotiation. This suggestion is supported by Moore (2003) who suggested that in a conflict between farmers and pastoralists neither party has the power necessary to win totally nor the parties have some leeway for cooperation, bargaining, and trade-offs. Both smallholder farmers and pastoralists must be involved fully in the discussion.
- vii. Flow of information about land use planning and land use strategies should not be biased. The information pertaining to the land use must be shared between

peasants, pastoralists and local authority leaders to encourage more participation between stakeholders.

- viii. Participation with local native leaders can improve strategies of land conflict management. Local native leaders are highly respected and listened by their communities, and therefore if they are used they can much contribute in conflict resolution and mitigation between the pastoral and farming societies in the study area.

The suggestion for the involvement of local native readers in land use conflict mitigation revealed by the interview is similar to the research findings reported by Hussein *et al.* (1999) that apart from changing patterns of resource use and increasing competition for resources, the breakdown of ‘traditional’ mechanisms governing resource management contributed to the increasing land use conflict. Traditionally, land ownership patterns in Tanzania were based on clans, lineages and tribes, and therefore, people highly feared to violate the traditional prescriptions of land ownership.

Also the existence of bribe was put forward by some peasants and pastoralists participated in the interview as among the main drivers of land use conflict. They clarified that some of local leaders ask for a bribe to favor the perpetrators of land invasion. One of the interviewees explained;

.....leave alone the fact that they have poor knowledge of land use conflict management, yet most of local leaders at village level are not trustful. They used to receive bribes from the perpetrators of land invasion to make favor

for cases filed against violations. The consequences of unfair judgment are chaos and battles between the conflicting sides. The conflicts often result in the loss of crops, killing of livestock,, loss of people's life and the perpetuation of enmity between the conflicting sides.

The findings revealed by the interview is supported by Wehrmann (2008) who reported that corruption – bribery, fraud, nepotism, favoritism and clientelism in land administration and state land management is a widespread problem, and leads to a high number of land conflicts all over the world. However, experience about implementation of land use mitigation strategies drawn from King (2013) shows that government structures at village levels were not clear with the laws (by laws) related to the trails pass of the cattle in Hai district. The laws were there but were not communicated to the lower structures. The councilors, who are the official representative of the ward, were reluctant to convey the message. The reasons for their reluctance include fear of losing popularity and acceptability in the society.

The experience on the enactment of by-laws and their implementation which can be referred to in the study area as suggested by local authority officials could be revealed from the findings revealed by Monela and Abdallah (2007) who studied the farmers-pastoralists conflict in Kilosa district. They found that the local government has further enacted by laws, including the restriction of pastoralists not to trespass the demarcated area. The offenders will face a penalty of 600,000 Tanzanian shillings or to be jailed for six months. However, pastoralists are viewing the attempt of the government and smallholder farmers as denial to lead their nomadic

traditional life which they normally used to practice. Therefore, the strategy suggested by interviewees is still facing challenges from the conflicting sides if not well implemented to make both conflicting sides to reach satisfaction.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

There is a serious land conflict problem between peasants and pastoralists in Kishapu district. The government of Tanzania has been playing a central role in land use conflict mitigation between pastoralists and peasants through decentralization of power to the local authorities. Local authority institutions which are playing a role of land use conflict resolution in the study area include Village land tribunals, Ward land tribunals, and District land tribunals.

These local authorities educate the communities on land use issues, including laws and policies. Local authorities have the mandate by law to play a role of land use conflict mediation. They also involve and empower the community in planning and decision making about land use strategies. Despite the mitigation measures undertaken, pastoralists and peasants consider the efforts which have been made as less effective, although respondents showed a degree of trust to local authority institutions that they can minimize the incidence of land use conflicts in the study area.

To ensure effective land use conflict mitigation, peasants, pastoralists and local authority officials suggested that there should be effective policy implementation, well exercised by-laws, land use planning, awareness raising for the community on land use issues, the use of participatory approaches, revival of land committees, and information sharing between local governments, pastoralists and peasants are necessary.

5.2 Recommendations

On the basis of research findings, the followings are the recommendations;

Capacity building through education pertaining to laws and regulations guiding the sustainable land use is recommended to land tribunals, especially at ward and village levels to improve their performance in land conflict mitigation. This will contribute to reduce the number of cases related to land directed to the district level and minimize the possibility of occurrence of chaos in the earlier stage.

Enhancement of good governance in local authorities to ensure trustfulness and wise decision making in land conflict resolutions. Elimination of any form of corruption in the local government institutions will improve the performance of land tribunals. Trustfulness of local authority institutions encourages the community members to use local authorities as their means of land conflict resolution instead of taking illegal action against the conflicting side.

Despite their differences in political dimension local authority leaders are advised to have a common standing on eliminating land use conflict in their political representation areas through advocacy on sustainable land use and conflict resolution.

The government should implement land use planning. This is more useful in the allocation of agricultural land, grazing land, open spaces, and areas for institutions and land for other uses. And also Local governments are supposed to arrange regular joint meetings involving pastoralists and peasants to identify challenges and agree on possible solutions. This can reduce the occurrence of land conflicts among and between pastoralists and peasants.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: A questionnaire form for land users

This questionnaire is designed to capture the mitigation of conflicts among the land users, Kishapu District has taken as a case study within twenty Villages. The study respondents include the land user groups like farmers, pastoralists and officials.

Dear respondents

I am a student from the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) undertaking a research on assessing mitigation of land use conflict between peasants and pastoralists in Tanzania: a case study in Kishapu district. I kindly do request your assistance to enable the completion of my research work as a prerequisite for partial fulfillment of my Master Degree in Human Resource Management (MHRM).

Kindly respond to the questionnaire form attached herewith.

Individual background

1. Villageward.....District.....
2. Education
3. Gender.....
4. Age.....
5. Ethnic group.....
6. Date of interview.....

Indicative questionnaire for land users

7. Do you agree that land conflicts among the pastoralists and farmers are a big problem in this area?

(i) Disagree

(ii) Not sure

(iii) Agree

(iv) Strongly agree

8. Apart from the farmers and pastoralists as the land users, is there any other group/s that are involved in the conflicts?

(i) Yes

(ii) No

9. Mention those groups as in question 8 (i), if any.

(i).....

(ii).....

10. In your opinion, what are the sources of these inherent conflicts?

(i).....

(ii).....

11. Is there any Local government institution/s that are involved in land conflicts mitigation in your area?

(i) Yes

(ii) No

12. Mention those institutions in question 11 above.

(i).....

(ii).....

13 Do you think that the roles of such Local Government institutions can help in reducing the occurrences of land conflicts among peasants and pastoralists?

(i) Strongly disagree

- (ii) Disagree
- (iii) Not sure
- (iv) Agree
- (v) Strongly agree

14. What can you comment on the effectiveness of the measures applied by the local authority institutions in solving peasants-pastoralists conflicts in your area?

- (i) Ineffective
- (ii) Effective
- (iii) Fairly effective
- (iv)Very effective.

15. In your own opinion, what can the government come up with (best strategies) in order to minimize or do away with such conflicts amongst the two conflicting groups?

- (i).....
- (ii).....

16. Do you think that demarcation (via Beacons, GPS) and Land Use planning can provide a durable solution amongst the two antagonistic groups?

- (i) Strongly disagree
- (ii) Disagree
- (iii) Not sure
- (iv). Agree
- (v) Strongly agree

17. Do you think that local authority leaders can help in reducing the incidence of land conflicts among the land users?

(i) Strongly disagree

(ii) Disagree

(iii) Not sure

(iv) Agree

(v) Strongly agree

18. Is there a need for more clear policies that can be used to reduce the incidence of land conflicts among the land users?

(i) Strongly disagree

(ii) Disagree

(iii) Not sure

(iv) Agree

(v) Strongly agree

19. Are the conflicting parties effectively involved towards reducing the incidence of land conflicts among themselves?

(i) Strongly disagree

(ii) Disagree

(iii) Not sure

(iv) Agree

(v) Strongly agree

20. What do you consider as recommendable strategies for mitigating conflicts among the land users?

(i).....

(ii).....

21. Which of the following factors do you think motivate the existence of land conflicts among the land users?

Factors	Highly motivating	Motivating	Neutral
Land scarcity			
Unclear government policies			
Poor implementation of land policies (authority)			

Appendix 2: Interview Guides for Officials

7. Do you agree that land conflict among peasants and pastoralists is a big problem in this area? If yes, give brief explanation.
8. Apart from the farmers and pastoralists as the land users, are there any other groups that are involved in the conflicts? If Yes, mention at least two of them.
9. In your opinion, what are the sources of these inherent conflicts?
10. Is there any Local government institution/s that are involved in land conflicts mitigation in your area? If Yes, mention them and briefly explain their roles respectively.....
11. Do you think that the roles of such Local Government institutions can help in reducing the occurrences of land conflicts among peasants and pastoralists?
12. What can you comment on the effectiveness of the measures applied by the local authority institutions in solving peasants-pastoralists conflicts in your area?
13. What are the roles of related institutions and other stakeholders towards conflicts resolution and management?
14. In your own opinion, what can the government come up with (best strategies) in order to minimize or do away with such conflicts amongst the two conflicting groups?
15. Is there a need for more clear policies that can be used to reduce the incidence of land conflicts among the land users?
16. Do you think that local authority leaders can help in reducing the incidence of land conflicts among the land users?
17. Are the conflicting parties actively involved towards reducing the incidence of land conflict among them? If yes, give a brief explanation.

18. In your own opinion what do you think are the best strategies for mitigating conflicts among the land users?

19. Which of the following factors do you think motivate the existence of land conflicts among the land users?

Factors	Highly motivating	Motivating	Neutral
Land scarcity			
Unclear government policies			
Poor implementation of land policies (authority)			

Thank You Very Much for Your Cooperation