MANAGEMENT OF INTERNAL CONFLICTS AND ITS IMPACT ON GOOD GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF MVOMERO DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT OF INTERNAL CONFLICTS AND ITS IMPACT ON GOOD GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF MVOMERO DISTRICT

By

Isaack Muro

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Award of the Degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA) of Mzumbe University

2014
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We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for the acceptance by the Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled Management of Internal Conflicts and its Impact on Good Governance: the Case of Mvomero District, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of Master of Business Administration of Mzumbe University.

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The production of this work is the result of many efforts and contributions made by various individuals and institutions through material and moral support they gave me. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to everyone whom in one way or another facilitate to accomplishment of this report. It is not possible to mention all who contributed to the development of this work.

I humbly thank Almighty God for the care and protection he has showed and granted to me in the course of my studies and life in general. I would like to give my sincere thanks to my devoted supervisor, whose intellectual guidance, motivating advice, patience, moral support and understanding enabled me to reach this stage.

Lastly but not least I would like to appreciate the material and moral support provided by Lecturers, Librarians, class mates, discussion group members and friends. I say thanks to you very much, may God bless you all abundantly.
DEDICATION

I, dedicate this work to my parents in a way that cannot be forgotten due to their vital responsibility of forming, directing and influencing me in all circumstances to get my education.
# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRN</td>
<td>Big Results Now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DED</td>
<td>District Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEO</td>
<td>Village Executive Officers</td>
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<td>WEO</td>
<td>Ward Executive Officer</td>
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ABSTRACT

The overall objective of the study was to assess the management of internal conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Mvomero District. Specifically, the study intended to identify the sources of internal conflicts in Tanzania; to examine the strategies used to resolve internal conflict; to examine social economic factors leading to conflict and to find out types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists. Questionnaire was administered to 80 respondents whereas structured interview guides were used to collect data from key informants. Excel was used to analyze collected data. Results show that land availability is a major factor causing conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Mvomero District. Also, literature has shown that since the land tenure system remains unclear, there are always conflicts between peasants and nomads who keep on moving from one place to another in search for pastures and water. Both farmers and pastoralists revealed that land availability is a major cause of conflict between farmers and pastoralists. Also, findings showed that culture is one of the leading factors causing conflict between farmers and pastoralists. The study found differences in belief and tribe results to conflict in Mvumero District. There are few natural resources such as water, Land, Pasture for animals to feed while there is unlimited want for all these resources. Conflict between societies arise when everyone want to win these few resources. Farmers want to expand their farms while increasing of number of livestock also force pastoralists to want to expand their area.

The results showed that authorities take different initiatives to control conflict between farmers and pastoralist. The district establishes laws to deal with conflict between farmers and pastoralist. Also, the study found the authorities establish penalty and community exchange programs. Some efforts were made to provide training and establish good land reallocation programs to minimize conflict between farmers and pastoralist. The study concluded that conflicts between farmers and pastoralist can be managed and resolved with systemic thinking, which can literally be called holistic way of thinking. The study recommended that the district council machinery, which includes village governments, ward executive officers, and council livestock department, and the District Commissioner, should be responsible for the execution of laws to curb the conflict between farms and pastoralist.
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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem
Since independence, violent internal conflicts occurred in Tanzania (Alex, 2013). In recent years a new type of conflict has come increasingly to the fore; conflict that takes place within Tanzania, or intra-state conflict, in the form of civil wars, insurrections, violent secessionist movements and other domestic warfare, for example Mtwara and Mvomero conflict. The change has been dramatic: in the last three years (Accord, 2007). This affects the accountability and responsiveness of the government (Mujaju, 2012).

Most of these rural conflicts over land and cattle have been going on over a long period, with very little attention given to them, this affect the good governance. Even today most such conflicts go unnoticed and unreported unless large-scale killing and injuries take place and the state intervenes militarily (Solomon, 2012).

Internal conflict is defined as the existence of organized groups within states which enjoy some degree of intra-group legitimacy and coherence and whose demands and interests are not readily reconciled or resolved within existing domestic institutional (political, judicial or economic) mechanisms (Mujaju, 2012). This definition suggests that internal conflict within a state is linked to the inability of existing institutional mechanisms at the national or local level to adequately manage or address the concerns of disaffected groups, resulting in the resort to violence by members of these groups or by state authorities (Neethling, 2010).

1.2 Statement of the Problem
Effective management of internal conflicts play significant role in enhancing good governance (Mujaju, 2012; Pruitt and Carnevale, 2013). Conflict management in Tanzania is fraught with difficulty, and the nature of Tanzania’s conflicts, combined with external responses, complicates the efforts of diplomats and peacemakers to
manage them effectively (Alex, 2013). Internal conflicts erupt due to miss management of the natural resources, cultural differences and lack of transparence.

Improving good governance is an important part in reducing internal conflict, for example in Mvomero, Morogoro. Good governance will in turn decrease the likelihood of conflict and foster good governance (Alex, 2013). But conflict management techniques to domestic disputes in Tanzania have sometimes been ad hoc and ineffectual that causes the increases of internal conflicts.

Therefore, the study intended to assess the role of managing internal conflicts in enhancing good governance. In fact effective conflict management efforts enhancing good governance in Tanzania.

1.3 Objectives of the Study
1.3.1 General Objective
Generally the study intended to assess the role of government Authorities in managing internal conflicts to enhance good governance.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives
Specifically the study intended:

i. To identify the sources of internal conflicts in Tanzania
ii. To determine strategies used to resolve internal conflict
iii. To examine social economic factors lead to conflict
iv. To find out types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists

1.4 Research Questions
The study was guided by the following specific questions

i. What are the sources of internal conflicts in Tanzania?
ii. What are strategies used to resolve internal conflict?
iii. What are social economic factors lead to conflict?
iv. What are the types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists?
1.5 Significance of the Study

The study in line with Big Results Now (BRN) initiative, the recommendations from the study will provide measures to resolve internal conflict in Tanzania. This may increases farmer and pastoralist productivity.

The research may assist government and policy makers to have policies in place that will be able to support, guide and solve internal conflict in Tanzania. This may improve good governance in Tanzania. The research results may guide researchers and practitioners to understand other opportunity that will facilitate internal conflict resolution.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

The study on the management of internal conflicts between farmers and pastoralists was conducted at Mvomero District. The study examines the sources of internal conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. Also, the study discusses the strategies used by the authority to resolve conflict between farmers and pastoralists. The study gives social economic factors that lead to conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. Moreover, the study explains types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists. Unavailability and unwillingness by some respondents for interviews and discussions was a problem. Some of the respondents were unwilling to participate in interviews and discussions.

Scarcity of reading books was a limitation too. Researcher encountered the problem of limited relevant reading books since the field being studied is fairly new in Tanzania, compared to other disciplines. Nevertheless the sample that was not adequate to provide a basis for sound assessment and judgment of the management of internal conflicts and its impact on good governance.

1.7 Definition of the Terms

a. Conflict

The commonly accepted definition of conflict is that it is a disagreement of ideas or interests, values and beliefs that occur between one individual and another, one
group and another or even one institution and another (Renwick, 2003; Thompson, 2003).

b. Internal Conflict
Internal conflict manifested by ethnic conflicts, religious conflicts, riots, forceful overthrows of governments, secessionist or independence movements, or civil and political violence, may arise for a number of reasons: racial, religious, cultural, ideological, and economic factors, as well as political and social structures (Bonora, 2003).

c. Good Governance
Good governance is about the processes for making and implementing decisions. It’s not about making ‘correct’ decisions, but about the best possible process for making those decisions (Warioba, 1999).

1.8 Organization of the Dissertation
This dissertation is divided in five chapters. Chapter one of the study provide introduction, the chapter presents background of the problem and state the problem. Also, the chapter gives general and specific objectives of the study. Moreover, the chapter contains research questions, significance of the study, limitations, delimitations and definition of the key terms. Chapter two presents literature review of the study in line with the objectives of the study. The chapter focuses on the concept of concept of conflict, causes of the internal conflict, types of conflicts, strategies used to resolve conflict, social economic factors lead to conflict, land as a source of conflict and establish empirical literature review. Chapter three give methodology of the study, Chapter three provides research methodology of the study. The chapter gives research design, study area, target population, sample size and sampling technique; methods of data collection and data analysis are explained. Chapter four gives presentation and discussion of the research finding. The chapter covers background of the respondents, the sources of conflict between famers and pastoralist; strategies used to resolve internal conflict, social economic factors lead to conflict and types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists. Chapter five provide conclusion and recommendations of the study.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction
This chapter presents literature review in line with the research objectives. The chapter gives theoretical and empirical literature review. The first section of the chapter gives the causes of internal conflict whereas the last section of the chapter explains conceptual framework.

2.2 Concept of Conflict
Conflict arises when two or more groups believe their interests are in compatible. Conflict is not in itself a negative phenomenon (Alex, 2013). Non-violent conflict can be an essential component of social change and development, and is a necessary component of human interaction. On-Violent resolution of conflict is possible when individuals and groups have trust in their governing structures, society and institutions to manage incompatible interests (UN, 2012).

Conflicts among the farmers and pastoralist in Africa are not a new story. They have existed for many years. However, in recent years the conflicts seem to surpass measures for mitigating them. Hence, the conflicts seem to cause fighting or to suggest possibility of fighting amongst the farmers and the pastoralist. This article presents findings of the study conducted in Hai District in Tanzania. Tanzania is one of the countries perceived to lead democratization processes in Africa (Brown, 2007). In addition, through history Tanzania has been the key in managing conflicts across Africa, and specifically in the SADC region. the participation of Tanzania leadership through the first President Julius Nyerere in the mitigation of the former Apartheid African nation in the name of South Africa early in 1980s and through 1990s (Misenyi, 2006).

The conflicts that exist in Africa may, to some extent, lead into branding African continent as place of uncertainty. The nature of these conflicts is many, and may be grouped into varied groupings characteristically. Mohamed, (2003) provides that Africa is characteristically conflict ridden with decades of experiences in conflicts.
like Somalia, Sudan, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sierra Leone, and Liberia etc. He adds that, the spill-over effects of these conflicts into neighbouring states, necessitates the involvement of other countries and global institutions and regional governments like the African Union (AU), the United Nations (UN), European Union (EU) among others in what may be conventionally called domestic affairs of such conflict ridden countries. In most of the cases, their efforts have been futile (Brown, 2007).

It is almost a decade now since the fights between Pastoralists and peasants broke out in Kilosa district Morogoro region in December 2000 claiming tens of people’s lives and causing irreparable losses and damages their properties. While the wounds of that dark record are still fresh in some of the minds of the communities in Kilosa, another very serious fight between the same or rather similar groups occurred this October prompting the media and human rights activists to find some ways to intervene in a bid to find lasting solutions for the problems. According to media reports on 27th October 2008, the fights erupted in Mabwegere village of Msowero ward involving Mambegwa sub village that is inhabited by pastoralists versus farmers of Kikenge village. The media further reported that six people were killed and properties like houses burnt to ashes, dozens of cattle stolen, hence creating internally displaced people within the area. A total of 832 peasants took refuge in neighbouring villages for fear of being slaughtered by pastoralists on revenge (Alex, 2013).

Kilosa district as a whole but more specifically in the respective villages. The fact finding team was comprised of programme staff from those organizations who were also joined by two Journalists from the Guardian Ltd and African Media Group-Channel ten. The team was tasked to among other things; establish the cause and magnitude of the current conflict, gather information and make a critical analysis of all the issues surrounding this serious land conflict; Interview representatives of both parties to the conflict, village, ward, district and regional leaders to get their opinion about the issues (Accord, 2007).
As the next sessions will detail the matter, the fact finding team was able to establish that land and other land based resources are all at the centre stage of the conflicts. It is just a matter of what factor or force manifests itself more strongly than others but the central question remains that inequitable access to and distribution of land and related resources keeps on triggering fights between the two groups which are all the time in a tension of some kind about their rights to land. The team thus gathered information, attempts to analyze the underlying causes of the problem and goes a step ahead to recommend some of the possible solutions and actions for different actors (Accord, 2007).

Conflict refers to some form of friction, disagreement, or discord arising within a group when the beliefs or actions of one or more members of the group are either resisted by or unacceptable to one or more members of another group. Conflict can arise between members of the same group, known as intragroup conflict, or it can occur between members of two or more groups, and involve violence, interpersonal discord, and psychological tension, known as intergroup conflict (Alex, 2013).

Land use conflicts are common phenomena in Tanzania and around the world. 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 pressure on the limited available resources, resulting in land conflicts (Alex, 2013).

Farmer herder conflicts in Africa are often presented as being driven by "environmental scarcity." 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 loss of lives, destruction of property and turning the areas into war zones, as they try to clinch the right to use the land (Bonora, 2003).

Tanzania has approximately 21 million head of cattle, the largest number in Africa after Ethiopia and Sudan. According to the ministry of livestock and fisheries
development, livestock contributes to at least 30 percent of agricultural GDP (Alex, 2013).

Tanzania’s ministry for agriculture, food security and cooperatives says that small-scale farmers produce over 90 percent of the country’s food. Of the country’s 94.5 million hectares, only half – 44 million hectares – is arable land. Despite their vital roles in global food security and production on land otherwise unsuitable to agriculture, pastoral communities around the world are in a persistent state of crisis (Bonora, 2003).

Their customary rangelands and migration routes are shrinking due to expanding cultivation and less permeable international borders. Their herds are threatened by drought and disease. The influx of guns has made traditional raids more deadly. In many countries, pastoral communities remain among the most politically and economically marginalized in society, leaving them susceptible to radicalization and recruitment by insurgent groups (Accord, 2007).

Since 1995 the district has put in very strict regulations to stern further influx of pastoralists from other regions. Anyone wishing to settle in the district has to first go to the village in which he intends to settle to ask for permission (Accord, 2007).

Some pastoralists rap the cumbersome procedure saying it does not augur well with the development of pastoralism. Some also say it invites corruption. Many village officials have solicited bribes to let pastoralists enter the villages with more cattle than actually permitted. Asked if it does not contravene with the country’s constitution that allows its citizens free movement and settlement where it is found suitable, the district commissioner answers that it is also illegal to use one’s freedom of movement to infringe upon other people’s freedom of settlement (Accord, 2007). Government structures at village levels were not clear with the laws (by laws) related to the trace pass of the cattle. 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 for loosing popularity and acceptability in the society. Since both the perceived pastoralists and the farmers are the very voters. Conveying a message regarding penalties for trace passing cattle would mean lack of care for the pastoralist, and may lead into loosing votes during elections. Hence, the proper machinery to convey message regarding tax, penalties, and responsibilities should be the executive part of the government. In Tanzania would mean ministers, regional commissioners, and district commissioner and their related professional executives, who discharge activities to assist the political executive wing (Alex, 2013).

The bigger the number of the cow one own, the stronger is perceived to be. We educated them that during the weak rain season, they should convert the cattle into the cattle which do not need grass feeding money, and keep those cattle at the bank. Management advised them to restore the position of the cattle that need grass feeding, the moment rain season appeals so. This was well articulated and thus understood. They cheered. Management used this session to indicate the penalties related to the violation of the grazing. We were not talking to the Masai, but to all who graze, and indeed, we did not have a pure farmer or peasant but a mixture of the two even if concentration could be on one of the two activities (Accord, 2007).

Tanzania’s worst conflict between pastoralists and farmers occurred in December 2000 in Kilosa district, Morogoro region, where 38 farmers were killed. Hostilities reignited in 2008 and eight people were killed, several houses set alight and livestock stolen (Mbonile, 2006).

Stakeholders say lack of policy, government laxity, and corruption of leaders in their respective areas are some of the major contributing factors to that conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. Staff Writer has spotlighted the issue which has of late been a menace both to human beings and economy (Mmuya, 2000).

Conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania have been recurring for a long time claiming lives of many innocent people from the two communities and
creating major economic impacts to the nation. While all these conflicts and clashes are occurring findings show that Tanzania is endowed with an area of 94.5 million hectares of land, out of which 44 million hectares are classified as suitable for agriculture (Mbonile, 2006).

However, part of this arable land may be only marginally suitable for agricultural production for a variety of reasons, including leaching, drought proneness and tsetse infestation. Studies conducted by United Republic of Tanzania and the World Bank in 2000 estimated that out of 50 million hectares suitable for livestock production only 26 million ha, or 50 per cent is currently being used mainly due to tsetse-fly infestation. Per capital land holding (hectare per head) "Pastoralism" generally has a mobile aspect, moving the herds in search of fresh pasture and water (in contrast to pastoral farming, in which non-nomadic farmers grow crops and improve pastures for their livestock) (Mmuya, 2000).

Pastoralism is a successful strategy to support a population on less productive land, and adapts well to the environment. For example, in some areas pastoralists and their animals gather when rain water is abundant and the pasture is rich (Mmuya, 2000). Pastoralists often use their herds to affect their environment. Pastoralists may also use fire to make ecosystems more suitable for their food animals.

Pastoralism is found in many variations throughout the world. Composition of herds, management practices, social organization and all other aspects of pastoralism vary between areas and between social groups. Many traditional practices have also had to adapt to the changing circumstance of the modern world, including climatic conditions affecting the availability of grasses (Kamusiime et al., 2004).

In recent years deadly conflicts have been erupting in Tanzania mainly between farmers and pastoralists and the government has been dilly dallying at taking immediate actions to mitigate that conflict (Kamusiime et al., 2004). Last year Tanzania’s southeastern Rufiji valley, farmers clashed with pastoralists who are being pushed into the area by drought, seeking land and water for their animals.
Scarcity of water which has lead to unending drought has forced hundreds of herdsmen from the nearby regions of Iringa and Morogoro to stream towards the Pwani (Coast) Region’s Rufiji Delta with thousands of their cattle.

This movement is causing tensions between the livestock keepers, who are desperately searching for new pasture, and local settled farmers - resulting in fighting, injuries and even several deaths.

Wherever clashes occur farmers have been accusing the pastoralists claiming that their herd of cattle have been eating and trampling on crops, including paddy rice and maize; hence, destroying their livelihoods.

Corrupt public leaders are the main cause of land grabbing incidents that have been increasing over the years, leading to numerous land disputes that the country is witnessing, especially between pastoralists and farmers.

Findings in several villages in Rufiji District have revealed that pastoralists are flocking to the river valley in large numbers. They are attracted by vegetation growing in the delta area where most poor farmers earn their living.

At its part the Tanzania Meteorological Agency says the country has experienced recurring drought in recent years, which has affected many regions known for livestock rearing.

It attributes the country’s changing climate patterns to a complex mix of factors, including man-made global warming caused by human factors. The East African region will have to learn to deal with the trend of shorter rainy seasons, which is likely to continue in the near future, she added.

"Pastoral societies find it increasingly difficult to cope with dwindling water supplies in their traditional areas, yet they cannot wait and watch their animals die," said an
official with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, who sought anonymity.

Conflict between farmers and pastoralists in the Pwani Region is nothing new. But the region’s commissioner, Mwantumu Mahiza, was once quoted by local media as saying that the violence had intensified in the past five years as the country has experienced prolonged drought caused by poor rains.

Some critics have faulted the RC’s statement. They said the Regional commissioner was not supposed to give such a statement for both farmers and pastoralists are under her rule. “You cannot have any region in this country where there are only farmers or only pastoralists,” they reacted.

However, some experts on land issues have said that disputes between farmers and pastoralists are on the rise largely due to a poor system of land administration. Business people want it for investment; pastoralists want to graze their animals, but lack of clear-cut policies makes it difficult to resolve the disputes amicably.

Land ownership in Tanzania is governed by two major laws - the Land Act and the Village Land Act of 1999. All land belongs to the state, but it grants rights of occupancy for short- and long-term periods. The Village Land Act bestows such ownership on inhabitants of certain areas who have established settlements, as in Rufiji.

The Tanzanian constitution, on the other hand, allows freedom of movement for people and their properties. Local media reports indicate that conflicts over land and water are still simmering in many places in the country some of which have been mentioned above. Some pastoralists have even abandoned their livestock as they try to escape the wrath of furious farmers.

Attempts at agricultural modernization have also fostered an anti-pastoral environment in Tanzania. The government aim is to confine livestock keeping to
‘pastoral villages’, but these villages lack sufficient pastures and water supplies, leading herders to search for such resources elsewhere. Pastoral access to wetlands is decreasing due to expansion of cultivated areas and the promotion of agriculture. Conflicts over control of land and water resources between farmers and pastoralists are common along the areas where farming and pastoralism inter-sect.

The conflicts usually arise from destruction of crop fields by the livestock. In response, the resident farmers and agro-pastoralists erect barricades around farm areas and across passages leading to productive land (Jeong, 2000).

"Sometimes, the farmers and pastoralists were required to pay hefty fines to the authorities even when they were the aggrieved side, thereby heightening the tension", explains a member of a grassroots network (Kamusiime et al., 2004).

"Increased human and livestock populations have resulted in increased competition for resources including productive land and water. This has contributed significantly to the inter-communal conflicts especially between pastoralists and farmers (Jeong, 2000).

Conflict arises when farmers have encroached on transhumance paths, leading herders to move onto agricultural land to enable their animals to feed. Competition over scarce agricultural land is also mounting as the population grows by 3.1 percent per year, one of the highest rates in the world (Kamusiime et al., 2004).

Land scarcity has also been accentuated by land-grabbing by agro-businesses following new land laws that encourage private land ownership; and by the growth of artisanal gold miners who both squeeze herders off transhumance routes but also poison water points with chemicals (Mmuya, 2000).

Political interference has led to the messy situation arising from poor land use planning in parts of the country where conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers are prevalent. The politicians tend to ignore the existing laws and interfere in
the planning of land use and not giving experts the freedom to play their roles has also been escalating consequences of poor planning for land across the country (Mmuya, 2000).

The government has received many reports on land disputes, but no tangible actions have been taken to resolve them. Farmers and pastoralists scramble for land the government has not come up with a long term conclusive remedy, in many land cases the government has most often sided with investors, creating the impression that state authorities are neglecting the nationals (Misenyi, 2006).

Other findings from other countries show that inadequacy of grazing resources, as increasing crop cultivation (and increasing commercialization of the crop-residues) and poor management of the existing grazing reserves have resulted in a significant reduction in available livestock feed resources, in particular in the northern states (Misenyi, 2006).

Another cause of farmer-herdsmen conflicts is increasing rate of cattle theft which is often accompanied by violence. Other perceived causes of farmer-herdsmen conflicts include inequitable access to land, diminishing land resources, antagonistic values among user groups, policy contradictions, and non-recognition of rights of indigenous people. Whatever the causes of farmer-herdsmen conflicts are, it is evident that the conflicts have been of great negative effects (Lange, 2008).

"It is difficult to bring an end to conflict once it has begun. To prevent conflicts from escalating into bloody confrontations between different groups - or even worse, ethnic clashes between people who attend the same mosques, the same markets, who bury their dead together - is very important. Most conflicts arise out of a misunderstanding, on both sides, of land regulations and rules that protect both agricultural land and transhumance paths (Lange, 2008).

The efforts include establishing laws popularly known as by-laws, which imposed legal sanctions for the pastoralists that would fail to comply with the laws. Generally,
the laws meant to sanction the illegal drifting of cattle from one place to another. The laws further prohibited grazing of cattle in the maize farms which is the main crop grown for food. Also this by-laws should be uphold and executed to curb the problem (Mmuya, 2000).

2.3 Causes of the Internal Conflict

Cultural determinists explain the cause of internal conflict based on a broad concept of civilization. Such explanations are more expansive and comprehensive than either ethnic-racial or religious determinists’ views on the causes of conflict (Le Billon, 2001). One notable argument made by cultural determinism is that no attempt has been made to conceptually differentiate between ethnic-racial and religious lines. Clearly the cultural determinism of conflict is more comprehensive than either ethnic-racial or religious determinism in explaining the causes of conflict (Alex, 2013).

Relative deprivation theory, which attempts to explain the cause of conflict, is based on psychological dimensions of any society transitioning from underdeveloped to advanced stages in much of the developing world. The aspiration gap between the rising expectation (hopes) and the actual level of satisfaction (realities) is particularly eminent in these transitional societies. The wider the aspiration gap, the more the people suffer, and this frustration can eventually lead to conflict (Mogella, 2007). Simon Kuznets advanced the gap theory, which also attempts to explain causes of conflict. The so-called “Kuznets curve” aims to explain the gap in income distribution that develops during the early stages of modernization between the traditional rural and advanced industrialized sectors within a nation. Accordingly, the gap between the two sectors is the very cause of internal conflict (Rahim, 2006).

Some argue that the gap between economic growth (the quantitative dimension of economic development) and quality of life (the qualitative dimension of economic development) serves as a source of internal conflict (Solomon, 2012). It is generally argued that economic growth is not necessarily and positively correlated with the quality of life, although the economic growth itself will upgrade other broader
indicators of living standards such as literacy, health and nutrition, life expectancy, and infant mortality. The discrepancy between the economic growth and the quality of life is generally considered more conspicuous in developing nations than in industrialized ones. The wider the gap between the economic growth and the quality of life, the more frequently countries will experience internal conflict (Uvin, 1998).

Empirical evidence has shown that ethnic-racial heterogeneity, rapid population growth, and excessive defense spending were found to be the detrimental factors in widening the gap between quality of life and economic growth (per capita GNP level) in developing nations in the Third World (Andre and Plateau, 1995). These factors impede the economic growth from being fully reflected in the level of the quality of life, thus widening the gap between these two levels of economic development. These same variables, however, were found to be insignificant or weak factors in developed nations (Pruitt, and Carnevale, 2013).

Power-transition theorists argue that most internal crises and conflicts erupted when states were locked in internal power transitions, usually characterized by new state formation, political revolution, or efforts to democratize autocratic regimes. These drastic internal developments, whether as a result of rapid social mobilization or of sharp advances in national economic development, invite internal conflict and crisis (Cambodia-World Bank, 2005).

Conflicts between pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and peasants have been reported, from time to time. Since the major Rudewa Mbuyuni confrontation in 2000 in depth studies on the major sources of the conflict and recommendation to address were done. But it seems the government at some point stopped to implement the recommendations or adopted short term measures which could not be sustainable (Misenyi, 2006). The major sources of conflicts at that time are not different from what is happening currently, these sources can be categorised as follows; Conflicts that emanate from seasonal variation and its impacts over pastures and water. Tensions between pastoralists and peasants are high during the dry season as both groups depend on one source for both pastures and water and for the peasants
the valleys are suitable for irrigation and dry season farming. This is one of the major factors for the clashes in many areas in the district. Pastoralists from various parts move in Morogoro region and its districts which are endowed with rivers that flow throughout the season. As competition between them intensifies clashes over resource use are inevitable (Mogella, 2007).

The legacy of centralization of powers plays a major role too. Concentration of powers into the central government bodies and lack of people’s participation in decision making creates a sense of isolation amongst the people. When people feel excluded on how to manage their resources, they also find a way of expressing their anger. In this regard, reference is made on the major decisions about village boundaries, or sub village demarcations. The team actually found that Major decisions like demarcation of village land or a harmlets that gain a full village status are made without full consultations of the villagers of both sides. In this case, Mabwegere which is a pastoralist’s village is not recognized by other villages neighbouring it despite the claim by the former to have obtained all the legal documents required for a village registration. It is estimated that over 10,352ha are under what the pastoralists recognize as land in their custody but other villages claim that it is their land too hence the conflict (Misenyi, 2006).

Absence of land use plans is another major cause of the problem. The region after the Rudewa incidence decided to allocate land for pastoralists and establish some villages for pastoralists only. The Regional Commissioner revealed that there are about 102 pastoralists’ villages in the region out of more than 500 villages in the region. Despite this measure, conflict among villages that border with pastoralists villages are rampant partly because recognition of the boundaries is a problem as there are villages which do not recognize the right of pastoralists over land. Land use plans could have been adopted as a sustainable mechanism to address all these dynamics (Misenyi, 2006).

Excessive stocks of livestock concentrated in Morogoro and Kilosa in particular and lack of information on a number of livestock in the area. According to the official
data from the district council there are about 247,515 stock units which graze on 483,390 ha. This is not sufficient enough as the required area to meet the demand is 495,030 ha; the data does not include recently arrived livestock from various parts of Tanzania including those which entered as a result of the eviction of pastoralists in Ilhefu Mbeya. A total number of eight (8) settlements/villages were allocated for pastoralists as part of the solution to the conflicts between the two communities this was primarily established to cater for livestock which were in the district before the Rudewa Mbuyuni clashes. The eight villages carry over half of the livestock population in the district and estimated carrying capacity is 2-3 ha (Lange, 2008).

Resentment between both parties. Peasants are dissatisfied with the way in which cases that involve pastoralists are handled as sometimes it takes a long period of time until the case is ruled out, raising suspicious of malpractice. Again there is a claim that between peasants and pastoralists the former were first to settle in the area a claim that pastoralists strongly dispute. Legitimacy over resource use have hinged on who came first in the area, each group therefore in areas where there are dispute tend to claim to be the native of the area and hence legitimate user of the resources. Pastoralists feel that leaders in villages that border their areas are the major source of all this as they allocate disputed land to the individuals migrating in their villages (Lange, 2008).

This claim to some extent is true as many of those who were caught amid the struggle and those who passed away, very few can claim to be natives of the area. There is also a tendency where by some of the villages accommodate agro-pastoral tribes like the Sukuma and use them as the shield against Maasai pastoralists, the coming in of other pastoral tribes have increased animosity between the two parties as competition is no longer over farms vs. grazing land but the size of grazing land is diminishing as more and more livestock are flocking in the area (Misenyi, 2006). Political interference where technical advice is needed is another hindrance to the lasting solution to disputes of this nature. Many of these villages came into being 1 Kilosa District Profile for the year 2008 as a result of decision made by leaders without proper consultation with the villagers and or land planning experts/officials. Hamlets are granted recognition as villages sometimes on political basis. Legally,
there are four procedures of how a village can be established. First, when there are 250 households that can be surveyed and demarcated, second, through agreement of the two councils neighboring each other and recognized by the local government authority, three, villages that exists by custom and four, designation by the head of state or government and proclamation thereafter in the government gazette. Recognition is further strengthened by the act of sending the government representative in a village i.e. the Village executive officer who represents the registrar of villages in a district who is the District Executive Director. One would therefore expect that all pending issues such as demarcation, establishment of boundaries between a newly born village and its neighbours are taken care of which is not the case in Kilosa and many other areas with similar problems (Mmuya, 2000).

2.4 Types of Conflicts
Intra-group conflict-is the conflict within an internal group. This type of conflict involves more than one person within a group (Gareth and Jennifer, 2008). Intra-group conflict may be connected with ethnic, religious or gender prejudice, and also various personality differences.

Intergroup conflict-is the conflict between different groups. Such conflicts can arise from the differences in status and contradicting goals of the groups. Intergroup conflict usually leads to miscommunication or even to no communication, affecting an ability to function. Sometimes a facilitator can be useful to help discuss issues of conflict and related concerns (Green, 2012).

Cultural Conflict is based on cultural needs and desires. These conflicts are often the result of misunderstanding and stereotyping. Inter organizational conflict most often can be resolved through mediation and acknowledging cultural differences (Morgan, 2012).

2. 4 Strategies used to resolve Conflict
According to Dontigne, (2013) the following are conflict management strategies
2.4.1 Accommodating
The accommodating strategy essentially entails giving the opposing side what it wants. The use of accommodation often occurs when one of the parties wishes to keep the peace or perceives the issue as minor. For example, a business that requires formal dress may institute a "casual Friday" policy as a low-stakes means of keeping the peace with the rank and file. Employees who use accommodation as a primary conflict management strategy, however, may keep track and develop resentment (Mogella, 2007).

2.4.2 Avoiding
The avoidance strategy seeks to put off conflict indefinitely. By delaying or ignoring the conflict, the avoider hopes the problem resolves itself without a confrontation. Those who actively avoid conflict frequently have low esteem or hold a position of low power. In some circumstances, avoiding can serve as a profitable conflict management strategy, such as after the dismissal of a popular but unproductive employee. The hiring of a more productive replacement for the position soothes much of the conflict (Mohamed, 2003).

2.4.3 Collaborating
Collaboration works by integrating ideas set out by multiple people. The object is to find a creative solution acceptable to everyone. Collaboration, though useful, calls for a significant time commitment not appropriate to all conflicts (Dontigney, 2013)

2.4.4 Compromising
The compromising strategy typically calls for both sides of a conflict to give up elements of their position in order to establish an acceptable, if not agreeable, solution. This strategy prevails most often in conflicts where the parties hold approximately equivalent power (Mohamed, 2003).

2.5 Social Economic Factors Lead To Conflict
2.5.1 Environmental Degradation and Population Explosion
The environment supports human life by providing the basic human needs, for example, food, shelter, clothes and love. However, human activities such as
industrialization, agriculture, mining and finishing have ended up producing global warming, ozone layers depletion, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, soil erosion and water, air and land pollution (Jeong, 2000). Environmental degradation produced by human activities has reduced the ability of nature to provide the human basic needs. As result, human beings are fighting over the remaining scare resources in order to meet their basic human needs. As for Tanzania, environmental pollution, especially water and land pollution by Barrick Gold Corporation at North Mara has created tension between the mining company and the local communities. According to the local communities, more than 20 people and 1000 animals have died as a result of the mine-induced water and land pollution. Local people, especially young men continually invade the mine in order to steal gold rocks to meet their basic needs, which have been threatened by Barrick’s environmental pollution (John, 2010; Mwanahalisi, 2010).

Coupled with environmental degradation, Tanzania also faces a problem of population explosion. In the 21st century, population in Tanzania is predicted to double every 20 years in rural areas and every 10 years in urban years. Population explosion put pressure in the limited resources, for instance, land and water; hence causing conflicts. Similarly, population explosion sparks migration in areas deemed to be productive. For instance, massive migration of people in the Pangani River Basin has generated conflicts between the people and the conservationists (Mbonile, 2006). Large cities in Tanzania, especially Dar es Salaam are receiving large number migrants of youths from the rural areas. This has put stress in the existing infrastructures, for instance, hospitals and housing. As a result, Dar es Salaam is currently experiencing frequent violent acts like theft and robbery (Mmuya, 2000).

2.5.2 Unclear Land Policies
The Tanzania land tenure system has its origin in the German colonial rule (1885-1919) and later British colonial rule (1919-1961). The colonial government placed all land in the hands of the state leaving the local people with no right to land ownership (Minde 2006; Shivji 2009). After independence in 1961, no fundamental changes in land laws were made save for the replacement of the Governor by the President.
Mwalimu Nyerere, the first President of Tanzania declared all land in Tanzania as a free gift from God; in this case, the State continued exercising control over land resources (Lange 2008).

The Land Act (1998) gives power to the state to order the people to vacate the land they are occupying in case it is deemed that land is needed for national interest, for example, mining. Once evicted, local people are entitled to compensation for the investment they have made on the land (for example, crops and houses) and not the land itself and minerals. This situation has made many people, especially those whose land is endowed by minerals to remain poor, since they are always evicted with very low or no compensation (Wanzala, 2007; John, 2010). Similarly, since the land tenure system remains unclear, there are always conflicts between peasants and nomads who keep on moving from one place to another in search for pastures and water. The recurrent violent conflicts between pastoralists and peasants in Kilosa District, Morogoro Region result from unclear land policy in Tanzania. Violent conflicts between peasants and pastoralists in Kilosa District in 2000 and 2008 claimed lives of about 23 people and many took refugees in neighboring villages (LHRC, 2008).

### 2.6 Land as a Source of Conflict

Land access has been significant factors in a number of high-intensity conflicts in Africa though they are not always ‘root causes’. Often, they are more usefully seen as ‘sustaining’ conflict, through the use of profits or political capital from natural resource extraction or redistribution for purchase of arms, or mobilisation of human and diplomatic resources for war (Kamusiime et al., 2004).

In Rwanda, unequal access to land was one of the structural causes of poverty which was exploited by the organizers of the genocide. The Belgian administration had given the conflict an ethnic character. In addition to generally privileging Tutsi above Hutu within the administration, they made changes to land tenure regimes which altered the client patron contracts governing labour relations and access to land, causing much resentment. The 1959 ‘Social Revolution’ involved violence against
Tutsi, many of whom fled and their lands were re-allocated to others. The post-colonial government claimed to have dismantled feudal structures and created a more equitable system of land ownership, but the new state elite lost no time in misusing their power to access land and cheap agricultural labour. By 1984, approximately 15 per cent of the land owners owned half of the land (Uvin, 1998). Those buying land tended to be in commerce, government, or the aid industry, rather than fulltime agriculture (Mohamed, 2003).

Limited access to land, exacerbated by its inequitable distribution, and by tenure insecurity (brought about by frequent episodes of population displacement and subsequent re-distribution of land by the state), have been described as key aspects of the ‘structural conflict’ patterns of economic domination and exclusion that create deprivation and social tension, and prepare the way for violence (Neethling, 2010). During the genocide, violence was directed not just at Tutsi, but also at Hutu involved in land disputes. Political leaders distributed false maps showing Hutu-owned fields which would supposedly be grabbed by Tutsi after the RPF gained control (Mujaju, 2012).

Many people still consider land disputes to be at the heart of most conflicts between households, and a number of organizations have estimated that at District level, at least 80 per cent of disputes reported to administrators are centered on land, and in certain areas the figure is as high as 95 per cent. The National Unity and Reconciliation Committee, which conducted consultations across the country, found that land disputes are ‘the greatest factor hindering sustainable peace’ (Thompson, 2003).

Inequitable access to land has long been one of several structural causes of conflict in Burundi (Lind and Sturman, 2002), and contributes to poverty and grievances against the government and elite groups. Ninety-three per cent of the population is rural and dependent on agriculture for subsistence, and over 80 per cent of rural households have less than 1.5 hectares of land. Landlessness stands at about 15 per cent nationally, but at 53 per cent for the Twa, a marginalized minority group. In 1993,
land disputes related to the return of refugees significantly contributed to the deterioration of the political situation that culminated and the assassination of the President. The fragile peace currently being enjoyed in Burundi could be undermined by inadequate preparation to receive returning refugees, and/or ineffective institutions for addressing land disputes, if grievances are manipulated for political purposes (Le Billon, 2001).

The complex conflicts in the Eastern DRC have numerous sources. In addition to various economic and political issues, ranging from the military and economic strategies of Western powers and neighboring countries, the weak nature of the state in DRC, and the historical relationships between ethnic groups, these include natural resources of much greater value, and much more ‘lootable’ character, than agricultural or pastoral land such as diamonds, gold, cobalt, cassiterite, and coltan (Rahim, 2003).

Nonetheless, land remains important for several reasons. First, insecure or insufficient access to land in many parts of the East is a significant factor in the impoverishment of thousands of rural people, and is seen by many as a ‘structural’ cause of conflict (Rahim, 2006).

Second, in the case of Ituri Territory, contested purchase and expansion of agricultural and ranching concessions have been identified as one of the proximate causes of violence; and the same may be true in Masisi. Third, the present conflict has radically changed land access patterns, through a number of mechanisms including forced displacement and shifts in the level of authority enjoyed by different customary and administrative leaders. Conflict is producing new competition for land, as part of a wider renegotiation of the local economic space and re-drawing of ethnic, class, and other ‘boundaries’ between groups. Land is no longer merely a source of conflict, but a resource for its perpetuation (Misenyi, 2006).

In the DRC, a ‘modern’ system of land administration for white settlers, enabling them to establish their plantations, was superimposed on traditional systems, with
compensation paid to the customary leaders (mwami), rather than to the people, and leading eventually to an undermining of both the customary and statutory systems (Mogella, 2007).

Studies of land conflicts have shown that the groups and persons involved in dispute seek very often to reach a local solution and are reluctant to “invite” external actors in the conflict solving process. This widely observed phenomenon results at least partly from a rather negative opinion of external, namely state institutions suspected of partiality and corruption (Andre and Plateau, 1995).

Second, conflict solving might be a misleading expression as it implies the idea to reach a solution whereas what is looking for is much more to calm down the situation. Specific sets of social relations are mobilized to reach this objective of peace. The strategy to calm down conflicts instead of solving them explain why conflicts can re-emerge due to a new context or opportunity allowing one of the parties to renegotiate the former compromise (Andre and Plateau, 1995).

This does not mean that the local handling of conflict is merely a strategic matter of political compromise. It implies ideas of justice and equity too as well as shared moral principles (Bonora, 2003). At the same time, to claim the rights is to disrupt the social relation and instead to refer to higher moral or legal principles. The reconciliation of legitimacy and legitimacy (Felleson, 2003) is no easy thing. In this respect, the widespread situation of moral, legal and normative pluralism plays a key role, acting as a set of discursive resources used by social actors to achieve their ends. This observation does not give us, however, any general indications as regards the overall effect of pluralism, allowing continuing reopening of disputes or playing a moderating role.

Neo-institutional theories interpret land conflict in along a transaction list line (supply/demand) (Feeny 1988). There is a gap between demand for innovation from individuals or groups facing a growing resources scarcity and the increase of their market value on the one hand and, on the other hand, the inadequate supply of the
classical systems of land rights administration and identification. Conflicts are conceived as mediation devices between the supply and demand of institutional innovation.

Interactionist approaches see conflicts as a normal mode of communication between various individual and collective actors. They distinguish different degrees from conflict as game”, “debate” to conflict as “fight”. This approach highlights the meaning each society and actor give to conflicting relations. Hence the impossibility to hold a scientific discourse about conflict without “sound empirical information allowing to identify what belongs to violent conflict, ‘consensual conflict’ or ‘peace through private war (Andre and Plateau, 1995).

Environmental volatility and increase of demographic pressure. Drought series and the decrease of the level of the Niger have conducd croppers to diversify risk. They seek to cultivate spaces that they did not have envisage to cultivate and they try to intensify production of their fields with cattle. Volatility in climate implies an increase of pressure on water points and pastures. This trend is doubled by the fact that the Delta attracts many pastoralists and croppers, which seek better conditions of life, and which increase the demographic pressure of humans and cattle over resources. Increase of competition over resources generates a real stress into social and political relationships (Mmuya, 2000).

However, the Barrier study reveals that, surprisingly, conflicts involve mostly into socio-ethnic groups: 30% involve between croppers, 24% between fishers, 34% between croppers and pastoralists. Amongst latter, 24% are bills of pastoralists against croppers and 9% of croppers against pastoralists. In the delta, more than the mid of conflicts are “in conflicts” (Mwanahalisi, 2010).

One-third puts croppers and pastoralists, mainly because of opportunistic behaviors of croppers. Furthermore, 66% of stakes that structure conflicts are due to competing claims of limits: borderlines.
Due to the attractive agricultural land for both cultivation and plentiful green grass for pastoralists coupled with abundance of rivers and water streams leaving most part of Kilosa District green almost over the year, Kilosa witnesses’ influx of peasants and pastoralists from different parts of Tanzania such as Arusha, Dodoma, Singida, Mwanza, Shinyanga and Tanga. The entrance procedures have been implicated with corrupt behaviours of local government leaders. This influx of people with different life styles and farming/livestock keeping patterns is one of the key measure factors not only in Kilosa district but also other parts of the region. There are three major groups of communities entering Kilosa district, one comprises of herders who depends entirely on cattle keeping, this includes the Maasai and Barbaig, the second group is that of Agro-pastoralists who practice both farming and pastoralism, this includes such people as Sukuma and Gogo and lastly is a group of peasants, people who have migrated in the area because there is abundant land resource, there interest is purely farming (Neethling, 2010).

This is the trend in many parts of the district, but for the case of Mabwegere it is claimed by many informants that the pastoralists at Kikenke hamlet settled in the area after the Rudewa Mbuyuni clashes, at the same time individuals who had migrated in the area for farming activities found their way in the area and started farming activities at the valley regardless of the presence of large stocks of cattle in the area. Some of the peasants claim to have been allocated land by the hamlet leaders and in some cases those who claimed to own land in the area leased to prospective or interested people who normally pay up to Tshs. 10,000 per acre and during harvest period pay in kind an agreed number of either maize bags or rice (Mujaju, 2012).

The Morogoro Regional Commissioner, Major General (Rtd) Said Kalembo admittedly said that one of the factors orchestrated the fighting is unregulated pastoralists movement from Ihefu to Lindi. He says, when they were ordered to migrate to Lindi the government never tracked them, as a result having the knowledge of potential land in Kilosa they shortened their journey and crossed over to Kilosa. However the RC complained about the misbehaviour of village
chairpersons and Village executive officers for their corrupt behaviour in receipt of the sojourners in Kilosa district. The same view was also held by the Kilosa District commissioner Athman Mdoe. The views of the duo were supported by Dumila division secretary who admitted during interviews that village leaders are responsible for the illegal settlement in Kilosa district of people from other regions. A village Chairman for Msowero village Mr. Mbaya Ngajimba alleged his fellow village chairpersons for receiving bribery from pastoralists at the cost of farmers (Mujaju, 2012).

The unregulated influx of people in Kilosa resulted to encroachment of pastoral land which forces the Maasai to rummage around pasture beyond the land pre arranged to them as per the Kilosa land use plan. The heard would then work into the agricultural land thereby destroying the farmer’s crops a practice which for a long time hatched hatred among the two communities (Mwanahalisi, 2010).

Negligence here is not treated as failure of the police to intervene in time and restore peace, where there is violence there are signs that may alert the concerned authorities to take preventive measures. For the case of Kilosa all areas or villages that harbour both peasants and pastoralists clashes are common. The incidences and events of 2000 in Rudewa Mbuyuni village where 30 people mostly women and children were killed could be taken as a lesson to avoid the similar situation to occur. But it seems that the society and authorities have forgotten that Kilosa was/is a melting ice with regard to peasant’s pastoralist’s relations. The village and district authorities were supposed to put in place a mechanism and enforce the by-laws especially during dry season where competition for grazing land and water is high. Many conflicts occur at this period of the year as peasants shift to farm into the valleys which are used by both parties. The team also discovered that incidences like beatings once logged to the police are not taken seriously by the police and even where they are addressed by the court of law no body enforces them as police officers it is reportedly dismiss the orders on the bases that peasants also enjoy milk from the pastoralists (Mwanahalisi, 2010).
Leaders at all levels, from District to the village knew of the influx of people in their areas but little was done to regulate at least by following common procedures with regards to admission of people in the area. The Divisional secretary shared his experience when he was on tour in the area that he randomly assembled youth at Kikenke and found upon asking where they are coming from, many of them conceded not to have followed proper procedures with regard to settlement in the area. Among this group the Divisional Secretary found out a Burundian, latter on it was discovered that some of the youth in the group were involved in brew of illicit local brew (gongo) and marijuana business, the police managed to arrest some of them and the rest ran away. So it is evident that the leadership generally knew and acted a blind eye until matters escalated to a fully fledged conflict (Lange, 2008).

Pastoralists, in particular youth having learnt of the incidence started mobilizing themselves into groups and they immediately started searching for the assailant, the tension continued to rise as time went on and village leaders and elders failed to calm down the youth. Despite the fact that reports of the killing were circulated to the higher authorities including the police and district leaders and local leaders were at the spot violence erupted. The Mabwegere Village executive Officer witnessed killings of two peasants who were hacked to death. He narrates that he was ordered to move out of the area or less he faces the similar fate as if left could testify as a witness against them. Unfortunately for the peasant very few had heard of the accounts of the fight and subsequent death of a pastoralist, many were caught unaware in their fields as the Moran went on ravaging, burning the peasants houses, women in particular were not attacked, the attackers generally were looking for the male peasants in the area (Lange, 2008).

It is very difficult to establish the roles of different actors and factors that contributed to the escalation of the conflict. However, in all conflicts that mature to the level of open hatred and expression of dissatisfaction we examine the key issues behind the scenes by looking at what triggered the sparks. The immediate factor that leads to other people take over the role of the prosecutor and judge is essential in analysis of the conflict but more important is the underlying factors. Parties to the conflict when
a dispute intensifies to a point of no return will always look for scapegoat, a reason to start confrontation and justify whatever cause of action taken. Again perpetrators may also use the reaction of the other part to justify the reason why certain cause of action might be taken, what we are suggesting here is that the events of 27 and 28 portray a fundamental problem with regard to the relationship between the two communities, and should be handled in a manner where by one community should not be left feeling as a victim. Analysis of the fundamental problem and acceptance that truly this is the problem is the way towards obtaining a lasting solution (Mbonile, 2006).

Many interviewees seem to associate the conflict with the events of the 27th October 2008, at Kikenge locality which started as an individual confrontation between a peasant and pastoralist leaving one dead and his assailant escaping reprisal from his relatives (Mmuya, 2000).

The term conflict refers to misunderstanding, disagreement, or divergence of ideas, which result into hating each other, and when management is delayed, it can lead into coercive measures that suggest forceful victory on either party. Conflict arises from differences, both large and small. It occurs whenever people disagree over their values, motivations, perceptions, ideas, or desires. Sometimes these differences appear trivial, but when a conflict triggers strong feelings, a deep personal need is often at the core of the problem. These needs can be a need to feel safe and secure, a need to feel respected and valued, or a need for greater closeness and intimacy (Mbonile, 2006).

Farmers refer to the people involved in the cultivation of land of various types of crops both cereals and plants. Normally, farmers are differentiated from peasants by the number of acreage. Peasants are considered to cultivate farms for subsistence- for enabling them attains their daily meals but not for trading. Farmers include ability to produce surplus, hence have huge farms compared to peasants. Generally, farmers produce more than peasants do. However, in this study the affluence of the referred conflict faces both farmers and peasants against pastoralists. On the other hand,
pastoralist refers to a social and economic system based on the raising and herding of livestock. In Tanzania, the tribes that are well known for the raising of huge numbers of livestock are the Massai (Alex, 2013).

It is rarely accomplished by direct action and is more frequently achieved only over long periods although the proximate aspects of conflict can sometimes be eliminated by agreement among the parties (Alex, 2013). Although the emphasis on conflicts management or resolution seem to be a vein discussion, as few literatures if there are, have attempted to indicate through practice measures that have been taken to solve or manage the various conflicts manifested in Africa. This study attempts to bridge that gape where feasible measures have been adopted in the field of conflicts, and results weighed to justify the measures and steps taken to deal with the conflicts in Africa, a focus being on Hai District. Many studies have indicated the importance of using African scholars in managing conflicts in the region. Williams (2011) asserts the need for traditional societies in Africa are reputed to hold secrets of peacemaking located in their ways, formed from centuries in customs before the disruption of colonization. There are several other scholars in Africa who contend the need for conflict resolutions through the strategies they propose (Bonora, 2003).

Felleson, (2003) asserts the factors that generate conflict can be grouped into five basics, which are control over resources, preferences and nuisances, beliefs, values, or the nature of the relationship. On the other hand, Brown, (2007). identified territory, ideology, dynastic legitimacy, religion, language, ethnicity, self-determination, resources, markets, dominance, equality, and, of course, revenge as the major factors that cause conflict. There are several mechanisms proposed for solving and or managing conflicts. These range from third party intervention; use of standing committees or ad-hoc groups within the country or region; use of dignified leaders within the region who are perceived wise and adept of understanding. The use of head of states within the same region who are mentors. These efforts have been a success in many countries including Rwanda, using Julius Nyerere and Thabo Mbeki who were presidents of Tanzania and South Africa respectively. The use of
Koff Annan, former UN secretary General to solve the conflict of 2007 General elections in Kenya (Mmuya, 2000).

### 2.7 Empirical Literature Review

Sigalla, (2013) made a study on conflict management among the farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania. The study found conflict management is a profession, just like other professions such as medicine, accountants, law and human resource management to mention but a few. Conflict amongst farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania has taken a new dimension due to what can be termed scramble for the land. Land distribution has been critical due to many reasons, which include increased population, and increased development activities among the people both the farmers, pastoralists and business people. In this regards, this study attempts to analyze reasons for the conflicts and provides observed solutions for the same, through narrations of cases and examples, which have been executed in Hai District in Kilimanjaro region. The study has employed a case study design with a focus being on Hai District in Kilimanjaro, Tanzania. In addition, the study was qualitative; hence, non-parametric methods have been used to present the findings. Data collection was done through the interview and experiential, hence measures that have been suggested are those that practically have solved or mitigated the conflict amongst the two groups. The study concludes that conflict management requires both an understanding of the root cause of the problems facing societies, the characters of the societies, which are cemented on the culture and traditions, and the laws governing the interplay of farming and grazing in the entire country.

Semberya, (2014) made a study on farmers, pastoralists conflicts. The study found stakeholders say lack of policy, government laxity, and corruption of leaders in their respective areas are some of the major contributing factors to that conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. The study spotlighted the issue which has of late been a menace both to human beings and economy. Conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania have been recurring for a long time claiming lives of many innocent people from the two communities and creating major economic impacts to
the nation. While all these conflicts and clashes are occurring findings show that Tanzania is endowed with an area of 94.5 million hectares of land, out of which 44 million hectares are classified as suitable for agriculture. However, part of this arable land may be only marginally suitable for agricultural production for a variety of reasons, including leaching, drought proneness and tsetse infestation. Studies conducted by United Republic of Tanzania and the World Bank in 2000 estimated that out of 50 million hectares suitable for livestock production only 26 million or 50 per cent is currently being used mainly due to tsetse-fly infestation.

Zartman, (2005), made a study on traditional cures for modern conflicts between Farmer and Pastoralist. The study found Increased human and livestock populations have resulted in increased competition for resources including productive land and water. This has contributed significantly to the inter-communal conflicts especially between pastoralists and farmers. Conflict arises when farmers have encroached on transhumance paths, leading herders to move onto agricultural land to enable their animals to feed. Competition over scarce agricultural land is also mounting as the population grows by 3.1 percent per year, one of the highest rates in the world. Land scarcity has also been accentuated by land-grabbing by agro-businesses following new land laws that encourage private land ownership; and by the growth of artisanal gold miners who both squeeze herders off transhumance routes but also poison water points with chemicals.

Political interference has led to the messy situation arising from poor land use planning in parts of the country where conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers are prevalent. The politicians tend to ignore the existing laws and interfere in the planning of land use and not giving experts the freedom to play their roles has also been escalating consequences of poor planning for land across the country. Bernard *et al.*, (2008) conduct a study on the dispute between pastoralists and peasants in Kilosa district. The objective of the study was to assess dispute between pastoralists and peasants in Kilosa district. Collection of data was done through three main methods: interview, group discussion and documentary analysis. The study found that, it is very difficult to establish the roles of different actors and
factors that contributed to the escalation of the conflict. However, in all conflicts that mature to the level of open hatred and expression of dissatisfaction we examine the key issues behind the scenes by looking at what triggered the sparks. The immediate factor that leads to other people take over the role of the prosecutor and judge is essential in analysis of the conflict but more important is the underlying factors. Parties to the conflict when a dispute intensifies to a point of no return will always look for scapegoat, a reason to start confrontation and justify whatever cause of action taken. Again perpetrators may also use the reaction of the other part to justify the reason why certain cause of action might be taken, what we are suggesting here is that the events of 27 and 28 portray a fundamental problem with regard to the relationship between the two communities. Many interviewees seem to associate the conflict with the events of the 27th October 2008, at Kikenge locality which started as an individual confrontation between a peasant and pastoralist leaving one dead and his assailant escaping reprisal from his relatives. The study concluded that the genesis of the conflict should be addressed with the seriousness it deserves not just to offer quick fix solutions, that is the only way we shall be able to quell the problem for good. We should take into considerations the interest and the way of life of both the communities and see how they can be harnessed for the purposes of peace and tranquility. The Pastoralist communities are nomadic in nature and they pay high premium to their livestock, while farming communities to pay high premium to their farming activities.

Furthermore, Umar, (2005) conduct a study on the pastoral-agricultural conflicts in Zamfara State. The study was conducted to achieve the following specific objectives: (i) to identify factors that augment conflicts between pastoralists or herders and farmers in the state (ii) to examine existing centralised and informal channels for managing key rural resources and resolution of conflicts in the state with a view to exposing their strengths and weaknesses; and (iii) to suggest policy implications based on the findings of the study. Respondents for the study included farmers, pastoralists, and officials of selected pastoralists and farmers associations, law enforcement agents, staff of organisations concerned with management of common property resources and local leaders. Cluster sampling was used in the selection of
the farmers and pastoralists. Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) and questionnaire administration were employed in data collection. Major causes of conflicts between farmers and herders were found to include crop damage by herders’ livestock, encroachment of cattle corridors and grazing lands, and blockage of water points by farmers. Devolution of natural resource management to local communities is strongly recommended for addressing the incessant crisis between farmers and herders.

2.8 Conceptual Framework
The study assumes independent variables of the study are; readership, land, cultural differences and economic growth gap. These factors have different influences on occurrence of internal conflict between farmers and pastoralists. The study assumes that the dependent variable of the study is internal conflict between farmers and pastoralist.

The study assumes that, leadership is one of the factors influencing internal conflict, leaders cause conflict when fail to comply with laws and when are biased in resolving conflict dispute. Also, the study assumes that land scarcity, land availability and land allocations cause conflict internal conflict. Poor allocation and fertile land scarcity influence internal conflict. Moreover, the study assumes that, economic growth gap foster internal conflict, economic growth gap increase number of cattle and facilitates economic deference. The study assumes, cultural differences cause internal conflict, differences in beliefs and tribes may influence internal conflict. Furthermore, the study assumes psychological dimensions is a source of different beliefs and misunderstand with cause internal conflict.

Internal conflict may lead to decline of the economic activities in a region and immigration. Also, internal conflict causes death and loss of assets. These assumptions are summarized in Figure 2.1
2.9 Chapter Summary

This chapter gives literature review of the study. The study has provided the causes and types of conflict between famers and pastoralist. The chapter also, gives strategies used to resolve conflict between famers and pastoralist. Also, the study discusses social economic factors lead to conflict. The literature has shown that there are various causes of conflict between famers and pastoralist. Also, literature has shown that since the land tenure system remains unclear, there are always conflicts between peasants and nomads who keep on moving from one place to another in
search for pastures and water. Literature so far has shown that conflict between farmers and pastoralist are common in most of the developing countries.
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction
This chapter presents methodology of the study. The first subsection of the chapter gives introduction, whereas study design is described in the second subsection. Subsection three gives area of the study while target population is provided in subsection four. Subsection five contains sample size and sampling techniques, the last section of the chapter put down data analysis techniques.

3.2 Research Design
A case study design was used because participants come from a single case. Also case study is mostly associated to qualitative research method use to study organization (Saunders et al., 2009). A case study approach is particularly appropriate for individual researchers because it gives an opportunity for one aspect of a problem to be studied in some depth within a limited time scale.

3.3 Area of the Study
The study was conducted at Mvomero District in Tanzania. The district is one of the six districts of the Morogoro Region of Tanzania. It’s boarded to the north by the Tanga Region, to the northeast by Pwani Region, to east and southeast by Morogoro rural District and Morogoro Urban District. The district was selected because the area, experience massive internal conflicts between famers and pastoralist (Semberya, 2014). Also, the area was chosen because the internal conflicts reoccur in Mvomero District for several years.

3.4 Study Population
Population is the large general group of many cases from which a researcher draws a sample for a study. Population is the group of potential participants, objects, or events to whom or to which researchers want to generalize the results of the study derived from a sample drawn from the population. The population of the study
involved farmers, pastoralist, leaders, village leaders of the Mvomero DC and residents.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques
A sample is a subject of the population. It comprises some members selected from it. In other words, some, but not all, elements of the population would form the sample. Kothari, (2004) define sample size as the number of items to be selected from the population to constitute the sample. The researcher selected 80 respondents as a sample size due to their availability; most of them were in their daily economic activities, unavailable for a research. They involved farmers, pastoralist, leaders, village leaders of the Mvomero DC and residents.

Table 3.1: Sample Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ward Executive Officer (WEO)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Executive Officers (VEO)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Executive Director (DED)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoralist</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Militia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5.2 Sampling Technique
Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population, so that a study of the sample and an understanding of its properties or characteristics would make it possible for us to generalize such properties or characteristics to the population element (Saunders and Thornhill, 2009). Purposive sampling was used to select Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Village Executive Officers (VEO) and District Executive Director (DED). This sampling method involves purposive or deliberate selection of particular units of the universe for constituting a sample which represents the universe. In selection farmer, pastoralist and local Militia convenience sampling technique was used. The technique was used because some of the respondents were not available at the time of data collection and other respondents were assigned out of the office duties.
3.6 Data Collection Methods

Both primary and secondary data were used in this study, to obtain accurate data the researcher use interview and questionnaire as a primary data collection technique because it these two techniques are sufficient for this study, and documentary analysis was used as a secondary data collection technique.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire refers to questions printed or typed in a definite order on a form or set of forms, the respondents have to answer the questions on their own (Kothari, 2004). The researcher prepared questionnaire, structured and unstructured questionnaires. Structured questionnaires are those questionnaires in which there are definite, concrete and pre-determined questions. When characteristics are not present in a questionnaire, it can be termed as unstructured (Saunders and Thornhill, 2009). The use of questionnaire is of advantage because of economy, influencing interview’s bias and the possibility of anonymity. Before all, a pilot study was conducted for pre-test questionnaire. By using this method researcher have to distribute self administered questionnaire to the respondents.

Questionnaires were administered to pastoralist, famer and militia. Questionnaires obtained different information such as the sources of internal conflicts in Tanzania, strategies used to resolve internal conflict, social economic factors lead to conflict and types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists

3.6.2 Interview Method

The interview method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses (Kothari, 2004). This involves verbal interaction between the researcher and respondent. The researcher prepared the interview guide questions in connection to research questions. Structured Interview was administered to WEO, VEO and DED. For the purpose of collecting well detailed information, unstructured interview schedules were used. This is because an interview is essential; for understanding data obtained through quantitative methods (Kothari 2004). Interview was interested to obtain on sources of internal conflicts in
Tanzania, strategies used to resolve internal conflict, social economic factors lead to conflict and types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists.

3.6.3 Documentary Review
Documentary review refers to the analysis of documents that contain information about the phenomenon we wish to study (Saunders and Thornhill, 2009). Documents are important in research because bridges the information obtained from data collected through the use of other research methods such as observations and interviews. The study review documents concerning the management of local government in Tanzania. The study obtains various techniques used to resolve conflict between farmers and pastoralist.

Also the study review documents concerning the Sources of Internal Conflict in Africa. The study shows various Sources of internal conflict between farmers and pastoralists.

3.6.4 Focus Group Discussion
The Focus Group Discussion is a qualitative research technique that is used in the process of data collection. In this study, three group discussions were held at Mvomero district court, Mvomero, Mhonda and Langali. Each consisted of 10 respondents. Group discussion members were selected depending on age status, educational level, gender and position. The researcher uses the focus group discussion in order to study people’s thoughts and attitudes towards internal conflict management. The researcher starts with general questions role of managing internal conflicts in enhancing good governance to specific questions in order to encourage open and easy discussion to bring out true feelings and thoughts.

Therefore the researcher selected the conducive and comfortable environments in order to encourage both effective and productive discussion. However, the researcher takes the precaution that, the focus group discussion involved small sample size.
3.7 Measurement of Variables

The dependent and independent variables in this study were measured as shown below.

3.7.1 Dependent variable

3.7.1.1 Internal Conflict

The dependent variable in this study was internal conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. The dependent variable of the study was measured by considering four indicators which are decline of economic activities, death, immigration and loss of assets. Respondents were asked about the effects of internal conflict on economic activities, death, immigration and loss of assets. Frequency and percentage was calculated.

3.7.2 Independent Variables

3.7.2.1 Leadership

Leadership is one among independent variables in which it was measured into two dimensions; Enforcement of laws of land and Unfair distribution of land (Bias) by district officials. Respondents were asked about the effects of Leadership management on internal conflicts.

3.7.2.2 Land

Land was measured into three dimensions; Availability of land which is suitable for agriculture and grazing for animals. Also Land sufficient, that the area available is enough for whole society. Lastly, Land allocation in which areas allocated for agricultural activities and for pastoralists. Respondents were asked how Land lead to Internal conflicts.

3.7.2.3 Psychological dimensions

Societies were measured by Misunderstanding between societies themselves. Also different beliefs between people into the societies were measured. Respondents were asked to respond if psychological dimension contribute to internal conflicts.
Responses from the respondents are presented in table and figures to identify if there is any relationship with dependent variable.

3.7.2.4 Economic Growth Gap

Economic growth gap were measured into two dimensions; Increase number of cattle in the area and also economic differences between these two societies, farmers and pastoralists. Respondents asked effects of increasing economic activities on internal conflicts. Frequency and percentages will be calculated.

3.7.2.4 Culture differences

Culture differences measured into two dimensions; difference in tribes in the society and difference in beliefs which were followed by these people in the society, both farmers and pastoralists. Respondents asked if being different in tribes or following different beliefs has cause internal conflicts.

3.8 Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis consists of examining, categorising, tabulating, testing or otherwise combining both quantitative and qualitative data to address the initial propositions of the study (Yin, 2003).

Data were processed through manual sorting by editing, coding, classification and compilation. Finally all data were summarized on data masters sheet for analysis. After processing, quantitative analysis was conducted to get descriptions in percentage and tables, graphs were used as the basis for discussion and comments. The collected data were processed through manual sorting by editing, coding, classification and compilation. Finally all data were summarized on data masters sheet for analysis using SPSS.

Data analysis was conducted after editing the collected data. Data editing is generally preferred over statistical imputation, and it is used whenever a missing item can be logically inferred from other data that have been provided. When information exists
on the same record from which missing information can logically be inferred, that information is used to replace the missing information. The advantage of data editing is that it avoids the increase in variance that occurs when missing items on one record are imputed with no missing responses from other records.

3.9 Chapter summary

This chapter has provided the research methodology applied in the study conducted in the study conducted at Mvomero district Morogoro in Tanzania. The study sample comprised of ward executive officer (WEO), village executive officers (VEO), district executive director (DED), pastoralist and farmer. In this study a case study design was opted. Data collection was done through questionnaire, interview with key informant, documentary review and discussions with WEO, VEO and DED. Data collected through a questionnaire were analyzed through SPSS programme while data from in-depth interviews were analyzed qualitatively. The next chapter gives findings of the study.
CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents presentation of the findings in line with the objectives of the study. The first section of the chapter gives background characteristics of the respondents whereas the sources of internal conflicts in Tanzania are discussed in section two. Section three of the chapter presents strategies used to resolve internal conflict while section three gives social economic factors lead to conflict. The last section of the chapter explains types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists.

4.2 Characteristics of Respondents

4.2.1 Age

The study was interested to examine the age of the respondents in order to measure the capability of the respondents to provide responses for the study. Respondents were asked to identify their age. In their reply, the study found majority of the respondents (53.8%) were aged between 25 to 34 years, as presented in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Respondents Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 55</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Data, 2014

Table 4.1 presents respondents age, the study found out of 80 respondents, 43 (53.8%) were aged between 25 to 34 years. Also, the study found small number of the respondents (8.8%) was aged between 15 to 24 years. It’s found insignificant number of the respondents (25%) was aged between 35 to 44 years. The study found out of 80 respondents, 6 (7.4%) were aged between 45 to 54 years. Moreover, the study found small number of the respondents (5%) was above 55 years, as illustrated in Figure 4.1.
Figure 4.1: Respondents Age

![Bar Chart](chart.png)

Source: Field Data, 2014

Figure 4.1 illustrates respondents’ age; it’s found the large number of the respondents was aged between 25 to 34 years. This implies that, the large number of the victim of the conflict between farmers and pastoralist are aged between 25 to 34 years.

4.2.2 Gender of the Respondents

The study examines the gender of the respondents in order to establish the influence of gender on management of internal conflicts between farmers and pastoralist. Respondents were asked to identify their gender, in their respond. The study found majority of the respondents (60%) were male, as presented in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Gender of the Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Data, 2014

Table 4.2 presents gender of the respondents, the study found the large number of the respondents (60%) were male. Also, it’s found out of 80 respondents, 32 (40%) were female.
4.2.3 Level of Education

The study was interested to examine the level of education in order to identify the capability of the respondents. Respondents were asked to identify their level of education, in their reply the study found majority of the respondents (67.5%) have first primary school education, as shown in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Level of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack Education</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary School</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>67.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary School</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate in any Training</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Degree</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Graduate Degree (Masters/PhD)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Data, 2014.

Table 4.3 presents the level of education of the respondents. Its found majority of the respondents (67%) have primary school education. Also, the study found small number of respondents (2.5%) lack education. It’s found, (2.5%), (3.7%) and (3.7%) have certificate, diploma and post graduate degree (masters or Phd) respectively. Moreover, the study found significant number of the respondents (13.8%) have secondary education. The study found out of 80 respondents, 5 (6.2%) have first degree. This finding implies that the large number of the victims affected by conflict between famers and pastoralist have lower level of education.

4.2.4 Occupation

The study was interested to investigate respondents’ occupations. Respondents were required to identify their occupation. The study found the large number of the respondents were pastoralist and farmers, as presented in Table 4.5

Table 4.4: Occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ward Executive Officer (WEO)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Executive Officers (VEO)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Executive Director (DED)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoralist</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Militia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Data, 2014.
Table 4.5 presents occupation of the respondents, the study found small number of the respondents (2.5%) and (5%) were ward executive officer and village executive officers respectively. Also, the study found one of the respondents (1.3%) was DC. The study found important number of the respondents (7.5%) was militia. Moreover, the study found significant number of the respondents (41.2%) was pastoralist. This is similar to number of the famers. This finding implies that the large numbers of the Mvumelo DC residents are farmers and pastoralist.

4.3 The Sources of Conflict between Famers and Pastoralist

The study was interested to identify the sources of internal conflicts between farmers and pastoralist. It’s found there are various sources of conflicts between famers and pastoralist. To identify the causes of conflict, the study assess different indicators of the conflicts between famer and pastoralist.

4.3.1 Land

The study examines the influence of land on conflict between famers and pastoralists. Respondents were asked to identify how land lead to internal conflict between farmers and pastoralist. The study found majority of the respondents identified land allocation is a major factor influence internal conflict between farmers and pastoralist, as presented in Table 4.5. Poor land allocation cause conflict between famers and pastoralist, some district officials take corruption from pastoralist, allocates crop production areas to pastoralists. This cause distraction of crops, therefore, proper land allocation should be followed by authorizing bodies and for the villages’ village councils and village assemblies should be involved as per the Village Land Act in management of village lands (Bernard et al., 2008).

Table 4.5: Land as a Source of Conflict

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Availability</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Sufficiency</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Allocation</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Field Data, 2014.*
Table 4.5 presents respondents views concerning land as a source of conflict. The study found small number of the respondents (17.5%) identified land availability is one of the major factor cause conflict between farmers and pastoralists. Land availability cause conflict between farmers and pastoralist due to inequitable access to and distribution of land and related resources keeps on triggering fights between the two groups. During interview one respondent revealed that:

“In most cases the conflict between famers and pastoralists is caused by land availability. Land use plans were designed as a solution to the conflict over land resources. Other factors notwithstanding, presence of well established land use plans accounts for minimization of conflict among resource users.”

This is similar to the study made by Mohamed, (2003), the study demonstrate that changes in land use and land availability have been significant factors in a number of high-intensity conflicts in Africa, though they are not always ‘root causes’. Often, they are more usefully seen as ‘sustaining’ conflict, through the use of profits or political capital from natural resource extraction or redistribution. Mohamed, (2003) found Land distribution has been critical due to many reasons, which include increased population, and increased development activities among the people both the farmers, pastoralists and business people.

Also, the study found significant number of the respondents (30%) suggested land sufficient influence internal conflict between farmers and pastoralists. The large number of the respondents (52.5%) identified land allocation is a major factor cause conflict between farmers and pastoralists. The study found participatory land use plan approaches cause conflict between famers and pastoralist may. This approach creating villages for pastoralists only or allocating certain areas for farming, this is because even in some of pastoral villages there is evidence that they practice both farming and livestock keeping.
4.3.2 Culture
The study examined the influence of culture on internal conflict between farmers and pastoralists. Respondents were asked to identify how culture cause conflict between farmers and pastoralist. The study found majority of the respondents (72.5%) identified tribes’ difference cause conflict between farmers and pastoralists, as presented in Table 4.6

Table 4.6: Culture as a Source of Conflict

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beliefs</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribe</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>72.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Data, 2014.

Table 4.6 presents the influence of culture on internal conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. The study found small number of the respondents (7.5%) identified class cause conflict. Also, the study found important number of the respondents (20%) suggested beliefs are a major cause of conflict between farmers and pastoralist. Conflict between famers and pastoralists some time occur due to different beliefs. Some of the famers believe pastoralists are a rival. Peasants/farmers and the pastoralist believed that each of the two was being intimidated by not being given right to access the land.

The study found out of 80 respondents, 58 (72.5%) identified tribe is one of the cultural causes of conflict between farmer pastoralist. This implies that when there is differences in terms of tribe between farmers and pastoralist there is a possibility of the occurrence of conflict.

Moreover, the study examines how the district deals with cultural conflict between farmers and pastoralist. The study found there are various measures taken by the authorities to overcome the influence of culture on internal conflict between farmers and pastoralists. The study found the large number of the respondents (46.2%) identified community exchange is a major initiative taken by the authority to
overcome the influence of culture on conflicts between farmers and pastoralist, as presented in Table 4.7

**Table 4. 7: Initiatives taken by Authorities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establish Laws</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Reallocation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Exchange</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Field Data, 2014.

Table 4.7 presents initiatives taken by the authority (District Authority) to reduce the influence of culture on conflicts between farmers and pastoralist. The study found small number of the respondents (5%), (6.3%) and (7.5%) identified training, land reallocation and mediation respectively.

The study found significant number of the respondents (25%) suggested the authorities establish new laws to deals with conflict between farmers and pastoralist. This is similar to the study made by Lange, (2008), the study found, In Hai district, some efforts that were made to solve and or mitigate the conflict. The efforts include establishing laws popularly known as by-laws, which imposed legal sanctions for the pastoralists that would fail to comply with the laws. Generally, the laws meant to sanction the illegal drifting of cattle from one place to another. The laws further prohibited grazing of cattle in the maize farms which is the main crop grown for food in Hai district. The fine of TZS 2000 (about two USD) per cow trace passing the grazing area was imposed.

Also; important number of the respondents (10%) suggested the introduction of penalty was the major initiatives taken by the authority to reduce conflicts caused by cultural differences.

**4.3.3 Leadership as a source of conflict between farmers and Pastoralist**

The study examines how leadership causes conflict between farmers and pastoralist. The study found leadership constitutes to conflicts between farmers and pastoralist in
various ways. The study found the large number of the respondents 52(65%) out of 80 identified leadership cause conflicts between farmers and pastoralists due to poor land reallocation. Government tends to re-locate these societies to areas which don’t have essential needs such as water or even fertile land. One respondent during interview reveals:

“They re-locate us to that area of land which is semi-desert, no water for animal to drink or green pasture for grazing, two years ago they promise us to build a water dam for our livestock, but they hasn’t, so we take our animals to other side of farmers area to drink water, because there is a river passing”

The study found out of 80 respondents, 10(12.5%) identified corruption on the management level as the source of conflict between farmers and pastoralists. District and village leaders tend to favour one side after being bribed. Similar to responses obtained during interview. One respondent reveled that:

“Masai Pastoralists are wealthier compare to farmers, they kept on pockets all village leader council by bribed them with goats. When Masai Animals invade my farm I went to report to Village leaders, during arbitration council I was the one asked to say sorry to them, Masai. I was amazed by this unfairness”.

Table 4.8: Leadership as a Source of Conflict

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor land reallocation</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political interest</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Data, 2014.

The study found small number of the respondents 5(6.3%) identified law enforcement as the source of conflict. Study found Police department is alleged of having contributed to the current fights in many ways. The villagers in particular peasants are mistrustful as they always think a police can easily be bribed by
pastoralists. In all their accusations however, none of them was able to submit concrete evidence.

Moreover, the study found out of 80 respondents, 7 (8.7%) identified political interest where by Village leader tends to favour that society which affiliate with him politically as a reward to elect him or for their future support. One respondent reveals:

“When we report Ward Executive Officer about destruction of our farms, WEO doesn’t take any action because those Pastoralists give him money for campaign, vote for him and support during election”

4.4 Strategies used to resolve Internal Conflict

The study was interested to examine strategies used by the district to resolve internal conflict. Respondents were asked to identify strategies implemented by the district to resolve conflicts between farmers and pastoralist. The study found there are various strategies implemented by the distinct. It’s found the large number of the respondents (45%) identified land reallocation is a major strategy implemented by the district to resolve conflict between farmers and pastoralist, as presented in Table 4.9

Table 4.9: Strategies to resolve conflict

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land reallocation</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community exchange programs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit amount of Livestock</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Field Data, 2014.*

Table 4.9 presents strategies used to resolve internal conflict. The study found the large number of the respondents 36(45%) identified the district use land reallocation to resolve conflict between farmers and pastoralist, as illustrated in Figure 4.9. During Gatherings farmers were very keen suggesting Pastoralists should be transferred to other area. They went further saying by living together, Pastoralists
will continue take their animals into their farms. They suggest Government should start another new village and relocate one society to new village and left the other society. One respondent revealed:

“These pastoralists should be taken away from here and relocate to their own area and government should build great wall between us and them so that their animals can’t cross”

Also, the study found significant number of the respondents (22.5%) suggested the district set a limit for maximum amount of livestock that a household is required to possess. They further suggest by keeping small number of Livestock, Pastoralists will be able to engage into modern livestock keeping which is better for environment and will decrease conflicts between these two societies. During interview, one respondent suggest:

“During dry season pastoralists should sell their livestock and kept money in the bank and during wet season buy more livestock. This would help to reduce conflicts since among the factors that cause conflict is searching for pasture during dry season. So by reducing livestock to small number pastoralists wouldn’t need large amount of pasture to that extent of invading farms”

Further, the study found small number of the respondents 8(10%) identified community exchange programs. In this program both Pastoralists and Farmers should participate as get together in order to make them closer. This will reduce misunderstanding.

Moreover, Out of 80 Respondents, 6 (7.5%) Suggests penalty and fines to those people who break the law should be imposed. This also revealed again by one respondent during interview:

“The one who cause destruction should pay 10,000/= tsh per each cattle entered in a farm, and those money should be paid to the one whose property destructed”
The study found important number of the respondents (15%) suggested training is a major strategy implemented by the district to resolve internal conflict. This indicates that, the district provide training to famers and pastoralist on how to avoid conflicts.

**Figure 4.2: Strategies**

![Pie Chart](image)

**Source:** Field Data, 2014.

Figure 4.5 presents strategies used by the district to resolve internal conflict between famers and pastoralist. The study found the large number of the respondents identified land reallocation is a major strategy used to resolve conflict between famers and pastoralist.

**4.5 Social Economic Factors Lead To Conflict**

The study examines social economic factors lead to conflict. Respondents were asked to identify, social economic factors lead to conflict. The study found out of 80 respondents 41(51.2) identified increase number of cattle is a major factor lead to conflict between famers and pastoralists, as presented in Table 4.10

**Table 4.10: Economic Factors Lead To Conflict**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase Number of Cattle</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic differences</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural resources</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Field Data, 2014.
Table 4.10 presents social economic factors lead to conflict. The study found there are various social economic factors lead to conflict between famers and pastoralist. The study found the large number of the respondents (51.2%) identified increase number of cattle read to conflict between farmers and pastoralist. This revealed again during interview as one respondent mentioned;

“During 2002 we didn’t have this problem since there was reasonable small number of cattle which were reasonable equally with available pastures. But as times goes, number of Livestock increased surpassing pasture available for animal to feed hence Pastoralists starting to struggle looking for pasture, ending up feeding on farms resulting to conflicts”

The study found small number of the respondents (15%) indentified natural resources is one of the economic factors lead to conflict. There are few natural resources such as water, Land, Pasture for animals to feed while there is unlimited want for all these resources. Conflict between societies arise when everyone want to win these few resources. Farmers want to expand their farms while increasing of number of livestock also force pastoralists to want to expand their area.

One respondent during interview reveal;

“Conflict started because Government constructs water dams at the upper river for Livestock to drink water which cause River to dry out down side of the river left farmers who were use irrigation system without water”

Also, the study found significant number of the respondents (33.8%) suggested economic differences influence conflict between famers and pastoralist. Pastoralists are wealthier than most farmers hence they use their wealth to influence many decisions over farmers.

This is similar to the study made by Inter Press Service (IPS), (2014), the study found, In Kilosa district, shows ongoing conflicts between farmers and pastoralists as
they fight over limited land and water resources, increase number of population and livestock, poor land management and superiority in terms of economic power. Pastoralists, who are generally more affluent than farmers here, have been accused of influencing political decisions through bribery.

4.6 Types of Conflict facing Farmers and Pastoralists

The study identifies types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists. The study found the district face three types of conflict: society conflict whereby this is that type of conflict within the society itself. Society conflict involves more than one person within a group (Gareth and Jennifer, 2008). Also, the study found out of 80 respondents, 48 (60%) identified the conflict between farmers and pastoralist involves societies. This is similar to responses obtained during interview. One responded revealed that:

“The conflict between farmers and pastoralist occurs between the two societies. The conflicts are essentially on the scramble for resources such as areas for grazing versus areas for cultivation”

It's found majority of the respondents (60%) identified the district face society conflicts, as presented in Table 4.11

Table 4.11: Types of Conflict facing Farmers and Pastoralists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual conflict</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group conflict</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society Conflict</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Field Data, 2014.*

Table 4.11 presents types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists. Another conflict is group conflict whereby it’s conflict between different groups. Such conflicts can arise from the differences in status and contradicting goals of the groups. Group conflict usually leads to miscommunication or even to no communication, affecting an ability to function. Sometimes a facilitator can be useful to help discuss issues of
conflict and related concerns (Green, 2012). The study found small number of the respondents (13.8%) identified the district face group conflict. Third conflict is individual conflict. This is a conflict between person and person. The study reveals 26% of the respondents identified Individual conflicts exist between farmers and pastoralists

4.7 Chapter summary

This chapter has given the results of the findings on identify the sources of internal conflicts in Tanzania, To determine strategies used to resolve internal conflict, To examine social economic factors lead to conflict and To find out types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists. Findings have also been given from respondents such as DED, VEO, WEO, pastoralist and farmer provided their opinion on management conflict and its impact on Good Governance. The next chapter gives conclusions drawn from the findings and recommendations to the government.
CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the conclusion of the findings on identify the sources of internal conflicts in Tanzania, to determine strategies used to resolve internal conflict, To examine social economic factors lead to conflict and To find out types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists. Findings have also been given from respondents such as DED, VEO, WEO, pastoralist and farmer provided their opinion on management conflict and its impact on Good Governance Mvomero in morogoro. In the light of the findings, policy implications and knowledge contribution of the study on the management conflict and its impact are presented. Thereafter, recommendations and areas for further researches are provided.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 Internal Conflict

The study on management of internal conflicts between farmers and pastoralists was conducted at Mvomero District. The objectives of the study were: to identify the sources of internal conflicts in Tanzania which are decline of economic activities, death, immigration and loss of assets; to determine strategies used to resolve internal conflict; to examine social economic factors lead to conflict and to find out types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists

5.2.2 Sources of internal conflict in Tanzania

(i) Leadership

Study shows District and village Leaders also cause conflicts. Out of 80 respondents 52(65%) reveals that Poor land reallocation is the major source of conflict from village or district management. Also Leaders are taking bribery or they are being bias on their decision to favour one side. Further, they made their decision basing on their political interests instead of best interest of the whole society.
(ii) Land

The study findings have shown that land is the source of conflict. Out of 80 respondents, 42 (52.5%) identify Poor allocation of land cause conflict between farmers and pastoralists, some district officials take corruption from pastoralist, allocates crop production areas to pastoralists. This led to distraction of crops. Also 24 (30%) of respondents identify Land sufficiency as the cause conflict between farmers and pastoralist due to inequitable access to and distribution of land and related resources keeps on triggering fights between farmers and pastoralists.

(iii) Culture

Findings indicate identified tribes’ difference is a major cause of conflict between farmers and pastoralists. Majority of the respondents (72.5) reveal that. Society may enter into conflict because they are two different tribes. Also study found (20%) of the respondents believe difference in beliefs to be other source of conflict, they believe each of the two intimidated by denied right to access land. 6 (7.5) of respondents believe existence of different class in the society to be the source of conflict.

(iv) Economic Growth gap

The study findings show Increase number of cattle is a Major cause of conflict between farmers and pastoralists. Out of 80 respondents, (51.2%) identified an increase number of cattle lead to conflict. An economic difference is another cause in which 33.8% of the respondents mentioned that. Also small number of the respondents (15%) indentified natural resources is one of the economic factors lead to conflict.

5.2.3 Initiatives taken by authority

The study shows initiatives were taken by the Authority (District Authority). It found significant number (46.2%) believes community exchange is an ideal solution to resolve conflict. Also 25% of the respondents suggest laws should be established by authorities to prevent these conflicts while 10% of the respondents suggest penalties should be imposed. Also the study found small number of the respondents (5%), (6.3%) and (7.5%) identified training, land reallocation and mediation respectively.
5.2.4 Strategies used to resolve internal conflict

The study found the large number of the respondents (45%) identified land reallocation is a major strategy implemented by the district to resolve conflict between farmers and pastoralists. Also the study found small number of the respondents (10%) and (7.5%) identified community exchange programs and penalty respectively. Also, the study found significant number of the respondents (22.5%) suggested the district set a limit for maximum amount of livestock that a household is required to possess.

The study found important number of the respondents (15%) suggested training is a major strategy implemented by the district to resolve internal conflict.

5.2.4 Types of conflict facing farmers and pastoralists

The study found majority of the respondents (60%) identified the district face society conflicts. Also study reveals 26% of the respondents identified Individual conflicts exist between farmers and pastoralists while (13.8%) identified the district face group conflict.

5.3 Recommendations

Basing on the findings of this study the following recommendations are made:

(i) Land allocation and restriction on number of cattle

Enforcement mechanism where there are frameworks is another issue that must be taken seriously by the leadership in the district especially with regard to how people are admitted in the villages and the capacity of allocated areas to accommodate livestock. Proper land allocation should be followed by authorizing bodies and for the villages’ village councils and village assemblies should be involved as per the Village Land Act in management of village lands.

(ii) Sell cattle during dry season to reduce number

Mvomero District should educated pastoralist that during the weak rain season, they should convert the cattle into the cattle which do not need grass feeding- money, and
keep those cattle at the bank. Pastoralist should restore the position of the cattle that need grass feeding, the moment rain season appeals so.

(iii) Government intervention
The government should not despise its own potentials if it wants to maintain peace and tranquility. Equally, development measures need eyes that are found and oriented in the land unto which the measures and strategies are developed. Eyes of specialist do not necessarily originate from alien, but from within.

(iv) Imposing of laws
The district council machinery, which includes village governments, ward executive officers, and council livestock department, and the District Commissioner, should be responsible for the execution of laws to curb the conflict between farms and pastoralist.

(v) Establishment of Governing body
Proper machinery to convey message regarding tax, penalties, and responsibilities should be the executive part of the government. In Tanzania would mean ministers, regional commissioners, and district commissioner and their related professional executives, who discharge activities to assist the political executive wing.

(vi) Land use plan approach
Participatory Land use plan approaches may be useful instead of creating villages for pastoralists only or allocating certain areas for farming, this is because even in some of pastoral villages there is evidence that they practice both farming and livestock keeping. It will be very easy to monitor the increase of livestock in an area as well as deal with those who contravene procedures because each area in a village that is allocated/designated for pastoralism and its carrying capacity will be known. Integration of the society will solve problems as pastoralists will assimilate other ways of living instead of strictly sticking to their ways which sometimes apply against themselves.

(vii) Fairness of decisions by leadership management
The tendency of favouring one community at the expense of the other should be discouraged as this does not help but further aggravate the tensions between the competing groups. For a long time now pastoralists have been perceived as trouble
makers and resistant to change and where there are conflicts between the two communities it is the latter group which is vindicated by the whole community.

(viii) Avoiding misinformation by the media
Newspapers should report in a manner that does not implicate the whole community as part of the atrocities by some few members, unless otherwise instead of helping to resolve the matter we may be instigating violence at large scale.

(ix) Legislative intervention
There is a dire need to undertake legislative interventions on proper land use planning to these communities for the sake of peace, and also on how they can access their rights through courts of law. Due to high level of poverty and illiteracy they cannot access their rights in courts of Law. Priority should be given to the pastoral villages and all villages that border them. This will facilitate proper planning for common resource use in such areas where they (resources like water and pastures) are heavily contested. On the or part, Pastoralists expressed their willingness to share these resources with peasants on certain conditions like user right during the dry season.

(x) Introduction of Land tribunals
In almost all villages a fact finding team passed we were told that village land Councils are at one stage or another of formation. In essence, there is absence of land tribunals at village level as per the 2002 land conflict resolution act. It is very important that local solutions should be found to resolve this perennial problem.
REFERENCES


Appendix 1: Questionnaire for Farmers, Pastoralists and Militia

My name is Isaack Muro. I do research on “Management of Internal Conflicts and Its Impact on Good Governance”. Your participation on answering this question could make my research be effective and complete. Your name is not needed in this research. Therefore by so doing I request your attention to read and answer these question effectively.

Please I request your attention and respond to the questions bellow so as to facilitate my research.

Please put (√) mark in the correct answer and fill the blanks

**Part A: Respondent Profile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>1. Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 – 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 – 34</td>
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<td>35 – 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45 – 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55+</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2. Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>3. Level of education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Lack education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post graduate (eg, Masters and PhD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|     | 4. Occupation              |
Part B: Land

1. How does Land lead to internal conflicts between farmers and pastoralist?
   a) Land availability
   b) Land sufficiency
   c) Land allocation

2. What are other grounds of conflicts between farmers and pastoralist caused by land? Please, mention
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. What are the strategies used to resolve land conflict between farmers and pastoralist in Mvomero District? Please explain.
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Part C: Culture

1. What are the causes of cultural conflict facing farmers and pastoralists in Mvomero District?
   a) Beliefs
   b) Tribes
   c) Class

2. What are the major causes of cultural conflicts in the area? Please identify and explain,
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
How does the District Authorities deal with cultural conflicts in Mvomero? Please explain

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

Part D: Leadership

1. Why is leadership one of the main causes of internal conflict between farmers and pastoralist? Please explain how

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

What are the main causes of leadership conflicts in Mvomero District?
   a) Political interests
   b) Bias
   c) Enforcement of laws

2. What are the initiatives taken by Mvomero District Authorities to control conflict between farmers and pastoralist? Please mention

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

Part E: Economic Growth Gap

1. What are the economic factor that leads to internal conflicts between farmers and pastoralist?
   a) Increase Number of Cattle
   b) Economic differences
   c) Natural resources
2. What is other ground that leads to internal economic conflicts conflict between farmers and pastoralist? Please, mention

...................................................................................................................................................
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What are the proposed plans to resolve the economic growth gap that leads to internal conflict in the District conflict between farmers and pastoralist? Please explain

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Part F: Strategies

1. What are the strategies implemented by Mvomero District Council in resolving conflicts conflict between farmers and pastoralist?

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What are the challenges the Mvomero District Authorities faces in implementing these strategies?

a) Political interests

b) Tribalism

c) Lack of Education

2. How does the District Authorities Deals with these challenges? Please explain

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Appendix 2: Interview Guide for WEO, VEO and DED

1. What are the sources of internal conflicts conflict between farmers and pastoralist?

2. What are initiatives taken by the government/Authorities to control the sources of internal conflicts conflict between farmers and pastoralist?

3. What are strategies used to resolve conflict between farmers and pastoralist?

4. What are the challenges in implementing the above strategies?

5. What are social economic factors lead to conflict between farmers and pastoralist?

6. What are the types of conflict facing famers and pastoralists?