

**ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF LAND CONFLICT BETWEEN
FARMERS AND PASTORALISTS IN TANZANIA
A CASE OF ULANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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FARMERS AND PASTORALISTS IN TANZANIA
A CASE OF ULANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL**

By

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**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Award of Master's Degree on Public Administration of Mzumbe University**

2015

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled ***Assessing the Impact of Land Conflict between Farmers and Pastoralists in Tanzania: A case of Ulanga District, Tanzania*** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of Masters of Public Administration of the Mzumbe University.

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DEDICATION

To my mother's memory, I dedicate this research work. The successes that I have achieved shall always recognise her material and moral support. I feel a heartfelt sadness that she passed away on 30th of January, 2015 when I was in my field study. However, I believe that she must have been very proud of me. I am thankful to my father staying healthy and helping me have peace in my mind.

ABSTRACT

This dissertation focused on assessing the Impact of Land Conflict between Farmers and Pastoralists in Ulanga District Council. It was premised on five specific objectives which are to: identify cases of land conflicts, determine causes of land conflicts, identify the main actors in land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, assess the impact of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists; identify the efforts done so far in reducing land conflicts. Sample size was 80 and was obtained through purposive technique. Data were collected through interviews, questionnaires, and documentary review. Data was analysed by using documentation method. The findings were presented in the form of detailed discussions and some tables.

Results from the field showed that land conflicts are divided into five different cases which are conflicts between: hunting blocks and villages; village boundaries; farmers and pastoralists; pastoralists and forest reserve authority; both farmers and pastoralists and game controlled authority. Causes of conflicts revealed were: too much immigration of pastoralists from various regions to Kilombero valley; unawareness of village's boundaries; corruption; increased rate of conservation game and investors. The actors in land conflicts were: pastoralists; farmers; investors; ward and village leaders; politicians; Local and Central Government Authority and the Government. The impacts were: decline of peace to villagers; decrease in food production; deaths and injuries to people and also increase in Council's expenditure on conflict resolution. Efforts done in reducing land conflict in the council were: conducting patrols; inviting projects from donors in land use plans and reconciliation meetings.

The study concludes that, land conflicts bring no good but fear to people, decrease of food production; deaths and injuries to people and increase unnecessarily expenditure. The study recommends for: amendments in land laws; immigrants' control; educating people on land laws; providing counseling to the victims of land conflict and reviewing village demarcations.

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Accenture Development Partnership
CHRAGG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CURT	Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania
DED	District Executive Director
DONET	Dodoma Environment Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Virus
HOD	Head of Department
IWGIA	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOLIT	Joint Oxfam Livelihood Initiative for Tanzania
KILORWEMP	Kilombero and Lower Rufiji Wetlands Ecosystem
KVRS	Kilombero Valley Ramsar Site
KVTC	Kilombero Valley Teak Company
LICADHO	League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
TSF	Tanzania Savanna Frontier
UDC	Ulanga District Council
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This study assessed the impact of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania rural areas a case study of Ulanga District Council. It comprises the historical background of the problem, background information of case study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation of the study, limitations of the study, definitions of terms, organisation of the study and the summary of the chapter.

1.1 Historical Background of the Problem

According to Hofmeier (1997), Tanzania is among the countries that maintained its peace since attaining of Independence in 1961. However, different conflicts have occurred recently of which land conflict is inclusive. Land conflicts are mostly caused by the fact that population of both people and other living organisms increase while land remains the same, so as human beings strive in life as to get their basic needs they need land as a crucial resource to cultivate, build, hunt, pasturing, mine and investing in businesses (Wehrmann, 2008).

Shivji (1998:36) observed that *“Land conflicts emerged as a result of economic liberalisation closely linked to what is now called land grabbing by persons in positions of the power or material wealth and influence”*.

There are many causes of land conflicts, for instance in India land conflicts are caused by: population increase; tribal hunts; settlement issues; development projects; pastoralists; tourism; poaching; acquisition of land for corridors and farmers (Dang, 1991). Increased resource consumption causes resource scarcities to impose costs to the societies like conflicts which are happening in many parts of Africa (Homer-Dixon, 1995).

According to HAKIARDHI research (2009), the revealed factors for land conflicts included: lack of public awareness and knowledge on land laws; lack of people's full participation during policy and laws formation and even when they are invited their views are not given high priority; poor understanding of rules and regulations and violation of the land laws regulations by the administrators particularly at the district levels. The same research in Kilosa, Kilindi, Mbarari and Hanang added that, land conflicts are causing negative impacts to the land users, to the community and properties, those impacts are; loss of peoples' lives particularly women and children, decline of food production which lead to famine, fear and insecurity, wastage of time and money. It was added that, during conflicts a lot of resources are wasted which could have been used for other development activities and leaving the majority people in extreme poverty.

From these problems, as Porokwa (2000) adds, there should be critical consideration to pastoralists since the nature of the land tenure system in Tanzania contributes to the marginalisation of groups like pastoralists who lose their rights over the land to other groups due to the fact that in the categorisation of land, there is no land set aside for pastoral. The pastoralists are arguing that, in many areas there are no paths for their cattle to pass during search for pastures and water. But there arose the belief among the other users of land that pastoralists' ways of keeping livestock is old and does not deserve to survive because they bring soil erosion and other land abuses (Shivji, 1998).

The Government should give much attention to pastoralists as compared to other sectors like agriculture, tourism and mining (Porokwa, 2000). The study executed in Hai District in Kilimanjaro region by Norman (2012), revealed that 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, from these findings the problem of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists has been found as big problem.

1.2 Background Information of Ulanga District Council

Ulanga District Council was established in January, 1984 as the provision of section 8 and 9 of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act of 1982, with respect to Decentralisation Policy which advocates for shift of power of making decisions from central Government to local Government so as to facilitate peoples' participation on development activities hence speed up development process.

1.2.1 Objectives of Ulanga District Council

Objectives of Ulanga District Council are: to improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infections; enhance and sustain an effective implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy; increase of quality and quantity of agriculture products, livestock production and cooperative services; improve levels of community health status, social welfare and access to clean and safe water; improve community education and reduction of literacy levels in the district; improve infrastructure and communication networks; improve the quality, sustainable utilization and legal protection of natural resources; enhance the capacity of planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation of development Projects in the district; improve management and adherence to good governance principles at all levels in the district; enhance equitable community participation in decision making in economic, social and political activities in the district (Ulanga District Profile, 2013/ 2014).

1.2.2. Administrative Location of Ulanga District

The district has two voting constituencies. The west constituency comprises Lupiro, Mtimbira, Ngoheranga and Malinyi divisions while the Eastern constituency comprises Vigoi, Ruaha and Mwaya divisions. Therefore, the district has 7 divisions, 31 wards, 91 villages and 374 hamlets. (Source: Government notice No. 205 of 2009).

1.2.3 Population of Ulanga District

According to 2012 population and housing census, the district has 265,203 people (131,562 men and 133,641 female). The annual population growth is 2.8% and the average household size being 4.9. (Source: Ulanga District Profile 2013/ 2014).

1.2.4 Distribution of Employees in Departments/Units

Ulanga District Council has 2489 employees from different departments and units as shown in table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: UDC Distribution of Employees in Departments/Units

DEPARTMENT/UNITS	NUMBEROF EMPLOYEES
ADMIMISTRATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE	130
FINANCE AND TRADE	12
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	17
WORKS	15
WATER	15
PRIMARY EDUCATION	1407
SECONDARY EDUCATION	471
HEALTH	302
AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVE	51
LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES	37
PLANNING	4
LAND, NARURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTS	22
INTERNAL AUDIT	1
SOLICITOR	2
INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY	1
PROCUREMENT	2
TOTAL	2489

1.2.5 Functions of the Council

As per Local Government (District Authority) Act No.7 of 1982 (CAP 287 R.E) the council has the following general functions: facilitation and maintenance of peace, order and good governance with its area of jurisdiction; to promote the social welfare and economic well-being of all persons within its area of jurisdiction and subject to the national policy and plans for rural and urban development: to further the social and economic development of its area of jurisdiction.

One of the Council's duties is to maintain peace and order and in connection to the conflicts that happened currently the study will focus on assessing the impact of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in rural areas particularly in Ulanga district so as to investigate what causes those conflicts which in reality have reached the extent of people killing each other, properties being destroyed and production has decreased.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

For years now, there have been problems of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in many parts of Tanzania which are caused by increased population and increased development activities (Benjaminsen et al., 2009). The impacts of conflicts between farmers and pastoralists for instance in Kilosa district were: killings of majority, fear and decrease of production (Benjaminsen et al., 2009). In this regards, this study attempted to assess the impacts of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, and provide solutions for the same through narrations of cases and examples, by employing a case study design of Ulanga District in Morogoro, Tanzania.

Tanzania Agriculture and Livestock Policy of 1997 discouraged movement of pastoralists with their cattle. However, there has been arrival of Sukuma (an ethnic tribe) migrants in Kilombero valley originating from the Northwestern Tanzanian regions of Mwanza and Shinyanga looking for green pastures for feeding their cattle. They spread in a big area in Ulanga district via Kilombero valley which divides the two districts of Ulanga and Kilombero (Matee and Shem, 2006).

According to HAKIARDHI report (2008), land conflicts in Tanzania are caused by many factors including: the growing demand for land for cultivation; tribalism; lack of peoples' participation during policy formulation and foreigners' investments. Land conflicts have reached the extent that people are killing each other's, properties are destroyed and even human rights are damaged as it was manifested several times in Arusha between Wasonjo and Maasai tribe; in Kilosa and Kilombero districts in Morogoro region; and in Kilindi district in Tanga region.

Based on the studied cases of Ulanga District Council, the observed conflicts between the people of Itete Ward and Wild Footprints Ltd (WFL) which revolved around the accusations raised by the people of Itete that WFL was illegally occupying the land which was part of the Game Reserve. The conflicts were hard to handle that is why even the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) in the Republic of Tanzania mediated these conflicts (HAKIARDHI, 2008).

Although great and deliberate efforts were taken to bring to an end the long and bitter conflicts between the farmers and pastoralists, peace and harmony were still very far from reach in most of Ulanga District. It is therefore due to this dreadful aspect that this study has specifically been designed to investigate the impacts of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists so as to see and find out how it negatively affects these people and their properties and for that reason suggest various ways to bring to a halt all these uncalled-for habitual misunderstandings, complaints and fights.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study had both general objective and specific objectives as indicated here below:

1.4.1 General Objective

The study's general objective was to assess the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists at Ulanga District Council. The mentioned district was chosen because the issues of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists has

occurred recently as the researcher observed herself and different sources of information revealed the presence of those conflicts.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

Specifically, this study sought;

- i. To identify cases of land conflict at Ulanga District Council.
- ii. To determine the causes of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists at Ulanga District Council.
- iii. To identify the main actors in land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists at Ulanga District Council.
- iv. To assess the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists at Ulanga District Council.
- v. To identify the efforts done by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in reducing land conflicts at Ulanga District Council.

1.5 Research Questions

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), research question is a formal statement of the goal of a study, which states clearly what the study intends to investigate or attempted to prove. Research question are the issues that the researcher seeks to answer related to specific research objectives, they guide the research process by addressing the variables of the study.

The following were the research questions that the researcher used in data collection during the study:

- i. What are the cases of land conflict at Ulanga District Council?
- ii. What are the causes of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists at Ulanga District Council?

- iii. Who are the main actors in land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists at Ulanga District Council?
- iv. What are the impacts of land the conflict between farmers and pastoralists at Ulanga District Council?
- v. What are the efforts done so far in reducing land conflicts in Ulanga District Council?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study aimed at finding out the impact of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga District Council where these conflicts have reached that the extent of people killing each other, properties being lost and the production getting weakened (URT, 2009). Therefore, the study was expected to bring significant contributions to Ulanga District Council; Community; to the researcher; policy makers; and the Government of Tanzania. These contributions are depicted here as follows:

- i. *To Ulanga District Council*, the study finding will bring awareness to both employer (District Executive Director) and employees of land department on more strategies to be taken to reduce land conflicts.
- ii. *To Ulanga community*, the study will give a helpful hand to people in Ulanga District by ensuring that the literature review; the findings; and the strategies devised by the study to solve the problem of land conflicts reach them through their village leaders in the environmental committees meetings, since the majority of people are victims of the land conflict in rural areas. Therefore, the study will bring awareness to them on the factors causing land conflicts; strategies on how to overcome them; and to impose the awareness of their rights in land issues.
- iii. *To policy makers*, the study emphasized the policy processes to be more participatory. Policy making process should involve not only “policy makers”, but a range of stakeholders, each of which must lobby to advance

their interests to ensure that people's views are accommodated within the policy. The findings of the study would enable policy makers to review and improve on the current policies.

According to Hesse and Odhiambo, (2002), most of the land policies and land laws are based on the underlying notion that pastoralism is not the most efficient use of land. Rather, other forms of land use have always been given priority over pastoralism (ref. the cases of Serengeti, Ngorongoro, Mkomazi, Ihefu etc). As a result, pastoralists have continually lost land to other users, as their lands continue to be converted to farm land by small and large scale farmers and to conservation in the form of game parks, game reserves and game controlled areas. (Hesse and Odhiambo, 2002).

- iv. *To the Government*, the study highlighted the relevance of having experts and allocating enough funds to carry out the planning at village level since not all village boundaries are very clear that is why the conflicts increase. Again, the study came up with proposed strategies the government can use to address and reduce the existing land conflicts such as: the government should ensure that land policies are reviewed and people should be educated on those policies; the district should have serious immigrants' control and those who diverge should be punished; the victims of conflicts should be counseled and villages' land demarcations should be reviewed.
- v. *To other researchers*, the study is expected to be used as reference to other researchers who will be interested in conducting research concerning land conflicts and related issues.
- vi. *To the researcher*, the study improved the knowledge about land issues through a review of various literatures.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The study was conducted at Ulanga District Council in Morogoro region because the issues of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists had occurred recently as the

researcher observed herself and different sources of information revealed the presence of those conflicts (IWGIA, 2013).

The study involved four villages which are mostly having farmers-pastoralists' land conflicts. Those villages are; Alabama, Minazini, Madibira and Njiwa. The study did not involve other villages (just to mention few): such as Madabadaba, Njiwa juu, Kipenyu and Munga. Also, the study took respondents from the Council from four departments which are; Administration department, Land and natural resource department, Agriculture and irrigation department and also Livestock and fisheries department because they are directly involved in the study's topic. The target populations were the community and employees of Ulanga District Council. At the village level; 14 people (7 farmers and 7 pastoralists) were taken from each of the above selected villages, VEOs of each village; and 3 WEOs who together made a sample of 63 respondents. Respondents from Ulanga District Council was 17 employees of 4 departments mentioned include; DED, 4 HODs; and 3 senior level employees from each department as mentioned who all together made a sample size of 80 people in total (See the Table in appendix 1).

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The study was limited by the following factors:

- (i) Unwillingness of some respondents especially the pastoralists to participate in the study. Several approaches were used to address this limitation: first the purpose of the study was clarified to the respondents with view to remove suspicion of the aim of the study and encourage their participation. Second, anonymity of the respondents was promised that the findings would not be presented with their names. This helped to dispel the fear of participation in the study.
- (ii) Insufficient time and budget constrains for conducting this study. To address these limitations the study focused only to four villages all in one Mtimbira division so as to save time and money.

1.9 Definition of Key Terms

1.9.1 Land

According to Tanzania Land Act 1999, Cap 113:11, "land" includes: the surface of the earth; the earth below the surface; and all substances other than minerals or petroleum forming part of or below the surface; things naturally growing on the land; buildings and other structures permanently affixed to or under land; and land covered by water. In the concerned topic land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists happened over land ownership.

1.9.2 Conflict

Conflict is a situation of disagreement or quarrel between two groups or individuals (Hussein and Mwakasangula, 2010:5). Mmuya (2002:2) defined conflict as a situation of confrontation or lack of consensus between two or more parties within an organization or society. Conflicts occurred when two or more parties did not reach the consensus over something. Nobody is violence by nature but obsession over something especially scarce resource is the main cause of many conflicts.

1.9.3 Land Conflicts

Land conflict can be defined as a social fact in which at least two parties are involved, the roots of which are different interests over the property rights to land: the right to use the land; to manage the land; to generate an income from the land; to exclude others from the land; to transfer it and the right to compensate for it. A land conflict, therefore, can be understood as a misuse, restriction or dispute over property rights to land (Wehrmann, 2005).

1.9.4 Farmers

Farmers are people whose livelihood depends on cultivating land. They are persons who own or work on a farm whether in small subsistence units, or large corporations, as systems in their own right (Dixon et al., 2001).

1.9.5 Pastoralists

Pastoralists are people whose livelihood depends on keeping animals. Those animals are termed as domesticated animals which are; donkeys, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and camels which provide meat, milk, trade and transport. The pastoralists are also known as nomads who follow a seasonal migratory pattern that can vary for their herds. This tradition is common in rangelands where in general vegetation is very low with forage supply and its quality varying over time FAO, (1991:2).

1.10 Organisation of the Dissertation

This dissertation covers five main chapters. The first chapter presents; an introduction of the study, historical background of the problem, background information of the case study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation of the study, limitations of the study, definitions of key terms, organisation of the dissertation and summary of the chapter. The second chapter includes an introduction, theoretical literature review, empirical literature review and a summary of the chapter. The third chapter discusses the methodology and procedures that were employed in conducting this study. It includes an introduction, research design, area of the study, target population, sample size and sampling design, methods of data collection, data analysis, validity and reliability of data, ethical issues and summary of the chapter. The fourth chapter presents, analyses, and discusses the findings. The last chapter summarises, concludes and recommends on what to do.

1.11 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter has: introduced the study which assessed the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga District Council as a chosen case study; the historical background of the problem; background information of the case study; statement of the problem; objectives of the study both general and specific objectives; research questions; significance of the study; delimitation of the study; limitations of the study; definitions of key terms; organisation of the dissertation and summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

A literature review is an evaluative report of studies found in the literature related to a selected area which describes, summarises, evaluates and clarifies the literature (Boote and Beile, 2005). It gives a theoretical basis for the research and helps a researcher to determine the nature of research by selecting a limited number of works that are central to the area rather than trying to collect a large number of works that are not as closely connected to the topic area. It goes beyond by: providing a context for the research; justifying the research; ensuring that there is no replication; enabling the researcher to learn from previous theory on the subject; illustrating how the subject has been studied previously; highlighting faults in previous research; outlining gaps in previous research (Boote and Beile, 2005).

Literature review in research is important because it demonstrates skills in library searching to show command of the subject area and understanding of the problem, to justify the research topic, research design and methodology (Hart, 1998:13)

The chapter covers the review of literature related to land conflicts and the discussion fall on how the existing literature points to the concept of issues that have been mentioned in the objectives of this study. The chapter is divided into four parts which are: introduction, theoretical literature review, empirical literature review and summary of the chapter.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

Theoretical literature review includes: theoretical framework; concept of land conflict; history of land conflicts in Tanzania; land policy and Act; cases of land conflicts; causes of land conflicts; main actors in land conflicts; strategies for solving land conflicts and the importance of handling land conflict.

2.1.1 Theoretical Framework

Different scholars came with different theories and models related to land conflicts. Among the theories there are: Eco-violence theory by Homer-Dixon, (1998); the theory of human needs by Riddel, (2007); conflict theory by Coser et al. (2003), and the researcher preferred using two theories which are conflict theory by Coser et al. (2003) and human needs theory by Riddel, (2007) and not Eco-violence theory by Homer-Dixon, (1998) because the two theories selected were much relevant to the study as they justify the reasons for many conflicts which mostly are the struggle over available scarce resources.

2.1.1.1 Conflict Theory

According to Coser et al. (2003), the conflict theory was propounded by a German scholar and a revolutionist known as Karl Max in (1818-1883) during the French revolution. He hated oppression, humiliation and exploitation of the masses. Karl Marx's work in the early to mid-1800s formed the initial statements of this perspective.

Conflict theory seeks to scientifically explain the general forms of conflict in society in terms of how conflict starts, varies, and the effects it brings. The central concern of conflict theory is the unequal distribution of scarce resources and power. The theory argues that individuals and groups within the society have different types of material and non-material resources. These resources are controlled by the powerful people and the waged people suffer. The powerful groups' control uses the economic power in order to exploit the lesser ones. Coser et al. (2003) adds that, conflict theorists generally see class, status and power as the central features of society, rather than thinking of society as held together by collective agreement concerning a cohesive set of cultural standards, as functionalists do, most social conflict base on the unequal distribution of scarce resources (Coser et al., 2003). The conflict theory has three assumptions which are: Conflict between individuals or group emerges from having opposing interests or competing for limited resources; conflict typically leads to some groups and individuals controlling and dominating others, and that

patterns of subordination and domination are self-perpetuating; the dominant groups disproportionately influences resource allocation.

The attributes that made the researcher to adopt the conflict theory in her study is that it explains the reason for many conflicts in societies as individuals strive in getting better life though the available scarce resources, related to the researchers' topic which is to assess the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists the case study of Ulanga District Council whereby land is the most valuable resource which causes conflicts between groups. Despite the shortcomings of this theory that it applauds the situation of powerful people to oppress weakened ones, but still the researcher chose it in her study so as to reveal the truth that everyone has the power and no one is above the power.

2.1.1.2 Human Needs Theory

According to Valenzuela (2005), the human needs theory was propounded by Abraham Maslow in 1940's and developed by other people who are: John Burton; Manfred Max-Neef; and Marshall Rosenberg. The theory was the impact of the scientists' meeting in Seville in 1986. The Seville manifest convincingly argued that violence was not genetic and that no one is violent by birth, but violence occurs when certain individuals or groups do not see any other way to meet their needs so they need understanding, respect and consideration for their needs.

Table 2.1 The Proposals of Human Needs as Presented by Various Theorists

Abraham Maslow	John Burton	Marshall Rosenberg	Manfred Max
Food, water, shelter, safety, security, belongingness/love, self-esteem, personal fulfillment	Distributive justice, safety, security, belongingness, love, self-esteem, personal fulfillment, freedom, participation	Independence, integrity, spiritual	Subsistence, protection, affection, understanding, freedom, participation, identity

Source: Valenzuela, (2005).

The attribute that made the researcher to adopt the human needs theory in this study was because it identified the peoples' needs including food, shelter, participation, subsistence and belongingness which as the study concerned, land conflicts between farmers and pastoralist occur as the outcome of peoples' strive to acquire their needs such as: land for food, shelter, water and grazing. Despite the weakness of this theory that it just showed the human needs while in reality they are not full given to people, the researcher stay still in the position of using it in her study so as to make an emphasize on it. All these two theories, conflict theory and human needs theory were chosen and helped the researcher in coming up with successful outcome in the study.

2.1.2 The Concept of Land Conflict

Land as a primary asset for survival and development in Africa supports the livelihoods of most rural people. The importance of land in Africa's development is underlined by the fact that around 60% of the population derives their livelihoods and incomes from farming, livestock production and related activities. Conflict is sometimes the way to evolution and development of human organisations, however when conflicts tend to be in form of violent and destructive clashes, they become not only unhealthy but also counterproductive and progress-threatening (Kironde, 2009:1). According to Nyong and Fiki (2005) as cited by Oluwasegun et al., (2010) resource- related conflicts are responsible for over 12% decline in per capital food production in Sub-Saharan Africa. Land is probably the most important resource needed by man for his day-to-day existence, since all human livelihoods and activities are directly or indirectly dependent on land (Oluwasegun et al., 2010).

2.1.2.1 History of Land Conflict in Tanzania

Before colonialism, landholding was based on customary laws of the different tribes in Tanzania, title to the land was based on traditions and customs of respective tribes that owned the land. Chiefs, headmen and elders had the powers of land administration in trust for the community. In 1963 the chiefs, headmen and elders have been replaced by elected village councils.

However, as indicated by Shivji and Kibamba (2002), there were four major milestones in the development of land tenure system in Tanzania. These are the pre-colonial phase, colonial phase, the three decades of independence and the social economic liberalisation phase. During each phase, land use was determined by the major forces of time and reinforced by the relation of production. In pre-colonial phase for example, land use and ownership was controlled by respective tribes and clans with varied ways of accessing using, owning and controlling based on their own customs and traditions. No tribe had a mandate to set up a land tenure system for others and when disputes arose over its usage, customary systems were applied in settling them. What was unique in this phase was that; principles of equality and justice were defined and applied within the limits of clan jurisdiction and the access to land ownership was attached to its use (Shivji and Kibamba, 2002).

During colonialism, land was alienated from the people allocated by the new masters who were Germans first, then British for production of raw materials. Granted right of occupancy was introduced and accorded a relatively higher status to deemed rights of occupancy. This was reinforced by the British colonial land Ordinance of 1923. Local communities lost their rights to use their own land, forced to become labourers and eventually fought to reclaim their land rights and sovereignty (Shivji and Kibamba, 2002).

At independence, little changes were made on the land tenure system as a whole save for the replacement of governor with president but the powers over land administration were retained. Other developments especially in the context of Arusha declaration had enormous bearing on both land use plans and the rights to land of many Tanzanians. Private properties were nationalised and the decision reinforced by enactment of the land acquisition Act No. 47 of 1967 to give more powers to the president to acquire land for National interests. So, many conflicts arose during this phase because the resettlement exercise took place without first revoking the right to land of the resident communities. So, the new owners and old ones found themselves in fights that were caused by the villagisation programme. Generally, the nature of land use conflicts revolved around the state and its agencies through communities

over the changing use of their land for the so called national interests (Land acquisition Act No. 47 of 1967).

From mid-eighties, land use conflicts have assumed a different pattern by involving other actors than the state and small groups (Shivji, 1998). As the country opened up for liberalisation, Tanzania has witnessed an influx of investors who are also interested in land. Large tracks are now being leased or privatised to local and foreign investors for commercial farming, ranching or mining activities. Allocation of such land has brought about serious tensions between local communities and the respective investors for either lack of adequate consultation or forceful eviction of communities without compensation. Land conflicts emerging as a result of economic liberalisation closely linked to what is now called “land grabbing” by persons in positions of the power or material wealth and influence (Shivji, 1998).

2.1.2.2 Tanzania Land Policy and Land Act

(i) Tanzania National Land Policy of 1995

The National Land Policy was passed in 1995 after the 1991 Presidential Commission of Enquiry. The Policy formulation process was inclusive and participatory involving all stakeholders identified as: local governments, land users and donors. Its implementation followed with the Land Act, 1999 and the Village Land Act, 1999. Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Land Laws was developed in 2005. The two land laws aimed to secure existing rights based on long-standing occupation by: promoted equitable distribution, promoted efficient administration and sustainable development, promoted fair compensation and facilitated market in land (Kironde, 2012).

Specific objectives of the National Land Policy, 1995 were to: promote an equitable distribution of land to all citizens; ensure the existing rights in land especially customary rights of small holders; set ceilings on land ownership which will later be translated into statutory ceilings to prevent land grabbing; ensure that land is put to its most productive use to promote rapid social and economic development of the

country; modify and make more efficient of land delivery systems; protect land resources from degradation for sustainable development (URT, 1997:5).

Section 4 (4.2.4) of the Land Policy, 1995 states, “*all citizens shall have equal and equitable access to land*”, Section 6. (6.10.1) states, “*local land use plans will be developed by District Councils in collaboration with village councils*”, Section 7 (7.2.1) states “*multiple land use technique will be encouraged in areas of conflicting land use, community involvement in resource management, land use planning and conflict resolution will be necessary*” (URT, 1997:5).

Despite that Tanzania has the National Land policies and Acts, there exist numerous challenges as far as land ownership is concerned. These challenges include: conflicts on land use in rural areas especially between farmers and livestock keepers; constant land disputes resulting from rapid expansion of towns encroaching on surrounding farming areas; tenure conflicts between customary and granted land rights (Simbarashe, 2012). Similarly to this, Chachage (2010) added that, alienation of people through accumulation of land in the hands of big national and multinational companies, leaving small-scale producers landless are huge challenges. This study chose Ulanga District Council as a case study as to assess the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists.

(ii) Tanzania Land Act No. 4 of 1999

Tanzania Land Act was enacted in 1999 as Land Act No. 4 of 1999 for general land and village land Act No. 5 of 1999 for village land. The main principles of both land Acts indicated that land has value and must be used to serve more commercial interests than the subsistence value it has always contained, given the fact that majority rural based small producers depend on land for their subsistence like food production, security and related use.

That became vivid in the amendments of Land Act No 4. 1999 made on the early February 2004, spelt out the objects of the reform as to ease and facilitate land marketing and soften conditions for foreigners to invest on land. The amendments have for the first time in the history of Tanzanian land tenure system attached

commercial value on land and authorized sale of land without unexhausted improvements which was previously prohibited to protect majority customary and small land users' rights. Some of the typical consequences of these reforms include the following: the recent land reforms failed to balance between commercial interests with security of tenure of small land holders and users; the reforms put too much emphasis on individual property rights, while threatening communal access to land based on natural resources like forests, water sources and pastures; small land users rushed to access financial credits in commercial banks whose primary motive was profit maximization; land hoarding certainly resulted into scarcity and consequently, endless conflicts between various land users (HAKIARDHI, 2014).

2.1.3 Cases of Land Conflicts

Land conflicts is not a new phenomenon, it has been existing for many years and it happens in many parts of the world for instance; in (Latin America, Philippines, Uganda, Rwanda, Madagascar, South Sudan and Tanzania in Same, Kilosa and Ngorongoro) as said by; (Allen, 1999; Oki, 2013; Deininger and Castagny, 2005; Kironde, 2012; Msuya, 2009; Mung'ong'o and Mwamfupe, 2003; Odhiambo, 2008; USAID, 2010). Despite the presence of Land Laws and Acts, there had been numbers of land disputes and still occur in the world, Africa, and Tanzania perceptively. Basically, those conflicts give negative impacts like land degradation, loss of hope, loss of resources, food reduction, farm abandonments, fear and deaths (Kironde, 2012).

Some literatures revealed that land became a source of conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa, where land access had traditionally been characterised as relatively self-ruled. It has been shown that local land conflicts can erupt into large-scale civil conflict and political movements (Andre and Platteau, 1998; Fred-Mensah, 1999; Daudelin, 2002).

This part will explore cases of land conflict in three categories; in the world, Africa continent and in Tanzania:

2.1.3.1 Cases of Land Conflict in the International Scope

(i) Land Conflict in Philippines

Philippines like any other country in the world depends much of its economic development from the product of the natural resources. Most of the land conflicts in Philippine are over mining, copper, nickel, gold, coal, rubber, timber, natural gas and cruel soil, the domain ancestral in Philippine land are not accepting the investors into their land and that is the main reason for land conflict. Other causes of land conflicts in Philippine apart from investor are corruption among land leaders and ambiguities in the land laws (Oki, 2013). From this the researcher observed that investors are one of the sources of land conflict as the literature review showed.

(ii) Land Conflict in Latin America

Latin America is also among the countries which are affected with land conflict. Land conflict in Latin America has a long and painful history, going back in recent history to the colonial period where Spanish settlers and their descendants often consolidated large and exclusive land holdings to the damage of indigenous communities throughout the land. Land conflict in Latin America is over water, mining and basically is caused by population increased (Kay, 2000). This implicates that population increase is the main factor which causes land conflicts.

2.1.3.2 Cases of Land Conflict in Africa

(i) Land Conflict in Uganda

A recent study in Uganda by Deininger and Castagnini (2005) showed that rural households in Uganda experience small-scale land conflicts with their relatives, neighbors, landlords and their local government authorities. Such small-scale conflicts had impacts on agricultural productivity where by the production decreased due to land degradation (Deininger and Castagnini, 2005). Land conflict occurred in Uganda 2010, caused by increase pressure on land and natural resources, increasing of human and animal population, drought, seeking for water, poor governance systems, harvesting of natural resources and political instability (Kironde, 2012).

From these, the researcher learned that many countries of Africa are also affected by land conflicts for some reasons.

(ii) Land Conflict in Rwanda

Land disputes are common in Rwanda, the pressure on land, combined with limited non-agricultural livelihood options, were among the factors that led to the 1994 genocide, which had been develop between 1988-1993. The violence, which saw the loss of nearly a million lives and caused large groups of people to move in and out of the country and in and out of rural areas, put additional pressure on the land as multiple groups occupied and laid claim to the same land over time. In 2001, the government estimated that as much as 80% of the cases coming before preferred courts were land related disputes. The disputes impacted on deaths and left people homeless (Kironde, 2012). According to Takeuchi (2011) study in Rwanda, land tenure has been mainly conditioned by three factors; the natural environment, population and politics. Takeuchi (2011) adds that, up to 2008 Rwanda was the one of the most heavily populated countries in Africa with 394 persons per km square.

(iii) Land Conflict in Madagascar

Land disputes in Madagascar can be divided into two broad categories: one is conflicts between private persons over land ownership at the local level, often between or within families; and the other is conflicts between the state and private persons over ownership and control of land and local resources. Conflicts between the state and private persons are often the result of differences between formal law and customary practice and interpretation of these practices. Madagascar is the 4th largest Island in the world and it is popular due to its unique wildlife and biodiversity resources which attracted both increasing numbers of tourists and foreign investors. In protected areas such as the Makira Forest, conflicts have arisen over the use of forest land for maize production and livestock grazing which creating local disputes. The impact of land conflict revealed here are; forest destruction and loss of biodiversity (Evers et al. 2006).

(iv) Land Conflict in South Sudan

The country of South Sudan since it got its Independence in July 2011 is among countries in Africa which is experiencing land conflict among rural communities' usually resource-based like water points and grazing lands normally occurring among pastoralist groups and between pastoralists and farmers. Also, those conflicts are caused by; population growth, absence of transparent land procedures and weak public awareness. Such conflicts occur when relatively powerful groups seek to expand into areas currently used by others. Impacts of those conflicts are: deaths for instance in 2012 conflict when over 22 deaths occurred; environmental degradation and people run from their homes (Wit, 2008).

2.1.3.3 Cases of Land Conflict in Tanzania

Tanzania had witnessed over the last four decades conflicts between farmers and pastoralists over access to the natural resources like land for grazing and farming purposes and water for livestock and irrigation purposes (Msuya, 2009). Several cases of land conflict have been reported from various researches:

(i) Land Conflict in Same District

The research done by Msuya (2009) revealed that, most inhabitants in Same District are engaged in agricultural farming and pastoralism. Ruvu ward is one of the wards in Same district which is suffering from conflict between farmers and pastoralists. These conflicts have been occurring since 1970s after the villagisation process. Both pastoralists and farmers blame each other to have instigated the problem, whereby farmers blame pastoralists with their mobile cattle which are grazed into their farms while pastoralists complained that farmers in preparing their farms for cultivation, they burn off grasses which pastoralists use for their cattle. The conflicts bring about negative impacts like: loss soil fertility; destruction of infrastructures and pollution on water sources (Msuya, 2009).

(ii) Land Conflict in Kilosa District

According to a study by Mung'ong'o and Mwamfupe (2003) in Kilosa districts in Morogoro region, which focused on the livelihoods of Maasai who are predominantly pastoralists found out that, the Maasai migrated to Morogoro particularly in Kilosa District pushed by; social-economic developments and environmental changes in the so called maasailand.' in their family lands, the maasai people are confronted with loss of grazing land due to several geographical factors and political marginalisation. The researchers acknowledge that pastoralists in Tanzania have been in deep crisis as a result of prolonged draught and loss of grazing land. In Kilosa district conflict between farmers and pastoralists caused hundreds of deaths to people, land degradation and fear among community members.

(iii) Land Conflict in Ngorongoro District

The land conflict in Ngorongoro district is caused by competition for access to land and natural resources. The conflict is classified into four major categories namely: conservation authorities versus pastoralists; investors versus pastoralists; farmers versus pastoralists; and pastoralists versus pastoralists. Competition derives from the fact that the same land and natural resources that are critical for the livelihoods of pastoralists are also the ones needed to support these other competing uses and needs. The impacts of the conflicts were: injuries and deaths of people; rape of women; environmental degradation; increased poverty and insecurity to people and increased expenses in land conflicts resolutions (Odhiambo, 2008).

2.1.4 Causes of Land Conflict between Farmers and Pastoralists

Various literatures come across a number of causes of land conflict as they are presented here below:

2.1.4.1 The Nature of the Land Tenure System

According to Porokwa (2000), the nature of the land tenure system in Tanzania contributes to the marginalization of groups like pastoralists who lose their rights

over the land. Given the level of stigma and stereotypes given to pastoralists, their activities are regarded as additional activities so not necessary to be allocated with land. This was evident even during formation of villages in 1974 and Wildlife Act of 1974 where National parks, Game Reserves and Game Controlled Areas were given prominence to pastoralists. Various laws and policies were not giving much attention to pastoralists as compared to other sectors like agricultural, tourism and mining and that causes land conflict between farmers and pastoralists since the pastoralists have no enough areas for grazing their cattle. According to Famoriyo (1980), Land tenure systems in Nigeria only related to family and inheritance system over resources and opportunities available.

2.1.4.2 Delay and Weak Conflict Solving Mechanisms

According to Schwedersky (2010), weak conflict solving mechanisms contribute to the un-ending land conflict between the farm herders and crop producers. The issue of land conflicts over land in Cambodia not solved from one day to another, but gradually by using a range of different measures and approaches. This approach made the problem to become huge.

The facts arose from the cases brought for resolution as they sound that the pastoralists have destroyed the farmers' properties, then, the outcomes of the negotiations were that pastoralists should compensate farmers something which failed to bring about true reconciliation between herders and farmers, also the action of avoiding conflicts delayed till the conflict became serious. For instance in Kilindi District in Tanga region, whereby more than 8 cows were killed by eating poisoned grass and the authorities remained silence till the fighting arose (Source: Tanzania Daima newspaper of 27th November, 2013 revealed).

2.1.4.3 Lack of Clear Separation of Land among Land Users

The Land Act No. 4 and Village land Act No. 5, 1999 requires every village to have in place the land use plan, many villages have not been able to implement this due to various obstacles one being prevalence of the boundary conflicts between the

villages. This contributes to continued interference of one group land by the other without knowledge of either side or sometimes deliberately by group which is knowledgeable (URT, 1999).

2.1.4.4 Poor Governance

Poor governance as major cause of land conflicts includes; dysfunctional land management and problematic governance institutions, including a lack of transparency especially in public land acquisition; weak structures for checking land grabbing; and exclusion of the disadvantaged. Also, problems related to nepotism, corruption and the disregard of regulations, and unregulated informal land acquisitions tended to conflicts (Wehrmann, 2008).

Deininger (2003) revealed that in many African countries, formal institutions for land administration were often simply superimposed on traditional structures without a clear description of responsibilities and competencies, implying that they lack both outreach and social legitimacy.

2.1.4.5 Searching for Pastures and Water

In Kilombero District land conflict between farmers and pastoralists caused by the presence of the Kilombero valley which is very fertile for farming and pastoralists' activities since everyone looked for green pastures and water sources they found themselves into fight. Kilombero valley has been historically dominated by peasants whose main productions were cereal cultivation (mainly rice, but maize is also cultivated) used for food but also for trade. The valley is generally fertile and was sparsely populated before immigration of Agro-pastoralists (Msinde, 1999). Also, in Kishapu District, there was conflict between farmers and pastoralists while they were fighting for water of river Manonga; farmers used water for irrigate their crops and pastoralists needed water for their cows, 5 people were killed and over 20 were injured during the fight (Malunde, 2014).

Searching for pastures and water among the pastoralists for their cattle, the farmers complained that the cattle passed in their farms and destroyed their crops, while the

pastoralists argued that in many areas there are no paths for their cattle as they search for pastures and water. But there arose the beliefs among the other users of land that pastoralists' ways of keeping livestock is old and does not deserve to survive up to date as it is characterised by lack of care for land resulting in soil erosion and other abuses (Shivji and Kapinga, 1988).

2.1.4.6 Population Pressure

At the local level, population increase has resulted in greater pressure on land, while concern for sustainable land use practices has heightened with the rise in environmental awareness (Odhiambo, 2002). The increased population pressures and the diversification of land use patterns in Tanzania, access to pasture and water for livestock has forced pastoralists to migrate to other parts of the country. These migrations have led to increased tension and conflict with crop farmers, national parks and national conservation authorities (Sendalo, 2009; Cotula., Toulminand., Hesse, 2004; Donge, 1999).

2.1.5 Main Actors in Land Conflict

2.1.5.1 Actors in Land Conflict on International Scope

In Guatemala (South America), land conflict actors were; community members, political leaders, investors, indigenous people, suffered women and children (Sandt, 2009).

2.1.5.2 Actors in Land Conflict in Africa

Other major actors of land conflict in Africa in general are; land users and owners, civil societies, large landholders and customary chiefs, heads of state and governments, regional organisations and regional economic communities, development partners and foreign investors (Zwan, 2010).

In Somalia on the same topic, portrayed actors of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists which were; farmers, herds keepers, community members especially

women and children as they were so much affected during the conflict, police commissioners and judges when they deal with those problems (ADP, 2008). The actors in land conflicts are almost the same in different areas; therefore everyone should play his/ her role well without harming others.

2.1.5.3 Actors in Land Conflict in Tanzania

The process of globalising capital involves control over resources to people who need those resources most, this process has been experienced and felt by different people in Tanzania but more tangibly by the majority small producers. These are: peasants; pastoralists; miners; investors; hunters; immigrants; gatherers and land owners who live in rural areas and depend entirely on land for their living (HAKIARDHI, 2009).

2.1.6 The Impacts of Land Conflicts

2.1.6.1 The Impacts of Land Conflicts in International Scope

Land conflicts brought negative impacts in International scope as have been revealed by: (FAO, 2014; USAID, 2010) here below. The researcher took example of Syria and Bangladesh. In Syria the impact of land conflict were; environmental degradation, increasing in food prices, increasing in flux refugees, land and water resources degradation and poverty (FAO, 2014). In Bangladesh it was disclosed that land conflicts bring about several negative impacts like; deforestation, decrease of production, pollution on water sources, slowdown investments, loss of properties and increase of social and political instability (USAID, 2010).

2.1.6.2 The Impacts of Land Conflicts in Africa

Land conflicts brought negative impacts in Africa as revealed by different researchers such as: (Baatar, 2007; Kariuki, 2005; Wehrmann, 2008). This study took example from Mongolia, Kenya and South- Sudan explained as follows: In Mongolia, land conflicts brought some negative impacts to people and properties,

those negative impacts include; loss of properties, desire for revenge for those who were defeated, loss of faith between community members and their leaders, fear and discouragement on privatisation (Baatar, 2007). In Kenya, land conflicts brought negativities like; thousands of families have been internally displaced, deaths of people, women humiliations and destruction of properties (Kariuki, 2005). In South Sudan, land conflicts caused; deaths of people, inhumanity among neighbours, loss in land titles, political, social and economic instabilities and environmental degradation (Wehrmann, 2008).

2.1.6.3 The Impacts of Land Conflicts in Tanzania

In Kiteto District in Olpopong village, Maasai pastoralists attacked farmer's house and took a boy called Bahati hit him and burned the house and left them homeless, other impacts were; deaths of people and their livestock, property destruction, environment degradation, people being left homeless, fear among people in the area of conflict, fire-outbreak, mistreatment, poverty and physical attacks (Nelson, 2012).

According to Hussein and Mwakasangula (2010), the study done in Kilosa District in Morogoro Region revealed impacts of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists that were as follows: more than 400 people fled their homes in Morogoro region after clashes, more than 31 people (most women and children) were killed and crops being damaged.

2.1.7 Strategies of Handling Land Conflict

There are number of strategies which should be considered in handling land conflict as proposed by different authors (Wehrmann, 2008; Glasl, 1999; Kreutzmann, 2010; WB 2005). According to Wehrmann, (2008:54-55) as modified by (Glasl, 1999), some strategies of conflict resolution depend on the degree of the conflict present. These are recommended strategies: facilitation, moderation, consultation, mediation, arbitration, conciliation, court, NGO's and decision by power authority. The researcher opted to discuss only four of them which are; facilitation, mediation, courts and NGOs.

Facilitation: The facilitation helps the parties come together and solve problems by themselves in a very stage of pre-conflict to defuse the conflict in time and avoid the problem to grow and to bring more harm, this strategy has been applied in Mozambique in solving land disputes and it was in a great level succeeded (FAO, 2004).

Mediation: Mediation seemed to be often an effective way since it reduced backlogs and it seemed to satisfy the parties more than judicial judgments. This kind of strategy is used in Norway in solving land conflict in mining sector, it proved positive and the Ministry of environment proposed a new building and Planning Act 2003 whereby mediation strategy of dispute resolution was suggested.

Courts: An estimated 70% - 90% of the cases brought to the Burundian civil courts were concerning land issues. Land disputes in Afghanistan despite good intention, the special court failed to deal with those land claims due to the fact that the system was time consuming, expensive, slow in resolution, corruption involved, difficult in solving since a number of owners owned the land, and high population of people with land cases (World Bank, 2005).

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Several International NGOs contribute in mediating land conflicts, these organisations often enjoy expertise in land conflict resolution and International legal norms, though sometimes their decisions are not legally binding but they have been helpful in giving strategies in solving land conflicts (Kreutzmann, 2010). In Cambodia, human rights organisations and International developments organisations like LICADHO and LWF contribute in solving land disputes (Kreutzmann, 2010). In Mufindi and Kongwa districts, NGOs like; NLUPC and DONET contribute in land conflict resolutions by facilitating production of land use plans as the way of bringing sustainable solution in land conflicts.

If land conflicts will be handled well, there will be peace for both farmers and pastoralists; all land problems including compensations, land tenure and poor governance will be solved (URT, 2013).

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

Empirical literature review includes: land conflicts in International scope, Land conflict in Africa and Land conflicts in Tanzania.

2.2.1 Land Conflicts in International Scope

The Philippine country like any other countries in the world as the study by Oki (2013) revealed, depends much for its economic development on the products of the natural resources. Most of the land conflicts in Philippine are over mining, copper, nickel, gold, coal, rubber, timber, natural gas and cruel soil. The main cause of the conflicts is that domain ancestral people in Philippine land are not accepting the investors into their land. Other causes of land conflicts in Philippine apart from investor are corruption among land leaders and ambiguities in the land laws. The impacts of the conflict were: investors fear in investing, also prevalence of misunderstandings between the government and the customary leaders. The study recommended that peace building mechanisms should involve both stakeholders and civil societies (Oki, 2013).

Latin America is also among the countries which were affected by land conflicts as it was revealed by Kay (2000) in his study. Land conflict in Latin America has a long and painful history, going back in recent history to the colonial period where Spanish settlers and their descendants often consolidated large and exclusive land holdings to the damage of indigenous communities throughout the land. Land conflict in Latin America is over water, mining and basically caused by population increase. The impacts of the conflict were: deaths of 35,000 people, created a refugee population of 600,000, and leaving people landless. The study recommended that: development strategies and modernisation process have to deal with rural violence that entails resolving the land issues so that the landless and poor peasants can gain access to sufficient land and economic resources to ensure an acceptable standard of living (Kay, 2000).

2.2.2 Land Conflict in Africa

A recent study in Uganda by Deininger and Castagnini, (2005) showed that rural households in Uganda experienced small-scale land conflicts with their relatives, neighbours, landlords and their local government authorities. Land conflicts that occurred in Uganda in 2010 were caused by increase pressure on land and natural resources, increasing of human and animal population, drought, seeking for water, poor governance systems, harvesting of natural resources and political instability. Such small-scale conflicts had impacts on their agricultural productivity whereby the production decreased due to land degradation. The study recommend that: land policies should not be considered in isolation but should be seen as a pre-requisite for economic growth (Deininger and Castagnini, 2005; Kironde, 2012).

Also, in Rwanda land disputes are common and they are caused by the pressure on land, limited non-agricultural livelihood options which are one of the factors that led to the 1994 genocide. The violence caused the loss of nearly a million lives and caused large groups of people to move in and out, put additional pressure on the land as multiple groups occupied and laid claim to the same land over time. In 2001, the government estimated that as much as 80% of the cases coming before preferred courts were land related disputes. The disputes impacted on deaths and left people homeless (Kironde, 2012). According to Takeuchi's (2011) study in Rwanda, land tenure had been mainly conditioned by three factors; the natural environment, population and politics. Takeuchi (2011) adds that, up to 2008 Rwanda was the one of the most heavily populated countries in Africa with 394 persons per km square. The literature recommends that land disputes such as polygamous land disputes need a low-cost dispute resolution so as to save money.

In Madagascar land disputes as revealed by Evers et al (2006) were caused by: population increasing; tourists; and foreign investors which impacted on deforestation in Makira Forest, conflicts have arisen over the use of forest land for maize production and livestock grazing which create a space for local dispute. The impact of land conflict here were forest destruction and loss of biodiversity.

The studies recommended that the government should encourage donor interventions and investments on land reforms (Evers et al., 2006).

The study by Wit (2013) revealed that South Sudan, since it got its Independence in July 2011, is among the countries in Africa experiencing land conflict among rural communities' usually resource-based conflicts. Conflicts over access to resources like water points and grazing lands normally occur among pastoralist groups and between pastoralists and farmers. Also, those conflicts were caused by population growth, absence of transparent procedures and weak public awareness. Such conflicts occurred when relatively powerful groups sought to expand into areas currently used by others. Impacts of those conflicts were: deaths in January, 2012 conflict whereby over 22 deaths occurred; environmental degradation and people ran from their homes. The study recommended that: policy makers should ensure that land policy should reflect social choice of the communities and take into account the interests of all stakeholders, also land policy must address mechanism of land management at the level of rural communities and offer protection to customary land which was also recognised by the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan (Wit, 2013).

2.2.3 Land Conflicts in Tanzania

According to Odhiambo (2008), who conducted a research on land in Ngorongoro district using different research methods including interviews, the study revealed that the fights occurred between the loita maasai and the batemi around the villages of Enguserosambu and Kisangiro in Loliondo and Sale divisions caused by increased population of loita maasai which resulted in destruction of property, injuries and loss of peoples' lives. The fact that many local Maasai have relatives in the North in Kenya seems to indicate a much more recent migration and thus to support the Batemi. Be that as it may be, the Maasai are now the majority in Loliondo land. The study recommended on: establishment of district-wide conflict management framework which incorporates all the major stakeholders, design and implementation of a conflict management policy and strategy, finding a lasting solution to the pending land claims and promotion of positive policy engagement.

Also, a research done by Water Aid (2004) in Kiteto district on land conflicts using different methods of data collection, revealed that land conflicts are caused by corruption, negligence, unregulated resettlement, poor management plans and searching for water sources in the area between Kiteto and Kondoa district. This large body of water had been used for many years by farming communities in Kondoa district and pastoralist communities in Kiteto district, slowly the agricultural community started to move into and farm in Kiteto land which was previously used by pastoralists and there is where the problem began. The conflict brought some impacts which are land degradation and unsettlements. The study also recommends that land conflict management should be practised well and the livestock policies should be emphasised so as to recognise the pastoralists as important people.

A research done in Kilosa by Baha et al. (2008) revealed land disputes between pastoralists and peasants in Kilosa district. The work was done by using different data collection methods like interviews, group discussion, documentary reviews, and observation methods of data collection. The problems found were; absence of land use plans; influx of people in the area; negligence; the pastoralist's reprisal; corruption; unregulated resettlement; poor management plans and enforcement mechanism. They gave their recommendations which are: instituting land use plans; establish proper management and enforcement mechanism; establishment of land tribunals; advocacy on human, land and environmental rights; develop a rangeland Act to ensure that all views are taken on board so as to avoid conflicts and proper use of rangelands which are primarily meant for grazing.

Furthermore, the research done in Kilosa by Hussein and Mwakasangula (2010), on environmental problems and conflicts between farmers and pastoralists using focus group discussion and interview on sample of 104 people, revealed causes of land conflicts to be: scarcity of water; absence of green pastures; change in government livestock policy; lack of major social services in the areas located for pastoralists and land ownership. The impacts of those conflicts were: deaths, damages to properties including cattle, houses and crops. The study recommended that: responsible authorities should supply necessary services for cattle and human beings in all areas

earmarked as grazing zone; ranches should replace free range herding; government should establish a mechanism which can attract pastoralists to minimise cattle into manageable sizes; and the government through district agricultural and livestock officers should educate pastoralists about alternative ways of establishing stocks of pastures using Guatemala grasses and others grasses which are drought resistant.

2.3 Research Synthesis

Research synthesis is the process through which two or more research studies are assessed with the objective of summarising the evidence relating to a particular study so as to make sense of current research (Gulmezoglu, 2005:2). It can also be defined as the combination of a particular set of literature review characteristics (Cooper and Hedges, 1989:4).

The study's theoretical literature review evaluated two different theories which were: conflict theory and human needs theory. The empirical literature showed the cases of land conflicts in different areas such as: Philipines; Latin America; Uganda; Rwanda; Madagascar; South Sudan and Tanzania. The causes revealed were: nature of the land tenure system; delay and weak conflict solving mechanisms; lack of clear separation of land among land users; poor governance; searching for pastures and water; and population pressure. The impacts of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in the World, Africa and Tanzania revealed included; loss of properties; desired for revenge; fear; deaths; discouragement on investments; properties destruction and poverty. The efforts done in solving different land disputes were: facilitation; mediation; courts and the use of NGOs.

In assessed different literatures, the researcher learned that land conflicts brought no good but harm to people and their properties. There is a need of educating people about land issues and their effects as they affect the economy of the people and the country at large.

2.4 Research Gap

The issue of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists has been discussed much by other researchers and authors such as: (Hussein and Mwakasangula, 2010; Odhiambo, 2008; Baha et al, 2008; Kironde, 2012 and Oki, 2013). However, most of them based on causes of those conflicts not the impacts of those conflicts. Therefore, this research on assessing the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in rural areas is still considered important to bridge the gaps left by other mentioned studies.

2.5 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter consisted of an introductory part, theoretical literature review, theoretical framework which discussed two theories: conflict theory and human need theory; the concept of land conflict; the history of land conflicts in Tanzania; Tanzania Land Policy of 1995 and Land Act of 1999; cases of land conflicts in Philippines, Latin America, Uganda, Rwanda, Madagascar, South Sudan and Tanzania.

The causes of land conflicts as: the nature of land tenure system; delay and weak conflict solving mechanisms; lack of clear separation of land among land users; poor governance; searching for pastures and water and population pressure. Literature review revealed the actors in land conflict such as: farmers; community members; indigenous people; pastoralists; development partners; foreign investors; hunters; immigrants; government and regional organizations. The impacts of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists such as: deforestation; influx refugees; loss of properties; poverty and deaths. The strategies in settling land disputes revealed were: facilitation; mediation; courts and the use of NGOs. Furthermore, the chapter presented: the empirical literature review on the world scope, African continent scope and in Tanzania country; research synthesis; research gap and summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

3.0 Introduction

Research methods are various procedures and schemes used by a researcher during a research study which include theoretical procedures, experimental studies, numerical schemes and statistical approaches. Research methods help the researchers collect samples, data and find a solution to a problem of a particular study (Rajasekar, 2013:5). Kothari (2004) defined research methodology as a way to systematic solving the research problem using different methods, designs and techniques, the reasons of using particular methods, designs and why not others so that research results can be evaluated by the researcher.

Rajasekar (2013:5) defined research methodology as a systematic way on how research is to be carried out, essentially the procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena so as to solve a problem. It is necessary for the researcher to know not only the research methods but also the methodology so as to know what would they mean and indicate.

This chapter presents the methodological issues on the procedures of collecting and generates data for the study. The chapter composes of; an introduction, research design, area of the study, target population, sample size and sampling design, methods of data collection, data analysis, validity and reliability of data, ethical issues and summary of the chapter.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a systematic planning, organizing and executing a research within specified time and resource limits (Mbwapbo et al., 2011). Kothari (2004) defined research design as the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. Moreover, Orodho (2003) cited by Kombo and Tromp (2009) defined a

research design as the scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problem. Again Kothari (2009) added that, design as an arrangement for collection and analysing data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure, it explained that the research design is a conceptual structure within which the research is conducted.

Different researchers came up with different types of research designs. According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), there are five types of research designs which are; descriptive design, experimental design, correlation design, case study design and cross cultural research design. Bryman, (2008), identified five types of research designs which are: experimental design; cross-sectional design; longitudinal design; case study design and comparative design.

A case study research design was adopted for this study. Aaker (2000) define a case study as comprehensive description and analysis of a single situation. Case study design can be defined as one of several ways of doing social science research where by depth understanding of a case involves understanding of an event, activity, and process of one or more individuals (Yin, 2003; Creswell, 2002). For the purpose of assessing the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga District Council, the researcher preferred the case study design because she wanted to gain a deep and thorough understanding of different aspects of the phenomena under study. The case study research design is also said to be flexible in respect of data collection methods (Leedy and Ormrod, (2005). Generally, the selected district was not very unique to all other districts in Tanzania so the case study design focused on the particular cases and be able to provide some generalizations. Conclusions and lessons founded from the study for Ulanga district council can be used for making inferences to other districts with the same issue in Tanzania.

However, the design had its difficulties such as; hard to draw definite cause-effect conclusions, hard to generalize issue from a single case, biased in data collection and interpretation, from the fact that single person gathered and analysed the information, but from these challenges the researcher ensured that the relevant data was collected

from reliable sources and people and that made the study successful (Leedy and Ormrod, 2005).

Yin (2003) categorized case study into seven types which are: explanatory; exploratory; descriptive; multiple-case studies; intrinsic; instrumental and collective. The researcher used explanatory type of case study as to seek answers of questions that required explanations and more elaborations from the respondents who are the main victims of the conflicts.

3.2 The Area of the Study

The study was carried out in Ulanga District Council, one of the Districts in Morogoro region of Tanzania. The district headquarter is called Mahenge which is 312 km from Morogoro Municipality. Ulanga district is found Southwest of Morogoro region and it is the largest in the region since it has a total area of 24,560 km² equivalent to 2,456,000 ha and ranks sixth in terms of size in the country. In the East it borders with Rufiji District in Coast Region; in the Southwest it borders with Namtumbo District in Ruvuma region and in the North it is borders with Kilombero district. About 75% of the district is wilderness and forest where Selous game reserve is found. About 614,000 ha (25%) of land is fertile and good for economic activities including agriculture. There are 40 rivers in the district, only 34 rivers flow throughout the year. 17 rivers flow in valleys making them good for irrigation type of agriculture. According to 2012 population and housing census, the district has 265,203 people (131,562 men and 133,641 female). The annual population growth is 2.8%. The District has two voting constituencies, East and West constituencies. The West constituency comprises of Lupiro, Mtimbira, Ngoheranga and Malinyi divisions while the East constituency comprises of Vigoi, Ruaha and Mwaya divisions. The district has 7 divisions, 31 wards, 91 villages and 374 hamlets. (Source: UDC profile 2014).

The rationale for selecting this area of study was that: in this particular area several issues concerning land conflicts have been observed including conflict between farmers and pastoralists. This study was based on Mtimbira division in four villages

which are: Alabama, Minazini, Madibira and Njiwa both in Ulanga District. Also some respondents were taken from UDC employees in four departments such as: Agriculture and Cooperative; Livestock and Fisheries; Land, natural resources and environments and Administration departments. Historically, the dominant tribal groups, Pogoro and Ndamba were agriculturalists and did not keep cattle. Cows only arrived with the immigration of mainly Sukuma pastoralists from the north of Tanzania to Kilombero valley which is dividing two administrative districts; Ulanga and Kilombero districts.

3.3 Target Population

Study population is the totality of objects under investigation (Adam and Kamuzora, 2008). The target population is also the group of people that a researcher wants to study (Mertens, 1998). Kothari (2004) defines population as all items or subjects in any field of inquiry. The target population for this study in assessing the impact of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists were 11,204 people from 4 villages which are; Alabama, Minazini, Madibira and Njiwa; and targeted 179 out of 2489 employees of Ulanga District Council, from only 4 departments which are Agriculture and Cooperative department; Livestock and Fisheries department; Administration department; and Land, natural resources and environments department.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

3.4.1 Sample Size

A sample is a finite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole (Webster, 1985). Research conclusions and generalisations are only good depending on the sample they are based on (Kombo, et al 2006). According to Easwaran and Singh (2010) a sample is a part of the population which is being studied in order to make inferences about the whole population.

Sample size is the number of respondents included in the sample, the size of sample being selected justified and should be stated whether it is representative and why one thinks that it is representative (Msabila & Nalaila, 2013). There are factors to be considered when selecting sample size; availability of the population, methods of sampling and financial resources (Leedy, 1980).

The requirement of a minimum number of cases in order to examine relationship within a subgroup, researchers must obtain the minimum sample size that will accurately represent the population under study (Cohen, 1994). The total sample of this study was 80 respondents. The sample included: 28 farmers; 28 pastoralists; 12 senior officers; 4 heads of departments; 1 District Executive Director; 3 Ward officers and 4 Village officers.

Table 3.1: Sample for the Study

Respondents	Total number	Number of selected respondents
District Executive Director	1	1
Heads of Departments	15	4
Senior Officers	41	12
Ward Executive Officers	31	3
Village Executive Officers	91	4
Farmers in 4 villages	6321	28
Pastoralists in 4 villages	4883	28
Total number of respondents	11,383	80

Source: Researcher; 2015

3.4.2 Sampling Techniques

Kothari (2004) states that sampling is the selection of some part of an aggregate or totality on the basis of which a judgment or inference about the aggregate or totality is made. Sampling consists of selection of a few parts of population to observe so

that one can estimate population parameters and draw conclusion about the population (Heckman1979; Gilks and Wild 1992; Glesne 1999).

Sampling techniques are plans for obtaining a sample from a given population that the researcher would adopt in selecting items for the sample; they are classified into probability and non-probability sampling techniques (Msabila & Nalaila, 2013:38).

3.4.2.1 Probability Sampling Technique

In probability sampling techniques, the selection of individuals for the sample gives all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected and the technique has its types which are: simple random techniques; systematic random sampling; stratified random sampling; cluster random sampling; and multistage random sampling (Msabila & Nalaila, 2013:38).

3.4.2.2 Non-probability Sampling Technique

In non-probability sampling techniques, the selection of individuals for the sample does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected and it possesses these types: quota sampling; purposive; snowballing; self-selection and convenience sampling (Msabila; Nalaila, 2013:38).

Purposive sampling as defined by Kerlinger (1986) is a type of non-probability sampling technique characterised by a deliberate effort to obtain representative samples through the inclusion of groups or typical areas in a sample. Msabila and Nalaila (2013) add that, purposive sampling process involves intentionally handpicking individuals from the population based on the authority of the researcher's judgment. Thus, purposive sampling techniques was used in selecting respondents during data collection on the ground that, it help the researcher to select only those respondents he/she believed could be capable of delivering the required information (Kothari, 2004). This is because the researcher needed farmers, pastoralists, and employees with senior level believing that they were able to bring right information and avoiding unnecessarily data error. However, this technique had

the limitation of being very subjective but the researcher overcame it by ensuring that all 80 respondents included in the sample purposively were familiar with land conflict issues instead of taking the whole population of employees of Ulanga District Council and villages.

Thus, purposive technique was used in selecting respondents of this study in these categories: 7 farmers and 7 pastoralists from Alabama village; 7 farmers and 7 pastoralists from Njiwa village; 7 farmers and 7 pastoralists from Minazini village; 7 farmers and 7 pastoralists from Madibira village; 4 Village Executive Officers of Alabama village, Njiwa village, Minazini village and Madibira village; 3 Ward Executive Officers of Njiwa ward, Itete ward, and Mtimbira ward; 4 Heads of Departments in Agriculture and Cooperative department, Livestock and Fisheries department, Land and Natural resource department, and Human resource and administration department; 3 Senior agriculture Officers from Agriculture department, 3 Senior Livestock officers from Livestock and fisheries department, 3 Senior Game Officers from Land and Natural resource department, and 3 Senior Officers from Human resource and Administration department and also 1 District Executive Director who all together made a respondents' sample of 80.

3.5 Methods of Data Collection

Leedy and Ormrod, (2001) defined data collection as the process of gathering research information of a particular study so as to understand the truth. Data collection is an important aspect of any type of research study. Inaccurate data collection can impact the results of a study and ultimately lead to invalid results. There are many ways of data collection but they are categorised into two main types of data, primary data and secondary data.

3.5.1 Primary Data

Primary data are those data which are collected by the researcher fresh from the field and for the first time thus happen to be original in character; they can be obtained

through various ways like; filling questionnaires, observation, mailing, interviewing, etc (Kothari, 2000).

3.5.1.1 Questionnaires

This refers to data collection method that consists of a set of predetermined and structured questions given to the subject to respond in writing through being filled by researcher, through self-administered questionnaire (Adam and Kamuzora, 2008). According to Powell (1998:2-6), questionnaires are questions provide a tool for bring out information about what people do, have, think, know, feel or want which can be tabulated and discussed. There are two types of questionnaires; closed-ended and open-ended. Close-ended questionnaires are questions for which a researcher provide a suitable list of responses (e.g. Yes / No), which produce mainly quantitative data while open-ended are questions where the researcher doesn't provide the respondent with a set answer from which to choose, but respondents are asked to answer in their own words mainly used in qualitative data (Powell, 1998:2-6).

In this study the researcher preferred using open-ended questionnaires which according to Powell (1998), it is the easiest way of obtaining variety of answers so a researcher needs to categorise and summarise them. Bryman (2008) add that in open-ended questionnaires: the respondents can answer questions in the same terms as those imposed on them by the response choices; they allow unusual responses to be derived; they give the respondents the room for more elaboration so as to make the answers understandable. The reasons for chose open-ended questionnaires was that: it helped to stimulate free thought, asked for creativeness, searched for more details also it facilitated getting enough information from many respondents in a short period of time as it was declared by Powell (1998).

However, open-ended questionnaires had a limitation that the data collected were too wide and some of them were not required because they were out of the basic issue. However, the researcher solved it by concentrating and analysing the data by omitting those which seemed not necessary. The questionnaires were administered to only 17 respondents who were: DED, 4 HODs and 12 senior officers by giving them

instructions and making some close follow-ups to ensure that they all returned them. The information collected by this method were about; cases of land conflicts, causes, actors, impacts and the efforts done in reducing land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga district. Specifics please see Appendix I for questionnaires guide.

3.5.1.2 Interviews

According to Kothari (2004), interviews involve a set of questions intended to collect information through verbal communication between the researcher and respondents. Marters et al, (1998), categorised three main types of interviews which are; structured, semi-structured and unstructured. He adds that, in structured interview, the questions may be phrased in a such a way that a limited range of responses is bring out “closed question”; semi-structured interviews involve a series of open-ended questions based on the topic areas the researcher wants to cover; and the unstructured interview whereby a limited number of topics are discussed, sometimes as few as one or two, and frames successive questions according to the interviewee's previous response.

For this study, the researcher chose semi-structured interview, according to Martens et al. (1998), this technique was used to collect qualitative data by setting up a situation that allowed respondents to talk about their opinions on a particular subject. The focus of the interview was decided by the researcher and there were areas that the researcher was interested in exploring, also it gave respondents the room for expressing their full emotions and getting more clarifications. However, Mathers et al. (1998) argued that the semi-structured interview has its own weaknesses for instance it depends on the skill of the interviewer, the ability to think, and respondent's self-expression, difficulties of knowing if the respondent is lying, time consuming, depth of qualitative information may be difficult to analyse by deciding what is and is not relevant. The researcher came through those limitations by ensuring that the questions were clearly set as to be understood by the respondents in order to get the relevant data as required. A semi-structured interview was administered to: 4 VEOs of Alabama village, Madibira village, Minazini village, and

Njiwa village; and 3 WEOs of Njiwa ward, Itete ward, and Mtimbira ward to collect information about causes of land conflict, how the conflicts occurs, actors in land conflicts, impacts of land conflicts, the efforts done by villages in solving land conflicts, and the proposed strategies in solving those land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga. Specifics please see Appendix II for interview guide.

3.5.1.3 Focus Group Discussion

Sounders (2000) defined focus group as a group of interacting individuals having some common interest or characteristics, brought together by a moderator, who uses the group and its interaction as a way to gain information about a specific issue. The researcher organised the respondents into 4 groups of 14 respondents each. 2 groups were consisted of only farmers and 2 groups were only for pastoralists. The questions were set out for discussion. The reason for separating pastoralists and farmers in different groups was to give both of them the room to explain their feelings without fear. Therefore, by doing that the output became more valid. Despite the limitation of the chosen method that in groups some of people especially pastoralist women remained speechless and not much participated as according to their sukuma customs that they have nothing to say in front of men, but the researcher tried to overcome it by encouraging them to participate. The data collected via this approach were about causes of land conflict, how the conflicts occurs, actors in land conflicts, impacts of land conflicts, the efforts done by villages in solving land conflicts, and the proposed strategies in solving those land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga. Specifics also see Appendix II for interview guide.

3.5.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data are data which have already been collected by someone else and used in connection with some other inquiry, which are processed to a certain extent; they can be obtained through documentary review in books, reports, articles, office documents etc (Kothari, 2000).

3.5.2.1 Documentary Review

A document is an artifact which has its central feature inscribed written text produced by individuals and groups in the course of their everyday practices and is geared exclusively for their own immediate practical needs (Scott, 1990).

Grix (2001) defined a documentary review as an act of passing through the documents available so as to know the certain information of something. Those documents have been written with a purpose and are based on particular assumptions presented in a certain way or style. Scott (1990) added that, the researcher must be fully aware of the origins, purpose and the original audience of the particular documents. Accessing the past material and documents are the visible signs of what happened at some previous time to justify the current study. Documents range from public to personal documents. Public document sources include: Acts of Parliament; policy statements; census reports; statistical bulletins; reports of commissions of inquiry, departmental annual reports; consultancy reports etc, while private documents are; advertisements, invoices, personnel records, training manuals, interdepartmental memos and other annual reports etc. (Mogalakwe, 2006:223).

A number of documents included; journals from FAO, reports from CHRAGG and HAKIARDHI on land issues, departmental annual reports, meeting minutes, Land laws and policy were reviewed to supplement the primary data which were collected by the researcher. The information that were collected from the secondary sources were those pertaining to land conflicts, especially conflict between farmers and pastoralists cases, causes, impacts, actors and efforts in reducing those conflicts.

3.6 Data Analysis

LeCompte and Schensul (1999) defined data analysis as the process that a researcher uses to reduce amount of data collected to a story and its interpretation to make sense of them. Data analysis as defined by Kombo and Tromp (2009) refers to examining what has been collected in research and making deduction and inferences. Also Patton (1987) indicated that during data analysis three things happened: data

organized; reduced; themes identified and linked. There are two main types of data analysis which are qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

Quantitative data analysis technique involves the use of tables, charts where the figures are computed using percentages and reported in summary results in numerical terms which are given with a specified degree of confidence (Glaser and Strauss, 1967). All quantitative techniques fall broadly under the umbrellas of mathematical, statistical, or programming based techniques and each has their own benefits and drawbacks. Techniques of quantitative data analysis as explained by Laran (2014) are: differentiation; regression analysis; simulation; factor analysis, and indexes.

Qualitative data analysis has been defined as the analysis of data which seeks to organize and reduce the data gathered into themes or essences, which in turn can be fed into descriptions, models and chosen theories (Miles and Huberman, 1994). It is also defined as the method used in collecting data and analysing them rather than testing a predicted explanation (Glaser and Strauss, 1967). Techniques of qualitative data analysis as explained by Morrill et al (2000:521) includes: documentation; conceptualization; coding and categorizing; examining relationships and displaying data; authenticating conclusions and reflexivity.

For the purpose of this study, documentation technique under qualitative data analysis was used to analyze the data, involved sketching down the notes in the field during interviews. The original comments of the respondents, the observations, and inner feelings were expressed in a wide scope and gave the researcher the really picture of her respondents (Diamond, 1992:7). The reason for using this technique was that the researcher was able to analyse new strong collected information which was previously unknown to her.

The technique was time consuming because she analysed statements which were directly given by respondents whose memories sometimes fade away and lost the researcher. Also, the technique did not use many calculations, but the researcher ensured that respondents were given the room to explain themselves in a wide

perspective and answers were sought out according to research objectives as to have relevant answers.

3.7 Validity and Reliability of Data

Campbell and Stanley (1996) defined validity of data as the extent to which the study accurately reflects or assesses the specific concept one wishes to measure. Validity was achieved through collecting data using multiple methods (triangulation of methods) and collecting data from various units of respondents.

Reliability of data refers to the consistency with which repeated measures produce the same results across time and across observers (Patton, 2002). For reliability reasons, the researcher employed triangulation of methods in evidence collection (Kirk and Miller, 1986).

The methods employed are questionnaire, interviews and documentary review. Furthermore, in order to make results of this study unchanged and reliable in case another researcher conducted the same study using the same research methods and techniques, the questionnaire administered to respondents and interview questions were identical. With the questionnaires and interview, reliability was attained through observations and found out that they were well understood.

3.8 Ethical Issues

From the literature, the researcher observed that research activities should abide by the ethical issues like: ensuring that no one is harmed or gives adverse consequences from research activities like: violating non-disclosure agreement; breaking respondent confidentiality; misinterpreting results; deceiving people; and invoicing irregularities (Munhal, 1988). The researcher informed respondents about the nature and purpose of the research.

3.9 Summary of the Chapter

The chapter covered the introduction, research design, area of the study, target population, sample size and sampling techniques, methods of data collection used,

data analysis, validity and reliability of data, ethical issues and summary of the chapter. Research design preferred was a case study design of Ulanga District Council. Targeted population was Ulanga community which consisted of; farmers, pastoralists and employees of the council. The sample size was 80 and the sampling technique used in probability technique was simple random and in non-probability sampling was purposive sampling technique. Questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion and documentary review were employed. The data was analysed by using documentation technique under qualitative data analysis. The chapter also covered validity and reliability of data, ethical issues and summary of the chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter covers presentation and analysis of data collected during this study on assessing the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists with reference to Ulanga District Council as the case study. The study was directed by five specific objectives which were; to identify cases of land conflicts, to determine the causes of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists, to identify the main actors in land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists; to assess the impact of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists and to identify the efforts done so far in reducing land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. The data presented here and their entire discussions are as were reported by the informants during the study. However, the discussion was built-in with other relevant secondary literatures to make the report more scientific. Data collection was done through conducting interviews, administering questionnaires and documentary review. Data was presented and analyzed by using detailed discussions and tables.

The chapter is divided into two parts: the first part provides the findings on social economic characteristics of the respondents and the second one is the results of the study according to research objectives and questions.

4.1 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

The characteristics of respondents examined were age, sex and education level. These characteristics were necessary because they suggested the nature of responses or probable reasons for the responses provided by the respondents.

4.1.1 Respondents Distribution by Sex

In terms of sex, the data from the field indicated that, 64 (80%) of the informants were male, while 16 (20%) of the informants were female as indicated in Table 4.1

below. This implies that, there were more male than female respondents who took part in the study. The reason for looking at data on the basis of sex was to gain the reality on the ownership of land and herds for both men and women as the conflict of land between farmers and pastoralists affect both of them. According to the FAO (Fight poverty through accessing women land rights, 2010), gender inequalities on land ownership is also a barrier to development in rural areas.

The finding depicts that the distribution of respondents by sex was not equal and this implies that women's ownership and knowledge of land in village level is still having little social legitimacy and is the challenge.

Table 4.1 Respondents distribution by sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	16	20
Male	64	80
Total	80	100.0

Source: Field Data (2015)

4.1.2 Respondents Distribution by Age

The age of respondents was divided into four age groups: 18-29, 30-39, 40-49 and above 50 years. The findings in Table 4.2 revealed that the majority 34(42.5%) of respondents were aged 40-49, 18(22.5%) were respondents aged 50 and above, while the minority 14(17.5%) respondents were of age 18-29 and 14(17.5%) aged 30-39. Research done in South Sudan by Young (2011), revealed that most of matured and aged people who lived in a certain place for a long period of time had good testimony to give on land issues especially customary land.

The finding that most of respondents belonged to age group of 40 to 49 years gives implication that matured people have some knowledge about issues of land conflict. The researcher observed that most of the respondents who explained in details issues of land conflicts were respondents matured enough and who had lived for long period of time in those villages mentioned to have conflicts

Table 4.2 Respondents Distribution by Age

Age	Frequency	Percent
18-29 years	14	17.5
30-39 years	14	17.5
40-49 years	34	42.5
Over 50	18	22.5
Total	80	100.0

Source: Field Data (2015)

4.1.3 Respondents Distribution by Level of Education

The education level of respondents was categorised into four: uneducated, primary education, secondary education, university/college level. The findings in Table 4.3 shows that the majority 27(33.75%) had no basic education, also 23(28.75%) had reached primary level of education, while 13(16.25%) completed secondary education, and 17(21.25%) completed university and college education. The findings depicted that the majority of respondents were not sufficiently educated and therefore this might be one of the reasons for land conflict. The research done in the same study in Nigeria by Adisa (2012), revealed that education status to both farmers and pastoralists determined the level of conflict in that area (Adisa, 2012).

Table 4.3 Respondents Distribution by Level of Education

Status of education	Frequency	Percent
Not educated	27	33.75
Primary Education	23	28.75
Secondary Education	13	16.25
University/College Education	17	21.25
Total	80	100.0

Source: Field Data (2015)

4.2 The Findings of the Study

This part presents the data collected and findings obtained in the field attempting to deal with the five objectives of the study presented in chapter one. The analysis begins with the first research objective and goes on with other objectives in a particular order.

4.2.1 Cases of Land Conflicts at Ulanga District Council

Land conflict is not a new phenomenon, it happens in many parts of the world for instance in; Latin America, Philippines, Uganda, Rwanda, Madagascar, South Sudan and Tanzania in Same, Kilosa and Ngorongoro: (Allen, 1999; Oki, 2013; Deininger and Castagnier, 2005; Kironde, 2012; Msuya, 2009; Mung'ong'o and Mwamfupe, 2003; Odhiambo, 2008 and USAID, 2010).

Basically those conflicts caused negative impacts such as; land degradation, loss of hope, loss of resources, food reduction, farm abandonments, fear and deaths. Some efforts have been done so far in ensuring those conflicts are reduced, those efforts are; mediate land disputes, ensure that land tribunals are active; improve land acts and reforms. Despite the presence of Land Laws and Land Acts, there had been a number of land disputes and still occur in many areas, Tanzania being one of them.

The first study objective was to identify cases of land conflict at Ulanga District Council. Data from Land and Natural Resource department reviewed revealed that, land conflicts at Ulanga District Council at studied villages are divided into five different cases which are; Conflict between hunting blocks and villages, Conflict over village boundaries, Conflict between farmers and pastoralists, Conflict between pastoralists and forest reserve authorities and Conflict between both farmers and pastoralists and Kilombero game controlled area authority.

(i) Conflict between Hunting Blocks and Villages

Some villages in Ulanga district such as Minazini and Alabama found themselves into conflicts with hunting blocks under The Wild Foot Print and Banner Tours

companies. The conflict began when villagers entered hunting blocks for grazing and cultivating activities without fear believing that all village land is the property of their ancestors. The conflicts started when people and livestock had been attacked by wild animals like elephants that destroyed crops. The conflict brought some impacts like loss of livestock and it discouraged the foreign companies to invest in hunting sector. Even though the district wildlife officers met with those villages Authorities and gave them instructions about Wildlife Laws from Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009 but still the agreement is not yet reached given the fact that both groups (farmers and pastoralists) are still complaining about their destroyed crops and herds.

(ii) Conflict over Boundaries

More than 20 villages in Ulanga district went through conflicts over legal boundaries, just to mention two of them which specifically included in the study area; Alabama and Njiwa villages. Those villages are still fighting for available natural resources between boundaries such as; natural forests, green pastures, cultivation areas and water of river Mchiripa and Mtumbei. This brought impact on people's weak participation in development activities in Alabama and Biro village. Similarly, the findings Poverty reduction report (2010) by FAO revealed that conflict over boundaries impacted on; losing access to land, limited infrastructure developments, decrease agricultural productivity and poor community participation in development activities. The Council made some efforts in conducting thoroughly patrols but funds was still the problem since the budget approved was not sufficient to cater for some expenses like this.

One of the respondents from Land Department had this to say:

...the Council recognized the problem, and the Land department conducted several meetings with villages' authorities in trying to solve the problems but the problem seemed too strong to the villagers' side, since they do not want to reach the consensus...the department has its strategies with the help from Land Ministry in doing land use plan for all villages so as to reduce the frequently land conflicts in Ulanga district.

Respondent in focused group in Njiwa village had this to say during the discussion:

...land conflicts over village boundaries happened when we lose our parents, other aged villagers assumed that we do not recognize the original boundaries of our land so they oppress us by taking the parts of our land which are more fertile near river Mchiripa between Njiwa and Alabama village...since the river is used by both parts in those two villages, we enter into conflict because each village complains that the river is in its side...if land boundaries were clearly recognized, the conflicts would not took place.

(iii) Conflict between Farmers and Pastoralists

This kind of land conflict is common in Ulanga district whereby the pastoralists feed their herds in farmers' crops. Apart from the pastoralists being given 1500 acres of land for feeding their cattle, still they intrude farmers' plantations. This kind of conflict is common in Madibira, Minazini, Alabama, Njiwa and Mtimbira. The impacts of this type of conflict injured people and caused deaths; damaged crops; affected production, caused fear, made people run away from their homes; and some people were imprisoned. This is also supported by Umar (2003) who adds that the conflict between farmers and pastoralists brings about poverty, wastage of time, and property destruction. The effort done so far were; The DEDs office did the evaluation of the damage, The District Commissioner met with village authorities so as to get the permanent solution on this and the district tribunal appeal court decided to give 1500 acres to pastoralists but still the conflict is not yet settled. The researcher observed that all the efforts did not put the situation to an end because the efforts were made when the situation was already worse.

(iv) Conflict between Pastoralists and Forest Reserve Authorities

This kind of land conflict occurred when the pastoralists allow their herds to enter the forests reserve areas in Madibira village cut off forest and feed their herds. The conflict caused land degradation as it was also supported by Muchena (2008) who conducted a research in Kenya on the same topic, land degradation occurred as the impact of increased pastoralists in forest reserved. The effort done so far in reducing

this kind of land conflict was conducting patrols to remove pastoralists in reserved areas but it is not yet settled.

Figure 4.1: Farms Cultivated in Reserved Area in Ulanga District



Source: Documentary Review (2014)

As to elaborate this, the respondent from Land and Natural Resource Office had this to say:

...the department conducted several security patrols for removing pastoralists in forests reserve areas, but after the operation stopped they began calling each other back again in forest reserve authorities...this situation brings daily conflicts between pastoralists and forest reserve authorities in Madibira, Mtimbira, Mbalinyi, Malinyi and Ngoheranga villages.

(v) Conflict between both Farmers and Pastoralists and Kilombero Valley Authority

Both farmers and pastoralists in Alabama village found themselves into conflict with Kilombero valley Reserve Authority as they tried to find fertile land and water for cultivation and for feeding their cattle. The impacts of this conflict were; water pollution and environment degradation. Recently the study by Okech (2010), revealed that the majority of the local people around protected areas had negative feelings about state policies and conservation plans that were the reason for turning against those policies.

Despite the Tanzania Conservation Area Act CAP. 284 R.E. 2002 S.12 (1) which restrict any human activities including grazing livestock in the reserve, and also the council's efforts in educating villagers in those areas, still people entered the places contaminated water and destroyed the environment as they were searching for water and fertile land.

4.2.2 Causes of Land Conflicts between Farmers and Pastoralists at Ulanga District Council

The second objective of the study was to determine the causes of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists at Ulanga District Council. The findings showed that the causes of land conflict in Ulanga district were: too much immigration of pastoralists from various regions to the fertile land of Kilombero valley; people's boundaries unawareness; corruption; increased population to both two groups and increased rate of conservation game and investors resulted in scarcity of land for farmers and livestock. Similarly, the findings in Malunde's (2014) study in Kishapu district revealed that poor government, searching for pastures and water caused land conflict between farmers and pastoralists.

Also, Kironde's (2012) study in Rwanda revealed that pressure on land and natural resources caused land conflicts. Despite having ward tribunal courts in solving land conflicts, still the problem is big. The findings show that in Ulanga district ward

tribunals are there in ward levels, but there is no district tribunal. The one which is used is shared by Kilombero district and is located in Ifakara at Kilombero district.

(i) Too Much Immigration of Pastoralists from Various Regions to the Fertile Land of Kilombero Valley

Mtimbira division is among the divisions near Kilombero river basin, which to a large extent farming and livestock keeping are part of people's daily activities especially in Minazini and Madibira village. Too much immigration of herds into Kilombero valley is the core reason for the huge inflow of herds into Kilombero valley. In elaborating this one of the VEO had this to say;

...the conflict between farmers and pastoralists in our villages started in early 1990's whereby the outsiders from sukuma land came to our village and asked for permission to live in the village as famers, the village authority gave them permission to live here...in 1992 one of the Sukuma man called Maganga came with the same aim to do agricultural activities...as time passed by, Mr. Maganga imported his relatives together with their livestock which both increased in numbers and started quarrel with the indigenous farmers and the conflict between farmers and pastoralists over land began...other immigrants came to Ulanga from Shinyanga, Arusha, Mwanza, Mbeya, Rukwa and Singida regions.

Figure 4.2: Immigrants' Cattle in Ulanga District



Source: Documentary Review (2014)

From the finding, the researcher also observed that there is lack of organised inflow of herds in the District and instead randomly herds' inflow have taken its course. Similarly, the study Manundu (1997) argued that, the conflict between pastoralists and farmers in Maasai land was due to migrants farmers relying on accessibility of limited land and water. For more information please see Appendix III for immigrants' cattle distribution map in Ulanga district.

(ii) People's Unawareness on Villages' Boundaries

The findings revealed that, people's unawareness in villages' boundaries is the cause of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists. This land dispute can be looked from two points of view as explained by one senior respondent from Land and Natural Resource department:

...the first side is to look at these land disputes in village land which is supervised and controlled by the village government according to Village Land law No. 5 of 1999, and the second one is the conserved or isolated land for wildlife conservation under the Ministry of Natural Resources and

Tourism, department of wildlife...villagers are not aware of their boundaries between conserved areas and village's land...farmers and pastoralists in Mtimbira, Alabama and Malinyi villages as they cultivate and graze along Kilombero valley, they enter into conflicts due to the reason that they are not sure with the boundaries and that caused land conflicts among those villages.

Many villages in the Kilombero valley have been allocated right within the Kilombero valley. The surveyed maps did not reach the Kilombero river which is the border line between Ulanga and part of the village land that is within the conserved land. However, this land has been invaded by farmers and herders who obviously need enough land for cultivating and grazing their herds respectively. Because the two (herds and farmers) need more land each for their own course and purpose, there has been continual of collisions between the two groups. One of the interviewed VEO also claimed:

...all these land conflicts have been initiated and triggered by the absence of vivid and proper landmarks surveyed to show approved demarcations clearly...to show village land within the reserved wild land and vice versa, the reserved Kilombero land allocation should be clearly known...also the hunting areas should be clearly marked showing their borders and demarcations of investors' hunting areas and that for tourisms purposes.

From this claim from VEO, the researcher proposed that the management and the Ministry of Land, Housing and Settlement should consider closely the issue of having proper land marks in villages and educate villagers on this.

Mkutu (2001), in his study on pastoralists' conflict in the horn of Africa in Kenya revealed that the pastoral groups in Kenya living and grazing their livestock along the borders, often get into scuffles with those from neighbouring Ethiopia, Somalia and Uganda.

(iii)Corruption

The findings from both pastoralists and farmers revealed that, most of the farmers complained that the village leaders took bribes from pastoralists and that is the reason for them allowing pastoralists to inter their places (village) from outside and destroy their crops.

The word corruption itself as defined by Onyango (2012), is a broad term which can be termed as favoritism, dishonesty and all kind of cheating used by favour seekers to get what they want. The same finding by Mkutu (2001), on his research at Northern Kenya revealed that corruption is one of the causes of land conflict. The land authority is being corrupted by pastoralists so that they can possess huge part of North Kenyan land, resulting in conflict with the farmers in Nyiro division.

One of the farmers from Alabama village in FGD had this to add:

...the increased rate of corruption behaviour among village leaders who sell land illegally is the most important reason for these land conflicts...when the village leaders sell the land illegally, they sometimes double sell it to farmers and pastoralists, so when we cultivate our crops the pastoralists also feed their cattle there...that is how the conflict begin and when you go to court you find that the land was illegal sold to both.

One of the WEOs had the following to say on this:

...despite the Governments' effort of evict illegal pastoralists from Ulanga district, there is still the increased rate of influx of cattle to the district entering through illegal ways especially at night hours...the workers of Kilombero ferry are corrupted that is why the cattle are still increasing in our villages and when they successful invaded the villages they eat, trample and destroy farmers' crops and that is the beginning of conflicts.

Figure 4.3: Kilombero Ferry used to Carry People and Properties



Source: Researcher (2015).

(iv) Increased Population to both Farmers Inhabitants and Pastoralists

The Kilombero basin/valley is in the danger of soil erosion and the like due to having too many herds that have raided it; and due to a lot of felling and burning of trees for farming and settlement purposes. Putting up of temporary shelters and cow sheds for men and herds respectively; temporary and shifting cultivation, more people flooding into the basin causing need for more land, immigration procedures ignored and rejected and the like, cause unmanageable chaos and eventually putting the otherwise peaceful attractive Kilombero basin into shambles. To clarify the above statement District Livestock and Fisheries Officer had the following to say:

...the increased number of population for both human and livestock depends on land resource which itself never increases. Increased demand for land by both farmers and pastoralists as they increased in population led to conflict. The census statistics showed that in 2010 the population was 229,846, in 2011 was 234,150, in 2012 was 265,203...both farmers and pastoralists with their herds kept in increasing in population, demanding for more land and that is where the conflicts started...the land is not expanding but population increases.

The same was revealed in the research done by Odhiambo (2002) who found that population pressure led to increase of tension and conflict between farmers and pastoralists, as well as other types of damage like soil erosion and other human rights abuses.

(v) Increased Rate of Conservation Game and Investors Resulted in Scarcity of Land for Farmers and Livestock

One of the foreign investors in Ulanga district is The Kilombero Valley Teak Company Ltd (KVTC), it is a forestry company located in the Kilombero and Ulanga districts. The company manages teak plantations and natural woodlands and processes timber in a factory located in the Ulanga district. One of the respondents in Minazini village admitted this by saying:

...Teak company investors grabbed huge land for planting trees which resulted in scarcity of land for livestock keeping and farming in many areas, this resulted in pastoralists expanding to other villages looking for water and grazing land...moreover when the Government chased the pastoralists from the reserved areas where they used to feed their livestock, they found a way to the farmer's farmlands to feed their livestock and that is how the conflict began.

The above clarification justifies that the huge land which is taken by foreign investors in some villages is the major cause of land conflict. Also, Mwashambwa (2013) in his research on land disputes in Tanzania; case study of Simanjiro, explained how investors grabbed land and caused land disputes between groups at Orkasumet, Naberela, and Emboret villages.

4.2.3 The Main Actors in Land Conflicts between Farmers and Pastoralists at Ulanga District Council

The third objective of the study was to identify the main actors in land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists at Ulanga District Council. The assessment done based on the research questionnaires and interview guide questions, depicted actors in land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists at Ulanga such as: farmers, pastoralists, hunting block investors, WEOs, VEOs, Politicians, Local and Central Government Authority, and the Government in a sense that Pastoralists as they came

from different areas of Tanzania searching for grazing land and water for their cattle they found themselves in quarrels with farmers while the farmers as they usually use land for cultivation and depended much on the products of the land for their survivor, they found themselves into quarrels with pastoralists as they are the most ones who own land rather than pastoralists. Foreign investors are also actors in land conflict as they grab huge village land for their activities for instance Teak company and Hunting block investors in Ulanga district they took the land which from years was owned by villagers they caused conflicts between villagers including farmers and pastoralists. Ward and Village leaders also are termed as main actors in land conflict between farmers and pastoralists as they are the peace makers at their administrative areas and they should know whoever is new in that particular ward or village, they were also accused by farmers that they are the reasons for these conflicts by sell the land illegally. Politicians in presenting citizens should take people's problems more seriously and find better solutions. Local and Central Government Authority as they are so much involved in land use planning (urbanization and village planning) and conflicts resolutions. Government becomes the actor in land conflict as it should supervise all activities and enforce the available laws and acts on land issues.

The research done by ADP (2008) in Somalia on the same topic, portrayed actors of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists to be; farmers, herds keepers, community members especially women and children as they were so much affected during the conflict, police commissioners and judges when they dealt with those problems.

4.2.4 The Impact of Land Conflict between Farmers and Pastoralists at Ulanga District Council

The fourth objective of the study was to assess the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga District Council. Several literatures by: FAO, (2010); Umar, (2003); and Muchena, (2008). indicated that land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists bring negative impacts such as: discouragement of foreign companies to invest; people lose access to land; decrease agricultural productivity;

poor community participation in development activities; poverty; land degradation; property destruction and wastage of time.

Various efforts have been done in solving these conflicts such as: having land tribunals; advocacy human rights; isolating land for pastoralist activities for instance in Tanzania, the government has tried to create 102 (20.2%) villages for pastoralist communities out of 504 villages in Morogoro region but still the conflicts continue to prevail leading to negative impact. That was the reason for the researcher to conduct the study on the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga district so as to convince the Government and people to consider addressing the issue more seriously as it brings harm to them and properties.

Also, the findings revealed that impacts of land conflict between farmers and pastoralist at Ulanga District Council are as follows: decline of peace to villagers, decrease of production, deaths and injuries among community members and increase in council's expenditure. The respondents' results are presented in Table 4.4 below:

Table 4.4 Impact of Land Conflicts between Farmers and Pastoralists

S/N	Impact of land conflict	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	Decline of peace	29	36.25
2	Decrease of food production	28	35
3	Deaths and injuries	7	8.75
4	Increase council's expenditure	16	20
	Total	80	100.0

Source: Field Data (2015)

(i) Decline of Peace to Villagers

The findings from respondents summarized in Table 4.4, showed that (36.25%) of all the impacts of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists is disruption of peace to villagers. The same finding was revealed by Hussein and Mwakasangula (2010), in Kilosa on the related study that peace was destroyed and 400 people fled their homes after clashes.

After the conflict between two groups which are farmers and pastoralists who lived in one place, there remained misunderstandings between them, and the group which was much affected in the conflict trying to revenge. This was the finding from focus group in Minazini village as one of the pastoralists had this to say:

...the farmers are now not in good terms with us and they even beat our young boys when they are alone at the pastures, there is a lot of vengeance between us and this is too dangerous because we live in a great fear...it is difficult for us because it seems like we herds keepers do not deserve to be here as if we are not citizens of Tanzania despite the fact that we bought and owned this land too...more than 20 of our fellows fled their homes and left back their cows during the fight...5 pastoralists are imprisoned, in reality the conflict brought great fear to both of us because now even if we stay together in the same village, it is difficult to help each other as neighbours.

The findings suggest that, land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists contributed much to the decline of peace among village members of these two groups more than other impacts. This implies that when conflict took place the dwellers in that particular place lost hope and peace was destroyed.

(ii) Decrease of Food Production

The findings from respondents showed that (35%) of the impacts of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists is decrease in food production. One respondent in Alabama village had this to say:

...the conflict discouraged us to produce much since their cows frequently destroy our crops...in 2012 I planted 5 hectares of maize but only 2 hectares survived...it discouraged me a lot because even if the government intervenes, still the pastoralists come and continue destroying our crops.

The village development in general depends on the villager's efforts in giving out their strengths to the development of their village. But because of these conflicts between two groups, the working morale for development of the villagers declines. These findings were also confirmed by the District Executive Director who had the following to say:

...challenges we face now after these conflicts in affected areas is that, most of the VEOs and WEOs are complaining about the weak attendance of the villagers in development's regulatory meetings compared to the situation

before the conflicts...for instance in 18th March, 2015 there was a formal meeting in Mtimbira division concerning the farmers' complaints from Njiwa, Kipenyo, Usangule B and Madibira about being attacked by pastoralists as they pass near them but only farmers attended that meeting except pastoralists refused to do so...this is too dangerous because development of the people comes from people themselves, and through meetings people are able to come up with good development plans.

Also, one of the VEOs had the following to say: “...some farmers in our village this year did not cultivate much because they were afraid of pastoralists that they could destroy their crops...they just planted some little maize around their houses...”

The finding implies that farmers have been affected much by those conflicts to the extent that they produced less as they feared crop destruction by livestock. This is also supported by Rugadya (2009) on the study in Uganda, whereby land disputes brought poverty, agricultural productivity was negatively affected and land degradation occurred.

(iii)Deaths and Injuries among Community Members

Findings from interviewed respondents showed that 8.75% of the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists is deaths and injuries among community members. Responding to this, one of the sukuma pastoralist in Alabama village had this to say: “...the fighting of 2010 made me a cripple to life, during the fight I lost my father and I myself became a cripple...this affects me a lot because I am no longer in a position to do my works as I used to...it is very painful losing the people close to you...”

The findings indicated that deaths and injuries are the impacts of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga district by 8.75%. Even though 8.75% is not much, still human life is so much important. Similarly, on the findings in Hussein and Mwakasangula's (2010) study in Morogoro region, found that more than 31 (most reported were women and children) people were killed. The CURT 1977 S.14 states “Every person has the right to live and to the protection of his life by the society in accordance with the law”.

(iv) Increase Council's Expenditure on Conflict Resolution

Findings from questionnaire showed that land conflict between farmers and pastoralists caused increase in expenditure on conflict resolution in (20%). The District Livestock and Fisheries Officer also confirmed about this impact by saying that:

...over 10,000,000 TZS from district council was used in conflict resolution from November 2012 to March 2013 whereby over 52,000 cows were removed from the district ...this was a lot of money which could be used in other development issues...two drilled wells in Mtimbira division which made by villagers' efforts were completely destroyed from the fight. As a result, the district council had to bare and take up all the necessary but unavoidable expenses and costs to reconstruct the wells.

One of the respondents in Land and Natural resources department had this to add:

...a proper land use plan as the way of solving land conflict is necessary, we as department of land and natural resource (town plan unit) have already prepare land use plan for 45 villages which is (48%) out of 92 villages... it is very expensive work since one village costs about 7,000,000TZS up to 11,000,000TZS...the money came from donors of Natural Wildlife companies like KVRs, KILORWEMP, TSF and WWF...also the Council through supports from JICA will ensure that land use plan all over the district is accomplished.

Based on the responses from the respondent, the finding suggests that (20%) is a big part in the study and increase of expenditure in case study council is one of the big impacts of the land conflict between farmers and pastoralists. The URT (National Land Use Planning Commission Report, 2011), make known that the costs used in land use planning are so high and donors also scared with the costs which approximately vary between 6ml/ and 13ml/. It is proposed that the costs should be reduced so as to make land use planning easier so that land conflicts will be reduced once and for all.

4.2.5 The Efforts in Reducing Land Conflicts at Ulanga District Council

In reducing land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, some efforts were done so far and are still in process so as to overcome this big problem in Ulanga district.

Those efforts are: inviting projects on land use plans, reconciliation meetings and pastoralists' evictions.

(i) Efforts Done by the Government in Council Level

The Council in trying to solve land conflicts including farmers and pastoralists' conflict by doing some efforts such as; ensuring that several patrols are done in villages, looking for donors in land conflicts resolutions and conducting meetings with villagers as to educate them on land issues. Projects used in land use plans were: The Kilombero and Lower Rufiji Wetlands Ecosystem Management Project (KILORWEMP), and Kilombero Valley Ramsar Site Project (KVRS) were launched to solve land conflicts by ensuring that land is well divided for all activities as to recognize the areas of water sources, farmers' areas, pastoralists' areas, forests areas, open space areas etc. As to explain this, District Land and Natural Resource officer had this to say:

...the projects already conducted land use plans for 19 villages, educated livestock keepers to maintain the number of livestock in village land as the control of land separation...the strategies aimed to improve both livestock management in the district, reducing conflicts between livestock keepers and farmers...a total of 66,000 livestock was supposed to be maintained in the district out of 99,629, hoping that the projects will help a lot in reducing conflicts...but the challenge is that they continue increasing every day and it is very difficult to maintain the same to new comers.

Also, the Commission for human rights and good governance (CHRAGG) tried to settle down the land dispute at Itete ward in Minazini and Alabama villages and stopped Mr. Shalom to operate as the investor and hunter in game reserve which caused conflict over land for both parties farmers and pastoralists (URT, 2009).

(ii) Efforts Done in Community Level

Different meetings in reconcile the situation in all levels in division, ward and village meetings as to settle land disputes were done and community gave out their views on how to distance themselves into those conflicts as they bring only harm to them and their properties. On 18th March, 2015 leaders of Mtimbira division and wards had the formal meeting with one agenda concerned land conflict between farmers and

pastoralists and how to deal with it in a sustainable way. The meeting went through even though pastoralists' leaders did not show up.

4.3 Summary of the Chapter

The chapter covered the presentation and analysis of data founded during the study that assessed the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga district council. The study findings were based on socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and addressed five specific objectives. The first objective identified cases of land conflicts in Ulanga district and five cases were identified: conflict between hunting blocks and villages; conflict over village boundaries; conflict between farmers and pastoralists; conflict between pastoralists and forest reserve authorities and conflict between both (farmers and pastoralists) and Kilombero game controlled area authority.

The second finding determined the causes of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists, and different causes were revealed and discussed which were: too much immigration of pastoralists from various regions to the fertile land of Kilombero valley; people's boundaries unawareness; corruption; increased population; increased rate of conservation game and investors resulted in scarcity of land for farmers and livestock. The third finding identified the main actors in land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists which were: farmers; pastoralists; hunting block investors; WEOs; VEOs; Politicians; Local and Central Government Authority; and the Government. The fourth finding assessed the impact of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists as revealed during the study which were: decline of peace to villagers; decrease of production; deaths and injuries among community members and increased of council's expenditure. The last objective was to identify efforts done so far in reducing land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, and the finding depicted that several efforts were done in council and community level so as to reduce land conflicts. Those efforts included: different projects in land use plan and reconciliation meetings. The data were collected through interview and administered questionnaires and data analysis was done through documentation way in detailed discussions.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary for the study of assessing the impacts of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga District Council, conclusion and recommendations based on the findings presented and discussed in chapter four.

5.1 Summary of the Study

The study focused on assessing the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in rural areas used a case study of Ulanga district council. Specifically, the study based on the five objectives which were: to identify cases of land conflicts, to determine the causes of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists, to identify the main actors in land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, to assess the impact of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists and to identify the efforts done so far in reducing land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

A case study research design was applied to the sample of 80 respondents who were found by using non-probability sampling technique. The study employed both primary and secondary data collection methods in order to achieve the study objectives. Data collected were analysed by using direct quotation and tables. From the analysis of data collected, the following were the findings:

In respect to the first objective, the study aimed at identifying cases of land conflict in Ulanga district. The findings from documentary review (annual report 2014), revealed that land conflicts in Ulanga district respectively are divided into: conflict between hunting blocks and villages in Alabama, and Minazini; conflict over village boundaries in Njiwa and Alabama; conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Itete, Madibira, Minazini, Alabama, Njiwa and Mtimbira; conflict between pastoralists and forest reserve authorities in Madibira village; and conflict between both farmers and pastoralists and Kilombero game controlled area authority in Alabama village.

In the second objective, the study aimed at determined the causes of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga district council. The findings from the interviewed respondents revealed that causes of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists were: too much immigration of pastoralists from various regions to the fertile land of Kilombero valley, and village affected are Madibira and Minazini. Another cause was people's unawareness over village boundaries was revealed in Alabama and Madibira villages. Furthermore, corruption and increased population to both two groups and increased rate of conservation game as well as investors resulted in scarcity of land for farmers and livestock in Minazini village.

The third objective was to identify the main actors in land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga District Council. The findings from interviewed respondents revealed the actors in land conflicts to include: farmers, pastoralists, hunting block investors, WEOs, VEOs, Politicians, Local and Central Government Authority, and the Government.

In the fourth objective, the study aimed at assessing the impact of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. The findings revealed were: decline of peace to villagers, decrease of production, deaths and injuries among community members and increased of council's expenditure.

In the fifth objective, the study aimed at identifying the efforts done so far in reducing land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, and the finding depicted that several efforts were done in council and community level so as to reduce land conflicts. Those efforts include: inviting different projects in land use plan and conducting several reconciliation meetings.

5.2 Conclusion

The focus of the study was on the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga district council. The high rate percentage of the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists is from the point of decline of peace which is (36.25%). This indicates that people are more affected by land conflict between

farmers and pastoralists. The decrease in food production as the impact of land conflict is about (35%) of all the impacts. This is also a huge rate which implies that if people are in great fear it will obviously affect the production. Deaths and injuries as a result of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga district council were 8.75% of all the impacts, which indicates that deaths are not much happening compared to other impacts, but they affect people despite the fact that human beings have the right to live and being protected as per S.14 of the CURT. Increase of council's expenditure was also the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Ulanga district council that accounted for 20% of all the impacts found. This indicates that when conflicts happen, a lot of money is used to solve them and also to plan strategies in preventing them to occur in the future.

Based on all the findings above, the study concluded that land conflicts bring no good rather than harm to the people around and affects the economy of the individuals, council and the government at large.

5.3 Recommendations

In view of the findings above, the researcher was in position to make the following recommendations, which will help in widening the view of solving the problem of land conflict which affect people and the economy of the country in general. Here are researcher's recommendations:

(i) The Need for Amendments in Land Laws

Although there have been many Acts, bylaws, regulations reforms and policies in land issues, but in reality, the impact of their applicability is limited. There is an urgent need for new policies that would ensure that pastoralists and farmers' rights on land are well known to all, and are highly protected so as to live together in peace, instead of people being deceived by politicians who promise many things to people in the campaign period so as to get their votes and after being in positions they forget their people. This would be successful by employing much effort to the Ministry of Land, Housing and Settlements so as to solve land conflicts.

(ii) The Need for Serious Immigrants' Control

The major cause of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists is the high rate of immigrants in the district via Kilombero ferry. Serious measures should be taken to control illegal immigrants in UDC by ensuring that there are no entries of cattle in the district without a written permission of the District Council Authority. Those who illegally help the outsiders to intrude the district including those who take corruption should be punished.

(iii) The Need for Educating the Public on Land Laws and Land Rights

The Government should have the purposive programme to educate the public on land laws and land rights in all means, by using available public media which also reaches a lot of people in rural areas. For instance, there is Ulanga radio (UFM) owned by the council which reaches all villages so the radio should introduce special session for land issues only so as to educate people. Frequent meetings should be conducted at all levels so that people's problems can be solved before the problems get worse since "prevention is better than cure". Land bylaws and land laws should be translated into Kiswahili language so that the majority in rural areas can understand them and should be available in all wards and village offices.

(iv) The Need to Provide Counseling to those Victims of the Conflict

Since the findings revealed that 36.25% of the impacts of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists is decline of peace and 35% is the decrease in production, the study recommends that there should be counseling to the victims of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists so as to reduce the fear. When fear is removed among the community members, they will be in a position to produce more and bring development.

(v) The Need of Reviewing Village Land Demarcations

Land demarcations should be reviewed through land use plan. In Ulanga district only 45 out of 92 villages already have their land use plans but the implementation is so much delaying due to financial problems. The reviewing of village demarcations will help in reducing land problems in the case of boundaries and it will identify special use of the particular piece of land. The Ministry of Land, Housing and Settlement together with the district and villages authorities should put their efforts together and come out with the impressive and sustainable solutions.

(vi) The Need of Having the District Land Tribunal

Ulanga district had ward tribunals and whenever those ward tribunals failed to solve land disputes in ward level, they took them to Kilombero district in Ifakara town which is 74 kms from Mahenge town which is the headquarters of Ulanga district. This has been done due to the fact that those two districts shared the district tribunal located in Kilombero district. Therefore, there is a need of having district tribunal in Ulanga district which will facilitate the management of land cases in short period of time which will be a helpful approach.

5.4 Areas for Further Research

This study was specifically carried out in Ulanga district to assess the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in rural areas. However, further studies are needed to find out efforts done in reducing land conflicts based on Land Acts No 5. Of 1999, Local Government (District Administration) Act, C 287 (R.E. 2002) and Wildlife Conservation Act No 5. Of 2009 and other reserved Land Acts and how effective they work based on the fact that Tanzania being the country which follows the rule of law in all matters.

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APPENDIX I – QUESTIONNAIRES

SECTION A: RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. What is your job position? (Please mention)

.....

2. In which age group do you belong? (Please tick the correct answer)

A. 18-29 years

B. 30-39 years

C. 40-49 years

D. 50 years and above

3. What is your sex?

A. Male

B. Female

4. What is your marital status?

A. Single

B. Married

C. Divorced

D. Widowed

5. Employment duration with the organization

A. 1 to 5 years

B. 6 to 10 years

C. Over 10 years

6. What is the highest level of education you have reached?

A. Primary education

B. Secondary education

C. University/ College education

Others (Please specify).....

**SECTION B: QUESTIONS BASED ON LAND CONFLICT BETWEEN
FARMERS AND PASTORALISTS**

7. What do you understand about land conflict between farmers and pastoralists.....

8. What are cases of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists reported so far and where?

9. (a) What causes those conflicts?

(b) How they happen?

10. Who are the key actors in those conflicts?

11. What are the impacts of those conflicts to:-

(a)Villagers.....

(b)Council.....

(c)Government.....

12. What are the efforts done on solving land conflicts?

(a) In village level.....

(b) In district level.....

(c) In National level.....

APPENDIX II – INTERVIEW GUIDE QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand about land conflict between farmers and pastoralists?
2. How many cases of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists have been reported so far and where?
3. What causes conflicts between farmers and pastoralists?
4. How those conflicts occurred?
5. Who are the key actors in those conflicts and how?
6. What are the impacts of those conflicts to villagers?
7. What are the impacts of those conflicts to council?
8. What are the impacts of those conflicts to Government?
9. How do the villages solve those conflicts?
10. How does the council solve those conflicts?
11. What do you think should be done in solving the issue once and for all?

APPENDIX IV: ULANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

