



**Proposed Support to Enhance Human Rights, Democracy, Good Governance
and Sustainable Livelihoods of Marginalized Pastoralists and Hunter-
Gatherers In Tanzania**

ANNUAL REPORT

December 2008

List of Acronyms

PINGOs - Pastoralist Indigenous Non Governmental Organization

CSOs - Civil Society Organizations

HSCT- Hadzabe survival Council of Tanzania

CBO - Community Based Organizations

TZPPG - Tanzania Pastoralists Parliamentary Group

UCRT- Ujamma Community Resource team

HAPANET - HIV/AIDS and pastoralists network

HIV/AIDS - Human Immune Virus/Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome

TORs - Terms of References

ONA - Organization Needs Assessment

OCA - Organization Capacity Assessment

PLTF - Pastoralists Livelihood Task Force

TZPPG - Tanzania Pastoralists Parliamentary Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the year 2008 PINGOs Forum has worked tirelessly to overcome diverse challenges and explore opportunities availed to P&H-G communities. PINGOs Forum was able to support advocacy and policy issues of P&H-G following number of challenges that have infringed on their livelihoods. PINGOs Forum deployed number of methodologies to enable fulfillment of core themes for positive results.

Some of the instrumental methods used includes, lobbying TZPPG and responsible parliamentary committees, engagement of media, creation of coalition and strong networks on issues of interest, sensitization and capacity building of community members and their local government.

Most important news for formal registration of TZPPG brings hope for future intervention of this very instrumental tool in PINGOs forum advocacy work. Further advocacy on the proposed wildlife bill is eminent given the policy making processes that tend to ignore and neglect local community concerns. Proactive advocacy that can enable massive sensitization of communities and parliamentarians before the bill is tabled has brought positive results.

On the other hand building capacity of local communities to defend their rights had been essential part of the activities that were implemented during year 2008. Capacity building activities ranging from Paralegal training, institution capacity building for member CSOs and the Forum were executed. Currently there is increasingly evidence of local level advocacy among P&H-G on issues of their interest which has received government attention.

Moreover through increasingly its networking base PINGOs Forum has witnessed massive support from policy makers, member CSOs, and partners on issues of interest to P&H-G. This has increased PINGOs Forum credibility and even both material, human and financial resources necessary for solving pertinent issues of P&H-G in a more coordinated approach.

Curtailing the HIV/AIDS menace has been at the core of our activities including the sharing research on the traditional practices with other stakeholders. Continuous mainstreaming at the workplace has seen an increased understanding on the contemporary situation of the plague through family meets and systematic workplace sessions.

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

During year 2007 PINGOs Forum launched a four years strategic plan 2007-2010 with a title **Proposed Support to Enhance Human Rights, Democracy, Good Governance and Sustainable Livelihoods of Marginalized Pastoralists and Hunter-Gatherers In Tanzania.**

The project design was based on the contemporary policies issues that limit the ability of marginal communities in Tanzania from accessing support and protection of their means of livelihoods. The implementation thus focuses on target communities of pastoralists and Hunter-gatherers (P&H-G) of Tanzania.

The project components are categories in for key thematic areas which forms the methodologies used to realize project objectives namely: Lobbying and Advocacy, Capacity building, Networking and collaboration and Gender and HIV/AIDS as cross cutting themes. The thematic project areas are designed to ensure observation of good governance, the rule of law, and economic justice to marginal communities of Tanzania. The areas of concern that the project put emphasis are on land issues, natural resources and people's participation that will into policy reforms in those areas aiming at creating structures and systems for sustainable P&H-G livelihoods and observation of human rights.

1.1 Project goal

Sustainable livelihoods, human rights development, for Pastoralists and Hunter-Gatherers in Tanzania.

1.2 Project Objectives:

Specifically, objective of undertaking the project were as follows;

1. To Improve means and systems for Pastoralists and Hunter-Gatherers livelihoods, their human rights and development opportunities through enhanced governance and democratic processes by the year 2010
2. To enhance PINGO'S and its Member organisations capacity to articulate their constituencies rights and demand more accountability from the duty bearers to provide the guaranteed rights by the year 2010.
3. To Strengthen PINGOS institutional and governance competence for effective delivery of the programme and realization of the stated objectives by the year 2010.
4. To strengthen effectiveness in networking and alliance building and applying human rights based approach in programming by the year 2010.
5. To promote gender equity and People Living with HIV/AIDS rights through mainstreaming by the year 2010.

6. To promote sustainable management of natural and environmental resources and food security among Pastoralists and Hunter-Gatherers by the year 2010

Only activities that were implemented by the forum to actualize the project objectives during year 2008 are reported in the following sections. However the remaining part of the project activities will be implemented and reported in the proceeding year as indicated in the work plan. It should also be noted that what has been provided in this report is just summary for more details specific activity reports can be referred.

2. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

LOBBYING AND ADVOCACY FOR P&H-G FRIENDLY POLICIES

Lobbying and advocacy has continued to be the core activity of the Forum during year 2008. Different advocacy activities were executed in the last twelve months as summarized in the following sections.

Follow up visit to evicted pastoralists of southern Tanzania.

In Early March 2008, PINGOs Forum and partners in the names of LHRC, HAKIARDHI, PAICODEO, HIMWA and representatives from media houses organized a follow-up visit to the southern parts regions where pastoralists were evicted. The main objective was to assess their current situation and to practically see how they heading in their designated new homes. The team managed to visit three regions namely Mbeya, Coastal, Lindi and practically visited six districts and purposively selected villages.

In Mbeya region, which was the epicenter of the eviction, pastoralists had the following disheartening experiences.

- Lack of income due to the absence of their livestock thus poverty levels have dramatically taken gigantic proportions.
- Lack of infrastructure in their new locations coupled with a cold reception from their host communities.

The impact on education was expounded in the following way.

- Construction of classes has been suspended after pastoralists were evicted who were more-or-less the funders of the said projects.
- The number of school goers has dropped significantly, In Iwalanji 43 pupils that had been attending school have already dropped out and the areas they have been moved to have no such facilities therefore the assumption is they no longer attend school.
- The health of the children has also deteriorated following the lack of livestock and its products that they were wholly reliant on.
- The number of students in class in the areas of relocation has risen beyond proportionate teaching staff. In Mapogoro, a school has seen the number of students rise by 78 thus a class holds like 100-193 students in

a single classroom with overall number of students in the school standing at 1053.

- The district council authorities in Mbarali acknowledged that they have received report of expenditure of 521,000,000/= but it also acknowledged the fact that it was not involved in the collection of the same and that only the District Commissioner was involved.

Proposal on the way forward

More efforts should be directed to demand report submitted to the president by the commission of inquiry to be made public given the evidence presented by the pastoralists to the commission that will serve as a benchmark to address current challenges facing pastoralists in the country. Yet there is a serious need to continue strengthen collaboration with responsible ministries and key stakeholders fill the reported gaps.

Support activities of TZPPG to better advocate for pastoral issues

PINGOs Forum and partners conducted a lobbying and advocacy session at the parliament to members of the TZPPG committee and to other members of parliaments on the need to first make known the current situation of pastoralists that had been evicted from Mbarali; and secondly to make public the report on the same. Parliamentary meeting was aimed at portraying insight on new livestock developments that could form basis for policy maker's arguments that are necessary to be incorporated in the ministry plans and priorities.

The meeting drew participants ranging from Parliamentarians, CSOs, journalists and ministry of officials. The guest of honor was the Minister of Livestock development and Fisheries Honorable Magufuli who pointed out during his opening remarks that the seminar would provide challenges to the new Ministry in their efforts to streamline the work of the Ministry and also in the formalization of the TZPPG. He acknowledged that besides the advocacy tool that the TZPPG will provide, the benefits of such an organ would be a source of useful information to the Ministry on its day to day working. The seminar, according to him was timely and that it would shade light on the real situation that pastoralists face and provide input on ways to better their lives. He also acknowledged that the livestock sector was steeped in problems including provision of the necessary infrastructure for the sector to thrive, drought, poor market options and the meager budgetary allocations to the sector.

The first presentation was made by the PINGOS Forum Coordinator whose presentation was centered on the present situation facing pastoralists after their eviction from Mbarali to other regions. The presentation was based on the contents of the follow up visit report of evicted pastoralists of southern Tanzania. The overwhelming evidence given went a long way in inducing conflicting emotions in the audience that drew sharp responses especially when the evidence on the corrupt deals was made available.

The second presentation was based on overview and availability of pastoral infrastructures in the country that was presented by Doctor Moses Nessele from Vetaid. His presentation critically highlighted on the agent needs for services like watering points, dipping facilities and veterinary centers that necessitates the ministry to strategize in providing infrastactures for pastoralism to thrive.

The third presentation was from William Olenasha of JOLIT whose presentation was specifically centered on commodity based livestock trade citing an example of Boswana livestock industry that perpetuates the challenges facing small livestock keepers to reap the benefit from livestock exports trade. The scenario based on documentary he presented made insights to participants on the practical challenges facing pastoralists and Agro pastoralists who are custodians of 98% of livestock population share in Tanzania. This calls for genuine reforms on the part of Ministry and key stakeholders to resolve key challenges and facilitate pastoralists to spearhead the processes necessary to enable them to reap benefits accrued from livestock sector.

This was then followed by a testimony given by a villager from Vilima Vitatu that highlighted on the problems in the area with the coming of a government backed investor. The issue that has the villagers at arms is the poor working of the WMA and authoritarian investment in the area. The delegates were told of how the pastoralists have been denied the right to access traditionally known grazing land and also dubious arrests over trampled up charges.

Key outcomes

Based on the meeting with parliamentarians the opportunity was availed by minister for Livestock development and fisheries Hon Magufuli to PINGOs Forum and partners to attend ministry budget session to practically witnesses' responsible parliamentarians as they present their arguments in support of pastoralist's issues.

More importantly key recommendations on different issues presented during the sensitization sessions with parliamentarians were reflected during the budget speech by different speakers. Notable five recommendations were adopted by standing committee and opposition speaker that formed the basis of parliamentarian's contribution and comments.

Way forward

Parliamentarians were in agreement that the report by the commission of inquiry should be released to the wider public and action taken over those that would be implicated in it. However effects to the evicted pastoralists defeated the purpose noting that pastoralists are biggest victims of relocations across the country thus their land should be demarcated to live their livelihood. It was proposed that future seminar be carried to incorporate representatives from the other key sectors just before the next parliament converges to give themselves strategic advantages in term pushing for pastoralists' reforms.

Stakeholders participation during the ministry of Livestock budget speech

During the implementation time PINGOs Forum and partners were able to attend the budget speech session at the parliament compound following an invitation by Minister of Livestock and Fisheries development Hon John Pombe Magufuli in early August. Making maximum use of availed opportunity PINGOs Forum was able to organize participation from local communities and their CSOs and partners to attend ministry budget session to practically witnesses' responsible parliamentarians as they present their arguments in support of pastoralist's issues. The activity was a follow up to a successful presentation of the findings of Ihefu eviction the Forum to Pastoralist Parliamentary Group on 20th of July 2008. Parliamentary session on livestock budget to follow up on issues affecting livestock sector took place on 1st and 4th August 2008 in Parliament, Dodoma.

The main objective of the trip was to critically analyze how the proposed budget will address several challenges affecting the livestock sector. Despite concerted effort by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to improve livestock production, the budget allocation is far from addressing key challenges in the sector

PINGOs Forum and partners independent analysis on livestock budget shows the following:

The 2008/2009 livestock budget had decreased drastically compared to 2007/2008. This implies that resources allocated to this Ministry is inadequate to address poor infrastructure which is derailing livestock production systems. The inadequate veterinary drugs services which can only cater for 12% of the total livestock population in Tanzania as per the budget figures needs immediate actions and attention.

The budget does not address various problems affecting pastoral communities in Tanzania including evictions. PINGOS Forum and partners thus proposed for the release of the report on Ihefu evictions.

The current structure of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development gives a weak reference and inadequate resource allocation to the livestock sector. Worse enough the overall budget is product oriented rather than the primary producers who requires necessary services to improve the sector. Most importantly the conflicts between pastoralists and other land users are not well addressed in the budget dashing hopes to recognize this sector as the most viable production system in rangelands of Tanzania. However more than 50% percent of the budget goes to operation cost compared to development cost.

Recommendations on the livestock budget

There is urgent need to increase budget during the next year to address various issues affecting the sector. More resources should be allocated to develop the sector to accommodate improvement of infrastructure in pastoral areas.

Demarcation grazing areas for livestock to reduce conflicts between farmers and pastoralists widely reported in the country is a necessary step towards harmony and security of local communities.

Yet need for an independent Ministry of livestock instead of joining it with other sectors to enable proper actions on the so many challenges already facing the livestock sub sector.

Outputs

Total of 13 CSOs and 10 community members participated during the budget session.

PINGOs Forum and partners used the opportunity to address the press highlighting the outcome of analysis on year 2008 livestock budget. A talk show with TBC television was also organized on Monday 4th August, 2008 for wider information dissemination.

Critical analysis of the livestock budget and views were presented through the media.

More opportunities of interaction with the law makers on policy issues affecting pastoral livelihoods security were utilized by the participating CSOs. On the same dates PINGOs Forum was approached by pastoralist's communities from Loliondo who where following on the issue of Sukenya land conflict in order to facilitate their meeting with prime minister.

Awareness to the wider public on the importance of livestock sector to the national economy was raised.

Way forward

Need for more policy advocacy within government to increase resource allocation to livestock sector to adequately address key challenges affecting pastoralism is necessary. However more information and facts on the economic importance of pastoralism should be gathered and disseminated to the Ministry of Livestock to guide on budget preparation. Need for capacity building of

Pastoralist and Non pastoralist Members of Parliament on both economics and livelihoods importance of pastoralism is vital for massive support on advocacy issues of pastoralists.

2.1.2 Support TZPPG to Acquire Formal Recognition.

During the implementation time PINGOs Forum was able to support registration processes of TZPPG towards its effort to acquire formal recognition. Following the last TZPPG meetings action points that were held in late July TZPPG members were very eager to see the organized and formally registered entity ready to undertake challenges facing pastoralists in Tanzania. The TZPPG was formally registered during the month of October 2008 and now awaiting to meet during the year 2009 to elaborate on its undertakings.

2.1.3 Stakeholders meeting to generate inputs for wildlife bill of 2008

In mid October PINGOs Forum was able to organize stakeholders meeting at Olasity Garden with intention to discuss and come up with elementary observations on the draft wildlife bill of 2008. The meeting was attended by 80 participants who provided their inputs and way forward on the proposed bill. Stakeholders' meeting was very instrumental as strategic action points and inputs for the bill were formulated and small drafting team lead by the Forum was appointed to further analyze and coordinate implementation of agreed action points. The remarkable action points were for the delegates to provide feedback to their fellow communities and mobilize enough resources to enable massive participation from local communities during the public hearing in Dar es salaam and Arusha.

Outputs

In the subsequent discussions, we supplemented our presentations with prior pamphlets prepared to enlighten and highlight our flash-points that came with corresponding alternatives to the queries we had raised.

Simplified and well documented inputs of the important sections and suggested alternatives both in Kiswahili and English were produced and distributed to stakeholders.

More than 300 community members were mobilized and participated during the public hearing in Arusha to put more pressure on the proposed bill.

2.1.4 Public hearing sessions Wildlife bill of 2008

Following the intended tabling of the controversial Wildlife bill 2008, the Forum together with communities and partners managed to get an audience with the Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism committee that was held both in Dar es Salaam and Arusha. Through the chair of the committee who is also chair of TZPPG the Forum was able to lobby in different stages of the bill. Stakeholders from both the government, private and CSOs were invited to put forward their recommendations on the various clauses of the bill. Fundamentally, the bill held devastating consequences in part 4, section 13 on General Restrictions in Wildlife Protected Areas. The section provided that the

pastoral way of life in Game Controlled Areas would be dully disbanded paving way for the extinction of this mode of livelihood.

In view of the fact that most of the villages in pastoral areas are located within the GCAs and the villages have legal mandate over the land use systems that have been practiced over time, it was a case of the committee understanding the futility of entertaining such a notion. *'Any person shall not graze any livestock in a game reserve or wetland reserves'* therefore fundamentally denies pastoralists their right to exist. *'Any person shall not, save with the written permission of the director previously sought and obtained, graze any livestock in any game controlled area'*

Fines and punishments for the various contraventions were ridiculously inconsistent with common law justice as encapsulated in the following clause, 'any person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than the value of the livestock involved or imprisonment for a term of not less than two years or to both.' This subsection creates opportunity for-anti livestock authorities-with means to impoverish livestock keepers. This fear comes because it directs its punishment to livestock keeping while other activities like crop production-irrigation, charcoal burning, bio-fuels production are not being covered by this act.

Output

Using our summaries analysis of the bill and its corresponding alternatives we were able to enlighten policy makers on the contents of the bill and areas that posses threats to P&H-G

During public hearing in Arusha that was held at the AICC's Simba hall, the Forum was able to distribute about more than 500 copies of the policy briefs to the invited public gathering.

The presence of more than 300 attendees from the community members at the public hearing was a clear indicator of the level of awareness raised on the need for them to be engaged in the policy making processes.

Policy makers from pastoralists and hunter gatherers communities were made aware on the contents of the bill and they were very instrumental to pressure the committee not to table the bill to the parliament until all the controversial sections has been changed.

The whole public was made aware on the content of the bill as journalists from different media houses were invited during the negotiation with policy makers and one press conference was held in Dar es Salaam.

The bill in question was detrimental to their livelihood and thus they were able to directly affect its due process in a substantial manner to the tune that it was not presented in parliament and had to undergo a review from the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism's directive.

Way forward

Further advocacy on the proposed bill is eminent given the policy making processes that tend to ignore and neglect local community concerns. Proactive advocacy that can enable massive sensitization of parliamentarians before the bill is tabled is essential to successful advocacy on this issue.

FINDING MISSION IN NGORONGORO DISTRICT

Following a press conference in Dar es salaam on massive violation of human rights in Ngorongoro a second fact finding mission which took place between 30th, April to 6th May 2008 was organized by NGONET, PINGOs', UCRT, LHRC and HAKIARDHI accompanied by different media representatives both print and electronic houses to inquire several matters in Ngorongoro district.

The mission found out that in Ngorongoro district, there are gross human rights violation. The team interviewed different cadres of people from district officials, NCAA, Private companies, political leaders, CSOs to individuals. In total, the team interviewed more than 43 people in Sale, Loliondo and Ngorongoro divisions, and finally the team got some clarifications from the RPC for Arusha. The team observed major issues of gross violation of human rights, growing natural resources based conflicts, growing unplanned foreign direct investment and lastly the existence of legal implications on the same.

Outputs

The strategy for Ngorongoro district on how to address key issues was designed and adopted by key stakeholders during a meeting to share the findings.

Local CSOs were able to own the processes and develop strategic synergies and engage effectively on the issues with support from their potential stakeholders. A wider stakeholder dissemination workshop to discuss key reasons for persistent conflict in Ngorongoro was implemented CSOs in the area.

2.1.5 Paralegal Training

During the implementation time PINGOs Forum was able to execute paralegal training conducted to three villages of Ruvu Remit, Ruvu Muungano and Ruvu Losirwa. The training took into aboard forty (40) participants drawn from respective village councils.

The training workshops carried for two days taking into aboard members of the village government and other participants from their respective villages. The training came as a demand launched by the pastoralists through their district NGOs network known as NOPADEM. The Forum was able to intervene into the ailing situation concerning land use conflicts within the respective villages. Participants were educated on legal and administrative means of dispute adjudication that has been persistent in their areas.

Other training was conducted in five selected villages of Ngorongoro district namely Oloipiri, Engusero sambu, Soit Sambu, Ololosokwan and Engaresero between 24th July to 2nd August 2008. These training aimed to empower members of village councils and Village Land counsel members to understand and apply the fundamental principles of the National Land Policy of 1995, land laws and principles of good governance with respect to their responsibility related to administration and management of the village land. Total of 108 community members in their respective villages were reached.

During the month of November PINGOs Forum was able to execute paralegal training tailored for Maramboi pastoralists communities purposively aimed at sensitizing community members on their human rights issues following continued arrest of the local communities by the foreign investor deployed by the village government without active engagement of villagers including Maramboi pastoralist's communities.

Key topics that were covered includes;

National land policy, Village land and management, Land classification, Land acquisition by the president or by local government for the public, application for the customary right of occupancy, dispute settlement, i.e land courts established and good governance with focus to the powers of village chairman and executive officer in their respective areas as per local government authority act.

Since the training was demand based in course of discussion concerning the cases filled in court, facilitators quick observations to the defense counsel was to raise inter alia other preliminary objections such as the locus standi of the village government to sue this is an application filled against villagers. Since the suit premise is under Burunge-CBO which is established in traditional areas of these communities noting that WMA does not provide that once CBO is established does not deny customary rights of occupancy of the villagers. Hence RC, DC and even local government authorities do not have power to remove or transfer the villagers from one area to another even though the land is categorically planned for wildlife and livestock grazing. In this the law is very clear.

Other observation was based on the mere fact that criminal cases filled against villagers can not be recorded unless and until the civil case is filled so as to determine the ownership of particular or a suit land noting that the law is an authority.

Outputs

Total of 178 pastoralists community members and their village government leaders were reached and imparted with knowledge on policy and legal framework guiding their rights.

Some participating villages has been having a lot of dispute which they now know where and how to channel and thus solved by the proper adjudicative machinery that has been set by the law. This indeed is an overarching thing as to advising the village land council over their powers in adjudicating land issues.

Way Forward

It is evident that the genesis of the land use conflicts in some of the villages where investor got their way in through such schemes. It is the hope and sincere belief of the Forum that such schemes be revisited for the well being of the pastoralists who are continuously losing their grazing land. Further training on good governance targeting village council members is necessary for proper administration of land in pastoralist's villages.

2.1.6 Stakeholders meeting to discuss Hadzabe development plans.

Recently PINGOs Forum was among the 30 participants during the stakeholders meeting to discuss planning to “transform” the last remaining hunter and gatherers communities spearheaded by Mbulu district council. The meeting was a follow up to earlier proclamations by the president that the Mbulu District Council should help change the manner in which the Hadzabe of Yaeda chini manage their livelihoods.

However during the meeting some discrepancies were eminent that participation of the Hadzabe community was very minimal i.e only one community member and two village government leaders were invited. Given the fact that sustainable development requires participation of local communities to decide on what are their priorities this has raised a question mark as if the government is taking seriously the development concerns of marginalized community like Hadzabe community.

Some of the plans to develop the Hadzabe communities of Yaeda chini was to resettle them by building permanent houses, following the proposal from the government to build 200 houses for them. In addition to settlement it was agreed to introduce agriculture and livestock rearing as alternatives to fruits gathering and hunting. However these plans were highly opposed by number of stakeholders including PINGOs Forum since they have not emanated from the Hadzabe community hence questioning sustainability of such plans. Other key concern was to support current livelihoods of this community by supporting their ownership to the natural resources they are dependent on and supporting education program to enable self lead development than imposed one since development is a process that needs to be accorded enough time and resources.

Outputs

Following the action points, stakeholders were able to air their desertification on the way the development plans of Hadzabe communities are addressed

calling for more participation of these communities in design of the programs for sustainability and practicality.

More the less a small team was selected to harmonize the stakeholder's development priorities with Hadzabe community priorities before conclusion of such priorities. Hadzabe survival council and UCRT were the key organization to ensure active participation of these communities during the formulation of the plan.

Way forward

Massive sensitization on the issues of marginalized communities like the Hadzabe communities has increasingly evidenced in Tanzania. Positively this can lead to more recognition of these groups in development priorities. However caution should be taken since some policy makers can effect changes to these communities negatively affecting livelihoods of these communities by forceful development plans basing on stereotypes and their perceptions. This can be detrimental to the marginalized communities noting the similar initiatives in Uganda that has made Batwaa bushmen's landless after settlement plan to conserve gorilla's in their forest to street beggars.

2.1.7 Animal Welfare Bill and Leather Bill of 2008 public hearing.

In mid October 2008 PINGOs Forum was invited by the Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries to attend public hearing of aforementioned bill in Dar es salaam. PINGOs Forum was able analyze and provide comments on key areas of interest and also lobbying to some few policy makers during the submission of the said bill.

Ngorongoro NCAA Law Advocacy

In early May 2008 PINGOs Forum was able to call for Ngorongoro task force meeting Karatu followed by stakeholders meeting aimed at validating the report based on the inputs collected from Ngorongoro residents.

The process has enabled informed discussion and direct participation of local community in amendment of the said law. In mid September 2008, PINGOs Forum and other stakeholders were invited through Ngorogoro Pastoralists counsel to a meeting organized by NCAA with intention to amend the NCAA Law. Following successful sensitization during collection of inputs of the Ngorongoro report pastoralist's stakeholders were able to raise key observation and concerns related to the NCAA law amendment process.

Outcomes

The final version of the report that has been approved and accorded inputs from the task force has been produced. It was undeclared articles of faith that, the report belong to all Maasai pastoralists living within NCAA.

The report has been translated into Kiswahili that it can be understood by the majority of the residents of NCAA.

Following strong stand by pastoralist stakeholders during the meeting organized by NCAA opportunity was availed to collect pastoralists communities views on the said bill. Some Members from pastoralists, resident communities and their CSOs including PINGOs Forum coordinator were appointed as key drafters of the said bill this being an opportunity to lobby and know the processes to enable proactive advocacy.

Way forward

Yet it was observed that there is a need to further link community level with the ongoing advocacy, at the policy making levels and fast track with the amendment processes of NCAA law. It is paramount that, the proposed changes be made public to Tanzania pastoralists parliamentary Group (TZPPG) and other existing taskforce and avenues. Moreover an Opportunity availed though engagement of drafters from pastoralists stakeholders must be properly maximized for NCAA pastoralists friendly law.

Media Advocacy

Press conference on issues related to human rights violations and ongoing investments in Loliondo

Following an investigation commissioned by PINGOs Forum during the month of December 2007 where researchers where given order by the district authorities to immediately stop data collection exercise, PINGOs Forum was able to apply other advocacy techniques due to pressing human rights violation and forced investments in villagers land.

In late March 2008 PINGOs Forum was able to organize press conference in Dar es salaam that was spearheaded by village government leaders from Loliondo that are within OBC hunting concession. PINGOs Forum was also able to invite other partners such LHRC who played a crucial role in organizing the press conference that was attended by different media houses. Key message that was presented by elders from Loliondo was dubious negotiations related to renewal of OBC contract with district authorities that sideline villagers and threats of evictions due such investments. Other issues include violations of human rights that include killing of innocent villagers and burning villagers to graze their animals amongst others.

Key outputs

Soon after the press conference minister responsible for natural resources and tourism made a tour in Loliondo and gave insights that no one will be evicted from the area. She also highlighted the fact that villagers should decide on

whether to sign the new contract, in the same tone investors must abide to country laws and human rights principles.

Following that another enquiry was commissioned in late April 2008 by the consortium of CSOs lead by local network in Loliondo (NGONET) and media houses to investigate on human right violation, natural resources based conflict, extension of NCAA boundaries and Investment in the area.

Support community to organize press statement

During the implementation time PINGOs Forum was able to support community members from Soitsambu village to organize press statement in Arusha aiming at pressuring the government to release the commission report, an enquiry launched by the Prime Minister to investing land conflict between villagers and investor in Sukenya in October 2008.

According to community members of Soitsambu the commission was very keen to collect the relevant information and meet with all potential key informants of the issue. However they wanted to thank the Prime minister for prompt action on his promise and sending reminder that, they are waiting for the report release to enable them to leave in harmony and enjoy their freedom as citizens of this country.

Radio programme

In pursuant to its engagement, the forum carried media Advocacy by Orkonerei Radio for (ORS) - a community radio based in Terat Simanjiro. The Forum formulated 10 thematic topics for airing, whereby in every month, one topic is aired for 60 minutes. The programme has been planned in such a way that 30 minutes are being used for presentations and other 30 minutes for audience participation by calling, seeking explanations, questioning or giving suggestions.

Outcomes

Two topics were of outmost concern during the implementation time were those related to constitutional rights and environmental law.

Questions related to constitutional rights were directed on the whole issue pertaining to human rights violation. In this note thereof, the report suggests intervention through public education on the issue at stake with respect to Environmental Law the debate shifted to Wildlife management Areas.

Support advocacy on the land issues in Hanang.

PINGOs Forum during the reporting time has engaged in supporting land rights of the Barbaig pastoralists of Hanang district. Following government intention to redistribute two NAFCO farms previously owned by barbaik pastoralists communities, Forum decided to engage following application request from affected community via BULGALDA Sustainable Development organization and KIPOK Barbaig both in Hanang.

PINGOs forum among other things supported pastoralists CSOs organizations in the area to develop the advocacy strategy, processes and sensitization of local communities. Additionally PINGOs Forum supported Investigative research was in mid February on resource based conflict in the area. Based on that action point on way forward was developed that included media campaign to publicize on the issue.

Other land rights issues were also supported including supporting witnesses to attend to the court and providing coaching support to the witnesses of the Dirma land conflict.

Outputs

Following implementation of research finding issues related to redistribution of NAFCO farms and other villages land related conflicts in Hanang district have taken different shapes. Community members, their leaders at village level have united to claim back their land.

The issue has raised attention of policy makers and Media where several meeting and negotiations on issue has been widely reported.

Local level advocacy has stabilized to the extent that local CSOs, some local government leaders and tradition elders have been frontlines to support community members to retain their land to extent that elders were sent to meet the president to decide on their fate.

total of six media fact finding mission was supported to report on different negotiation processes.

Way forward

Advocacy around land issues require systematic approach to accomplish the intended goals, most important being unity of local communities and their leaders at village level following opportunity in laws that govern land in Tanzania.

Public Expenditure Tracking

Following marginalization of P&H-G in the development projects planning, funding; allocation of resources and implementation of pastoral related projects in pastoralists and hunters-gatherers districts PINGOs Forum with support from Pact Tanzania was able to implement Public expenditure trucking survey in three districts of Hanang, Kiteto and Ngorongoro.

The project was able to track the amount of resource allocated to pastoralists in priority areas of natural resource management, livestock infrastructures, education and health facilities. However key findings from participated districts were alarming since level of participation of villagers in planning and monitoring the use of public fund was minimal. This has resulted to poor quality of services for projects funded and implemented through public funds.

Outputs

Three Committees of 12 people each were trained on how to execute PETS survey in three participated districts.

Meetings aimed at sensitizing participating local communities and their local government leaders were executed.

PETs committees were able respective districts to collect views from participating communities and visited sites to witness executed project.

Findings of the PETs survey were presented during National stakeholders meeting in Dar es salaam. Following presence of media during the stakeholders meeting pertinent issues discovered during the survey were aired by the media to reach attention of decision makers on how public funds are misused to poor quality infrastructures and services.

Following a question raised by PETs committee on key findings especially delay to implement health sector project funded by World Bank in year 2005/2006 in Hanang district, has raised attention of district authorities and parliamentary committee responsible for monitoring implementation of projects by local government authorities. The committee has commissioned special enquiry on the issues and recently called for special audit.

Way forward

Public expenditure tracking surveys is necessary step toward enhanced accountability at local government level to accelerate sustainable development and quality service delivery at local community level. More sensitization of local communities in monitoring of public funds is necessary for sustainable and quality service delivery community level.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Stakeholders Workshop on Combating cattle rustling and advancing human security in eastern Africa.

PINGOs Forum in collaboration with Mifugo project were able to conduct a stakeholders meeting at Impala Hotel with major objective of sensitizing key stakeholders on key aspects of compacting cattle rustling in Eastern Africa. The project was a necessary step to compact problem of livestock thefts as a serious threat to human security in eastern Africa.

Total of 30 participants representing livestock antitheft committees from districts that have reported highest rate of cattle rustling were invited.

Key outputs

Participants had the opportunity to learn and contribute to the formulation of the draft instrument “Draft protocol on the prevention, Compacting and eradication of cattle rustling in Eastern Africa”.

Participants were able to share their experiences on how issues of cattle rustling are tackled by responsible authorities in their localities.

Generic Training Course on Pastoralism and Policy Options in East Africa.

This important training was conducted at Danish based MS – Training Centre for Development Cooperation (MS TCDC) in Usa River, Arusha between September 8th through 18, 2008 and from 13th to 23 October 2008. The training is part and

parcel of the main programme known as *Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil society in East Africa* under the IIED/Reconcile in collaboration with Kimmage Development Studies. The training is designed for pastoralists development practitioners as well as policy makers in Eastern and the horn of Africa to carter for knowledge gap and advocacy for policy change for the best land use options in dry land Africa (Arid and semi arid lands). The training constitutes of three modules addressing the contextual framework of pastoral system and its inherent dynamism, policy and advocacy. In this reporting period PINGO's Forum has managed to participate by sending three representatives to attend the short course. Other participants were representatives from high profile government officials of Uganda and Tanzania particularly from key Ministries Livestock and Fisheries, Local government, and other Civil society Organisations in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia.

Village Land use Planning.

As stated above village land use planning component constitute the major departmental activity of SSPLT project. The project implementation is broadly confined four villages of Simanjiro district. While three of them namely Ngage, Ruvu remiti and Kiruani are strictly village based, the fourth one is implemented as zonal-based joint village special programme on land security involving Terrat, Emboreet Loiborsoit (A) Sukuro, kimotorok and Narakauwo. In all programme villages the main focus has been, *inter alia*, enhancing land and livelihood security through promoting the best land use options for sustainable development in the rangelands. Village land use planning is a stepped processes often undertaken in sequential patterns. Thus, different villages have undergone different steps depending on specific circumstances. In summary, activities conducted in this period include:

- i) Step IV for Kiruani village called **Participatory Village Land Use Planning and Administration**. Work completed in Quarter IV
- ii) Step II for Ruvu remiti village called **PRA for Participatory Village Land Use Management**. Work completed in Quarter III.
- iii) Phase I of Step IV for Ngage village **Participatory Village land Use Planning and Administration**.

A detailed description of the above activities is available in the main report document to be attached for further reference.

- The instructions under government circular made by cabinet resolution should be the sole and leading document to guide discussion.
- The local community ad hoc committee should be given the first priority to present their case and be heard
- Those people evicted from mountain Hanang should seek asylum by applying for land acquisition to the relevant village authorities and not

- through district council as it is not legally mandated to grant land allocation in village land.
- That the office of the regional Commissioner should be open and easily accessible when the matters related NAFCO farms is at the hotspot.

In summary, the meeting was considerably successful on the part community claiming their rights meaning that the district council has no jurisdiction over village land, their role is limited to advisory on technical aspects.

Members training on NGOs Governance

The forum's advocacy fulcrum lies in its capacity to have its members at par with the various policy processes and in light with their rights and responsibilities. Good governance of their respective organizations is a key factor to effective delivery of services to their constituents and thus the forum was able to carryout training to the members of the board and management teams of our member organization. Topics covered under governance include:

- Separation of Governance and Management
- Governance vis-à-vis social accountability
- Managing change in terms of types of changes and tactics used.
- Principles of good governance
- Financial Management

T.O.T Training Course on Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS)

In the second half of this reporting period, public expenditure tracking system has significantly underscored partnership activities. PINGO's Forum has been actively involved in BONGA programme activities in partnership with PACT Tanzania. Key aspects under BONGA programme include strengthening local capacity for tracking public expenditure at various structures within local government machinery. In this regards, the Forum's representative attended the Training of Trainers (T.O.T) course held in Morogoro from November 3rd to 7th, 2008 at Morogoro Hotel venue. The long term objective is to promote government accountability through enhancing a simple but continuous system at grassroots level to oversee public expenditure issues for their own development. In continuation of the same programme, another training package has been recently concluded at City link hotel in Arusha town from 16th to 19th December 2008. The training mostly targeting district PETS committee members formerly established in Ngorongoro, Hanang and Kiteto districts. The PETS committee training aimed not only at building and consolidating participants tracking capacity but also formed the important forum to reflect success and challenges encountered in the previous experience of PET survey exercise in respective districts. The next programme will include broadening the scope by trickling down to establish PETS committee at grass roots level.

Organization Needs Assessment

During the implementation time PINGOs Forum facilitated Organizational needs assessment (ONA) for its member organizations namely UCRT and HSCT. The assessment was part of the activities of PINGOs Forum to identify the capacities and needs of its members to enable them to fully realize their visions and missions. It is in fact a monitoring and evaluation of organizational and institutional capacity of organization PINGOs Forum members. It is expected to provide a baseline for future interventions for areas that need immediate interventions by member CSOs and stakeholders.

The methodology used to collect information is an index tool which is used to access and verify information from different sources using various data collection methods to enable the facilitator to come out with the information that will provide grounds for reaching the desired conclusion.

Summary of findings

The general findings assessments of UCRT clearly show that the organization is at the expanding stage. It is in fact trying to develop it self to a more institutionalised and mature organization.

UCRT has increasingly grown to support advocacy at community level that includes successful interventions that has enables community's access to natural resources. Based on ONA report UCRT is on average at the expanding stage meaning that the organization needs to resolve specific issues related to governance, management, human resources, financial management, external relation, actual advocacy work and sustainability. More the less UCRT needs to maintain areas of comparative advantage such as service delivery component that seems to be at maturity stage.

Hadzabe Survival Counsel of Tanzania (HSCT) is the only registered hunter-gathers NGO among member constituency of PINGOs Forum. This organization is so special in the sense that it has come into being to address critical challenges facing the last remaining hunter gatherers minority group in Tanzania. Although the organization has been legally registered and has clear vision and mission much needs to be done to resolve governance issues and management related dilemma to enable the realization of HSCT vision. The needs assessment conducted by PINGOs Forum revealed that the organization is still at nascent stage thus critical needs for institutionalization is eminent.

Outputs

Through Organizational needs assessment the designated member organizations were able to reflect on their current progresses and desired needs based on gaps that has been identified.

For each organization needs assessment report was produced that forms the basis for future undertakings.

Way Forward

Number of capacity gaps that has been identified requires strategic solution and support from different actors to enable sustainable growth and functioning of HSCT and UCRT as organizations that work with P&H-G communities.

Financial management training to member Organizations

PINGOs Forum conducted a three days training on Financial Management to 6 pastoralists Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) leaders from 15th to 17th April 2008. The main focus of the training was on the aspects of planning and budgeting and reporting

The objective was mainly to equip pastoralists NGOs book-keepers/accountants with tools to enable them to specifically:

- Understand and interpret tax provisions relevant to NGOs and donor funded projects;
- Appreciate the importance of having financial regulations in NGOs and be able to relate them with good governance aspects;
- Understand how to install a simple accounting system and important documents required to operate the accounting system relevant to an NGO; and
- Appreciate and be able to follow the pillars of good governance so as to enable their NGOs to be run efficiently and effectively.

Key outputs

At the end of the course participants were able to do the following:

- Participants were able prepare simple budgets by using incremental budgeting approach and zero-based budgeting approach;
- Participants were able explain the importance of having source documents for each accounting transaction and importance of having a system of separation of duties among officers of an NGO;
- Participants were able to differentiate some aspects of reports required by donors and practices in an NGO

Challenges & the way forward

Despite the fact that the training was beneficial to participants, there are some challenges to be looked upon in the future trainings so as to improve the governance and performance of pastoralists' NGOs. Some of the challenges which have been mentioned by participants themselves are as follows. PINGOs Forum should be able to provide backstopping to CBOs member accounts department in order to advise them on regular basis. However PINGOs should increase opportunities to sponsor member's accounts personnel school fees where necessary to sharpen their skills in financial management skills.

Way forward

In order to improve member NGOs performance in financial management aspects future training should focus on all aspects of improving governance practices and performance among Member organizations ,and where possible more efforts should be directed to train them on professional aspects of their financial management practices that will improve their competence for the

same. However, implementing this has financial implications to PINGOs Forum that we need to work on.

Board members Capacity building

During the implementation time PINGOs forum was able to organize two days board training with major objective of enhancing capacity of board members as leaders of the organization. Referring to the definition of leaders and their key roles, they are supposed to envision the future, inspire people, instill values and chart the course of their organizations.

Throughout the training facilitator was keen to impart knowledge on how management and leaders can accomplish their key function to enable realization of organization vision and mission. Most importantly the facilitator elaborated the difference between management and leaders mainly to enhance good governance and separation of power to avoid conflicts within organizations. Review on different functions of the board committees were highlighted including the Planning, Finance, Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.

Board members were in agreement that their active participation in planning and Monitoring of programmes and projects that are implemented by the Forum is key for sustainable impact to the P&H-G communities.

Output

Total of 10 board members were trained on governance issues to enhance their capacity as leaders of the organization.

Action point on future engagement of board members in monitoring, planning and evaluation of program activities was developed.

Way forward

Active participation of board in planning and monitoring of the forum activities is eminent, however enough resources should be allocated to enhance board exercise their powers by making proper follow up to the forum activities and programs enable indebt review of report to enhance their contribution.

3.5 Long course for member CBO staff

PINGOs Forum has continued support its member's capacity development in areas of community development and project planning and management amongst others. During year 2007 PINGOs forum has supported three leaders studying at Tengeru institute of community development who are taking their diploma in above subjects. One woman form board members was also supported to undertake her diploma course in international marketing that will enable the organisation working on pastoralists milk processing

3.6 Staff capacity development

During year 2007 one person from PINGOs forum management was able to undertake his MBA at ESAMI.

2.2.2 Staff capacity building

In its effort to enhance capacity of its working force PINGOs Forum was able to support capacity development of two employees by supporting to accomplish their training. One of the employee was finalizing his MBA course at ESAMI and was supported to execute his research as partial fulfillment for his MBA degree. Again PINGOs forum was able to support one of the support staff to undertake English course to enable her to undergo further studies.

2.2.3 Training Course on the Value Chain Development (VCD)

This training was conducted in Morogoro between 11th through 15th August 2008. The training was organized by JOLIT (Tanzania Oxfam Affiliates) under its Trade and Investment portfolio as capacity building to its partner organizations with primary objective of strengthening and improving market access to small holding farmers and pastoralists. The one week training component constituted among others, detailed analyses of value chain issues including roles of different key actors in the chain ranging from input suppliers to the ultimate consumers. It is from the fact that market access to small producers has ever been one of the most challenging issues for poverty reduction in Sub Saharan Africa and Tanzania in particular. The programme is part and parcel of long term objective to disseminate knowledge to target groups as well as establishing strong linkages between actors in the sub-sector. In summery, the essence of value chain in market access entails response to demand pull rather than supply push.

2.2.4 Support institutional capacity of HSCT

The Hadzabe Survival Council also solicited the help of the Forum to strengthen its institutional capacity by holding its board meeting. The council is a strategic tool of advocacy bearing in mind that it represents a small community that faces massive challenges therefore the need for strong organization competency. The capacity of office bears was essential area that the Forum managed to address were a mentoring and coaching methodologies were deployed to enhance knowledge to office bearers for about two weeks. Further more, office bearers were supported to develop simple tools to enable planning and records keeping that include the use of computer in data management. However to enable actualization of the knowledge and institutional development of Hadzabe Survival Counsel Board meeting was planned by following office bearers capacity building.

Outputs

In essence, the board meeting reviewed some of the procedures and instituted the new management team, passed the resolution to open an account the organization and elected signatories of the organization. Other issues that were

discussed includes activities priorities for the year 2009 while at the same time analyzed some of the institutional development challenges and opportunities availed to them.

Office bears deploying the knowledge they have gained have started to implement some of the institutional development action points to enable sustainable running of HSCT.

2.3 NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION

Formation of elders' council

In collaboration with Minority Rights Group International based in UK, PINGOs Forum participated in the process of formation of the East and the horn of Africa Pastoralists Council in Ethiopia. The objective of the regional elder's council is to address issues related to resource based conflicts and other issues using our traditional knowledge and wisdom to compliment modern conflict resolution methods and mechanisms. Three elders from Tanzania were among the elders who were elected into the steering committee of the regional elder's council whereas PINGOs forum was appointed a lead organization to facilitate meetings of the elders from Tanzania. PINGOs Forum has continued to use the elders in its process of advocacy and to ensure that they play their role and increase the ownership of the community in advocacy initiatives.

2.3.1 Participation in Different other Coalitions and Networks

During the implementation time PINGOs Forum has continued with its networking role mainly to enhance information sharing and to build massive support on issues that affect P&H-G. PINGOs Forum has continued to strengthen its networking base and participated in number of meeting and activities organized by government, partners and member CSOs. Among the networks that PINGOs Forum has worked with includes:

2.3.2 Pastoralists Livelihood Task Force

PINGOs Forum has continued to chair and participate to enhance activities of PLTF. During the implementation time numbers of meetings were held to discuss different challenges facing P&H-G communities.

2.3.3 Oxfam Ireland partners meeting

PINGOs Forum was also able to participate in partners Forum organised by Oxfam Ireland with major objective of sharing lessons learnt for implemented activities and networking purposes.

2.3.4 JOLIT FRAMEWORK: PINGOs Forum as a member of JOLIT, participated in one of the steering committee meeting and annual Forum that among other things provided PINGOs Forum with an opportunity to address issues to be dealt with by JOLIT as priority through planning and budgeting processes. PINGOs Forum has also been able to address the priority of pastoralists in the processes that have given them audience to share experiences and lessons learnt for

executed advocacy interventions and seek support from Oxfam partners on issues that needed collective voice.

2.3.5 Support to District Networks

In line with good governance, the forum was able to support the institutionalization of existing and new networks by providing guidelines for their establishment. NOPADEN is one such network that the organization has helped to streamline in the month of December. In trying to establish the smooth running of the network, they approached the Forum to help redefine their strategic options through highlighting their capacity by defining their strengths and weaknesses. They established the basic tenets for a functional network, identified the potential areas of growth and noted the benefits for having a working network in Kilimanjaro. They conducted a mapping exercise on the various actors in Kilimanjaro region that they can closely link their activities with to the benefit of the community through pooling of resources both material and financial.

Outputs

They were able to conduct elections to choose a new board team for the coming year that was finally followed by strategic planning for the year 2009.

FARM Africa Land Rights Partners Meeting in Hanang District

The Hanang based FARM Africa programme office convened partners meeting on land rights issues. The occasion took place on 25th October 2008 at Dirma village. The Forum's Land and Natural Resources officer had an opportunity to join other land actors in Hanang district to mark an experience sharing occasion that, among other things, involved awarding village land title deeds under customary rights of occupancy. The ceremony was also attended by diverse interest groups from central government, local government authorities, civil society organizations, religious leaders as well as Faith based organizations. Despite that Dirma and Gehandu are pastoralist villages in Hanang district, the granted land title deeds were predominantly individual farmers and their families. In other words, pastoralists land ownership and livelihood systems were seldom featured in the event hence leaving participants with limited chance of experience sharing. Notwithstanding, however, the meeting became somehow successful particularly when the Guest Speaker, Hon. Ngatuni (Hanang District Commissioner) set a dead lined agenda that Hanang District Land Tribunal should be operational by April 2009. In view of the above, the decision will hasten justice involving the chronic land related cases in relevant civil suites meanwhile reducing costs and reliance on currently Babati based district land tribunal

2. MEDIA CAMPAIGNS AND RADIO PROGRAMMES

The fundamental ingredients for successful advocacy lie in establishing parity with our constituents in building their knowledge and information base to levels in tandem with our initiatives. The results of which conclusively point towards an enlightened constituent audience that builds the base for successful advocacy. The month leading to the

public hearing on the Wildlife Bill saw concerted efforts to raise the awareness of our constituents on issues that would have fundamental impact on their lives. On the eve of the Arusha public hearing day, live programmes were run that interacted various speakers from Dar-es-Salaam to Arusha that were linked on air who ploughed through the Bill and mobilized the community to turn up in large numbers. The same was applied in quenching the needs of the community whence there was a rise in water resource conflicts in Simanjiro district.

The water resource based conflicts in the area led to proactive efforts by the forum to bring to the fore various aspects of the law that were being trampled on by some elements in the community through the community radio which in essence reached a wide audience and thereafter brought about harmony. The call-in session during the live broadcasts allayed the fears of those that felt harassed and they asked fundamental questions that addressed the real plight on the ground. The radio broadcasts were carried out both Live and Recorded depending on the topics of discourse and various laws and policies affecting our constituents were addressed which in a new phase of broadcast was demand driven.

Media campaigns were carried out in earnest this year from the various situations arising affecting our constituents. Information sharing is basically fundamental in advocacy and this year has seen an increased usage of this avenue be it through print or electronic media. The organization utilized a variety of media houses and carried out various activities that were aimed at enlightening the wider public and build critical mass. Various fact finding campaigns were carried out that captured the plight of our constituents that included: The conflict in Vilima Vitatu where journalists were heavily involved progressively over the year, land conflict in Loliondo between investors and local communities, boundary conflict between the NCA and villagers in Ngarasero whose intention(NCAA) was to annex their village into the NCAA. The forum also instituted the use of the media in highlighting the problems in Hanang on the NAFCO farms whose furor led to the Provincial Commissioner declaring that the land should be given back to villagers. The forum effectively used the media to rally for Hadzabe support in their clamor for their land. Investors from Saudi Arabia had pitched camp in Yaeda Chini valley and were determined to turn the place into a Hunting Block that would in the long run lead to indigenous hunters having to scrape for their livelihood on the outskirts of their ancestral land.

The role of the media in this case was emphatically highlighted to the extent that the international community brought pressure to bear on

the Saudi company that hastily packed its bags and left in a haste yet seen in Northern Tanzania. Press conferences after fact –finding missions increased the impact of the researches in terms of propagating information to the wider public and stakeholders. The main highlights of such include those held after the reading of budget speech for the Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries and right after a meeting with committee on Natural resources and Tourism. Pastoralist CSOs provided input to the processes and outlined the needs of their constituents that in turn pressurized the aforementioned into taking on board our proposals. The forum cannot emphasize enough the work of the media and the impact it contributed towards realizing some fundamental objectives of the forum.

that would be presented to the district development committee which included the following: Health, education, cultural empowerment and sustainable conservation and utilization of their natural resources.

DOCUMENTATION, WEB MANAGEMENT AND NEWSLETTER PRODUCTION

A number of educative materials both produced within the organization and those supplemented from other sources were used by the organization for advocacy and supplied to partners and members. Conspicuously, we produced more than 2000 copies of the Wildlife Bill briefs that was distributed to those that attended the public hearing, a thousand copies of brochures together with the production of our usual paralegal booklets for TOTs were supplied to members and partners. Our website is a host to the various reports and newsletters that have been produced coupled with other useful links for our sympathizers

2.4 GENDER AND HIV/AIDS OTHER CROSS CUTTING THEMES

2.4.1 Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS at workplace level

Since the inception of integrated strategies to combat HIV and AIDS PINGOs Forum has seen the need to incorporate strategies like mainstreaming to the fight against the scourge. Internal mainstreaming has been part and parcel of our intervention strategies since 2005 and this has seen a number of mainstreaming strategies employed including seminars and family meetings.

Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS at PINGOs Forum work spheres has been one of the key areas starting with its work force. During the implementation time peer health educators were able to purchase DVD deck and condoms with a major objective of enhancing awareness among PINGOs Forum staff and also supporting prevention campaign.

Moreover PINGOs forum was able to organize family day at KIBO palace hotel and engage the services of an external health educator to provide insight to the workforce and their families on the various tips in HIV and AIDS mitigation. Various topics of discourse over the years have ranged around prevention, care and treatment. The objective has been to create awareness amongst our workforce and make them all round respondents to tackling the plague and instill in them a sense of wholeness.

Output

The mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS at PINGOs Forum work spheres has fueled behavior change among the workforce and increased their response to prevention campaigns.

As a result of PINGOs Forum successful internal HIV/AIDS mainstreaming other organizations like SNV have subcontracted PINGOs Forum to spearhead external mainstreaming program for Longido district counsel workforce.

2.4.2 Development of HIV/AIDS IEC materials

PINGOs Forum was able to facilitate best practices on how to address HIV and AIDS in pastoral context among actors working on HIV and AIDS in pastoralist's areas and continue to lead the processes of development of IECs material with pastoral face.

Objectively, during the implementation time PINGOs Forum was able to communicate messages to minimize HIV/AIDS information gaps among Pastoralists and hunter gathers communities.

Output

Total of where 4000 copies of HIV/AIDS IEC materials with pastoral face were printed and distributed to targeted communities.

Increased response by actors to utilize approach that is within P&H-G context in fighting against HIV/AIDS pandemic.

2.4.3 KAPBS sharing of research findings

This activity is a monitoring follow up on a research conducted by PINGOs Forum and its member organizations (October 2005). The aimed at finding out the perception of Pastoralists and Hunter-gatherers on HIV/AIDS in four districts-Kiteto, Simanjiro, Mbulu and Hanang.

During the implementation time PINGOs Forum was able to share KAPBS research findings with designated remaining districts of Simanjiro, Hanang and Mbulu who provided basic information that form the solid conclusion of the research findings. The dissemination processes into user friendly language included development of communication materials that suits cultural context of P&H-G communities and translation of the report to Kiswahili language.

The workshop was meant to create awareness among members of the participating villages and the district as a whole on the situation they are facing on HIV/AIDS Pandemic. Among other things the workshop also aimed at

mapping the way forward on how pastoralists and hunter-gatherers could protect themselves against HIV/AIDS, taking into consideration that the contemporary means to fight HIV/AIDS are inaccessible to most of these rural communities.

Outputs

Each participating communities were able to develop an action plan on their intention to deliver lessons learnt emanating from the research findings to their fellow community members.

Twenty 60 Participants were given an opportunity to study and discuss visual presentations that depict different Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Behaviors among pastoralists that put P&H-G into vulnerable situation towards HIV/AIDS infections.

Number of messages derived from the visual presentations that covers key issues in addressing HIV/AIDS was presented to participants.

Each participant did choose voluntarily a number of posters they found relevant and were able to deliver a message that will create awareness to community members at their villages on HIV/AIDS and the dangers that goes with it. A total of 2000 posters were distributed to 60 workshop participants from three districts.

Way Forward

Participants of the workshop found the messages that the visual presentations stand for to be relevant and that they represent the real situation of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Behaviors towards HIV/AIDS. However a serious concern from different groups of P&H-G was raised on the possibility to support development of HIV/AIDS material with P&H-G face according to each specific group and regular review of the information due to ongoing pace of changes of some practices within the communities of P&H-G.

3.0 ACTIVITIES THAT WERE NOT IMPLEMENTED

During first six months of the project implementation PINGOs Forum has been caught up in advocacy work processes both at the national and community level due to the pressing needs for interventions for the duration of implementation. Therefore other activities that are ongoing will be reported in the final report.

4.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During project implementation PINGOS Forum has taken concerted efforts to ensure project activities are executed according to plans to effect intended project results. This has been made possible first by regular review of the project progress internally through management meeting, Monitoring and evaluation team composed of programme coordinator, program officer and responsible heads of unit department has collaboratively developed tools and procedures for monitoring and evaluation of the project activities implementation and results.

Externally PINGOs Forum was able to meet with Oxfam Ireland Livelihood officer and provide feedback on project implementation progress based participatory agreed timelines by the parties.

Table annexed to this report provide more information on this section.

5.0 CHALLENGES IN THE PROCESSES OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND LESSONS LEARNT.

Challenges encountered during the implementation.

Following public discussion on corruption deals within the government structures has captured media, policy makers and wider public attention. The scenario has provided challenges and opportunities at the same time. In one hand policy makers and government officials were conscious with to trouble makers like CSOs not create room for more queries to the undertakings, and at some time little attention was paid to burning issues from the communities since the government was busy to clean themselves from corruption scandals. This has also affected the performance of the livestock sub sector due unplanned reshuffles of the ministers to the extent that ministry of livestock to have recorded the third minister in three years to time. Yet on the other hand the scenario has provided the opportunity for CSOs and communities to engage in different processes and the government was keen to collaborate to declare on transparency, and politically to please the voters on their claims.

The capacity of member organization to analyze and support advocacy initiatives at the community level as evidenced during the interventions is major challenge. This being the fact, PINGOs Forum has worked hand in hand with the existing organizations while facilitating their capacity to spearhead their community's advocacy issues.

Lessons Learnt

PINGOs forum has learnt number of lessons during the implementation time, these includes:

Critical analysis's of policy issue coupled with massive sensitization of policy makers, local communities is vital element for policy lobbying and advocacy.

Access to reliable information on different stages of policy making is necessary for appropriate action to intervene. Moreover commitment and engagement of policy maker's and media houses in all steps of advocacy processes is core to maximize their support in advocacy issues. Yet participation of critical mass to put more pressure on the advocacy issues is a must for true victory to be realized.

6.0 CONCLUSION

During the reporting time PINGOs forum was able to implement successfully activities envisioned to realize project objectives with exception some activities that will implemented and reported in the final report. PINGOs Forum owes the success attained during the reporting time to community members, member organizations, partners and collaborators for all the support that has enable realization project objectives. We are sincerely grateful to SIDA for the continued support and understanding that has enabled us to fulfill our objectives and plans.