

**IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND POLICY IN TANZANIA:
STREET LEVEL BUREAUCRACY AND CITIZENS'
PERSPECTIVES ON FARMER-HERDERS CONFLICTS IN
MOMBA DISTRICT**

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STREET LEVEL BUREAUCRACY AND CITIZENS'
PERSPECTIVES ON FARMER-HERDERS CONFLICTS IN
MOMBA DISTRICT**

By

Haroub J. Almassy

**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the
Award of the Degree of Master of Research and Public Policy (MRPP) of
Mzumbe University.**

2018

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled **Implementation of Land Policy in Tanzania: Street level Bureaucracy and Citizens' Perspectives on Farmer-Herders Conflicts in Momba District**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of Master of Research and Public Policy (MRPP) of Mzumbe University.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved father Juma Almassy who went to his rest couple of years ago, my heart and prayers are with him. Also, to the entire communities of farmers and herders who have suffered immensely because of land related conflicts in different parts of the country. I hope this is the beginning of the end of their suffering as the government struggles to fix the problem.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	-	Action for Development Programmes
CCRO	-	Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy
DAICO	-	District Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Officer
DLFDO	-	District Livestock and Fisheries Development Officer
DLNRO	-	District Land and Natural Resources Officer
LUP	-	Land Use Planning
PBFP	-	Property and Business Formalisation Programme
PLUM	-	Participatory Land Use Management
TAWLA	-	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
VEO	-	Village Executive Officer
VLUM	-	Village Land Use Management
WEO	-	Ward Executive Officer
WISP	-	World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in Momba District Council in Songwe Region and it was qualitative focusing on the topic titled ‘Implementation of land policy in Tanzania: street level bureaucracy and citizens’ perspectives on farmer-herders conflicts in Momba District’. It used a case study research design employing both in-depth interview and focus group discussion to collect data. The sample size used was 37 respondents including: 1 District land Officer, 1 District Agricultural Officer, 1 District Livestock Officer, 2 Ward Councilors, 2 Ward Executive Officers, 2 Community Development Officers, 4 Village Executive Officers, 4 Village Chairpersons, 10 Farmers, 10 Herders. Data analysis was done using ATLAS.ti, which is a Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software (CAQDAS).

The study had three specific objectives, namely to examine the land distribution pattern among people in Momba District; to examine the role of customary rights of land ownership in addressing the conflicts between farmers and herders; finally to examine the institutional arrangements in land administration and their role in resolving conflicts between farmers and herders.

The study has shown that farmer-herders’ conflicts in Momba District council are triggered by inadequate land use planning caused by financial constraints of the citizens to pay for the service and the government official responsible for land use planning to accomplish the exercise, insufficient land personnel and lack of enough tools to run the exercise. On the other hand, there are cultural beliefs and low awareness on the importance of land ownership either by Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) or the title deeds provided by the commissioner of land. Corruption and maladministration by Ward and Village leaders have also fuelled the conflicts between farmers and herders in the district. Therefore, it is highly recommended that land use planning should be given a high priority simply because all responsible officials at the village, ward and district level as well as farmers and herders have acknowledged that land use planning will be a game changer in a study area. This implies that failure to implement land policy properly will lead to a continuation of conflicts among the two groups of farmers and herders that situation can result in far reaching consequences.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1 An Overview

This chapter entails to create a clear understanding about the prevailing situation in Tanzania in relation to land policy and its ability to tackle conflicts between farmers and herders in different societies where the two groups live side by side. There has been a wide spread and serious land use conflicts that have put lives of people in a great risk as people who use land as their primary factor of production fight with one another on daily basis in order to gain control of this valuable resource. This section also explains the intensity of the problem in different parts of the country and how the policy intervention has been. Likewise this chapter tried to find a gap in terms of knowledge that exists in the body of literature so as to inform what is known and what is not known. The gap means the part has not been researched yet or inadequately researched by other previous researchers who were interested to conduct their studies in land related conflicts between farmers and herders.

1.2 Back ground to the study

Land in Tanzania like any other countries of African continent is a fundamental asset for survival and a major source of income and livelihoods for the rural people. Land is not only a source for living and valuable economic asset but also holds spiritual values with it. The government of Tanzania through the land policy which was formulated in 1997 and became effective in the same year has been insisting that all people who own land should make sure that they make that ownership a legal issue just by possessing some documents that have been provided by the central government (commissioner of land) or local authorities through Customary rights of land ownership. This will help them to use the pieces of that land to borrow money from different financial institutions like banks for establishing small businesses that will enable people especially women to liberate themselves from poverty. This suggestion by the government has fuelled the competition for land ownership as people believe that land is more valuable now than any other time in history.

Land resource conflict in Tanzania is mainly between pastoralists and conservators, peasants and pastoralists, Government and villagers, villagers and investors, mostly in Morogoro, Mbeya, Arusha and Mara regions (Olengurumwa, 2009). These land conflicts have caused harm to communities' lives and animals, destruction of properties, conservation and wildlife protection. Not only that but also Maasai community was forced to leave from their local areas to areas where there is not enough water and pastures for their animals, low productivity, accelerated food insecurity, generation of a landless class, increased poverty, and rapid environmental degradation (NGONET, 2008; Verstegen, 2001). In Ngorongoro District, the land conflict is mainly between Maasai community and Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority due to Maasai demand of land for cultivation and livestock while Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) demand land for environment livestock (Michael, 2008). All of these are contributed by the presence of land use plans at the community level and within the Ngorongoro Conservation area which is not implemented and lead to ongoing conflicts over land use for agriculture and livestock (UNESCO, 2007). Foreign companies are permitted by the Ngorongoro Conservation Area to hunt different animals within the area as a result foreigners destruct the local property of the Maasai and lead to conflict between the local Maasai community and Ngorongoro Conservation area officials (Shivji, 1993).

A wide body of scientific literature on Sub-Saharan Africa has consistently proved the historical co-existence of farmers and animal keepers in symbiotic relationships (Bassett, 1988). Seddon and Sumberg (1997) also admit the long historical record of fluctuating misunderstanding, competition and co-operation among settled farmers and animal keepers or transhumant herders in the continent. Such relationships were shown through reciprocity, exchange and support (Moritz, 2010). This however, did not mean that misunderstandings between farmers and herders were non-existent (Bovin, 1990). Turner (2003) also acknowledges that the relationships among farmers and herders in the Sub-Saharan Africa have always become multi-dimensional and like more social relationships they have included both cooperation and conflict. Hussein (1998) further posits that the relations among farmers and herders have normally moved between cooperation, competition and

misunderstanding. Tonah (2006) informs that in West Africa, for instance, the misunderstanding between farmers and herders have been routine feature of economic life in the area. These conflicts, however, were contained by customary institutions that were operating following the principle of reciprocity and resolutions which were seen within the confinement of the local societies. In addition, intermarriage among groups played part in enhancing these systems and increased the incentives to solve the misunderstandings (Sandford & Ashley, 2008). Only in very minor cases were these misunderstandings brought to state administrative authorities for resolutions.

In the recent decades farmer-herder conflicts in many parts of Sub-Saharan Africa have led to widespread violence, loss of property, massive displacement of persons and loss of lives (Hussein, Sumberg and Seddon, 2000). This tendency is a result of increasing pressure on resources and reducing efficiency of traditional misunderstanding management mechanisms (Thebaud and Batterbury, 2001). Factors such as inadequate grazing areas and stock routes; changes in land owning system; insufficient legal framework for animal keepers; expansion in policies related to agriculture; economic factors and change of climate have also been identified as the long-term reasons for the conflicts. Hagberg (1998) argues that conflicts among farmers and herders start from competition for resources caused by growth of population, migration and degradation of land (Davidheiser and Luna (2008) also cite reasons such as multinational development projects, population changes, and environmental destruction to have contributed to the misunderstanding. More effort is placed on changes in production processes and land tenure regimes as foundation to the aggravation of farmer-herders goal incompatibility and inter-communal strife. Further analysis of the reasons reveals that the changes are the deliberate results of interventions and legal framework that were based on Western models and focused to increase production outputs and market integration.

In Northern Africa the relationship among herders and farmers has, for many years, been shaped by both cooperation and violence (Shettima and Tar, 2008). Recently however, strong growth of population, wide-spread food shortage and a recent irregular drought events have overwhelmingly challenged traditional resource sharing mechanisms while struggle for scarce land resources have increased (Fratkin and Roth, 2005; Herrero, 2006; ILRI, 2006). In addition to the population and environmental factors for the conflicts two issues also emerge. One is the weakening of the traditional institutions for conflicts management in communities, and the second is the changes in regimes of tenure on land. Ahmadu (2011) argues that in Nigeria as in many other parts of West African countries both farmers and herders believe that the evolution of modern state has altered their community-based traditional systems of managing conflicts that developed on the sanctity of traditional norms and values. Even the mechanisms of conflict resolving have been weakened and that the tendency is more toward calming down misunderstandings rather than solving them completely. There have been changes to communal land tenure regimes which have in turn, led to tensions and legal conflicts among farmers and herders. In most such situations the state actors are not neutral arbitrators but they are instrumental in the production of institutional uncertainty and create a discrepancy between resources in-flow and weak regulations which in turn generate room for opportunistic behaviours and conflict emergence (Meur et al., 2006) in order to reduce the existence of conflicts between animal keepers and crop cultivators land policy implementation process is very crucial due to the fact that will make the best land use by providing directives to all government official what to do in order to minimize the misunderstandings among land users including farmers and herders in any country where the two groups practice the activity.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The government of the United Republic of Tanzania formulated a National land policy in 1997 which intended to address many issues related to land through its objectives like to streamline the institutional arrangements in land administration and land dispute adjudication and also make them more transparent, promoting an

equitable distribution and access to land by all citizens, ensuring that existing rights in land especially customary rights of small holders are recognised, clarified and secured in law, also to promote sound land information management and finally to set ceilings on land ownership which will letter be translated into statutory ceiling to prevent or avoid the phenomenon of land concentration and other many objectives of the policy just to mention some few examples. Despite having this policy still there is existence of conflicts between farmers and herders in many parts of the country Momba District being among them.

The Tanzania land policy of 1997 explains land as a major means of production where all economic activities depend up on. The growth of population at high rate has resulted into scarcity of areas to conduct different activities; this condition has happened due to the fact that as population grows fast the size of land remains the same therefore people tend to fight each other to gain the upper hand in acquisition of this prominent resource. Despite the fact that people are in need of land for different reasons but in most cases the land use conflicts have recorded a cut throat competition among herders and farmers as one side struggles for areas to get green pastures to support the lives of animals; the other side struggles for place to cultivate crops for food consumption in order to support lives as well.

Although so many studies about land use conflicts between farmers and herders have been done in different parts of Tanzania and the world at large like that of Kushoka A. (2011), Munwawi et al. (2014), James H. (2015) and Mwambashi (2015) explaining different sources of conflicts among the two groups, effects of the conflicts among the two groups, what needs to be done in order to solve these problems between these two groups, but no any study among them has been conducted to examine the implementation of land policy in Tanzania focusing on the street level bureaucrats and citizens' perspectives on farmers and herders conflict specifically in Momba District Council. So, this study mainly focus on that matter so as to bridge this gap and add knowledge to policy-makers, literature and other users who have a stake in decision making process.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The main objective of this study was to examine the implementation of land policy in Tanzania.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the land distribution among people in Momba District.
- ii. To explore the role of customary rights of land ownership in addressing conflicts between farmers and herders.
- iii. To assess the formal institutional arrangements in land administration and their role in resolving conflicts between farmers and herders.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What is the distribution pattern of land in Momba District?
- ii. In what ways do customary rights of land ownership reduce conflicts between farmers and herders in Momba District?
- iii. What are the formal institutional arrangements for land administration and conflict solving in Momba District?

1.6 Significance of the study

This study is useful as it examined the implementation of land policy in Tanzania so as to know whether there are some weaknesses and strengths during the process itself. The implementation of land policy in the country was put into effect since 1997 intending to state clearly how best the land should be used by all people in every sector of the economy. Despite having the policy in place some areas of the country including Momba still experiencing irregular fighting as people are struggling to acquire land for different purposes like agriculture, settlements, grazing, industrial sites and recreational centers. In Tanzania conflicts have taken place in many parts of the country including Mvomero, Kiteto, Longido and Manyara being regarded as serious cases although there are some remarkable conflicts happened in other parts of the country but did not enjoy enough media coverage.

The study sought to examine the implementation of the policy itself in reducing farmers and herders conflicts in communities and eventually contribute to existing knowledge by informing the policy-makers whether there are some areas of the policy that need to be reviewed for improvement or the policy needs to be terminated and formulate the new policy in order to make land related conflicts historical events in the country because the existing policy has failed to resolve land related conflicts in the Country. The study also contributes to knowledge such that policy did not address the land related conflicts in Momba District. The need to identify if the land policy implementers are well equipped with skills and if they play their part very effectively in getting the policy implemented. Finally the study is going to be used as an input for further researchers in policy related disciplines.

1.7 Scope and delimitation of the study

There are so many aspects and issues related to land, but this study dealt with implementation of land policy in Tanzania specifically focusing on street level bureaucracy and citizens' perspectives on farmer-herders conflicts in Momba District. Other issues related to land such as degradation, exhaustion, pollution, and others were not considered in this study. In terms of location, the study covered Momba District Council which is found in Songwe Region, in the southern highlands of Tanzania. This is because the area has been experiencing conflicts several times despite remarkable measures to address them. At the District level the study included 1 District Land Officer, 1 District Agricultural Officer and 1 District Livestock Officer, at ward level the study included 2 Ward Executive Officers, 2 Ward Community Development Officers and 2 Ward Councilors. At village level the study included 4 Village Chairpersons, 4 Village Executive Officers, 10 Farmers and 10 Herders. These were the respondents covered in this study.

1.8 Organisation of the dissertation

This dissertation is organized into five chapters each of which has presented a specific issue such that chapter one is about the background information of the study, statement of the problem where the research gap has been identified, the general and specific objectives as well, the research questions that used to develop the interview guide and focus group discussion. Chapter two is about the literature review both theoretical and empirical, the theory that governs the study, the assumptions of the theory and the application of the theory. Chapter three is about the methodological issues which include the research design, study area, data collection techniques and data analysis as well, the conceptual framework that is based on themes has been shown as well. Chapter four presents the findings from the field and the intensive discussion based on specific research objectives so as to show the perceptions of the respondents and why do they perceive in that way. Chapter five is about summary, conclusion and policy implications of the findings particularly the theoretical part and policy. Also, limitations that were encountered during the study and the final part is concerning with the contribution of the study to knowledge.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 An Overview

The intention of this chapter is to bring about a common understanding to different concepts and theories which have been used in the study because many terms may have different meanings according to the intention of the user and the context as well. The chapter also explains how serious the conflicts between farmers and herders have been, this is because within the Country many community members have been fighting relentlessly due to land as their main source of livelihood, but also the conflicts have escalated beyond borders which means in many African countries there is a great problem related to land uses as farmers and herders conflict each other in order to gain control of areas where their economic activities like farming and livestock keeping can take place unconditionally. The prevailing situation in different parts of the world particularly in African Continent is a justification that the lives of the farmers and herders are in peril and the need for intervention is strongly needed so as to bring chaos to an end.

2.2 Theoretical literature review

According to Magigi (2013) theoretical literature review is the collection of interrelated ideas based on theories. It is a reasoned set of prepositions which are made from and supported by information or revealed evidence. A theoretical framework accounts for or explains phenomena, having based on theories it tries to clarify why issues are the way they are. Eventually theoretical framework is a total set of assumptions about the nature of concept. To understand a theoretical framework, an analysis of theories has to be made. One of the upper merits regarding the significance of the theoretical framework is to get a researcher conceptualize the topic in its entirety. The theoretical framework of the research is a structure that can favour or support a theory of an academic work.

2.3 Definitions of key terms

2.3.1 Policy

According to Anderson (2003) policy can be defined as the relatively stable, purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern. Also policy is an authoritative statement of intent made by government or legitimate government bodies like the legislature in order to provide a solution to a public problem that affects people in a certain area, policy can be in a written form or unwritten form can be broad or specific, simple or complex. In order for a policy to be implemented it requires instruments like laws, suasions, subsidies, and incentives just to mention some few examples.

2.3.2 Policy implementation

It is the process by which policies enacted by government are put into effects by the relevant agencies (Birkland, 2016). Also, policy implementation is the process of putting policy into effect by public and private individuals; implementation can be seen essentially in terms of the nature and degree of control exercised over the operation of policy, programme and project (Birkland, 2016). At this stage is where the policy implementers known as street level bureaucrats like the policy officers, teachers, firefighters, social workers and many others work more effectively to make sure that the policy is delivered more effectively so as to make the intended goals more achievable and eventually address the targeted problems. In its most general form, it is the phase between decisions and operations. Implementation seeks to determine whether an organisation is able to carry out and achieve its stated objectives, it involves developing and pursuing a strategy of organisation and management to ensure that the policy process is completed with the minimum of delays, costs and problems (Sapru, 2004).

2.3.3 Types of Policy Implementation

Policy implementation process is divided into three types namely as top down, bottom up and the combination of the two where top down and bottom up are used simultaneously depending up on the existing situation on ground (Birkland, 2016). The choice of one type of policy implementation will depend up on the decision of

the government or the implementers of that policy, the availability of resources, time factor, skills of street level bureaucrats and objectives of the policy itself. Each type of policy implementation has got strengths and weaknesses, in making a choice of what type should be put into effect the one who is making that choice should take these factors on board.

2.3.3.1 Top-down approach

It is the way of studying policy design and implementation that considers the goals of the highest level policy designers, and traces the design and implementation of the policy through the lowest level implementers (Birkland, 2016). Also, this is an approach of policy implementation whereby the policy decision making is done at the top by highly ranked officials and brought down to be implemented, the top down approach is characterized with the ideas that implementation is about getting people to do what they are asked, and keep control over a sequence of stages in a system, and about the development of a programme of control which minimizes conflicts and deviation from the goals set by the initial policy hypothesis (Birkland, 2016). In this model too much emphasis is placed upon the definition of goals by the top, rather than on the roles of the workers on the line. This model has the flavor of Taylorism and scientific management, and may be subjected to the same kind of criticism. It is criticised for not taking into account the interaction of factors and levels in the implementation process (Sapru, 2004).

2.3.3.2 Bottom-up approach

According to Sapru (2004) this is the policy implementation approach whereby people at the grassroots are the ones who initiate the process and push it to the top. In the bottom up model great stress is laid on the fact that street level bureaucrats who are implementers have discretion in how they apply policy. Professionals such as doctors, teachers, engineers, social workers are there to shape policy and have an important role in ensuring the performance of a policy (Birkland, 2016). This type of policy implementation is considered to be the most participatory in nature because it allows people at the lowest level to practice the implementation process and hence it creates a sense of ownership to implementers. On the other hand bottom up approach

is a way of studying policy design and implementation that considers the ability and motivations of the lowest level implementers, and tracks policy design from that level to the highest levels of government (Birkland, 2016).

2.3.3.3 Bottom-up and Top-down policy implementation

This is an approach of policy implementation process whereby the two approaches are used simultaneously by taking the features of each approach and combine them together. This is considered as a modified model advocated by Sabatier has the distinctive feature of combining the bottom up approach to take into account the network which structures implementation and top down approach to take into account considerations with the system including the beliefs of policy elites and the impacts of the external events. Implementation in this sense may be thought of as a learning process (Sapru, 2004).

Policy learning for Sabatier is something which essentially occurs within the system and its policy sub systems. The framework is designed to analyse institutional conditions and to produce a consensus which is not there in the original model (Sapru, 2004).

2.3.4 Street level bureaucracy in policy implementation process

According to Lipsky (1980) street level bureaucrats are the people who meet citizens at the interface between citizens and government, so the police officers, social workers, teachers, community development officers, nurses and doctors, are the people who actually deliver the policy that has been constructed elsewhere, these people are important to the citizens because whatever happens or whatever they get from the government is what the street level bureaucrat does with them. Because street level bureaucrats have to respond to the citizens with only a limited amount of information, with only a little bit amount of time to make decisions (Lipsky, 1980). They have to develop mechanism to cope with the problem of doing the job well so they simplify the nature of their job, or they develop routines of practice that help them to do a good job in same way, that is why is said that street level bureaucrats are the ultimate policy-makers (Lipsky, 1980). In Tanzania the land policy is viewed by the street level bureaucrats as not an end in itself but a means to an end; this means that the policy only is not a panacea for all land related problems.

2.3.5 A farmer

This is someone who works under the umbrella of agriculture, producing a variety of food products for human and animal consumption. There are several kinds of farmers ranging from farmers who raise animals to farmers who grow crops. In this study the kind of a farmer referred is the one who grows crops. Agriculture is derived from Latin words 'Ager' and 'Cultura'. 'Ager' means land or field and 'Cultura' means cultivation. Therefore, the term agriculture means cultivation of land. This means the science and art of producing crops and animals for economic reasons. It is also referred as the science of producing crops and animals from the natural resources of the earth. The primary purpose of agriculture is to enable the land to produce enough, and at the same time, to prevent it from destruction and misuse. It is used interchangeably with farming, the production of food, fodder and other industrial products. Agriculture facilitates to meet the primary needs of human and their civilisation by giving food, clothing, shelters, medicine and recreation. Hence, agriculture is the great important sector in the world. It is lucrative unit where the free gifts of nature namely land, light, air, temperature and rain water and so on are integrated into single primary unit indispensable for human beings. Secondary productive units namely animals including livestock, birds and insects, feed on these primary units and provide concentrated products such as meat, milk, wool, eggs, honey, silk and other animal byproducts.

Agriculture gives food, feed, fibre, fuel, furniture, raw materials and materials for and from industries; gives a free fare and fresh environment, enough food for driving out hunger; favours friendship by removing fights. Satisfactory agricultural production gives peace, prosperity, harmony, health and wealth to people of a nation by driving away distrust, discord and anarchy. It helps to eliminate the community containing different castes and classes, thus it leads to a good social, cultural, political and economic life. Agricultural development is multidirectional having galloping speed and rapid spread with respect to time and space. After agricultural revolution, farmers started using modern cultural practices and agricultural inputs in intensive cropping systems with laborer intensive programmes to stimulate the

production potential per unit land, time and input. It gave suitable environment to all these modern genotypes to foster and manifest their yield potential in newer areas and seasons. Agriculture consists of growing plants and rearing animals in order to yield produce and thus it helps to maintain a biological equilibrium in nature.

2.3.6 A herder

Is a person who looks after a herd of livestock or makes a living from keeping livestock especially in open country, herders are found in pastoral societies, the World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) defines animal keeping as any predominantly livestock-based production system that is mainly extensive in nature and uses some form of mobility of livestock (Hatfield and Davies, 2006). According to Krätli and Swift (2014) the term pastoralist can be used to indicate a cultural identity and a production/ livelihood system. This means that it can refer to people who practice Pastoralism, those who share a pastoralist background or those involved in activities related to Pastoralism. Pastoralism is categorised according to the degree of mobility. The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) identifies four broad categories of extensive livestock production systems: nomadism, transhumance, agro-Pastoralism and enclosed Pastoralism/ranching.

2.4 Conflict

According to Evans (2003) conflict can be described as a disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility. This is usually fueled by the opposition of one party to another, in an attempt to reach an objective different from that of the other party. Conflict is an inevitable aspect of everyday life because always people in different areas struggle for limited resources land and power being classic examples due to the fact that the two or more opposing sides fight each other to gain the upper hand so that life can be somehow simple. Whether it is with others, yourself or an organisation, conflict is an inevitable aspect of life experience. Having knowledge on how it starts and how it spreads goes a long way towards understanding how to use it to one's advantage. The disparities on people in thinking will solve how to spot the seeds of conflict in a situation and gain advantage of the possible results that conflict can bring.

2.4.1 Conflict Theory

Karl Marx (1818-1883) was a German philosopher, sociologist, economist, and revolutionary socialist. Marx gave a theory of capitalism based on his view that people are basically productive so in order to survive, people should work, by so doing folks have two relationships to the means of production, they either own the productive property or they have to give their labor power for someone who does. Conflict theory was made by Karl Marx that insists society is in a state of potential conflict due to struggle for limited resources. It holds that social order is maintained by domination and power, as opposed to consensus and conformity. In regard to conflict theory, those with properties and power try to hold on to it by any means possible, chiefly by oppressing the poor and those without power. Conflict theory has been put into practice to explain a wide range of social issues, including wars and revolutions, property and poverty, exclusion and home violence. It explains most of the important developments in human history, like democracy and rights of people, to capitalistic move to control the majority rather than to a desire for social order. The theory revolves around issues of social inequality in the division of resources and looks on the misunderstandings that exist among classes.

2.4.2 Class Conflicts

Marx's conflict theory focused on the conflict among two primary classes. The bourgeoisie represents the members of society who own the majority of the wealth and means of production. Those who have nothing include those who are considered as working class or poor ones. With the growing of capitalism, Marx theorized that the capitalists, a minority group within the population, would use their power to oppress those who have nothing, the majority class. The unequal distribution within conflict theory was forecasted to be maintained through ideological coercion where the capitalist would force acceptance of the new conditions by the poor. Marx further believed that as the working class and poor were exposed to bad\ conditions, a collective consciousness would bring the inequality to light and potentially result in revolt. If conditions were subsequently adjusted to address the concerns of the proletariat, the conflict circle would eventually repeat.

2.4.3 The relevance of the theory to the study

The conflicts theory is relevant to the study simply because it explains how one group that thinks it is oppressed by the other group can struggle to liberate itself from that oppression. In society where the study was carried out the farmers feel oppressed by the herders due to the fact that there is a huge differences in economic terms between the two groups. Farmers blame the herders that the destruction of their crops is sometimes done deliberately for the purpose of feeding animals since the herders can afford to pay compensation in terms of money once animals destroy the crops, so the farmers opt to fight once their crops are destroyed by animals owned by herders, this mistrust always lead to endless fighting among the members of the two groups. Karl Marx emphasised that conflicts occur when there is oppression of some people over others.

2.4.4 Criticism of Conflict Theory

Predictably, conflict theory has been criticised for its focus on change and neglect social stability. Some critics acknowledge that societies are in a constant state of change, but point out that much of the change is minor or incremental, not revolutionary. For example, many modern capitalist states have avoided a communist revolution, and have instead instituted elaborate social service programmes. Although conflict theorists often focus on social change, they have, in fact, also developed a theory to explain social stability. According to the conflict perspective, inequalities in power and reward are built into all social structures. Individuals and groups who do benefit from any particular structure strive to see it is maintained. For example, the wealthy may fight to maintain their privileged access to higher education by opposing measures that would broaden access, such as affirmative action or public funding.

2.5 Causes of Conflict in Societies

Conflict is not avoidable whenever community members work together. It may be simple to resolve conflict if you understand its four main causes. Conflict can take place when people have counter personalities or hold differing ideas. It may occur when people disagree about which tasks they must accomplish. People can also clash when they do not agree about the best way to achieve their goals (Evans, 2003).

2.5.1 Differing Aims among people

Conflict can arise when people have differing intention, for example when they do not agree about the best way to accomplish a task. For example, in a situation in which two persons must accomplish a task and the deadline is fast approaching, one folk may want to finish the task on time, sacrificing the quality of work in order to meet the deadline, while the other folk may value the quality of work more than the deadline, ignoring the time limits in favour of high-quality work. In this classic example, conflict could come up since the first person might accuse the second of being too slow, and the second person might accuse the first of being too sloppy.

2.5.2 Differing Goals to meet

Conflict can arise when people's goals go contrary. Members of community have different requirements and agendas based on individual objectives or those that are imposed by others. You can see this category of conflict arises whenever objectives are not communicated clearly by a manager to his workers. Conflict can arise in such an instance because the workers interpret the unclear objectives differently and fail to agree on what tasks need to be completed (Evans, 2003).

2.5.3 Differing Ideas to realise

Conflict can arise when people have contrary ideas. You can see this whenever people get into heated arguments over hot-button issues like political or religious affiliations. Such topics always involve deeply held beliefs about the nature of humanity and the personal role in civilised community. People tend to take attacks on sensitive cases personally and they may find it impossible to distinguish themselves from their ideas (Evans, 2003).

2.5.4 Differing Personalities

Conflicts can arise when personalities clash. This can be seen when two stubborn folks get into an argument due to something not significant and refuse to cool down, which only fuels the conflict. Solving this type of conflict may need some soul-searching. People always like in others the traits they dislike or don't accept to acknowledge in themselves. It may help to identify the traits that provoke you. Be aware of them so you can watch out for personality misunderstandings before they arise (Evans, 2003).

2.6 Features of Conflicts

Conflict takes place among two or more people who don't agree on an issue that jeopardizes their respective goals, values or requirements. How the participants in a disagreement consider this threat determines to an enormous extent how heated the misunderstanding can become. With only so many resources and opportunities available within any social setting, it is not uncommon for conflicts to come up.

The ultimate root of conflict takes place when you perceive something or someone as jeopardy to some area of your wellbeing. Threats typically fuel emotional or psychological responses. When this takes place your ability to view and approach the situation in an objective manner is hampered. This, in turn, makes it seem as if there is limited number of solutions to a specific problem. Once perspective is restricted by emotion, communication becomes difficult. Focusing on each party's vested interests, rather than the perceived jeopardy is a more effective method of handling misunderstandings. This approach creates an environment in which both party's needs can be expressed. The change of focus works to reduce the emotional drive to protect your interests. The interaction then becomes a solution-based exchange where emotional reasons can be expressed and resolved.

2.7 Effects of Conflicts

One theory holds that people typically fall into one of the four basic personality temperaments: choleric-these are bold, direct communicators who can be threatening, but are open to reforms; phlegmatic-these are fact-driven types who don't like conflict, and reform; sanguine-these types welcome misunderstanding for the expression and exchange of ideas. They see reform as an adventure and melancholic-these types are all about the status quo. They do not like to rock the boat. They do not like reform. Misunderstanding, whether expressed or not, invokes reform. Whether the change is negative or positive depends up on how the situation is handled. Those who fall under a personality type that is not happy with reform benefit most from an exchange that allows for the expression of vested interests and requirements. Understanding the causes for a conflict and the requirement for change is of great importance to moving the process of conflict resolution along.

2.8 Approaches to Conflict Management Strategies

In any situation involving more than one person, conflict can arise. The causes of conflict range from philosophical differences and divergent goals to power imbalances. Unmanaged or poorly managed conflicts generate a breakdown in trust and lost productivity. For small businesses, where success often hinges on the cohesion of a few people, loss of trust and productivity can signal the death of community bond. With a basic understanding of the five conflict management strategies, people in community can better deal with conflicts before they escalate beyond repair.

2.8.1 Accommodating

According to Evans (2003) accommodation involves having to deal with the problem with an element of self-sacrifice; an individual sets aside his own concerns to maintain peace in the situation. Also the accommodating strategy essentially entails giving the opposing side what it wants. The use of accommodation often occurs when one of the parties wishes to keep the peace or perceives the issue as minor. For example, a business that requires formal dress may institute a "casual Friday" policy as a low-stakes means of keeping the peace with the rank and file. Employees who

use accommodation as a primary conflict management strategy, however, may keep track and develop resentment.

2.8.2 Avoiding

The avoidance strategy seeks to put off conflict indefinitely. By delaying or ignoring the conflict, the avoider hopes the problem resolves itself without a confrontation. Those who actively avoid conflict frequently have low esteem or hold a position of low power. In some circumstances, avoiding can serve as a profitable conflict management strategy, such as after the dismissal of a popular but unproductive employee. The hiring of a more productive replacement for the position soothes much of the conflict. In this approach, there is withdrawal from the conflict. The problem is being dealt with through a passive attitude. Also avoiding is mostly used when the perceived negative end outweighs the positive outcome (Evans, 2003).

2.8.3 Collaborating

Collaboration works by integrating ideas set out by multiple people. The object is to find a creative solution acceptable to everyone. Collaboration, though useful, calls for a significant time commitment not appropriate to all conflicts. For example, a business owner should work collaboratively with the manager to establish policies, but collaborative decision-making regarding office supplies wastes time better spent on other activities. Also collaborating aims to find a solution to the conflict through cooperating with other parties involved. Hence, communication is an important part of this strategy (Evans, 2003).

2.8.4 Compromising

The compromising strategy typically calls for both sides of a conflict to give up elements of their position in order to establish an acceptable, if not agreeable, solution. This strategy prevails most often in conflicts where the parties hold approximately equivalent power. For example, business farm owners frequently employ compromise during contract negotiations with other businesses when each party stands to lose something valuable, such as a customer or necessary service. Also compromising is about coming up with a resolution that would be acceptable to

the parties involved. Thus, one party is willing to sacrifice their own sets of goals as long as the others will do the same (Evans, 2003).

2.8.5 Competing

Competition operates as a zero-sum game, in which one side wins and other loses. Highly assertive personalities often fall back on competition as a conflict management strategy. The competitive strategy works best in a limited number of conflicts, such as emergency situations. In general, business farm owners benefit from holding the competitive strategy in reserve for crisis situations and decisions that generate ill-will, such as pay cuts or layoffs. Also competition involves authoritative and assertive behaviors. In this style, the aggressive individual aims to instil pressure on the other parties to achieve a goal. It includes the use of whatever means to attain what the individual thinks is right (Evans, 2003).

2.9 Empirical Literature Review

This part reviews what other scholars have written about the similar issues concerning with conflict between farmers and herders simply because this problem is happening in different parts of the world as a result many people have lost their lives and properties as well as huge displacement. Since the creation of the world the land size has remained the same while the population growth is increasingly becoming huge, so the increase in population has resulted in a cut throat competition over land as a major means of production.

2.9.1 Land Conflicts Cases in Tanzania

Some conflicts have been studied beyond feature stories in the media. However, due to persistent clashes between farming societies and animal keepers in Morogoro and Kilosa Districts, Mung'ong'o and Mwamfupe (2003) elected to create a detailed study on the living condition of Maasai who are predominantly animal keepers. The researchers revealed out that pursuant to their constitutional right of movement, the Maasai shifted to Morogoro and Kilosa Districts. The processes of moving were propelled by ,social-economic developments and change in environment in the so called Maasai land. In their ancestral lands, the Maasai communities are confronted

with loss of grazing reserves, due to several geographical reasons and political marginalisation. The animal keepers had also decided to change living style to agro-pastoralism as a result, drawn by better incomes from crop agriculture as compared to dwindling fortunes from animal keeping.

The researchers acknowledge that animal keeping in Tanzania has been in serious crisis as a result of prolonged draught and loss of grazing land as a result of crop cultivators encroaching on rangelands in Kiteto Districts, but not confined to this District. Other Districts of Simanjiro, Longido and Ngorongoro in the arid and semi-arid agro-ecological areas are equally in peril. The researchers' finding points out further that over 10,000 acres of grazing reserve had been changed into barley and serena sorghum farming around Loliondo area, the District headquarters of Ngorongoro. Further, in Naberera the same situation continues especially as some animal keepers settle down into crop agriculture as agro-herders. These areas have been deeply affected by change in climate without deliberate mechanisms for copying. The result was for many families to move elsewhere in search of pasture and water for their animals.

Land use change has also taken place in most places where animal keepers used to make their living. This involves the expansion of national parks being a conversion from animal range lands into wildlife sanctuaries resulting in over 70 per cent of the then Maasai land changed into wildlife parks. It is believed that increases in population for both animals and people are a major reason for land use changes.

Animal keeping was not a welcome livelihood to crop farming societies in Morogoro and Kilosa District, for the resultant environmental destruction and onslaught on their crops in the farms. A feature article in The Guardian on 1st January 2001 revealed the Kilosa/Morogoro saga argued that the real reason of clashes was not the migration per se but, the behaviour of herders to property. The reason for the killings in Kilosa was that, animal keepers routinely and deliberately allowed animals to feed on crops of farmers. It was believed that unless there is a reform in attitude, other measures suggested to make crop cultivators live harmoniously with animal keepers would not yield desired outcomes. Just by making a reference to the proposal in the

Livestock policy that calls for the earmark of grazing places. Demarcation, it argues, will not bring about change of behaviour of herder-societies. If this was a reliable solution authorities would have employed it as an option in range management. Again, there seemed not to be a land administration institution to resolve the issue in good time to avoid such problems.

2.9.2 External studies on land conflicts among farmers and herders

In many places of the world misunderstandings between farmers and herders have been common because of areas for green pastures, areas for agricultural activities and so many others. There are so many areas in Tanzania, Africa and the rest of the world where conflicts have taken place; these conflicts have consumed lives of many people, properties and crops destruction in a given society like what is seen in a below discussion that has focused in land related problems occurred in different areas.

2.9.2.1 The situation in West Africa

Conflicts between crop cultivators and nomadic cattle herders have been a normal feature of economic livelihood in West Africa (Tonah, 2006). In the period before the starting of the 20th century, the threat was mainly limited to the savanna belts of West Africa. Rearing of cattle was mainly prevalent in the Guinea, Sudan and Sahel savanna zones where the production of crops was done only during the short rainy period on a small quantity. This provided the cattle herders access to a large area of grass land where animals can be fed. As time went on, and with the introduction of irrigation farming in the Savanna area of Nigeria, and the increased withering of pasture during the dry period, less pasture was available to animal keepers. The herdsmen had to shift southward to the coastal area where the rainy season is longer and the soil retains moisture for so long time, in search of pasture and water, a movement called transhumance. The large number of wild animals and the fear of losing animals to diseases, especially trypanosomiasis (nagana), restricted herders from settling permanently in the humid zone (Blench, 1994). According to Tonah (2006) pointed out that there is an agreement among observers that crop cultivators and animal keepers clashes have only since the 20th century become widespread in

the coastal region of West African countries, though Breusers et al. (1998) were of a dissenting perspective. They concluded after an analysis of farmer-herders relationship in Burkina Faso that the misunderstanding among Mossi crop cultivators and Fulani animal keepers was an old situation. Tonah (2006) opined that the factors that account for the wide spread farmers and herders conflict include the southward movement of pastoral herds into the humid and sub-humid areas, promoted by the successful control of the menace posed by dangerous diseases, the widespread availability of veterinary facilities and the expansion of farming services into areas that hitherto served as pasture reserve.

He further suggested that since the 1950s there has been an additional in human as well as livestock population in the coastal region of West African countries. This gave rise to an increased pressure on natural resources and a cut throat competition for available resources between crop cultivators and animal keepers (Adebayo, 1997; Breuser et al 1998; Bermadet, 1999). Tonah (2006) is of the perspective that since the sahelian drought of the 1970s and 1980s, and the accompanying movement of a huge number of herders into the fringes of the humid forest areas of West Africa countries, there has been a huge increase of the incidence of conflict between farmers and herders. Cases of farmers and herders misunderstanding are widespread in Nigeria in recent times. For instance, in Densina Local Government of Adamawa State, 28 people were feared killed, about 2,500 crop cultivators were displaced and rendered homeless in the hostility between cattle keepers and farmers in the host society in July 2005.

Nweze (2005) stated that many herders and farmers have lost their lives and animals, while others have faced dwindling productivity in their animals. This was supported by Ajuwon (2004), as cited by Nweze (2005) in his observation that in Imo State for example between 1996 and 2005, 19 persons died and 42 persons were injured in the farmers-herders misunderstandings and the violence that always accompanied such misunderstandings. The conflicts are a threat to harmony and stability of the nation. It also has implication for tribal co-existence, Nigeria being a multi-ethnic and a multi-tribal nation. The result of the study would be meaningful for a further

understanding of farmers-herders misunderstandings in other states of Nigeria and other countries of West Africa. It would also provide an insight into the way forward in such situations of conflict. Difference and disagreement, strife and struggle, as defined by Hocker Wilmot (1985), conflict is the interaction of independent people who perceive incompatible goals and interference from each other in achieving goals. Ukaegbu and Agunwamba (1995) had earlier opined that conflict or consensus is the two main patterns of social interactionism. Mainstream conflict theory views constant antagonism over scarce resources as the fundamental cause of conflict between economic agents (Tonah, 2006).

All conflicts share common qualities. The first is that there is a kind of contact between the parties that are involved; secondly, the parties in conflict perceive conflicting views; and finally, one of the parties always wants to redress existing contradictions, (Vanderlin, 2005; Ekanola, 2004; Deutsh, 1991). Every farming system such as nomadic cattle herding has a boundary, which separates it from the larger system, which make up the environment. The boundary represents the limits in the larger system. Farmers increasingly compete with nomadic herders for farmland, pastures, water, trees and the use of rangeland in general (Akpaki, 2002). There is clear demarcation between different types of conflict in farmer-nomadic herder relations. Hagberg (1998) has likewise made a distinction between the various types of conflicts in farmer-nomadic relations. He differentiates between disputes among individuals and groups, conflict of interest and violent conflicts. While dispute refers to disagreement between two or more persons or groups, a violent conflict involves mayhem, the destruction and killing of persons and livestock, arising from a dispute (Tonah, 2006).

A conflict of interest, on the other hand, is seen as the adoption of opposing views and concerns by different actors, which usually takes the form of non -violent competition, for control of resources in a given area. Farmer-herder differences are not only seen as resources conflict but are also sometimes represented as ethnic conflict involving the two groups. Since herder and farmer groups have very different values, customs, physical and cultural characteristics, disputes between

them are frequently characterised as ethnic conflict (Tonah, 2006). The feeling of belongingness that is extant among the members of the group is focused around their economic interest and the protection of the values, culture and power of group. The Fulani nomadic cattle rearers being a minority in host communities have a unique culture and strong sense of solidarity. They are often isolated from the farming population. In such cases, conflict between them and the farming population of the host community is regarded as having an ethnic color. Implicit in the theory and within the context, misunderstanding among nomadic cattle keepers and crop cultivators in Nigeria, Delta State in particular, usually leads to enormous losses in terms of human, agricultural and material resources. Hence an understanding of the causes and effects of misunderstanding among nomads and crop cultivators in host societies is a crucial pre-requisite for the realisation of the goals of agricultural development policies to which research scholars and extension experts are professionally committed.

2.9.2.2 The situation in Mali

Like other land-locked countries in Africa's Sahel region, Mali is experiencing population pressures, soil degradation, more intense and variable drought cycles, and shifts in agricultural practices. These factors have contributed to the expansion of land under cultivation and decreased availability of land for grazing animals. As Malians adapt their livelihood practices to their changing circumstances, traditional rules facilitating cooperation between farmers and herders are becoming insufficient to manage increased competition over land and water. This brief explores the multiple interdependent phenomena that affect relationships between farmers and herders, and the nature of their ongoing conflicts over natural resources.

Traditionally, nomadic herders and farmers living in villages establish mutually beneficial relationships. Although farmer-herder relationships have historically involved periodic violent conflicts, they are also characterised by symbiotic, nonviolent interactions and complementarities (Hussein et al., 1999). Both sides recognise that farmer-herder relationships are positive during the dry season but that they deteriorate during the rainy season. Although farmers and herders need to

support each other by entering into settlement contracts, competition between farming and livestock rearing usually occurs in the form of livestock-induced crop damage, which is the most important precipitant of the farmer-herder conflicts in the communities of the Sahel region of West Africa. In Mali, the customary pastoral leaders lost power and wealth to previously underprivileged farmers (Benjaminsen & Ba, 2009). Also, according to Benjaminsen & Ba (2009), this was primarily the result of national policies and laws prioritizing agricultural development involving the large-scale conversion of dry-season pastures to rice fields at the expense of pastoralism. At the research site in southern Niger, the population increase and the introduction of a cash economy and market activity led to the expansion of farmland, which resulted in a drastic shortage of grassland during the rainy season.

Although the farmlands are exposed to the public and all herdsmen can freely use them to graze livestock during the dry season, their use is strictly restricted to the landowners during the rainy season. As a result, it is very difficult for herders to find suitable grassland near the village. According to previous studies (Turner et al., 2011), one-third to three-quarters of the farmer-herder conflicts in southern Niger are associated with livestock-induced crop damage involving local fable herders. Moreover, approximately half of these cases involved herders who were hired to herd village livestock.

2.10 Research gap

Scholarly there are so many studies that have been done by different people in different areas to examine different issue related to conflicts between farmers and herders, hence provide a solution or answers to some questions or to give new knowledge about what was not known before. By so doing it is apparent that many studies that have been done by different scholars in the country and the world at large have made enormous contribution on the causes of conflicts among farmers and herders, their effects and possible solutions to be taken on board so as to address the problem in different places of Tanzania like Mvomero and Kilosa in Morogoro region, Mali, Nigeria and Ghana in West Africa just to mention some few examples. But no any study has been done specifically to examine the implementation of land

policy in Tanzania and how the conflicts between farmers and herders can be reduced through this, taking Momba District council as an area to study. Therefore this study focused on this topic in order to add knowledge to what is already known, to inform the policy-makers as well as private and government officials to use the findings in decision making process and finally to add inputs for further researches which are expected to be done in the near future.

2.11 Conceptual Framework

In this study the conceptual frame work is based on themes rather than variables due to the nature of a qualitative research. It explains the main conflicts related to land use such that not always the problem of land is caused by farmers and herders but other groups can also be the causative. It also pointed out the effects of conflict in the community where that misunderstanding occurs as many people are negatively affected by being killed or injured; crops and other properties are strongly destroyed. The institutional arrangements are set in order to resolve some conflicts that are happening in societies.

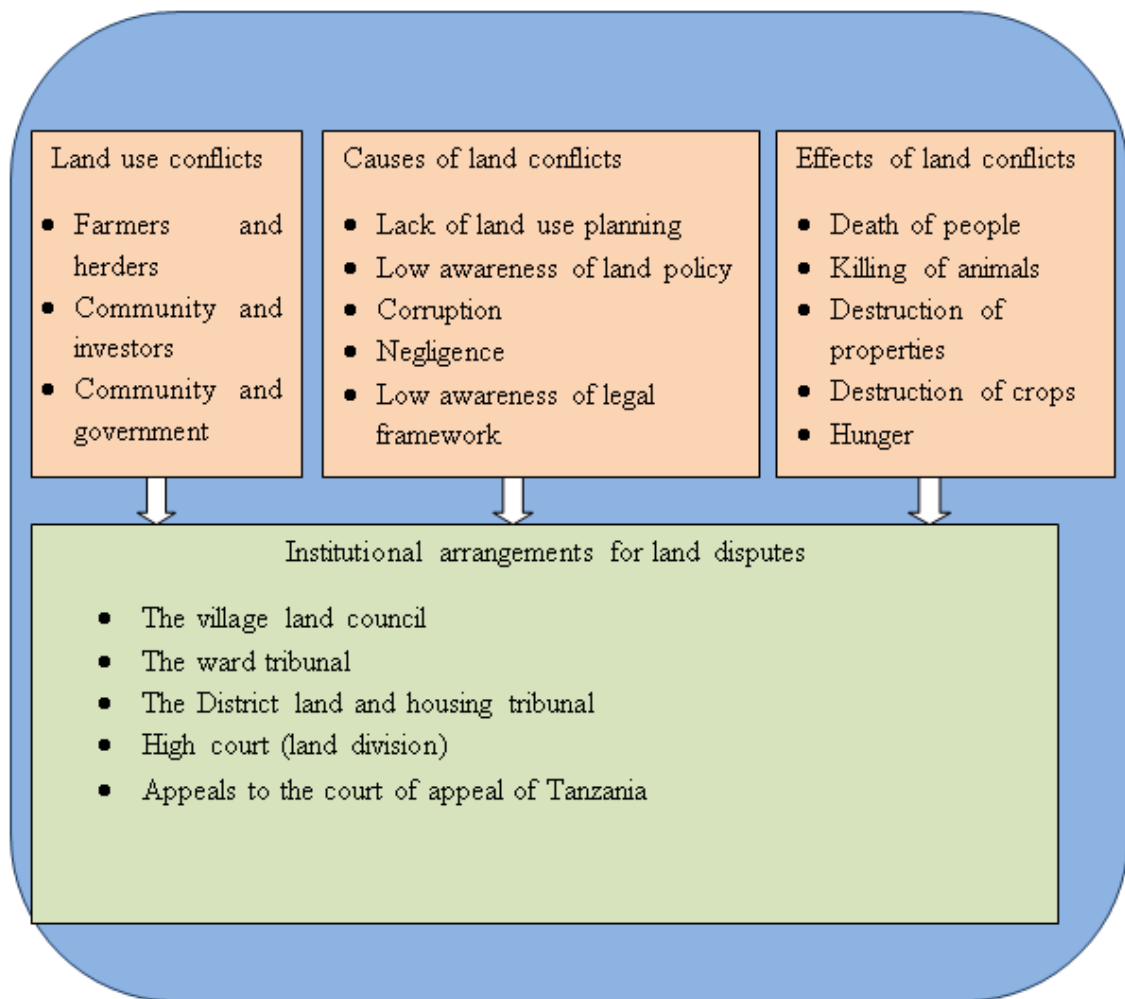


Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework for land use conflicts

Source: Researcher initiative, 2018

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 An Overview

This chapter seeks to address the methodological issues that have been used in this study so as to have a clear understanding of the road map that has been applied to accomplish this work. The study was based in a case study because it was interested to make a deep analysis of a small area rather than a huge one. This was done in order to have a wide chance of extracting in detail different information about the study area so that the conflicts between farmers and herders can be thoroughly understood and eventually seek the solution to bring the misunderstanding to an end. Also, the chapter points out that the intended area to be studied was Momba District because the researcher was much interested due to persistence of land related conflicts on ground that have been taking place in different villages and badly affect the lives of people and animals as well as destruction of properties owned by members of the community where the study took place.

3.2 Research design

This is a logical and systematic plan prepared for directing a research study. It specifies the objectives of the study, the methodology and techniques that were adopted to achieve the objectives. It constitutes the blue print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. It is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions. The plan is the overall scheme or programme of research. A research design is the programme that guides the investigator in the process of collecting, analysing and interpreting observations. It provides a systematic plan of procedures for the researcher to follow (Krishnaswami R, 2013).

This research used case study design which intended to study an area thoroughly because it explored and analysed the life of a social unit which can be a person, family, institution, cultural group or even entire community. The rationale behind choosing this research design is that it is flexible with respect to data collection methods used, also it is quite inexpensive depending up on the extent of inquiry

involved and type of data collection techniques used. Also, this research adopted case study design because it intended to make an in-depth study about the subject matter so as to get a clear understanding of the way implementation of land policy is done with respect to conflicts reduction between farmers and herders in Tanzania, as opposed to survey which could cover a large area, but not studying it in a detailed way.

According to Hans (2007) Research design occupies very important place and position in the study of every research problem. It decides the fate of the proposal and its outcome. If the design is defective, the outcome of the study and final report will be faulty and undependable. It is upon research design that nature of data to be collected is to be decided. It is therefore, desirable that research design should be very carefully and methodologically prepared.

3.3 Area of the Study

This study was conducted in Momba District Council which is located at the North western part of Songwe Region. The District lies between Latitudes $8^{\circ}10'$ South and $9^{\circ}15''$ South of the Equator and Longitudes $32^{\circ}5'$ East and $32^{\circ}45''$ East of the Greenwich. Momba District Council borders with Rukwa and Zambia to the West, Mbozi District to the East, Chunya District to the North and Ileje District to the South. Momba District Council covers 5856 square kilometers; this occupies about 21.17 % of Songwe Region total area of 27,656 square kilometers. The reason behind choosing Mombasa District as the study area is due to the fact that the area has been experiencing some conflicts between farmers and herders for so long time but these problems have not been reported by media extensively. Also, the District has not undergone land use planning at large quantity since it became autonomous in recent years. The main indigenous ethnic groups in this District Council are the Nyamwanga, Nyiha, Sukuma, Lambya and Ndali. Other ethnic groups are Kimbu, Nyakyusa, Bungu and Safwa.

3.4 Population of the study

The study population in this research was the people who practice farming of crops and those who are keeping animals in Momba District. Other people included in the study were the officials at the District level who meet with cases of conflict between farmers and herders like the District land officers, the District livestock officer and the District agricultural officer. At ward level the councilors, community development officers and the ward executive officers were involved in the study as well. On the other hand the village level included the village chairpersons and the village executive officers. The collection of these people formed the study population of this research. The total number of respondents was 37 people who managed to give the required answers according to questions asked to them. In other words the point of saturation was met by using this sample size.

3.5 Sample size

According to Kothari (2014) sample size refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample. The size of sample should neither be excessively large, nor too small. It should be optimum; an optimum sample is one which fulfills the requirements of efficiency, representativeness, reliability and flexibility. Therefore in this study the sample size used was 37 respondents who were selected under the basis of their importance in giving answers to research questions. In order for this study to achieve its intended goal it studied the following groups of people: District Land officer, District Agricultural officer, District livestock officer, Ward councilors, Ward executive officers, Ward community development officers, at village level the study involved village chairpersons, Village executive officers, herders and farmers. The population studied enabled the researcher to get at a point of saturation. In other words people were asked questions until the researcher got satisfied with their answers. This was determined by comparing the research questions asked to respondents and the answers given.

Table 3.1: Studied population

S/N	Study population	Level	Number of respondent(s)
	District agricultural officer	District	1
	District livestock officer	District	1
	District land officer	District	1
	Ward councillors	Ward	2
	Ward executive officers	Ward	2
	Ward community development officers	Ward	2
	Village chairpersons	Village	4
	Village executive officers	Village	4
	Farmers	Village	10
	Herders	Village	10
TOTAL			37

Source: Researcher initiative, 2018

3.5.1 The rationale for including the named categories in the sample

In this study each respondent was included due to his/her significant role in the community where data collection was done such that District agricultural officer was involved in the study because of his knowledge about farmers whose crops were destructed by animals, District livestock officer was chosen because of possessing different information about the cases of animals which have destructed crops of farmers in the District, District land officer was selected in order to give information about land use planning in different parts of the District and how that planning has either reduced or fueled the conflicts between farmers and herders. On the other hand Ward councilors were involved in the study so as to assess their political influence on how to resolve conflicts between farmers and herders as well as advocating the importance of land use planning to their respective wards, Ward executive officers and Village executive officers were made part of the respondents so as to give information about the number of conflicts between farmers and herders in their wards and villages respectively. Also the community development officers were necessary to participate due to their role of supervising development activities in their wards and how conflicts between farmers and herders affected development,

Village chairpersons were involved so as to explain their role in conflict solving and their perception on the issue of land use planning in their villages. Lastly the farmers and herders were included in the study so as to explore necessary information about their activities of farming and animal keeping respectively and to know the reasons behind their conflicts in their areas and possible solutions to bring the misunderstandings to an end.

3.6 Sampling Procedure

This refers to the way a researcher makes a choice of part of population so as to use to test hypotheses about the entire population that will be used in the study. Also, this is used to choose the number of participants, interviewee or work samples to use in the assessment process. In this respect is very possible to know how respondents will be obtained so as to be used in the study because is completely impossible to use the whole population when conducting a research in order to discover some facts that were not known before.

3.6.1 Purposive sampling

With purposive samples (occasionally referred to as judgment samples) researcher selected sampling units subjectively in an attempt to obtain a sample that appears to be representative of a population. In other word the chance that a particular sampling unit was selected for the sample depended up on the subjective judgment of the researcher (Nachmias, 2008). So, this study used this technique which is a part of non-probability sampling to choose the sample because it enabled the researcher to make a judgment on who should be involved in the sample under consideration that the selected sample was in a position to give the right information required by the study. The rationally behind the choice of purposive sampling was that the researcher was interested to get the right sample that based on the people who can give the right answers like the farmers, pastoralists, land officials, village and ward leaders who have well and remarkable experience about what happened in relation to land related conflicts in their area.

3.7 Sources of data

The search for answers to research questions is called collection of data. Data are facts, and other relevant materials, past and present, serving as bases for study and analyses (Krishnaswami, 2013). This study made the use of both Primary data collection and Secondary data collection methods in order to allow triangulation of information due to the fact that one method alone could not give realistic results.

3.7.1 Primary sources

These are original sources from which the researcher directly collects data that have not been previously collected for example collection of data directly by the researcher on brand awareness, brand preference, brand loyalty and other aspects of consumer behaviour from a sample of customers by interviewing them. Primary data are firsthand information that collected through various methods such as observation, interviewing and mail (Krishnaswami, 2013). The study used focus group discussion and in-depth interview in order to collect data from the respondents in the field.

3.7.1.1 In-depth interview

This is a non-directive interview used to explore an issue or topic in depth and questions are not generally pre-planned. Clearly, though the researcher must have a notion of the objectives of the research and, therefore what issues are going to be addressed in the interview. The format of the interview was that the respondents were allowed to talk freely concerning the subject matter. The input of the interviewer was mainly confined to checking on any doubtful points and rephrasing answers to check for accuracy of understanding. According to Gray (2009) like semi structured interviews, in depth interviews tend to collect data for qualitative analysis. Therefore this study preferred to use this in-depth interview in data collection whereby District agricultural officer, District livestock officer, District land officer, Ward councilors, Ward executive officers, Ward community development officers, Village chairpersons and Village executive officers were involved. The reason behind choosing In-depth interview was to get a deeper understanding of the respondents concerning the conflicts between farmers and herders because this kind of interview gave the respondents a chance to speak in deep about what they knew.

3.7.1.2 Focus group Discussion

This is one among the ways of collecting information, it originated in market research in the 1950s when people were brought together so that their attitudes to new products could be tested. Today, focus groups are still used for this purpose, but their popularity has spread to wider aspects of research. They can be a low-cost way of collecting data, but require a considerable amount of cooperation and enthusiasm from participants. Logistical problems can also arise. If the focus group contains only six or seven participants, then tape recording may not pose a major problem. But if the group size is 20 or more, you may need two good quality tape recorders strategically placed to pick up usable recordings (Gray, 2009). So, this study employed the use of focus group discussion whereby farmers and herders were brought together for round table discussion in order to collect information from them as respondents who in this study are considered to be among the key informants. The rationale behind using this focus group discussion was to assess whether respondents had similar understanding about the subject matter or not.

3.7.2 Secondary data collection

This process involved the use of sources containing data which were collected and compiled for other purposes. The secondary sources consists of readily available compendia and already compiled statistical statements and reports whose data may be used by researchers for their studies, they include census reports, annual reports and financial statements of companies, statistical statements, reports of government departments, annual reports on currency and finance published central banks and so on (Krishnaswami, 2013). A secondary source consisted of not only published records and reports, but also unpublished records. The latter category includes various records and registers maintained by WEO and VEO for example number of conflicts solved, personnel records, and register of members who were involved in conflicts resolution, minutes of meeting, and many others. Therefore, this study made the use of government documents that contained records of conflicts between farmers and herders in Momba District council for the purpose of adding information that was collected from primary sources.

3.8 Data analysis

Data analysis involved the process of breaking down data obtained from the field into smaller units to identify their characteristics, elements and structures. Data arrangement laid the basis for analysis, but there was a need to go beyond that in order to interpret, understand and explain the meaning of what was found. Through analysis, however a researcher gained new insights into the data. Data was broken down into their smallest parts, and connection between concepts was done, providing the basis for new knowledge. As anticipated there were a wide range of approaches to qualitative analysis like narrative analysis, discourse analysis and content analysis and others mean that were found to be helpful. There was also the use of computer assisted qualitative data analysis software for data analysis as well. At this stage ATLAS.ti8 was used for coding, analysis, networking and making quotations from the text that was taken from the field.

3.9 Addressing issues of validity and reliability

According to Ndunguru (2007) validity is about a researcher measuring what s/he set out to measure. Also validity of data is the extent to which the study accurately reflects or assesses the specific concept one wishes to measure. During the data collection process researcher developed some probing questions in English and translated them in Kiswahili so as to make sure that respondents well understand what was asked during the study. Different groups of respondents were asked including farmers, herders, government officials at District, Ward and Village level. This was done in order to make sure that the study gave what was intended to be given. The choice of different segments of the population sample gave what was intended to be studied by the researcher because farmers were able to explain clearly their views in relation to conflicts, herders also had their own views about the same issues, the government leaders at three levels namely as District, Ward and Village also gave their experiences concerning the subject matter which was studied by the researcher.

According to Ndunguru (2007) reliability refers to the question of whether a measuring instrument or process can produce the same results if successfully employed by different researchers. Also reliability is the consistency with which repeated measures produces the same results across time and across observations. In the study this was assured by using different data collection methods namely as in-depth interview and focus group discussion. The purpose of the study was explained to every respondent and they well understood before start responding to questions. This was done to every respondent who had the same characteristics. Also, questions asked in one category like farmers or herders were the same so as to make sure that the response that is made by respondents is consistent throughout the study. During focus group discussion all respondents were given equal chance to respond, there were no specific questions set to specific respondents in the same group. The task of the researcher was just to moderate the talks but not to lead. So every respondent contributed fairly and the answers of every respondent were heard by every group member. Eventually this enabled the repeated measures to produce the same results whenever applied to different respondents in the study.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

According to Ndunguru (2007) research ethics are norms or standards of behavior that guide individual moral choices while conducting research activities. The issue of ethical consideration was observed in data collection process, data analysis, report writing and dissemination of the results as a continuation of ethical requirements that were considered earlier from the time when the topic was chosen. During data collection process there was a letter of permission from Mzumbe University that enabled the researcher to access the area where data was collected. The respondents were subjected to informed consent so as to make them decide independently whether to participate in data giving process or not by being guaranteed free entry and free exit as well. The data that received was kept confidential in order not to harm the participants. During report writing no any data was manipulated so as to suit the result instead what was obtained from the field is what was written in the report. This stage also went simultaneously with the use of non-abusive language as

well. The language used was free from ambiguity in order to enable easy understanding. By so doing the researcher was able to meet the required standards as per ethical considerations in place.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 An Overview

This chapter intends to present the findings obtained from the field where both primary and secondary data accurately collected for analysis. The findings have shown that the land policy has not succeeded to resolve land related conflicts between farmers and herders because of poor implementation process of the policy itself in the study area. The chapter also explains that farmers and herders have no good relationship among themselves because of mistrust that has existed for long time. The street level bureaucrats are not well conversant with the policy because many policy requirements are not well known to them for better implementation process. This situation has fueled the conflicts because the groups of land policy implementers who are found at the grassroots have not been used as a game changer in land conflict issues that are taking place in different parts of Momba District.

4.2 Data analysis

After collecting data by using in-depth interview and focus group discussion the process of transcribing them was done by transforming the recorded ideas into written form then, translating the ideas from the Swahili language to English language just by writing them where by responses with similar themes were grouped together. By using Computers Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis software ATLAS ti data coding, networking and quotation making was done from the text. After the completion of this process the process of writing the report started by using the themes obtained from data collected as follows:

4.3 Distribution pattern of land in Momba District

The intention of this is just to assess the way how land is distributed among people in the study area for different activities like farming, animal keeping and others. It intends to make a thorough analysis on the patterns of land and the maximum amount of land that people are allowed to own. By so doing it will be known how people in the study area enjoy land which is the gift of nature from the Almighty God to be used to run lives of people and other living organisms.

4.3.1 The prevailing situation in Momba District

Land use planning in Momba has not been done throughout the District as required by the land policy which puts an emphasis to different central and local government authorities to make sure that land is planned and people are able to own it legally. Despite the fact that big area within the District is never planned but the process has begun in some few areas like Naming'ongo village where the process is completely done and people in the village are enjoying the fruit of the programme. In other few villages namely as Mpui, Lwasho, Myunga, Kapele and Msangano the process is under way hoping that in some days to come the mission will be over. The accomplishment of this task is anticipated to solve the long standing conflicts between farmers and herders in the district council because the big number of conflicts in the study area is being caused by the lack of specific areas where people can use to conduct their different social and economic activities like animal keeping or crop cultivation because many people in this area their lives depend upon these activities. Land officials in the District council are more confident and hopeful that land use planning will be a game changer in many villages if community members are involved in the whole process as one among them was quoted saying to the researcher during an interview.

I am very hopeful that if there will be a comprehensive land use planning and the government becomes willing to act up on the needs of the people through this programme, we can completely resolve these misunderstandings among farmers and herders. What I know is that, before you plan there is a need to educate citizens first because when the awareness is created is possible for them to comply with your plan. This programme currently becomes difficult to implement due to the fact that people are not given enough information about land use planning. But if you explain clearly to them, probably they will themselves understand and cooperate effectively with you.

This means that although big area in the District has not undergone Land use planning (LUP) but once the process starts there will be a need of involving all people who have a stake in land issues. This can be done through awareness creation in order to make residents understand clearly the intention of the exercise. Since the main economic activities of the people in the district are either animal keeping or

crop cultivation probably these economic activities become the main source of problems between the two conflicting parts because every group wants land for their daily activities.

The process of data collection in Momba District council was done successful in such a way that respondents who were contacted were able to give their views about the questions that were posed to them. However, many people did not seem to understand what the land policy is all about, so that they can be in a position to comply with the policy requirements in such a way that other conflicts related to land policy implementation could have not been happening in the district. The distribution of land in the study area is not properly done due to the fact that many people own land locally because their land ownership rights are not officially known. This is contributed by the ineffective legal procedures as stipulated by the land policy such that every one's land should be measured and the owner to be granted a title deeds from the land commissioner or a certificate of customary rights of occupancy (CCRO) given by the respective village council in collaboration with District council. Since this is completely contrary that is why many people do own land that is not formalised, the reason behind this is that the attempt to plan the land has not been done at large quantity instead the process has begun in a single village of Naming'ongo and the other three villages the process is underway. This phenomenon has a great impact to the people of the given District because is regarded as one among the factors that fuel the crisis between farmers and herders, the leaders and citizens both acknowledge that still they have a long way to go so that in the end they can accomplish to plan the large area of Momba which is unplanned for different social and economic activities including areas for building churches, mosques, recreational centers, farming and grazing.

4.3.2 The influx of animals from other areas to the District

Like any other places in Tanzania the movement of animals from one place to another has also been the case in Momba District as herders from different parts of the country are entering in search of green pastures and water to feed their animals. This is caused by the fact that one part of the District borders with lake Rukwa as a

result the herders are guaranteed with enough water and everlasting green pastures for their animals especial in dry seasons where many parts of the country suffer from seasonal drought. The flow of animals to the District in many cases do not follow the legal procedures that have been stipulated by the central government in order to be used as a benchmark by people who want to move animals from one place to another for different reasons, contrary to this, herders do not follow the procedures in place instead they make conversation with some leaders in some villages so as to be allowed to get in as new members of that given society. Once they arrive in a certain village their animals tend to destroy crops of the farmers who are natives of that area hence the two groups tend to fight with one another, as a result some people are highly wounded, animals are killed and other properties are destroyed. This results in permanent state of antagonism among people of two different economic activities in the same locality. When the fighting becomes intensive the village leaders deny the allegations from village members that they are the ones who permitted the herders to get into their village for settlements, this denial fuels the crisis between permanent residents and the strangers who are herders because no one tend to defend them.

4.3.2.1 Sukuma herders as intruders in the District of Momba

It is approximated that 42% of people in the area of the study do believe that the existence of conflicts in their areas has been motivated by the incoming of the sukuma people who come in their area from different places of the country. The reason behind their arrival is that they have been chased from the place where they were living, so in order to escape this they decide to move from their area of origin to other parts of the country including Momba district where the study was carried out. Although the problem of farmer-herders is a long time issue but at first it was not a great threat especially when the indigenous were living alone due to the fact that the number of cattle was minimal compared to the present situation whereby a single herder is determined to have a huge number of animals that cannot be affordable to take care off. Failure to control the animals during grazing process leads to destruction of crops that are owned by the farmers, this event becomes the main source of conflicts since the amount of money paid as compensation is not equal to the real value of the crops that have been destroyed by animals as a result farmers

demand more money while the herders tend to refuse paying the amount of money needed by the farmers as per crop value. On the other hand, the herders are blamed by community that they used to mistreat farmers just by beating them once they are accused of poor cattle management which leads to crop destruction. The injustice actions are proved by a farmer who says during a focus group discussion.

I remember one day cattle destroyed my maize, it was in January one week after removing pesticides in the farm, I went to visit my farm and I discovered that the farm was badly destroyed by cattle, I made a follow up by going to meet with cattle owner but they told me that even if their cattle have eaten the maize what are they going to do for me? If you need money whatever you say we will pay, so because I am inferior I do not have power, I decided to keep quiet and I remember I came here at the office of the village government but I was told that I do not have any tangible evidence to support my claims. Then I decided to leave the place hoping that my rights have been denied.

This scenario shows that the leaders and the herders have common interests once it comes to the issue of justice provision in their respective areas. This has created a gap between farmers and their leaders in one hand, also farmers and the herders in the other hand as well. So, there is a need to guarantee justice to all groups regardless of their economic status.

4.3.2.2 Motivating factors for the influx of animals in the District

In Tanzania there has been a serious problem of cattle to move from one place to another in order to get the place to feed animals and at the same time to find water for their animals as well. In doing that there has been more problem simply because the number of animals flowing in the area is very huge in such a way that it becomes impossible to manage as a result failure to control which tend to be a source of crop destruction in the area. The study has revealed that a group of animal migrated to the District in Msangano ward without following the procedures in place, citizens took some measures to report the incidence to their leaders and once the leadership decision was made the animal keepers were ordered to take away their animals in order to avoid problems with village members who were not ready to accept the incoming cattle in a huge number in their respective areas.

Similarly, the study done by Manundu (1997) argued that, the conflict between pastoralists and farmers in Maasai land was due to migrant pastoralists relying on accessibility of limited land and water. Regulations related to movement of animals from one place to another should be strictly followed by citizens and a group of street level bureaucrats who deliver land policy at the bottom on behalf of the government so that no any attempt can be done by those who break the law and rules which have been imposed to address the critical problems related to conflicts in the area. Failure to do that many areas will keep on experiencing conflicts between farmers and herders as animals tend to graze in farms of people. Animal keepers need to be given education not only to abide with the rules and regulations imposed but also to get the size of their cattle reduced to the manageable amount. Also, the task of grazing should not be left to the children who are not able to control animals, so people who are energetic should take that responsibility and the young boys should be given an opportunity to attend schools something which is even impossible. This argument is supported by a farmer who was quoted saying.

You know the problem that we have is the coming of huge amount of cattle in our area, but worse enough is that the task of grazing animals has been left to children who are not serious enough to take care their animals, it becomes simple for crop destruction especially when the young boys tend to play each other and forget about their main duty of grazing cattle, therefore you may find that they are not serious at all.

This implies that the study area is facing a serious influx of many animals of which the owners cannot manage to take care as a result young boys are the ones to take care the animals. Also, it seems that in the long run the area will be characterised by illiterate people because those who are responsible to go to school are the ones who graze animals in their villages, even if they will be attending schools irregularly but they cannot concentrate much in studies hence massive failure during their final exams. There is a need for parents to take full responsibility of animal grazing because they can do the job much better and reduce the possibility of crop destruction that can result in fighting.

4.3.2.3 Corruption threats over land use

When the study was conducted about 28% of respondents claimed that the influx of many animals in their areas has been caused by corruption taking that is done by their leaders in respective villages. However, the allegations were impossible to prove whether the leaders were real corrupt. Some of people who possess a huge amount of cattle are determined to give money to the leaders so as to be permitted to inter in those villages in order to establish life while they know that the village cannot afford to accommodate the amount of animals they come with.

Similar findings by Mkutu (2001) on his research done in 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. As many animals get into the village people who are village members tend to establish some sort of negative relationship with animal keepers because they real understand that at any time their crops will be destroyed, so they tend to live in a hostile situation among one another. The way forward is for the village members to abide with the rules and regulations. Village members should really understand that the problem between farmers and herders is a life consuming issue which means that some people and animals as well are being killed; this affects the wellbeing of the people in a given village and the entire nation as well. On the other hand people should not be able to give money as corruption instead they have to comply with the government slogan on ant corruption that every place is corruption free zone. If people and leaders will real comply with this notion no one will bring the cattle in corruption basis, instead people will follow the required procedures so that if the village is able to accommodate a huge number of cattle the village through its assembly should be asked by leaders and if the members of the village assembly will accept then the animal keepers will be allowed to inter in the village. But if the members of the village will deny the access then the leaders should comply with the will of the people and let the animal keeper go in another place that is able to accommodate that amount of cattle. This will help to resolve conflicts between farmers and herders in the district and other places of the entire country where misunderstanding has just been the order of the day. However

leaders need to be well educated about these effects of corruption to the wellbeing of the people and the nation at large. Once citizens trust their leaders that are not corrupt probably they will build confidence over decisions made by leaders and eventually they will work hand in hand to foster development in their areas under the supervision of their leaders, so other development interventions like building of classes, road constructions and many other development related activities.



Figure 4.1 Herd grazing in a farm with maize crops

Source: Field findings, 2018

The picture above shows a huge number of animals that migrated in the District illegally grazing in a farm while harvesting is not completely done. This tendency makes farmers fight with herders in order to make sure that their crops are compensated and the event is not going to take place again. This event has created a permanent state of hostility among the two societies who practice different activities in the same locality. In this situation young boys and girls are the most vulnerable ones simply because once they meet with their opposing sides they become strongly punished and the injuries that they get make them not to attend to school for studies. The movement of cattle from a long distance to Momba District council does not

only affect crops of farmers but also there is a threat of animal related diseases which in turn can infect the animals that are found in recipient villages within the District.

4.3.3 Effects of farmer-herders in the reserved land

Animal keeping and farming activities have been extended even in the reserved land of forest and wet lands that are surrounding the nearby villages, there has been an attempt to block animal keepers not to conduct their activities in the prohibited area but the move has not become more successful because the area is too large to supervise. However, many efforts are being demonstrated by officials so that animal keepers cannot get the chance to graze their animals in these areas. On the other hand, other people are conducting their agricultural activities in reserved area of forest as well and wet lands. Sometimes the two groups meet and quarrel each other as everyone claims to have a right of conducting economic activity in the given area. Some respondents have highly recommended that the reserved areas should be respected by all people so as to make them sustainable for present and future generation. This was proved by one WEO during an interview by saying that.

I have worked in different wards of this District, i can tell you that if you go in other villages within our district you may find that animal keeping and agricultural activities are conducted along the lake Rukwa. This is completely unacceptable, we always get these people to justice once caught but sometimes it becomes impossible to see them because for the case of herders they can even graze at night especially during serious drought.

This implies that the effects of animals are not only causing conflicts among farmers and herders in the study area but also the ecological features are in jeopardy as animals graze in a protected land. Also, agricultural activities intimidate the existence of wet land especially when the area is cultivated by farmers. Much more efforts need to be done so as to make sure that human activities are not threatening the environment, the rules require people not to conduct their activities within sixty meters from the water source, and this is done in order to make people not to destroy the environment for their own benefit and the future generation at large.

4.3.4 Dual economic related activities

This study has also revealed that a group of few people in Momba District conducts both animal keeping and crop cultivation simultaneously in order to meet their daily earnings. However, there are people who practice neither animal keeping nor crop cultivation, and the rest groups of people do nothing. This situation has contributed much into simplifying the process of resolving conflicts among themselves simply because those animal keepers who are found guilty today against crop cultivators tomorrow they can be innocent and the opposite is true. Therefore, once the crops are destroyed by animals the conflicts are solved under negotiation basis in order to create harmonious situation in a given village. For the conflicts that seem to be a little bit complicated the village government is responsible to intervene if the conflicting sides will be in need of that service.

4.3.5 Financial power over justice

There has been a strong argument in the area that herder have a huge financial power as opposed to the farmers, this is caused by the fact that the herder are able to sell their animals at any time and pay for the crops that have been destroyed by their cattle but the farmers are not able to get money at any time due to the fact that their income depends upon the selling of the crops which is done at a specific time depending upon the type of crop that is cultivated in a particular village. This tendency has made the crop cultivators to become more inferior over herders because in some villages the animal keepers do graze in farms intentionally hoping that they will pay money once caught at any time as one VEO says during a focus group discussion that was held in his working place.

The problems related to animal keepers are very huge because they have got cattle they do believe that they can sell one among and make payments to the farmers whose crops have been destroyed. So, this problem is there and I think this group need to be educated on the importance of reducing the number of their animals because they don't care about the needs of the farmers instead they care about feeding their animals by any means. Our task as leaders is to make sure that people are living in a harmonious situation and become better off.

This implies that financial ability enables the herders to corrupt some village leaders so as to be allowed to settle in their respective villages despite the fact that the laws and regulations are completely strict on that matter. Also justice in the village government is not operating properly because of financial power of animal keepers over crop cultivators that make leaders who are justice providers not to act accordingly whenever necessary.

4.4 Land accessibility in Momba District Council

Among other issues that have been insisted by the land policy is just to give women the right to own land by using traditional ways so that through this they can raise their economic power that eventually will help them to solve some issues that are facing their families. Momba like any other parts of Tanzania and Africa agriculture has been the back bone of the economy and women are the key players simply because the task of family caring has been left to them. So, land use and ownership for them is not an option but a must, although the reality is not as expected by land policy-makers and other development related friends in the society.

4.4.1 The prevailing situation in the area

Although the land policy has clearly stipulated the means of acquiring land including customary rights of land ownership but the big number of people in Momba district have acquired their land by inheriting from their ancestors some number of years ago to present. The ongoing land use planning in the area will also result in customary land ownership to people after they have been educated about the importance of owning land by that way. The process of land use planning in the District is facing some number of reasons to make it more successful throughout the area, the hindrances include the shortage of workers in the Department of land at the District headquarters, financial constraints to enable land officers to conduct their activities of planning, inadequate equipment required in the planning process, resistance of citizens to surrender their land freely for public activities like grave yards, areas for grazing, area for agriculture and areas for recreational centers just to mention some few examples. This argument is proved by a land official at the District who remarked in an interview that.

When planning the best land use we must consider the farming areas, grazing areas and other activities but if we take an example of Naming'ongo village which is a planned one first of all people have a huge number of animals and still they did not want to earmark areas for grazing, they used to say they will graze in their respective areas even during rainfall seasons, we told them that is impossible, so long as you acknowledge that you have animals here in the village you must have grazing area and there should be special ways where animals can move freely from their homes to grazing areas and the opposite is true, so if you don't want to comply with this, then you have to choose zero grazing something which you cannot afford because of having many animals.

This shows that the issue of citizens' resistance during land use planning in different villages has posed a significant threat in the entire exercise because citizens are not willing to allow their land to be taken for other activities that are not in their favour. For example, farmers are not willing to surrender their land to be used as a grazing area for herders during the process of land use planning in a certain village. All these factors have hindered the land use planning that could result in giving people the customary rights of land ownership, therefore big area of the District remains unplanned for different social and economic activities. In order to overcome this situation Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) and Village Land Use Management (VLUM) should be enhanced so as to work more effectively in different areas for better land use.

4.5 Accessibility of land for different activities in Momba District

People in Momba District have their own traditional ways of acquiring land for different activities like farming, grazing and other economic related issues. Most of people owned land from their clan by using traditional ways which means that their heads of clans distributed the pieces of land to their offspring according to the wishes of the one who has a mandate to distribute that land. On the other hand, the government has insisted that people should formalise their land in order to be owned more officially as opposed to the current situation where people do own their land without following the suggested ways by the government and other stakeholders in the area. But this notion given by the government to people has not been achieved due to the fact that the exercise of land use planning is too expensive and people

cannot afford to call the government officials to undergo land use planning hence issues like customary rights of land ownership or land ownership by the land commissioner have not been done in the District of Momba. This is proved by one village member during a focus group discussion who says.

For us land is inherited from one generation to another, if you are born in a certain family then is a responsibility of your parents to give you a portion of land that will help you to start life by doing different economic activities. Those who don't have land they can buy from those who have a big size and the price is affordable especially for indigenous themselves because is just like helping each other.

This means that people in Momba District have no problem with land because it is big enough to accommodate the needs of people, but the question that has been posed by land officials is how to make that land formal so that it can be reorganised by other stakeholders especially those who want to conduct huge farming activities in the area. But also indigenous need to be very carefully in managing their land instead of selling to other people at low price because if this continues many people who are outsiders may go in the village and buy a large size of land and finally the natives will remain with a small size of land or nothing at all, this may also affect the future generation.

4.5.1 Inadequate skilled workers in land department to plan the District

Formally, Momba District was part of Mbozi district council but in 2013 it was given autonomy to operate itself so that many services related to development can be extended nearby people especially those who were living very far from headquarters of the former District. During the process of dividing the administrative areas, part of workers including the land officials were taken to the newly formed District of Momba but the number was not enough to carter the needs of land use planning process, since then the pace of bridging the gap of that shortage was very low. This brought the huge effects simply because the land use planning did not go at an anticipated speed. The table bellow shows the number of workers per section in the District land Department.

Table 4.1: Number of workers in Momba District land department

S/N	POSITION	WORKERS REQUIRED	WORKERS AVAILABLE	SHORTAGE
01	Land Officer	03	01	02
02	Land Valuer	03	01	02
03	Town Planning Officer	03	01	02
04	Land Surveyor	03	01	02
05	Assistant Land Officer	02	02	-
06	Assistant Land Surveyor	02	-	02
TOTAL		16	06	10

Source: Field findings, 2018

This challenge has also been revealed in other parts of the country where many people construct their houses in unplanned area but also economic activities like animal keep and farming still operate in areas that are not planned by land officials. So, in order to bring down this land use conflict there is a need to increase the number of workers so that they can be able to accomplish the task on time because land use planning is of great importance for the development of people and the nation at large. Once the land is completely planned people may use that chance to get loans from the financial institution as opposed to current situation where borrowers are not trusted once they want to use unplanned land as mortgage.

4.5.2 Financial constraint as a setback to land use planning in the District

In order for land distribution in the study area to be done properly is by using land use planning that should be supported by money to finance the necessary requirements that are needed during the exercise itself. In Momba District like in other administrative areas of the country money has been a hindrance factor to push forward the activity. In the last three years the amount of funds needed by District land department for land use planning has never been given as requested in the government budget in the specific financial year as shown below.

Table 4.2: Three years land use budget in Momba District Council

S/N	FINANCIAL YEAR	AMOUNT BUDGETED	AMOUNT RECEIVED	DEFICIT
01	2015/2016	18,000,000/=	5,000,000/=	13,000,000/=
02	2016/2017	21,000,000/=	10,000,000/=	11,000,000/=
03	2017/2018	24,000,000/=	15,000,000/=	9,000,000/=
TOTAL		63,000,000/=	30,000,000/=	33,000,000/=

Source: Research findings, 2018

The budget trend above shows that the amount of money needed by the land department at the District is not provided by the government as requested. This makes difficult for operating different activities related to land use planning. Momba District has got 72 villages so the land department intends to plan only three villages in every specific financial year, the amount to plan a single village ranges from seven millions to eight millions (7,000,000/= to 8,000,000/=) therefore in order to conduct a land use planning in three villages it is approximated that from 21,000,000/= to 24,000,000/= should be earmarked and provided, but this is not done as expected by land officials.

This study revealed that in last year the District was assisted by the government oriented programme known as Property and Business Formalisation Programme (PBFP) that gave money so that some areas of the District can be planned and used as a starting point, the exercise was done more successful and people were able to find out the importance of the project. By so doing a beneficially village of Naming'ongo got a chance of having permanent and well known areas for grazing, agriculture and other activities. The conflict between farmers and herders has been minimized as every group has been given specific areas to practice its activity as opposed to previous situation where no areas were demarcated.

This is also supported by the study done by Kushoka (2011) on land use plan and farmers-pastoralists conflict in Mvomero District, the findings showed that the average conflict cases were two and three per farming season in the village with and without land use plan, respectively. This implies that land use planning can reduce

conflict among land users. In order to make the exercise more achievable the local governments, central government and the nongovernmental organisations like the international agencies should assist the land use planning programme in different parts of the country including Momba district council.

4.5.3 Confusion of people on two ways of land ownership process

The land policy in the District like in any other parts of the Country is operating under the support of the two land legislations number 4 and 5, the former is responsible for the commissioner of land and the latter is responsible for the villages under customary rights of land ownership but both are used to legitimise the ownership of land. Despite the fact that all legislations are having equal weight but some people and institutions related to financial matters like the banks are not willing to offer people loans once they use customary rights of land ownership that is provided under land law number five as a mortgage instead these institutions are interested to offer loans to those people who have a title deed provided under the land commissioner. These two different concepts act as a hindrance to people to acquire loans for their different economic activities especially those who want to join business, therefore some of the citizens are discouraged to formalise their land under the customary rights of land ownership simply they think is less important due to its nature of being accepted. Government and non-governmental organisations need to do more in educating people and the financial institutions that all two processes of land ownership are credible and acceptable so no any means of land ownership is superior to the other as one land personnel from the district remarks during an interview by saying that.

All ways of land ownership are better they are all legislations and they were enacted by the parliament but the supervisors are different, unfortunately in the financial institutions the land ownership under the law number five is not properly understood and accepted, these financial institutions hesitate to use that ownership as a mortgage in loan giving as opposed to the ownership under land law number four which is under the supervision of land commissioner, it is more recognised and trusted much, but we still educate them that all have equal status. I do remember when we were in Mbozi we invited the financial institutions so as to create awareness to them about these two

legislations, they asked so many questions and through that forum people of Mbozi got many loans by using these customary rights of land ownership than ever before.

This means that there is a need for the responsible authorities to address this issue so as to make people not confused about the two legislations which are used to own land, this will make people to concentrate more on the use of customary rights of land ownership which is simple because the officials who deal with it are available in their localities as compared to the ownership granted by the commissioner that requires some expenses of travelling from one place to another during documentation processes. On the other hand, many forums should be prepared to make people aware about the importance of formalising their land that eventually will transform their economic status from the place they are to the place where they have never been before.

4.6 The maximum size of land a person is allowed to own in Momba District

People in the District have been given the opportunity to own land as they wish regarding the fact that they don't break the laws and regulations imposed by the responsible authorities. All citizens are allowed to own land under the condition that a single person should not own more than 50 acres in one legitimate document which is given under the customary rights of land ownership, however such person can be allowed to own more than 50 acres by using another legitimate document that will be provided by the responsible officials in the given village of the District. However, if a person is having more than 50 acres and s/he wants to own them in a single document that person is advised to go to the commissioner of land for such process because the local authorities have no such mandate. The piece of land can be provided by either the village itself or by the commissioner for land, this depends upon the nature of the request made by the one who wants to ask for that acquisition in that given area. The verification here is done by the village leader in a focus group discussion who says.

In fact people in our village are allowed to own any amount of land but they should do that in a portion of not more than 50 acres per single document as directed. But if a person will need to own a big land then we advise that person to go to the district headquarters so that s/he can get directives on how to get the permission from the land commissioner to own a big land. But what I know is that many people have huge land more than 50 acres which they acquired through traditional means, if you buy from someone is when the restriction of 50 acres comes from but if you inherit it becomes simple.

This implies that many people in the area own more than 50 acres because they acquired that land through inheritance ways that gave them no limit of ownership, but the situation is anticipated to become different after land use planning that will give people education including the need to recognise customary land rights that will allow them to access loans in different financial institutions for different activities that will eventually boost their economy. On the other hand, those who own big amount of land and share with their fellows in the given clan will find it difficult to formalise unless they make agreement first with one another in order to avoid confusion.

4.7 The way customary rights of land ownership address land use conflicts

The customary rights of land ownership are well recognised means of people to own land so that through this process they can be able to formalise it. This process can enable them to get loans from some financial institutions around the country, the issue of using land as a mortgage for loans acquisition has been intensively and repeatedly discussed because people of Momba have no other properties to use as mortgage. However, in the District this process has not been done to the maximum due to lack of awareness among people and financial power to pay for the activity. In the area where the study was conducted only 222 people own land by customary rights. On the other hand, the other major problem has been the lack of clear information among people; this is due to the fact that within the District only the government is mainly responsible for educating people on the issue of customary land rights. However, in some years back only one nongovernment organisation called TAWLA contributed in spreading education to people about the same issue but the programme did not yield much fruits due to failure of the facilitators to reach

all areas where people were in need of the service. Therefore, in some areas like Naming'ongo village where land use planning is completely done and many people have formalised their portions of land the conflicts between farmers and herders have been reduced to a lowest level as one herder from Naming'ongo village said during an interview.

What I do remember is that a long time ago when we were young boys there were so many conflicts in different parts of this District especially in our village and the neighboring villages as well, but after land use planning each and everything now is OK. But it seems there is a need for other stakeholders to help this exercise like what TAWLA did couple of year ago.

The suggested issue is that many non-governmental organisations should go in the District and give education to people so that they can understand the need to formalise their land, these non-governmental organisations should cooperate with the officials at the District level because the government won't be everywhere all the time since needs of people are so many but the resources are too limited in serving the requirements of the people in different parts of the study area. In assisting the District council of Momba the central government through its agency called PBF provided capacity building in financial terms so that the land planning activities could become possible in one selected village of Naming'ongo where land use planning was done for the first time. After the exercise being completed the study found that the misunderstandings between the farmers and the herders were reduced because every group of people was given its area where the activities can take place like farming and animal keeping. The area studied still has a long way to go because the problems that are faced by the council include the working tools, personnel, transport and money still exist, if all these will be made possible the land planning job will get done within a minimal amount of time in all 72 villages that form the Momba District Council. The table bellow shows the shortage of working tools in the District land Department.

Table 4.3: Working tools and transport facility in the District land department

S/N	NAME TOOL/TRANSPORT FACILITY	OF TOOLS/ TRANSPORT FACILITIES REQUIRED	TOOLS/TRANSPORT FACILITIES AVAILABLE	SHORTAGE
01	Handled GPS	04	-	04
02	Laptop Computer	04	02	02
03	Printer	02	01	01
04	Car	01	-	01
TOTAL		11	03	08

Source: Research findings, 2018

This implies that the land officials in the District are experiencing a serious shortage of working tools that can be used to simply the land planning activities in all 72 villages. The absence of permanent car for land department also poses a significant challenge because in order for officials to move from district headquarter to the village or from one village to another a reliable transport is required. Therefore central government, government agencies or development partners should find a means of facilitating transport in Momba District in order to make land use planning possible for the individual development and the nation at large.

4.7.1 Land ownership as the issue of gender biasness in the community

The study has also revealed that in Momba District the land ownership is led by male while female are left behind due to cultural practices of people in the given area. During land use planning that was done by the District council officials, the villagers were insisted to get the land ownership by the use of customary rights but the event was very worse to women who were not allowed to own land from their families because of the fact that once they are given the right to own family land it becomes completely a worse decision because it is believed that if women get married to somewhere else they take that ownership to the place where they are married and the origin family is left with nothing that is why clans don't want to entertain this, instead they ownership of land is given to the male. However some people are

optimistic that one day their community will grant equal land ownership rights to women as one respondent explained during an interview.

Dear researcher the issues of culture are more complex because even those who are well educated from this village sometimes are in dilemma when you ask them about their perception on the issue of women to own land and I think they fear challenges from the elders that is a reason they have to remain silent. But myself I am very confident that one day women will be given that opportunity to own land, believe me there are bright days ahead.

In Naming'ongo village where land use planning was done and people were educated to own the land by using customary rights the situation was as it appears here under.

Table 4.4 Customary land ownership in Naming'ongo village

S/N	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	MALE OWNER(S)	FEMALE OWNER(S)	MALE/FEMALE OWNER(S)
01	222	220	01	01

Source: Field findings, 2018

The implication here is that, like any other parts of Tanzania women in Momba District are left behind in so many issues related to development, so even the issue of land ownership is considered as something that is less important because the table above shows that one female owns land as opposed to male who are many, as one official in the district remarked during an interview that.

In fact male dominance in our district especially for Nyamwanga tribe is a serious issue and I don't understand whether is a choice or is a heritage issue, a woman is less valued and is not given a priority during land ownership process, for example in Naming'ongo village where land use planning is well done among 222 people who own land only a single woman is one among these people and she owns individually, also there is another one family a women shares the ownership of land with her husband, we have tried much to educate people about this especially in village meetings but they are more rigid to comply.

This shows that people in the study area need to be educated to let women own land and other properties in the societies, this will help to create fairness and justice to all people and by so doing the development of people will be highly realised. Also, it implies that the land ownership in the District of Momba is mainly dominated by male and the number of female is very low contrary to the land policy which insists that women should be given an opportunity to own land by the use of customary rights so that they can use title deeds to ask loans from different financial institutions to allow them to conduct different activities which will help them to transform their lives from low standard of living to high standard of living. The use of title deed is regarded as simple and reliable collateral to secure loan because many people in the rural areas have no any other source of income that can be used to improve their lives. In many areas women are regarded as number one care taker of the family which means that they are responsible in daily practices regarding their family for example sending children to schools, to make sure that they get food, shelter and clothing as a way of surviving.

4.7.2 Ignorance of people over land policy in place

People in the study area seem not to understand what the land policy is all about in terms of contents and requirements this has something to do with the ongoing conflicts among people in the District. The big amount of people is not aware about what needs to be done in order to comply with the requirements of the policy as a result they fail to do enough to deliver it and hence reduce the conflict. In most cases the education about land policy is expected to be given by non-governmental organisations which are not working in the area, or the government land officials who are few in number to cover all villages. Government workers VEO who implement land policy at the village level and WEO who are responsible at ward level all of them do not thoroughly understand the policy needs and it becomes difficult for them to deal with it as one among them says during a focus group discussion.

In general I know some few components of the land policy such that the village council should plan areas for grazing and agriculture just a little bit but in details I can say I don't know it. The land policy is not deeply understood by people though in the past this land use education was given by a certain non-governmental organisation called TAWLA they tried to create awareness for women to own land they were distributing handouts and fliers but it has been too long, people have forgotten, so this education has never been understood more deeply but in our side once we go to the villages for land use planning in collaboration with District officials we also create awareness especial on land legislations, I can say that they don't understand because the land legislations require people to take on board issues of land distribution of which they are not aware but the policy itself is available may be because of time constraints we lack enough chance to give people seminar in rural areas.

This means that much more need to be done to build capacity to the street level bureaucrats who meet people at the bottom in their day to day activities because street level bureaucrats are the ultimate makers of the policy which is being constructed by the government. If these people will be aware of the policy probably will be easy for people whom they lead at the grassroots to understand the policy as well and get rid of conflicts among themselves in their respective areas. Therefore, what is being proposed by the conflicting sides is to have workers who are well equipped with land policy as a tool of resolving farmer-herders conflicts in their areas, failure to do that nothing will be attained and eventually people won't live in harmonious situation. If people will not deeply understand the necessary ingredients of the policy it means that they will not be able to do their best in helping to deliver the policy itself, it is well accepted by many street level bureaucrats that awareness creation is of great importance due to the fact that people will be calm and give room for different programmes including that of land planning to take place very smoothly and therefore solve what has been known as people's reluctance to comply orders of their leaders.

In the study done by Kushoka (2011) shows that low participation of people in community programmes like LUP, inaccessibility of justice institutions like courts, low understanding of land laws and policy are among the reasons contributing to ineffectiveness of LUP. This study reveals that the area has not been visited by other

organisations that are responsible to provide education to people on what the land policy is all about. The government has not managed to inform people about the policy as well, for that case citizens remain unprepared in every respect. This makes people not to comply in some cases with land officials once they want to conduct land use planning in their area simply because people know nothing hence land official use a lot of time to educate people on the matters that were to be educated some days back, in relation to this members of the society refuse to volunteer their land to be used for public activities like grazing land, grave yard, areas to build school, hospitals and any other infrastructures which people are in need off, other people use to convince their fellows to do the same.

4.8 Institutional arrangements for land administration and conflict resolution

Land in Momba District is administered by either the commissioner for land or the Village council depending upon the size of the land to be owned by a person. For the case of land disputes resolution Momba District follows the normal procedures as stipulated by the law. Critical evaluation which was done showed that the people are not willing to use legal procedures in resolving their land disputes instead they solve their problems in traditional ways where talks normally are considered, but some few people who are interested to use legal framework are also allowed to do so. The reason behind such reluctance of using legal framework is the fear of being treated as an enemy of the society; the two concepts are deeply discussed here under.

4.8.1 The institutional arrangements for land administration in Momba

According to Tanzania land policy the issues related to land administration have been left to the commissioner for land who is responsible with all matters of land that is not under village administration. The land which belongs to village is administered by the village council which is required to report to village assembly all issues related to land in the respective area. In the study area of Momba the institutions for land administration have been arranged to serve the needs of people during the process of land acquisition like what the land policy has directed. The village assembly is the primary entity where people at the grassroots use in land acquisition. The other institution responsible for land ownership to people in the District Council

is the office of the land commissioner which is responsible for all issues related to the process of taking ownership of the land and other issues in relation to land within the respective area of jurisdiction. The District council is responsible for the land operations in their areas of jurisdiction such that if the investors who want to take land for huge socio-economic activities like building schools, hospitals, industries and farming activities in a certain village the land officials at the District should facilitate the process. At this stage the district works very closely with the village where the activity is going to take place.

Also, the process of giving land which is done by the commissioner of land has not worked more effectively in Momba District because only one person has shown that interest but the rest have remained silent. So in the study area the issue of institutional arrangements for land administration has been set in such a way that it gives people the ability to deal with matters of land in all levels. On the other hand, what institution is more used by people than the other, this question will depend upon the intensity of the matter in terms of land size to be owned by a person and the interest of the one who wants that ownership. The land policy has clearly stated the way the institutions are to be set in order to provide accountability in land administration but in the District where the study was carried out it seems some of institutions are not well operating for example the land ownership that is granted by the commissioner for land has been less used such that only one person from Msangano village has a land ownership granted by the commissioner of land amounting to 118 acres, and the rest of population does not own land in that way. This fact is also proved by a land official at the District level who says.

In this District only one person was able to own land through the commissioner and a small group through customary rights of land ownership. The rest of the population has done nothing, let us wait maybe the number can increase in the future because nowadays things are changing rapidly. In my view, I think maybe the process of land ownership through the commissioner of land is characterised with bureaucratic mechanisms of which people fail to manage.

The implication here is that the District council has the long way to go in making sure that the land ownership is not done only under customary rights of land ownership as it is in the area of study, therefore more efforts need to be done in order to enable citizens to own a huge amount of land for their daily socio-economic activities like farming and animal keeping this is because under customary rights of land ownership a person is limited to own more than fifty acres in the same document but through the ownership that is granted by the commissioner of land no limitation in terms of size has been set. Under this process what matters most is financial ability of a person to buy such land that will be suitable for ones requirements like industrialization, huge ranch, big farms and many other projects that are economically and environmentally friendly.

4.8.2 The institutional arrangements for land disputes resolution in Momba

In addressing land disputes in Momba the procedures are the same like any other District in Tanzania where people go through the following channels: the Village Land Council, the Ward Tribunal, the District Land and Housing Tribunal, the High Court (Land Division) and the Court of Appeal of Tanzania. All of these stages have been provided by Section 167 of the Land Act, 1999 and Section 62 of the Village Land Act, 1999 to be used in resolving land related disputes. However, the issue of institutional arrangements in resolving land disputes is not well operating simply because people are not willing to follow legal processes and hence many issues related to land are being solved locally so as to avoid misunderstanding among themselves since people regard the application of legal procedures in solving land related conflicts is an issue of optional and not an obligatory requirement as one herder says in a focus group discussion.

We are not interested with legal procedures in resolving our conflicts because we have our own ways of dealing with these issues, if you send me into justice what are you going to benefit?. Nothing at all, so is better you follow our traditional ways of resolving issue that we inherited from our fathers. In fact not all people comply with this notion but for me I have to work in accordance with these all of living.

The ineffectiveness of institutional arrangement is also supported in a study done by Kushoka (2011) which explained that, involvement of VEO into resolving land conflicts is vital. This implies that, institutions like land committee and farmers-pastoralists committee failed to manage land uses and solving land conflicts. Also another challenge was that many respondents did not easily manage to distinguish the researcher who has gone there just to collect data and the land use planner whose task is to make sure that there is a best way of people to use their land for self-development and the Nation at large. This was due to the fact that in some villages people were interested to see the coming of land planners so as to make sure that they plan their land like what has happened to other neighboring areas where the exercise is already or the process has begun. People do believe that once the process will be carried out in their areas there will be a significant shift of the normal life that has been characterised by long term conflicts, the conflicts on ground have caused so many problems such that crops are being destroyed when they are not yet ready for being harvested as a result of hunger in families that are depending agriculture as their daily activity.

Also, in order to manage conflicts that are related to land use the government should restrict people to use the already set legal frameworks where the conflicts can be solve and by so doing people can live better lives. But if the proposed procedures will not be taken on board by all stakeholders in a specific area there will be a continuation of chaos. The dialogue should not end by traditional means in resolving the misunderstanding that has been caused by the land use. Once the village land council fails to settle the disputes over the matter before them the council has to forward the matter to the ward tribunal where the issue will be tabled for more discussion hoping that the solution will be reached. Finally there is a District land and housing tribunal that is responsible to settle some conflicts that have drawn a remarkable attention within the District. People in Momba District are not solving their disputes through the official suggested ways because some people do not prefer to channel their disputes in the formal ways instead they use their traditional ways of resolving conflicts which is based more in negotiation among themselves especially when the conflicting parts are bloody related.

4.8.2.1 Supervisory board as a by-law enforcement unit operating in Momba

Once the process of land use planning is over in a certain village of Momba District council the task of making follow up is left to the committee called VLUM that is responsible to evaluate whether the agreed upon issues during land use planning are being carried out or not. This committee is formed by nine village members, four of whom should be women; the committee is responsible to oversee the day to day activities of people in their respective village so as to assess whether people in that village are complying with the orders that were imposed by land officials during the land use planning process in their village. In Naming'ongo village for example some people who gave their land to be used as grazing area tend to violate the agreed up issues as they tend to cultivate some of those areas earmarked for grazing, this makes the land use planning not to be sustainable especially if the agreements are not honored by people. This committee has the mandate of imposing fines to those who violate the agreement in a certain village. In the first place it was believed that all people will comply with every mentioned agreement so that members of the VLUM cannot face any difficult during implementation process but things are completely contrary. People tend to violate the rules that were set at the village meeting due to the fact that if it comes to the issue of where to cultivate enough crops that can sustain the needs of the family is where the rules are violated, the number of people in the village is increasingly becoming bigger while land as the scarce resource has remained limited. Although committees are being formed but people should comply with the rules imposed without relying on by-law enforcing body like VLUM simply because the committee cannot be everywhere all the time. The violation of agreed upon principles is proved by one herder who remarked during an interview by saying that.

Dear researcher let me tell you why land use planning has faced many challenges in our village, when land officials came in this village for planning people were asked to give their portion of land for different activities like school building, market building and grazing areas. People complied with this order so they gave their areas unconditionally but once officials left the place, farmers continued to cultivate their areas which at first they offered for

grazing activities, therefore VLUM is responsible to find those people and ask them not to violate the agreements.

This statement by a herder shows that people in the place where land use planning has taken place are very reluctant to keep the promises they made when land officials visited their areas for planning processes. Members of the committee formed at the village do face strong resistance from their fellow citizens especially when they find no need of continuing with the deal of earmarking their land for other activities. So in order for the deal to become effective people should not change their minds without further consultation with VLUM members who have been given a mandate to oversee day to day land related activities in their respective villages.

4.8.2.2 Leaders and the role to play in their community

This study has identified that village leaders have a primary duty in resolving land use conflicts because they are the ones who meet people in daily basis, this is because farmers or herders are available at the lowest level. In most cases leaders seem not to understand the land policy as well, so neither citizens nor leaders can take a lead over the other, this has made impossible for supervisory purposes instead once the conflict happens they just use local ways to deal with the problem. On the other hand the laws related to land conflicts are not well known as well. Therefore, many issues are done locally. The classic example of this issue is when the crops of the farmers are destroyed the claims raised by the farmers are solved without considering the legislations that are in place. This makes herders to become more powerful than the farmers in their areas.

This is also supported by a study done by Michael et al. (2015) in Ghana when the same issue was revealed by a resident who remarked that Fulani herders use their cattle to vandalize their farms. The responsible people who have been given an opportunity to serve on behalf of others should make sure that farmers and herders are treated equally regardless of their economic status. This will increase trust of the people to their leaders and reduce conflicts in their society. In this study the mistreatment of herders over farmers is also remarked by one crop cultivator who says during an interview.

You can be in your farm and a group of animals comes and eat your crops. When you try to chase them away, the herders cannot allow you to send the cattle out of a farm especially if they find you weak enough, failure to comply with their requirements they can even attempt to attack you instead. In order to become safe you better run away so as to avoid the attack from these people.

This implies that what is to be insisted here is the use of laws that will remove double standards to both groups and then no any group will be powerful over the other. The government at the top level should create a mechanism to deal with awareness creation to their counterpart leaders at the bottom; by so doing many conflicts among people can be easily solved unlike today where no specific standard is followed. Customary rights of land ownership would have been more practiced in the area if village leaders could know the land policy thoroughly and tell their people about the importance of that practice, currently many village members do not own their land through this process because they are not aware about the importance of it.

Also, if the village members will be well educated about land policy probably they would have asked people whom they lead to let women in the society own land by this process of customary rights of land ownership and if this could become possible women would have acquired the chance of taking loans from banks and use the loan to establish other businesses that could transform their lives in the long run. Therefore, in order for the land policy to become more successful capacity building must be done at the grassroots where street level bureaucrats meet citizens on behalf of the government in day to day activities. The land policy must follow this stream simply because land is the prominent one among the major means of production where all people depend up on it to support their lives. In other areas of the country failure to tackle land use conflicts has claimed many lives of people like what took place in Kilosa, Mvomero, Simanjiro and Kiteto just to provide some few examples of areas where the land related conflicts have left many people dead, others displaced and the properties highly destroyed.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1 An Overview

This chapter entails to summarise the entire study and to explain the implication of the study itself to policy and how it adds value to knowledge through literature. This study intended to study the implication of land policy in Tanzania and how the policy is being perceived by the street level bureaucrats and citizens in resolving conflicts between farmers and herders in the District of Momba as the chosen area of study. Conflicts seem to increase from one day to another because of the influx of animals from other parts of the country to the District and the destruction of crops by animals which are already found in different parts of the District. It is believed that in the coming near future the ability of the District to accommodate incoming animals will be strongly overwhelmed in such a way that crops of farmers will be in a great risk of being destroyed and hence hunger in the most affected villages.

5.2 Summary of study

This study focused on the implementation of land policy in Tanzania and how the policy implementers at the grassroots together with the citizens think about the Policy itself. The study adopted a case study research design because it was done only in Momba District. The total number of respondents used was 39 people with the following category; 1 District Agricultural Officer, 1 District Livestock Officer, 1 District Land Officer, 2 Ward Councilors, 2 Ward Executive Officers, 2 Ward Community Development Officers, 4 Village Chairpersons, 4 Village Executive Officers, 10 Farmers, 10 Herders. The study used both primary and secondary data; the primary data was collected direct from the respondents by using in depth interview and focus group discussion. The secondary data was collected from documents obtained in the office of DLNRO, DLFDO and DAICO. The data analysis was done by using a Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software called Atlas.ti 8. The study revealed that land distribution in Momba District is done under traditional basis which means that the land is inherited from one generation to another. A big portion of land in Momba District is owned by men because the

society believes that if land will be granted to women it will be a big loss especially once a woman who has been given land gets married to another family.

Also, the study has realised that the role of customary rights of land ownership in addressing the conflicts between farmers and herders in the study area is very low due to poor response of people in owning land by using customary rights of land ownership as a result conflicts are still existing in the area. The land officials at the District council have been trying to educate people the importance of formalising their land just by owning it through customary rights. However, the process is too slow due to shortage of land equipment, personnel, fund and poor cooperation from the people. Therefore, land conflicts between farmers and herders is still serious in many areas due to the fact that failure to plan land has resulted in lack of special areas for grazing and farming hence the two activities are done at any place but not in the earmarked areas. This accelerates fighting between the two groups when animals graze in a farm that is full of crops.

The institutional arrangements for land administration in Momba District have been set to solve all land related conflicts by giving mandate in the Village level, Ward level, District level and the national level to deal with problems once they happen. The disputes for land are resolved through the channels, namely as Village Land Council, the Ward Tribunal, the District Land and Housing Tribunal, the High Court (Land Division) and the Court of Appeal of Tanzania. Many people in the area seem to resolve their conflicts by traditional ways and through courts depending upon the wishes of the one who need service. Therefore, many people depend on negotiations rather than legal proceedings in conflict resolution.

5.3 Conclusion

Land policy intended to address some critical issues that have been posing significant problems to people who are the main land users for different activities. In Tanzania the large population of the country depends upon agriculture as a major means of earning income. People do produce different agricultural related crops; there are those who produce cash crops like Sisal, Tea, Coffee, Cashew nuts, Tobacco and Cotton for home and export uses. The production of a certain crop depends upon

the climatic condition of a given area. On the other hand, people have decided to embark up on food crop production like maize, sorghum, wheat, ground nuts, pad, sun flower, millet, cassava and even garden. The other group of the population does engage in animal keeping where goats, cattle and sheep in most cases are being kept. In order for these two groups to conduct their activities without conflicting each other land use planning should come into effect so that areas for grazing and agriculture can be well demarcated and finally no any group can affect the other group. In Momba District the land use planning has not yielded colourful achievements due to the fact that the exercise has not been done at large area following different reasons like poverty, low awareness of residents and personnel shortage. The conclusion of this study is done based on the research questions that were used in collecting data from respondents. Hence this study draws the following conclusions:

5.3.1 Land Distribution Pattern in Momba District

The distribution pattern in Momba is either by inheritance or by purchasing from those who are interested to sell their portion of land in order to finance other basic needs that affect their lives positively. In many cases the father as a head of the family is responsible to distribute pieces of land for the boys who have reached the age of twenty years and above as a way of preparing them to face parental responsibility in their societies. However, women are excluded in this process because of the cultural practices that exist in the area where they live; women are not highly considered in land ownership because they are not regarded as permanent members of the clan especially when they reach the age of being married. Failure to consider women in land distribution has fueled poverty among themselves simply because land is considered as a major means of production where agriculture as a backbone of the economy takes place. There is a need for collective responsibilities among stakeholders to bring this social prejudice to an end for women prosperity. The responsible officials for awareness creation from government authorities to the nongovernmental organisations should make sure that they work more effectively to help women in the process of land ownership. Land in Momba District is open freely to any one provided the stipulated rules and procedures set by authority are followed

so as to avoid misunderstanding among people in the District. Many people own land by inheritance from their ancestors and the rest few people who do not acquire from their fathers or mothers are required to buy from those who sell for different purposes, by so doing land acquisition is done by these two ways. The responsible officials at the Village and District level should strengthen these two ways because failure to do this may lead to perpetual conflicts among people in the area as what is taking place in other parts of the country where people are fighting daily for land acquisition. People who buy land from their fellow community members should follow the legal procedures starting from the office of the village or the District land office in order to legitimise the whole process because some people are able to sell land that is not theirs and hence cause land related conflicts in their society. People who are weak to offer challenges to those who confiscate their land are always in a great risk of losing their rights simply because in Momba district like other places of the country some people are taking land that is not belonging to them due to their power and influence in the society in which they live. So, those who are weak are always remaining landless, fearful and cynical, therefore justice should prevail to all people regardless of their gender and social status in the community.

Land use planning in Momba District is not enormously done, probably many people own size of land according to their capacity whether by buying or by inheriting. There is no limit of land ownership because of two factors; one is that, the size of land people acquired since independence was very huge and that land has been inherited from one generation to another hence the successors own the same size or more than that if the children were interested to buy additional land from other people. Another factor is that the government through land policy has not set land limits to citizens but the ownership is of two types one given by the village council which is able to grant a person the portion of land that is not more than fifty acres in one documentation, the second ownership is given by the commissioner of land who can grant a land that exceed more than fifty acres. Therefore, those who are interested to own a huge amount of land can follow the procedures in place. The point here to recommend is for the government officials to go through these two ways and make sure that people are aware of them so that whatever they decide to

choose will give them legal ownership and hence make the District free from conflicts.

5.3.2 Conflicts resolution by using customary rights of land ownership

The land policy has insisted that people should own land by the use of customary rights so as to help them to formalise their land and hence use that land as collateral when looking for loans from different financial institutions. The customary rights of land ownership has reduced conflicts especially in some few villages where land use planning has been done due to the fact that customary rights of land ownership goes simultaneously with land use planning in Momba District. For example in the village of Naming'ongo land related conflicts have been reduced because the customary rights of land ownership that went together with land use planning where different areas were demarcated for different activities like areas for grazing, farming, recreational centers and many others. The tendency of giving people special areas for their economic activities like farming and grazing has reduced conflicts among people because farmers and herders have got special areas to conduct their activities and hence make the area conflicts free. There are more efforts need to be done so as to make sure that the rest of the area in the District is also planned for better land use but failure to do so will plunge the area into endless chaos that will eventually affect the lives of people and their properties as well.

5.3.3 Formal institutional arrangements for land administration

Momba District like other parts of Tanzania the institutions for land administration are stipulated clearly as Institutions of land disputes Act number 4 and 5 of 1999. In Section 3(1) subject to section 167 of the Land Act, 1999, and section 62 of the village land Act, 1999, such that all land disputes shall be solved in one of the following jurisdictions; The Village Land Council, The Ward Tribunal, The District Land and Housing Tribunal, The High Court (Land Division) and The Court of Appeal of Tanzania. However, many people have not opted for legal procedures once they face land disputes in their localities because the traditional means of addressing disputes is highly preferred than any other means, hence the only legal procedures used by few people are Village Land Council and the Ward Tribunal which are

available at the grassroots as opposed to other means that require people to walk a long distance to access them. There is a need for people to change their attitudes so that they can embark up on using legal means in land related disputes rather than talks as a traditional ways of conflicts resolution in their communities. The role of institutions in addressing conflicts in the District has been less efficient because for those few people who have decided to use the legal means as a way of getting justice have been lamenting overwhelmingly that they do not get fair justice due to corruption and nepotism especially in the Village land Council and the Ward tribunal which are the primary legal frameworks related to land disputes in their areas. This situation has completely discouraged people in the area to find justice in the court of law because they don't trust the legal processes, also some people don't want to use these institutions because they fear that if the court will rule in their favour, probably their offenders will be proved guilt and hence spend some years behind bars something which will create misunderstandings between families in their villages. However, the issue of maladministration is not operating everywhere in the District for that case in some areas where village assemblies have been fair enough the conflicts between farmers and herders have been resolved more effectively, what is needed is to strengthen the process so that people can keep their trust in these legal institutions and reduce the issue of land related conflicts among citizens in Momba District.

5.4 Implications of the findings

5.4.1 Theoretical implications

Land policy in Tanzania was formulated in 1997 so as to act as a game changer in conflicts among land users in many different parts of the country. In this study the findings have revealed that there is no significant contribution of the policy itself in addressing conflicts between farmers and herders because the main requirements of the policy like planning the land for different purposes, giving women the rights to own land by customary rights of land ownership, using legal institutions in resolving land related disputes all of these have not been addressed to the maximum. The components of land policy like the process of planning the land has proved failure because citizens in the area are more reluctant to pay for the process itself due to

rampant poverty that has overwhelmed their normal ability to deal with life. The conflicts between farmers and herders is a consequence of poor implementation of the land policy, therefore some amendments in the policy need to be done so as to comply with the cultural values of people in the District especially the process of allowing women to own land which is completely unacceptable by citizens. The findings also are replica of the theory of conflict coined by a Germany philosopher Karl Marx who explained that whenever there is humiliation among the people especially the powerful and the powerless societies can go in fight in order to overcome such mistreatment and finally settle their disputes and live in peace with one another; therefore the theory of conflict has a true reflection in this study because in the study area farmers and herders who had gone through fighting for so long time have agreed to live side by side and in a harmonious situation so as to avoid the future conflicts in their societies.

5.4.2 Policy implications

The land policy formulated in 1997 with great enthusiasm that many land related problems will be solved so that societies in different parts of the country can leave in a harmonious situation. But in some areas this has become contrary since there are still cutthroat competitions over land use among community members. The conflicts related to land are mainly happening in those areas where people are interested to keep animals at large quantity and the crop cultivators whose activities are done nearby. This study has revealed that land use planning in Momba district council has not been done at the required point, this situation has fueled land use conflicts between the farmers and herders because the areas for each group to conduct its activities are not well demarcated so the places for grazing is based on imagination rather than reality. This triggers the conflict especially when the crops are destroyed by cattle owned by their fellow village members who are animal keepers.

Therefore this study gives room to policy implementers to increase the speed of land use planning in Momba district and the national at large so that each segment of the population can be given specific area where their activities can be conducted. Failure to do so, there will be a continuation of conflicts in every place of the country (Tanzania) like Kilosa, Mvomero, Simanjiro and Kiteto just to mention some few examples. Apart from that this study implies to policy-makers that there is a need to make some policy review so as to make it more applicable in rural context, for example the customary rights of land ownership have never been well applied, this is due to the fact that people have no idea about the importance of land ownership through this customary rights, this is because the efforts of the government and non-governmental organisation to spread education to citizens have not done enough so as to get the policy achievable and eventually meet the intended outcomes of harmony. This should go hand in hand with land use process of planning many parts of the country; in most cases the large area in Tanzania is not planned as a consequence of financial constraints and inadequate personnel to perform the job.

During the study it was discovered that the issue of women to own land by using customary rights is still a problem due to the fact that the number of women who own land in Momba is very low in comparison to what the policy has directed to be done. This is caused by the cultural practices of the people who were used as respondents, the members of the society do believe that for them a woman is a passerby in the family so if she will be given land of the clan, that will be a huge mistake simply because once that woman is married to another family she may keep on possessing that land and hence shift the ownership from her original family to the family that she is married too. Therefore, once people consider this they become more reluctant to let women own land for various activities, so the policy-makers should come with the strategies to enable the big number of women to possess land for various activities as per national land policy.

According to the above results probably the land policy need to be changed so as to come up with a policy that is implementable as opposed to the current one that has failed to resolve land related disputes since was formulated. The policy in place does not consider much issues of cultural believe in many societies. This has become a major setback especially in allowing women to own land in their respective societies. Also, the financing issue of land use planning should be a burden of the central government rather than a respective district because other councils are characterised by low income to run the exercise. By so doing the new land policy will accommodate some challenges and address the critical issues for peace and tranquility of societies.

5.5 Limitations of the study and suggestions for future researches

This research was done using case study deign that studied the area in detail but it is not easy to make generalization using this design as opposed to survey, the study was only conducted in a single District council and not in other parts of the country. Therefore, other researchers may conduct studies using another research design in order to make comparison whether the results are the same or they vary. Land use conflict is a problem of the entire country but the reasons behind its existence may differ from one place to another, also in examining land policy the study focused more in the conflict between farmers and herders so other conflicts related to implementation of land policy like the investors and the community members, the governments and the community, farmers themselves, conservation authorities and the community members as well have not focused in this study. Therefore, other researchers are welcome to study the implementation of land policy in Tanzania with the focus on the recommended areas.

Also, this study is a qualitative one which means that questionnaires were not used in gathering information from respondents. It is highly recommended for other researchers to use quantitative methods where questionnaires can give respondents an ample time and freedom in answering questions due to the fact that this tool of data collection can be used even in absence of the researcher. In the accomplishment of this study there are some number of issues that were also noted and need to be

addressed by other researchers, in doing this work it has been understood that there is an issue of low awareness to the street level bureaucrats and citizens about what the land policy requires. Therefore, is highly recommended that other researchers may study as to why the land policy is not exactly understood by many policy implementers who are working at the grassroots, people in the study area who are land users and suggest the ways that will be employed in future to get the policy implementation process an easy issue. On the other hand, it was discovered that cultural aspects hinder women land ownership right in the study area, so other researchers may try their level best to research on this matter so as to exactly come out with well-argued and quantifiable reasons as to why people do believe in these negative attitudes. Women are always remaining backward in land ownership process due to the fact that they are not granted an opportunity to make full ownership, eventually use the title deeds as mortgage in loan taking from the institutes of finance.

5.6 Contribution of the study to knowledge

Despite the limitations identified above, this study makes the following contributions to knowledge such that; First it informs that land policy is not an end in itself rather a means to an end when addressing land use conflicts. This means that having only a land policy can not address the problems that exist between farmers and herders but there are some issues that need to accompany the land policy to do better like creation of awareness to people who are the main land users.

Second the formulation of policies in Tanzania should consider the cultural aspects of people who are the main beneficiaries, this is because the poor land policy implementation in the study area was triggered by the cultural practices that do not allow women to own land due to their long term beliefs. Community members do not want to include women in land ownership process because they believe that women are not permanent members of the family or clan because they can be able to shift at any time once they are married by another family or clan, therefore this marriage intimidates their land possession.

Thirdly, the street level bureaucrats need to be well prepared so as to be able to implement the land policy by knowing exactly what the land policy is all about. This will enable them to deal with potential conflicts that are determined to happen rather than waiting until the problem becomes more intensive. Some mechanisms for capacity building to land policy implementers should be put forward so that implementers at the grassroots can well understand what policy requires and develop a well simplified mechanism for implementation in their working areas.

Fourth the leaders who have been given an opportunity to serve people should do that job without requiring money as corruption simply because corruption seems to be a stimulus for breaking laws, rules and regulations in their administrative areas. Maladministration in village level has hindered the performance of the policy simply because the notion of might is right has taken the lead. This means that herders who are determined to be economically powerful are embarrassing the farmers who are not economically fit.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1A: Interview guide for District land officer

1. How long have you worked in this District?
-Probe on where the land officer is well familiarized with conflict or is just a new comer in the area.
2. Does the District experience conflict between farmers and herders?
-Probe on whether the land officer knows the conflicts in his/her area.
3. What amount of land does government allow to be owned by a person at a time?
-Probe on whether there is land ownership ceiling that people have to follow.
4. Does customary land right important in solving conflicts between farmers and herders?
-Probe accordingly.
5. Do the institutional arrangements for land administration in Momba District well operating?
-Probe as per response.
6. Do you think some conflicts are caused by improper land distribution in the District?
-Probe on whether land distribution process has also triggered conflicts among farmers and herders.
7. Do people know what the land policy requirements are?
-Probe according to response.

Appendix 1B: Interview guide for District agricultural officer

1. For how long did you work in this District?
-Probe on whether the agricultural officer is experienced enough about the prevailing conflicts in the area.
2. Does the department of agriculture participate in land distribution process done by the department of land?
-Probe on whether land distribution process in the District is participatory.
3. How many cases of conflicts between farmers and herders have been reported in the District annually?
-Probe according to response.
4. Did conflicts between farmers and herders bring effects in the District?
-Probe on whether there are positive and negative effects brought by conflicts.
5. What measures have been put in place for resolving conflicts between farmers and herders?
-Probe accordingly.
6. How does the conflict between farmers and herders affect agricultural activities in the District?
-Probe on whether the agricultural activities have been positively or negatively affected by the conflicts.
7. Is the department of livestock aware of land policy?
-Probe on whether the land policy in place is clearly understood by agricultural officers.
8. Does land policy help in resolving conflicts between farmers and herders?
-Probe accordingly.

Appendix 1C: Interview guide for District livestock officer

1. When did you start working in this District?
-Probe on whether the livestock officer is well experienced with the area or not.
2. Does the department of livestock participate in land distribution process done by the department of land?
-Probe on whether the land distribution process is participatory across departments.
3. How many cases of conflicts between farmers and herders reported in the district annually?
-Probe as per response.
4. Do conflicts between farmers and herders brought some effects in the District?
-Probe on whether there are significant effects resulted from the conflicts.
5. What measures have been put in place by the department of livestock for resolving conflicts between farmers and herders?
-Probe on whether there are any measures in place to address conflicts in the area.
6. How does the conflict between farmers and herders affect pastoral activities in the District?
-Probe on whether the livestock keeping has been affected by conflicts in the area.
Does the department of livestock understand about land policy?
-Probe according to response.
7. Do the land policy capable in addressing the issue of conflicts between farmers and herders?
-Probe accordingly.

Appendix 1D: Interview guide for herders

1. What is your main economic activity?
-Probe on whether animal keeping is the main economic activity of the peon in the area
2. Do you have any permanent areas for grazing in the District?
-Probe on whether there are permanent areas earmarked for grazing purpose only
3. Do you experience conflict with farmers?
-Probe accordingly.
4. What do you think are the causes of conflict?
-Probe on the causatives of conflict among farmers and herders.
5. Do you think conflicts have caused any effects in your place?
-Probe as per response.
6. Can you tell me any mechanism in place to resolve this conflict?
-Probe on whether there are some ways employed in solving the conflict.
7. Do you think the government has played any role in resolving this conflict?
-Probe on whether there are deliberate efforts taken by the government to resolve the conflict.
8. Can you tell me what land policy states in relation to how best the land can be used?
-To probe on whether the land policy is well understood by herders.

Appendix 1E: Interview guide for farmers

1. How long have you lived in this village?
-Probe on whether s/he is a native or has migrated to the village.
2. Do you have any permanent areas for agriculture in your village?
-Probe on whether the land is permanently used or for temporally.
-Probe if they make permanent or shifting cultivation.
3. What is the relationship between farmers and herders in this village?
-Probe if they have conflict with one another in their village or not.
4. What has been the source of conflict?

-Probe on whether their conflicts are caused by land or there are other causes.

-Probe accordingly.
5. What effects have been caused by the conflict?
-Probe on whether their conflicts have negatively or positively affected them.
6. Are there any mechanisms to resolve this conflict?
-Probe on whether there are any measures in place to address the problem.
7. What has been the role of government in resolving this conflict?

-Probe on whether the government has played her role in conflict solving.
8. Are you aware of land policy?

-Probe on whether the land policy is well known by citizens who are farmers.
9. Does the land policy help to resolve the conflict between you as a farmer and animal keepers?

-Probe as per response.

Appendix 1A: Focus group guide for ward leaders

1. When did you start working in this ward?
-Probe on whether leaders have experience of working in that ward or they are new comers.
2. Does your ward experience conflicts between farmers and herders?
-Probe on whether farmers and herders are in conflicts around the area.
3. Can you explain to me how land is distributed in your ward?
-Probe as per response.
4. Does a ward council have any role to play in conflict solving and reduction?
-Probe on accordingly.
5. Is there any area earmarked by the ward for different activities so as to make a distinction between farmers and herders?
-Probe on whether the two groups have different areas for their activities
6. Are the ward council members aware of land policy?
-Probe on whether the land policy is well understood by the ward council members.
7. Is the land policy used during land distribution for different groups as per their activities in the ward?
-Probe accordingly.
8. What role does the District council play in informing people about land policy?
-Probe as per response.