



# ANNUAL REPORT

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## 2.0 ACCRONYMS

CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CRT	
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DED	District Executive Director
GAD	Gender and Development
HIMWA	
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IECs	Information, Education and Communication Materials
ISBN	International Standard Book Number
KAPB	Knowledge Attitude Practice and Behavior
KIPOC	Korongoro Integrated People oriented to Conservation
LADO	
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania
MKURABITA	Mpango wa Kurasimisha Rasimali na Biashara Tanzania
MWEDO	Maasai Women Development Organisation
NCA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NGOPADEO	Ngorongoro Pastoralists Development Organisation
ORS	Orkonerei Radio Services
PHG	Pastoralists Hunters-Gatherers
PINGOs Forum	Pastoralist Indigenous Non Governmental Organisations Forum
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
SPILL	Strategic Plan to Implement Land Laws
SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats
TNRF	Tanzania Natural Resource Forum
TOTs	Trainer of Trainers
TZPPG	Tanzania Pastoralists Parliamentary Group
WCA	Wildlife Conservation Act

### 3.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PINGOs Forum implemented its programme in six project areas namely, Capacity Building, Lobbying and Advocacy; networking, research and information; gender and HIV/AIDS as well as Land use planning

#### Capacity Building

Training programmes conducted to member organizations and partners enabled the forum to strengthen its advocacy base. The forum under this project managed to facilitate revival of once effective CBOs in advocacy work; examples of NGOPAEDO and KIPOC. In addition, various training programmes such as those on paralegals on land, social, economic, political and civic rights, and inheritance law were provided making the advocacy work for forum much easier.

Production of simplified legal documents assisted many of the Trainers of trainers into engaging communities into advocacy work; among other the forum in the last one year managed to produce and publish a manual for the Rights of PLWHA, Land tenure security booklet. To effectively utilize the benefit of capacity building to individuals and member organization the Forum still need additional resources to enable those who gained skills during capacity building programme put them into practice.

Programme evaluation, identified change of the forum programme implementation for the past strategic plan period-2004-2006, the general findings of the evaluation indicated that the forum registered successes in engaging the state into policy debate in favor of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers, the Forum has become a stronger and recognized civil society organization in Tanzania. This has been evidenced by a number of engagement made with state policy and law making authorities and invitations made by other civil society organizations for the Forum to lead some policy dialogue processes.

Financial management strengths not only benefited the forum but also its member organizations and partners; among those who benefited from the financial management mentoring programme include MWEDO, CRT, Inyuat EMAA and TNRF. The demand for the Forum to attend capacity-building needs on financial Management needs outweighs resources available.

Networking and collaboration initiatives-Vet Aid and PINGOs Forum- approved by the Board of trustee enable the forum to engage land use planner, and two advocacy officers, a situation that led to enhance programme capacity in meeting the unmet needs of Forum constituencies as well as complementing capacity building and lobbying and advocacy projects.

In addition, the Forum capacity to implement programme activities were enhanced through Board and General assembly meetings of which a number of resolution on management and emerging issues of concern to staff and target groups such as study leave, Ihefu and Hadzabe saga were directed and resolved through the board. Further, the board-good governance-oversight improved organization transparency, accountability and stakeholders' participation in programme activities.

#### Lobbying and Advocacy

The forum has been at the forefront on advocacy work despite a number of threats from prominent politician and state institutions. Among major advocacy work conducted by the forum and have drawn public attention include; engagement into advocacy for Ngorongoro conservation Area as a multiple land use as opposed to plans to evict pastoralists and hunters-

gatherers in the area. The forum is pioneering for community participation in the coming amendment of NCA 1959 ordinance. Participate in policy formulation forums through the use of its initiated and supported TZPPG. Through TZPPG the forum recommended reviews of wildlife, livestock, national development, conservation and natural resource policies to incorporate the needs of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers. To a greater extent positive statement on recognition of pastoralism as a viable and sustainable livelihood engagement as well as refuting statements that demean pastoralism have publicly been made politician a step recorded as success towards defending the rights of pastoralists and hunters gatherers.

### **Networking, Research and information;**

activities under this project areas were implemented based on imaging issues of concern to our constituencies, part of activities were not planned while some were planned. The nature of implemented activities were focused at strengthening the capacity of the Forum to understand and meet needs of its constituencies through fact finding missions and research that led into advocacy and capacity building initiatives. The fact finding missions at Yaeda chini around Lake Eyasi lead to advocacy work undertaken by the Forum to question the valid of the investment in the area inhabited by Hadzabe without their consent. This investment reduced the ability of Hadzabe communities in the area to access hunting and gathering resources they depend to meet their livelihoods. The fact finding mission at Usangu Basin come as a result of eviction of pastoralists in the areas based on allegations that pastoralists which facts that are scientifically proven suggest that farming attributed to environmental degradation. Research and fact finding missions conducted under this project area enable to Forum to take to task different individuals and authorities in its pursuit of advocating for the rights of marginalized communities of Tanzania.

Publicity on what the Forum does, enabled creation of collaborative and networks that complemented our efforts in advocating for the right of marginal communities. The objectives under this project area were met through design, production and distribution of periodic newsletters, booklets, posters and fliers on land rights, HIV/AIDS. Livelihoods and advocacy on pastoral and hunter-gatherers issues; the forum as well managed to solicit support from various partners through media and web management programmes that attracted sympathetic partners to the situation faced by Pastoralist and hunter-gatherers of which joint projects were implemented as a result to alleviate the situation for the benefit of marginalized communities.

The forum intents to take further activities under this project area by making accessible advocacy information to the public general through improvement of periodic newsletter and policy briefs production that are registered with the national library so as to attract wider audience of users of information generated.

### **Gender and HIV/AIDS**

Gender and HIV/AIDS are considered by the forum to be crosscutting and projects respectively. Implementation of any project by the forum attempt to consider gender and HIV/AIDS implications; of which it has been decided and directions have been provided for gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming in all project activities to make sure that; there gender equity and the rights of PLWHA are consider and met at every intervention. However, these efforts faced challenges on technical aspects on project design which mainstream gender as well put structure at local level government to meet legal needs of PLWHA. It has been concluded that the approaches to address HIV/AIDS pandemic for Pastoralist and hunter-gatherers need to consider cultural and traditional background of this communities rather than sending message that are only effective in urban mainstream societies. HIV/AIDS interventions for pastoralists and hunter-gatherers call for effective participation of marginal communities in policy formulation and

implementation. In this regard the KAPB research findings produced a number of recommendations on the fight against HIV/AIDS from a cultural and traditional point of view which are already tested to be effective as opposed to the contemporary ones most of which have been rejected by pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities.

### **Land Use and village Development Planning**

The forum implemented a number of land use planning projects in Simanjiro and Kiteto districts with the aim of augmenting her advocacy work of improvement in land tenure security of marginalized communities of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers of Tanzania, The forum in this pursuit implemented land use activities at various stages with different levels of output and outcomes at Ndedo, Makami, and Ilkiushoibor-Kiteto district and Loiborsoit, Magadini, Ngage and Kiruani-Simanjiro district. The forum will continue with this project in the coming years to enable villages acquire titles to land ownership a way seen to improve security of tenure against land alienation posed by contemporary land use systems by mainstream society.

### **Conclusion**

The Forum intend to use opportunities brought by the implementation of next strategic plan to strengthen her capacity to meet the needs of her constituencies as well as mitigating challenges and threats posed towards her effort to advocate for the rights of marginalized communities of Tanzania.

## **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report draw on PINGOs Forum 2006 Activity Plan attached herein. The reports outline a description implementation in the following sections:

### **1.0 Table of contents**

Provide a list of topics discussed in the report.

### **2.0 Acronyms**

This section provides definitions and long form of abbreviation used in the report for easy readership.

### **3.0 Executive Summary**

Condensed main highlights of activities implemented, giving a summary of achievements, challenges, and way forward for the Forum main areas of intervention-Capacity Building, Lobbying and Advocacy, Networking and collaboration, Gender and HIV and Land use planning. In addition, the section gives general conclusions on programme implementation.

### **4.0 Introduction**

A section providing and overview of the report content

### **5.0 Project Reports**

This section of the report provides detailed description of implementation of projects activities in the following major Areas: Networking, Research, and Information, Gender and HIV/AIDS, Capacity Building, Lobbying and advocacy, Land use Planning, and Financial Management. The report on each project outline plans, achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and way forward. Plans indicated on each project draws from Annual Activity plan; however, the wording used in each differs a bit, but represents the same meaning. The differences that seen in wording came because of technical needs arose from implementation and reporting, hence a need a careful link of the two representations.

### **6.0 Conclusion**

Section six of the report provides conclusions of the overall report.

### **7.0 Annexes to Report**

This report draws from a number of project and activity report, forming as attachment and references. These annexes separately sent from the main report. Reference refers to here as policies, laws and strategies developed by the state forming the basis of PINGOs Forum Interventions.



## 5.0 PROJECTS REPORTS

### 5.1 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### Plans

1. Internal Capacity Building
2. Human Resources
3. Programme Evaluation
4. Strategic Planning Meeting
5. Revival of defunct Organizations
6. Outreach training-Paralegal Training-activities in Simanjiro and Arumeru districts
7. Publication of Human Rights for PLWHA training Manual, and booklet
8. Internal and external Financial Management: resource mobilization, accounting, auditing and reporting; Support member and partner organization in establishment of sound financial management systems.

#### Internal Capacity Building

##### Achievements

##### General Assemblies and Board Meetings

Core to PINGOs Forum success lies in Good governance. Transparency and Accountability to donors and programme beneficiaries as well as stakeholders participation in programme activities predisposed the forum to open grounds for constructive criticism directed at management and projects and programmes implementation by governing bodies-General assemblies and Board meetings. The Forum managed to conduct one general assembly and four Board meetings, which provided a number of directives, without which registration of Forum success would have not been there. General assemblies and Board meeting provided the programme with guiding principles as well as directive mapped organizational success; such directives include among others;

- The programme to incorporate HIV/AIDS project activities into main budget
- PINGOs Forum to develop programme HIV/AIDS policy-already developed
- Participation of Board members in recruitment processes-Implemented; The Board instructed management to make sure prospective employees should have a minimum of first degree, conversant with pastoralists and hunter-gatherers issues.
- Consultation with the Board to be a priority before Forum management engages into any partnership with any organization.
- Reinforcement of employment policy in relation to study leave
- Board member to effectively participate in project and programme strategy formulation-implemented
- Approved 11 membership to community based civil society organizations out 15 applications
- Provided directives on challenges faced by the Forum on Ihefu saga, NGONET, KIPOK and NGOPADEO – Problems successful resolved based on board directives.

##### Challenges

The impact of the board to programme efficiency and effectiveness could have been even better if resources were available to engage members of the board into implementation, monitoring and evaluation some stage of projects life. Limited knowledge of board members most of whom come

from member organizations which is mandatory as opposed to professional in areas of interventions the Forum engages itself.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

Given the need of an efficient and effective board, board training is an important aspect that need to be enhanced. Transparency, accountability, and forum spirit to open participation influenced the ability of the board to govern well as well as the general assembly to pass informed resolutions.

#### **Way Forward**

The forum foresee the need to increase the number of board training in each financial year as well solicit participation of board members in some of project activities purposely to enhance board capacity to govern, monitor and evaluate programme interventions.

#### **Human Resources**

Based on the successes of the Forum in networking and collaboration, the forum managed to engage into agreements to implement joint project implementation with Vet aid between 2005-2006, leading to employment of one Land Use Planner and two-advocacy officer. Joint project implementation with Vet aid partnership increased the capacity of the Forum to meet the unmet needs of target groups in new areas complementing our lobbying and advocacy and capacity building initiatives.

#### **Challenges**

The overloaded organization structure, with each programme unit and project staff doing more than what they can manage. If the situation goes unchecked, efficiency will suffer, as the volume of work increases.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

Joint project implementation augment Forum resources limitation however, this is in the short run. PINGOs Forum areas of interventions remain the same, but demand and volume of work with each programme intervention area exceeds the capacity of human resources available. Improvement of human resources and their productivity have cost implications, calling for more resources mobilization.

#### **Way Forward**

The programme intends to evaluate the organizational structure, by conducting job analysis in each of programme intervention units purposely for reorganizing human resources available, the next budge expect to increase the number of officers while elevating some position with the units.

#### **Programme Evaluation**

The PINGOs Forum Strategic plan 2004-2006 has just ended. In October to November 2006 conducted a programme wide participatory evaluation and a draft report produced. Currently the Forum is review and commenting on the report before producing a final version. Major emerging outcomes of the evaluation are the ability of the forum to take off from interim period(2002-2003) of restructuring to a stronger civil society organization in Tanzania, successfully engaging itself into fruitful lobbying and advocacy, networking and capacity building as well as gender, HIV/AIDS, and Land use planning. The programme outcomes have positively influenced the lives of pastoralists and hunters-gatherers of Tanzania particularly in the improvement of livelihoods through policy advocacy and capacity building.

#### **Challenges**

The tests faced while conducting a three years strategic plan on data, collection and management made the forum to lose vital information important for maintenance of institutional memory. In

adequate monitoring and evaluation systems compound the problem of data reporting necessary to measure outcomes of programme interventions.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

Established monitoring and evaluation systems within an expanding organization with many data generate from programme interventions is of critical needs if at all the organization is to actualize their vision to contribute to an effective civil society organization.

#### **Way Forward**

The Forum plans to establish a Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the coming financial year to take care among other thing Information Management System development and implementations.

#### **Strategic Planning**

The forum in November 2006, at Karatu convened a stakeholders meeting including member organizations, partners, and Forum members of staff. The meeting facilitated by MDF consultant led participants into a hand on exercise in reviewing and coming up with a draft strategic plan for the forum 2007 to 2010 programme implementations. PINGOs Forum is currently reviewing the draft strategy.

#### **Challenges**

The difficulty faced in the review of the 2004-2006 was a result of inadequate knowledge and technical skills within the Forum for periodic reviews of the strategy to accommodate emerging needs. The forum was operating based on strategies that need to have been reviewed a while ago

#### **Lessons Learnt**

Participation of staff from all levels of the organization in the review and development of Programme strategy create ownership, accountability and sustainability of programme outputs and outcomes.

#### **Way Forward**

Finalization of programme strategy will be followed by designing of projects within the programme taking into consideration recommendation provided from the evaluation report of the previous programme strategy. To develop mechanisms, allocate resources accordingly for periodic strategy review, and act accordingly based on the reviewed document.

### ***Member organizations Capacity building***

#### **Revival of defunct Organisations**

PINGOs Forum through its member organisation capacity building intervention, facilitated the revival of defunct Ngorongoro Pastoralists' Development Organization (NGOPADEO) and Korongoro Integrated Peoples Oriented to Conservation (KIPOC). These organisations played key roles in taking lobbying and advocacy work in NCA further, before their demise a motivation for Forum support to their renewal.

#### **Challenges**

The revival of NGOPADEO and KIPOC were limited to organizing the office, however, this organizations still lack requisite in project planning and management as well as resource mobilization for lobbying and advocacy in NCA.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

The revival of this organization came at a critical time when NCAA is in the process of amending its ordinance an opportunity if well utilized will once again bring back vibrant civil society

organization in NCA. Base on the fact on restoration mission, it is important for the Forum to involve KIPOC and NGOPAEDO in the Advocacy of NCAA ordinance amendment.

#### **Way Forward**

Joint planning and implementation of advocacy and Capacity building programme on policy related issues in NCA. Provide training programme on project planning management, facilitate their board and general assembly meetings.

#### **Outreach-training programme: Paralegal trainings**

The training programmes conducted in Simanjiro and Arumeru districts; paralegal trainings on legislation amendments with particular emphasis on Land Act 1999 and land dispute court 2002. Emphasis in the two pieces of legislation were on *Fundamental principles of National land policy, Administration and management of village land,- Grant of customary right of occupancy- Land dispute courts settlement machinery*. These trainings empowered communities through the understanding of land laws and land related conflict resolution channels and mechanisms.

The outputs of the training are trained *paralegals* from participated villages that are able assist village land council in dispute management. Participated villages were equipped with *paralegals* include Terat, Nadonjukin, and Komolo; 60 members of three village councils and tribunals were trained.

#### **Challenges**

Devising mechanism and taking on board tradition familiarity on land management pose challenge to the implementation and utilization of knowledge gained from paralegal training. In addition, participants of the paralegal training programme face difficulties in putting to practice the knowledge gained. Most of the training programmes were on theory, without practical engagement of participants to real cases at hand.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

Harmonization of traditional and contemporary knowledge land related laws and dispute settlement mechanism is critical to support initiatives for land conflict free communities.

#### **Way Forward**

Design training and knowledge sharing forum between contemporary and traditional land management institutions to harmonize common interest from both parties on land conflict settlement mechanisms.

PINGOs forum to support land dispute management organs of the three villages to engage into practical land dispute management. The exercise will enable PINGOs to assess the effectiveness of the theoretical part of the training programme. Once the effectiveness gauged to have good results, the Forum intends to take up more villages in the same programme. However, note that from the first round of paralegal training, theoretical orientation not accompanied with practical exercises was critical to give participants real life practical engagement in managing land disputes of participating villages.

#### **Financial Management Training**

PINGOs Forum member organization one area of growth is on financial management. To enable these organizations develop sound financial management systems and accountabilities necessary for establishing effective working relationship on one hand with donors and beneficiaries at lower level on the other hand. Organization benefited and are effectively utilizing the outputs of the Forum external financial intervention include MWEDO, CRT, Inyuat E MAA, LADO and HIMWA. A rapid assessment conducted by PINGOs Forum accountant indicated increased

donor confidence to member organizations participated in the financial management capacity-building programme.

PINGOs Forum provided financial management training to Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) a partner organization on aspects of financial documentation systems, financial regulations review, and the training comprised accounting and reporting packages. This engagement enable TNRF effectively account and report on financial resources.

For internal resource mobilization, accounting, auditing and reporting please refer to attached financial reports.

### **Challenges**

Member organizations needs on financial management, exceed resources available within PINGOs Forum. Currently PINGOs Forum finance department is overwhelmed with demand to support member organization, this situation if not well managed might cripple finance functions of the forum.

#### **Lessons learnt**

The capacity building programmes on financial management both internally and externally engaged by the Forum, revealed that key to organizational success, programmes and project implementation base on sound financial management systems that allow accountability both to beneficiaries and donors.

In acknowledgement of critical need for sound financial management systems for organization development. In its pursuit to put proficient and effective systems in place, the department engaged into activities that enhanced its capacity in financial management internally and externally. Such activities evolved around capacity building, on resource mobilization, accounting, auditing and reporting, benefit the forum internally and externally through member organizations.

#### **Way Forward**

Based on the rapid assessment after training conducted by Forum accountant, it was revealed that there is a need for regular refresher trainings on financial management to update skills of member organization and partners on new emerging trends on financial management-resource mobilization, accounting, auditing, and reporting. In addition, The Forum envisage to conduct Financial management Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunity and Threats (SWOT) Analysis forming the basis for planning and implementation of Financial management capacity building training programme.

## **5.2 LOBBYING AND ADVOCACY**

### **Plans**

1. National Policy Advocacy Engagements
2. Engagement on Ngorongoro Conservation Area ordinance amendment
3. Demystification of the research report on Land Tenure Systems in Tanzania
4. Ngorongoro District Land conflicts
5. Engage government authorities in formulation and implementation of pro-poor policies
6. Pastoralists: policy and legal framework environment in Tanzania
7. Demystification of Land Tenure Systems in Tanzania research Report

## National Policy Advocacy Engagements

### Achievements

#### Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA)

The Forum facilitated a process through land natural resources and environment parliamentary committee of which an agreement was made to involve stakeholders in public hearing of the amendment of the new act. Different interventions were also made with different stakeholders in the village level and in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. Submissions were made to the director of wildlife and the ministry as well as the Parliament Committee on Natural resources. Also analysis and research on proposed amendment was made and shared with different stakeholders. Support was also sought from the global lobby institutions such as IUCN, Frankfurt Zoological Society among others.

#### Livestock Policy

The Forum participated in a workshop and a meeting. The forum submitted comments for recommendations made by pastoralists on the proposed livestock policy to ministry of livestock. The then minister for livestock agreed incorporated pastoralists comments into the amendment the final draft of the policy.

PINGOs Forum among other CSOs was invited to a livestock stakeholders meeting organized by the prime ministers office-parliamentary building Dodoma. Issues discussed in the meeting and attracted the attention of many participants included; *availability of services to livestock keepers, markets, grazing resources particularly land. Other issues were evictions and violation of human rights directed to livestock keepers.*

PINGOs Forum was given an opportunity together with other CSOs to present their experience and opinion on the case of evictions and violation of human rights in Usangu, Ihefu and Kilosa, Ministers and representatives from constitution and legal affairs, environment, and livestock development ministries were given opportunities to react on issues of violation and restricted access to livestock resources by pastoralists.

Based on the bad record on the side of the government in violation of human rights particularly those of pastoralists the meeting focus changed towards a discussion of pastoralist concerns as key producers in the livestock sector. The outcome of which attending ministers gave firm statements to support pastoralism as mode of production and livelihood system, the minister for constitution and legal affairs *warned the government to be careful and avoid violation of human rights, the minister for environment was also called to correct the statement that pastoralists are responsible for environmental degradation by stating that pastoralist have been living in harmony with nature since time immemorial. The minister for livestock development committed to works closed with pastoralists in finding lasting solution faced in the livestock sector.*

#### Challenges

The recent cabinet reshuffle has taken us a number of steps behind in terms of taking pastoralist and hunter-gatherers advocacy forward. Commitment made by previous ministers need to be renegotiated and might not necessary produce favorable results the first encounter produced.

Little understanding of the policy makers of issues of dynamics of pastoralism remains a major challenge.

The demographic distribution of pastoralists makes it difficult to organize them for advocacy purposes. This also makes it difficult to access information timely and respond immediately for quick reactions.

### **Lessons Learnt**

Deliberations and commitments made by politician on critical issue of concerns to our constituencies need to be in writing and endorsed by participating partners to legally bind in their implementation even when leadership in ministries change.

There are many sympathetic politicians who could support pastoralists but unfortunately lack arguments and knowledge to provide them with ground for such support

### **Way forward**

PINGOs Forum next step is to make follow up on deliberations and outcomes of livestock policy making processes, to convince new ministers to take up the deliberation made in previous meeting to implementation levels.

### ***Formalization of Properties and Business in Tanzania -MKURABITA***

The Forum participated in the debate on the impact of Mpango wa Kurasimisha Rasilimali za wanyonge Tanzania (MKURABITA). Comments and recommendations forward to relevant parliamentary committees for the review of the strategy in favor of pastoralists, positively received by the authorities and processes are underway to mitigate the impact on pastoral livelihoods once formalization of properties and business take effect.

### **TZPPG-Advocacy**

#### **Achievements**

PINGOs Forum managed to lobby and advocate for pastoralists friendly policies through engagement of policy makes-Tanzania Pastoralists Parliamentary Group (TZPPG)- in seminar (4<sup>th</sup> August 2006) focused at reviewing policy environment in relation to pastoralism. The seminar emphasis was on national development, livestock, Conservation, wildlife, natural resources, decentralization and local governance policies with intentions to lure decision makers to adopt changes that will increase access to pastoral resources, recognition and participation of pastoralism in the overall development processes of the nation in the same way as other means of livelihood accorded higher status.<sup>1</sup> The seminar attended by 58 members of parliament, 10 civil society organizations (CSOs) had the follow key issues in favor of pastoralism; *with regard to environmental degradation agriculturalists, miners, and industrialists are the biggest culprit compared to pastoralism which its consumption of natural resources is sustainable due to the fact that mobility allows land to fallow and regenerate what was consumed. It was acknowledged that environmental changes world wide coupled with stricter environment conservation policies and their enforcement have impacted pastoral livelihoods negatively. Parliamentarian and CSOs representatives called for the notion that pastoralists are poor to be disregarded as livestock possessed have great financial value and that the government should not ignore the contribution made by pastoralism to the national economy, but rather invest in pastoralism to support pastoral livelihoods and contribute even further to the economy*

#### **Challenges**

The major challenge faced during the implementation of this project activity was that of taking up TZPPG seminar outcomes to higher level of advocacy by engaging parliamentarian into

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<sup>1</sup> Refer project report-Engagement on land issues, HIV/AIDS and Pastoralism in Tanzania-for more details

proposing policies change through the parliament in favor of pastoralism as viable form of livelihood and that it fosters national economic development.

### **Lessons Learnt**

Parliamentarians, both coming from pastoral and non-pastoral areas were sympathetic to pastoralists and pastoralism, however, they lack the thrust to take these issues to a higher level CSOs need to fill the gap by taking up the challenges faced by parliamentarians finding solution that would be used by parliamentarian in different parliament committees in attempt to remove policy blindness on the value of pastoralism as a livelihood and contributor to the national economy.

### **Way Forward:**

Engage TZPPG into drafting policy proposal aim at changing the status of land, wildlife, environmental conservation policies that are friendly to pastoralism and table them into parliament.

## **Engagement on Ngorongoro Conservation Area ordinance amendment**

### **Achievements**

The forum, through its established taskforce is monitoring closely the intentions of Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) to amend its ordinance with the broader objective to evict pastoralists and non-pastoralist from the NCA. The taskforce working on the processes for the amendment of the ordinance have deliberated on the following to effect participation of NCA pastoralists' residents as follows;

- Outsource funding streams for a consultancy work to analyze and recommend issues to be addressed in favor of pastoralists in NCA revised ordinance
- Engage a qualified Consultant to analyze the amendment and highlight opening for pastoralists to benefit from the amendment.
- Developed and reviewed terms of reference for analysis of NCA ordinance

Further, PINGOs Forum through a training workshop conducted on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2006, managed to build the capacity of Ngorongoro residents through their legislator counselors, and CSOs leaders to effectively engage on issues affecting NCA and Ngorongoro as a whole. The Ngorongoro task force formed as a result managed to draw concrete action plans on engaging the Ngorongoro community and NCAA into the amendment of the NCA ordinance.

### **Challenges**

It is important to facilitate a process for pastoralists in NCA to participate in the amendment of the law that affects their livelihoods and lives in general; however, this important engagement faces funding difficulties.

### **Lessons Learnt**

NCA community effective participation in the amendment of the ordinance is dependent on preparations made through awareness creation campaigns to members of the affected communities. It is the duty of the CSOs to build the capacity of those communities first in understanding the implication of the amendment and second to impart skills and technical know how in the making of the amendment to their favor.

### **Way forward**

The Ngorongoro taskforce to take the following procedure for a meaningful participation in the NCA ordinance amendment; PINGOs Forum being a member of the taskforce is already working on some of the procedures to be followed on behalf of other members:

- Drafting funding proposals for implementation of the project for NCA communities to effectively participate in the NCA ordinance amendment
- Involvement of legal consultant in the review of NCA existing legal literature



- Taskforce to review draft consultant report and recommendation on the amendment
- A selected committee submit findings of the consultancy work to a wider group of stakeholders
- Demystification of the consultant report and recommendations for the amendment of NCA ordinance
- Taskforce review of the demystified report and recommendations for NCA ordinance amendment
- Community Intervention: use the demystified information for NCA ordinance amendment
- Stakeholders advocacy workshop
- Parliamentary Advocacy

## **Ngorongoro District Land Conflicts**

### **Achievements**

Ngorongoro district is famous to land conflicts. Conflicts that exist in the area have their origin from diverse land use systems, amalgamated by scarce contemporary conservation programmes, particularly those practiced in Ngorongoro Conservation Area. The forum, though, Ngorongoro Conservation Area land Conflict has great state interest, focused its advocacy strength at building a case against relocation of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers from NCA. The forum argument for advocacy is based on the laws that established NCA as a multiple land use area, as well as the scientific proof that existence of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers in the area enhance not only sustainable livelihoods to those communities but also to environmental and ecological conservation. The Forum is taking this case further, in the yet to come proposal for amendment of the 1959 ordinance governing NCA.

### **Challenges**

Ngorongoro face land resource scarcity because of multiple land use and eminent evictions threats posed by conservationists. Limited will power of conflicting partner to sit and resolve problems faced and to engage into processes to produce lasting solution to land problems encountered a number complication based on failure of parties to understand the rationale of conflict resolutions.

### **Lesson learnt**

Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms free of political influence of politician in the area provide a road map lasting land conflict resolution.

### **Way forward**

Engage conflict parties around table discussion through traditional conflict resolution channels on the best ways to bring to end adversaries. Advocacy for joint land use planning on common land resources beneficial to conflict parties, with aim to create harmonious working relations of conflict villages.

## **Demystification of the research report on Land Tenure Systems in Tanzania**

### **Achievements**

PINGO s Forum conducted a study to evaluate land tenure security in Tanzania with specific focus on pastoralists, hunters-gatherers and other small landholders. The study managed to highlight the fate of pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and small landholders in Tanzania. Security of tenure to the above-mentioned groups threatened by contemporary and mainstream societies land use systems. The study simplified to produce 500 booklets in Kiswahili for a common Tanzanian to understand. The booklet challenges policy makers particularly on new policy development and state engagement on issues such as SPILL, Land Bank, MKURABITA and MKUKUTA of which in one way or another their implementation threatens security of tenure to pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and other small holders. The booklet in addition task threatened

group to take up action against implementation of those policies unless clauses giving them security of tenure are incorporated. Further, the booklet calls policy makers to rethink on the impact of investment policies in relation to property ownership to the future generation of Tanzania-which is likely to be a *future generation without property if changes to empower people of the land are not appropriately considered*. The booklet is out in circulation.

### **Challenges**

The demystified report might face a challenge of general public understanding key messages posed by the report and devise ways to put into action. Resources to produce enough copies as well those used to train target groups on the implication of the outcome of policies implementation.

### **Lessons learnt**

There are so many issues hidden in policies affecting marginal communities in the country. The number of issues of concern to marginal communities revealed in the demystified land tenure system policies research indicates limited participation of members of marginal communities in their making.

### **Way Forward**

PINGOs Forum intends to register the booklet with national library and acquire International Standard Book Number (ISBN) for it to be used a reference material and for wider circulation. In addition, the Forum will use the booklet in designing and implementation of land related training programmes at community level purposely for advocacy on land rights.

## **5.3 NETWORKING RESEARCH AND INFORMATION**

### **Plans**

1. Documentation and Resource centre development
2. Web Management
3. Newsletter Production and Publication
4. Media Programme
5. Fact Finding Missions:
  - a. Investment in the areas around Lake Eyasi inhabited by Hadzabe
  - b. Fact finding Mission on the 2006 Proposed Eviction of Pastoralists in Usangu
6. Stakeholders Orientation meeting on land dispute settlement in Hanang District

### **Documentation, media, research**

#### **Achievements**

##### **Documentation**

The Forum produced collected and distributed more than 20,000 copies of different booklets, newsletters, posters, fliers, on land rights, HIV/AIDS, livelihoods, advocacy, and media, from various sources on pastoral and hunter-gatherers issues to its constituencies.

##### **Challenges**

Booklets, newsletters, posters, and fliers produced other than those of PINGOs forum comes in languages and technical words difficulty for pastoral communities to understand.

### **Lessons Learnt**

Information is power, communities and organization managed to access key messages send in documents produced, collected, distributed by PINGOs Forum from various sources, changed the marginal positions taken by many communities to a conscientized level enabling Forum member organization engagement in advocacy on issues of their concern.

#### **Way forward**

The programme envisage a future where key messages send from policies and new development on pastoral and hunter-gatherers issues of concerns are demystified and made accessible to illiterate marginal rural communities through low literacy Information Education and Communication IEC materials. Mobilize resources for public awareness creation through radio, television programme on significant issues of concern on policies and development produced in various document. This will generate public debates leading to knowledge.

#### **Web Management**

The forum trained three programme staff in producing and uploading information into PINGOs Forum Website. This process of involvement of programme staff in the management of the website envisages increasing the volume of information getting into the Website for advocacy and publicity purposes.

#### **Challenges:**

The forum faces a test particularly to accessibility of its information in the web by member organization located in remote areas where internet facilities lack. In addition, information uploaded into the web is currently in one language, limiting the audiences that access our programme work to English speakers.

#### **Lessons Learnt:**

Using the web as an information dissemination and advocacy tool is effective and produces quick results in cost effective manner once initial cost of setting up systems of web management.

#### **Way forward:**

The forum envisages the establishment of a forum web centre with its premises to allow accessibility of our web to visiting member organization visit the office. In addition the forum plan to provide advanced web training to project officers to allow effective and efficient management of the web.

#### **Newsletter Production and Publication**

The forum continued to produce and distribute its newsletter in English and Kiswahili on quarterly basis, purposely for public awareness creation and advocacy work. The focused editorial style of the newsletter on policies, legal interpretation of most articles presented has attracted many readers within and outside our constituencies- taking the Forum initiative to a higher level of reaching the public general that provide feedback on issues presented, something that provide useful information in the improvement future presentations. The last newsletter for year 2006 is at the print house and will be out early January 2007, this last production of the newsletter will make a total of 1000 copies produced per year.

#### **Way forward**

To compound our aim to reach the public general the Forum is working on the possibilities of registering and distributing the quarterly newsletter within public libraries making it more official for referencing purposes. This goes hand in hand with production and publication of policy briefs.

## Media Programme

PINGO's Forum through its famous radio programme *ufugaji na Sera Tanzania (pastoralism and policy in Tanzania)* designed, produced and aired programmes on legal and policy issues particularly on land, through Simanjiro based Orkonerei Radio Service (ORS) FM. The radio programmes engage the public into interviews focused on policies affecting pastoralists and hunter-gatherers of which people were given opportunities to air their views. New programmes designed, produced and aired include HIV/AIDS, Civic Education, and Environmental Management, Human Rights, and Good governance. The Forum further used other forms of media-Television and News papers- on such issues as evictions of pastoralists at Usangu basin, as well as allocation of Hadzabe Land at Yaeda Chini to a foreign hunting investor without community consent. The Media coverage in various form included the following:

- 20 issues were covered fully by the media houses on Usangu and Ngorongoro pastoralists' eviction, Investment in hadzabe land among others. These issue were mainly covered by the print media
- Two radio programs were aired via Olkorneri community radio on national policies touching on land rights, environment issues, human rights and good governance.
- 15 radio programs covered the issues initiated by the Program forum advocacy
- More that one hundred report by the media reacted on the issues of the Usangu and the hadzabe initiated by the forum.
- Different inquiries were made by different people to the Pingos Forum office on the above issues these included telephones, emails and letters seeking information or asking to support the issues.
- 500 copies of the demystified copies of the research on evolution of land laws and policies were produced and published.
- The web site was up dated and continued to be maintained.

## Research: Fact Finding Missions:

### Fact Finding on Investment in the area around Lake Eyasi Inhabited by Hadzabe Achievement

The Forum managed to bring to light through the media the allocation of land inhabited and used by Hadzabe community for livelihood gains around Lake Eyasi to a foreign tourist hunting company. Worse in this revelation is failure to involvement of Hadzabe community to the decision making process. The situation was further complicated when the Member of the parliament for the area denied presence of such investment.. The tourist hunting investment does not seem to have mechanisms that will sustain the resources, particularly with regard to sustainable benefit to the community whose livelihoods entirely depend on the same resources exclusively granted to an individual private foreign investment.

### Challenges

The fact-finding mission that revealed the truth triggered an invention among the culprits in the saga, they engaged carefully selected corrupt individual members of the Hadzabe community, through an organized interview to refute the facts of lack of consultation, and that Hadzabe community do not benefit from the investment.

Differing opinions on the investment situation coming from the same community already in the public domain, force the forum to take up the advocacy work to a higher level to engage the investment centre, and relevant ministries into a discussion of the processes that led to that

particular investment. Knowing that there is limited transparency within state led institution with regard to access to information for advocacy, the forum faces a lot of restrictions and requires adequate financial and human resources to engage relevant institutions into defending the survival rights of Hadzabe community.

In addition, the Forum being among civil societies that counter weight state power in favor of marginalized communities, have directly been attacked state machinery to an extent of threatening its existence. The forum now have two issues at stake, defending her position in the saga for its survival while at the same time taking up the advocacy work for the Hadzabe survival to a higher level.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

State economic benefit always over rides those of individual marginal communities. That being the case civil society activities that focus at protecting livelihood rights of these community need extra protection entrenched in the constitution to contain practice of state leader work against CSOs, to reduce the vulnerability faced. However, this is the case that CSOs need to continue to take up their position of balancing state power for the benefit of the minority groups.

#### **Way forward**

Engage relevant institutions first to recognize the livelihood needs of Hadzabe communities around Lake Eyasi. Second, Design Hadzabe Sustainable Livelihood Programme to incorporate; land use planning and registration of villages land in their areas and build in security of tenure that give them power over investment in their land.

### **Fact finding Mission on the Eviction of Pastoralists in Usangu Basin**

#### **Achievements**

The long term, historical and forceful evictions of pastoralists from the suitable grazing land has in this term turned to communities residing in the Usangu Basin.

PINGO's forum undertook an inquiry study that explored realities on the Usangu Basin Saga. It established and gauged that decisions made to evict pastoralists from Usangu were unscientifically justifiable. The study team in addition proposed plausible and pragmatic course of action to be pursued for advocacy purposes.

#### **Study findings<sup>2</sup>:**

- There was a mismatch between reasons for environmental degradation and resultant decline in the flow of Great Ruaha River leading to drying up of Mtera dam, connected with livestock activities in the area.
- Environmental degradation, declined flow of Ruaha river, drying of Mtera dam are caused by water mismanagement as a result of large and small scale rice irrigation farming in the area.

#### **Challenge**

Acceptability of fact revealed by the activity by state institutions and other stakeholders because of different interest , perceptions and eminent threats posed by the on those who accept the fact an make follow ups.

Cooperation provided by stakeholders, particularly those of the state on issues that contradict their mindset and ways to be taken for change on their part, delays processes and mechanism to bring lasting solution of such issues affecting communities.

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<sup>2</sup> For Details of Findings please refer to the Usangu Fact finding main report 2006

### **Lessons learnt**

On the onset of the fact finding mission the forum intend to find out the truth, however on the process the activity took an advocacy face. The need to use the finding for advocacy purposes arouse due to the extent of effects revealed and immediate response needed made research.

### **Way Foward**

The forum is conducting a media advocacy on the issues emerged from the fact-finding and advocacy mission on Usangu Saga at the time of writing this report. In addition the Forum is continues with parliamentary advocacy targeting environment and natural resource parliamentary committee and TZPPG.

## **Stakeholders orientation meeting on land dispute settlement in Hanang District**

### **Achievements**

PINGOs participated in the development of workable strategies to resolve existing and cubing future land conflict in Hanang district. The meeting tasked the Forum to design and implement paralegal training focused at utilizing legal and cultural institutions' advantages for conflict management.

### **Challenges**

The challenge faced by the communities concern is the understanding of dispute settlement mechanisms established by Court, Dispute Settlement Act 2002. Limited facilities to establish current dispute settlement mechanisms created by the Act such land registry office both at village and district level. Lack of land use plans as well as interference of executive into the role of the adjudication of land dispute management.

### **Lessons learnt**

Traditional leaders have great role in dispute settlement; however, they are constraints by lack of understanding of modern dispute settlement mechanisms, and interference by the same.

### **Way Forward**

There is a need for trainings at village, ward and district levels on land issues and dispute settlement mechanisms. Expose traditional leaders through structured training programmes on land policies and dispute settlement mechanisms, while at the same time taking advantage of on board effective traditional settlement mechanisms.

## **5.4 GENDER AND HIV/AIDS**

### **Plans**

The department planned to implement the following activities in the FY06:

1. Gender Mainstreaming Workshop
2. Study on Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior on HIV/AIDS among pastoralists and hunter-gatherers
3. Monitoring activities on shared finding on HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior among pastoralists Hunter-gatherers in Kiteto District

### **Gender Mainstreaming Workshop<sup>3</sup>**

### **Achievements**

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<sup>3</sup> Refer to Gender Mainstreaming Workshop full Report

The workshop that represented 19 participants from PINGOs Forum Member organizations enabled experience sharing and learning on how to mainstream gender into project and programme activities. The workshop highlighted various decision making structures and developed action points for gender equity in decision making processes. Such action points included among others engendering projects and programme Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) that guide implementation of activities to be gender sensitive. At this level project planning at sectoral level took a face that give equal opportunities for men, women, boys and girls to participate in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating programme and project activities as well as benefiting from outputs and outcomes of programme and project activities.

In addition, the workshop imparted knowledge among participants on engendering organizational policies, guidelines and procedures major focus were employment policies of which the policies organization policies called to qualified women to occupy position with status at the same level with men.

The training workshop further based its mode of learning from experiences of gender and HIV/AIDS shared by participants focused at using those examples to develop strategies to be use in addressing gender and HIV/AIDS issues at organization and target community levels. Emphasis in addressing gender equality given to *Gender and Development (GAD)* as opposed to *women in Development (WID)*. GAD approach to gender mainstreaming empowered participants in understanding the role of men, women, boys and girls in transforming gender relations for the enhancement of gender equity.

Resource mobilization and utilization was critically tackled by participants of which strategies were developed making sure male and female based project receive equally adequate resources in terms of - human, financial, and other material resources.

The following deliberations were made from the workshop for Gender mainstreaming:

1. Participants to lobby and Securing senior management commitment towards Gender Equality-through allocation of resources gender mainstreaming in their organizations.
2. Participants developed mechanisms to identify and deal with issues that reproduce gender inequity
3. Participants to spearhead formulation and implementation of gender policies- to include procedures to deal with sexual harassment at workplaces- in their respective Organisations.
4. Participants to Design, Implement, Monitor and Evaluate organizational Gender mainstreaming.

### **Challenges**

The workshop raised a number of challenges, on the practice of gender mainstreaming in project and programme activities. Participants acknowledged that gender mainstreaming will increase project and programme efficiency and effectiveness, however, the launching of its initiative at individual organizational level requires resources for training management in member organizations on the rationale of gender mainstreaming, as well as equipping them with techniques for gender mainstreaming.

### **Lessons Learnt**

Gender related programming issues not adequately addressed could be detrimental to programmes and projects efficiency and effectiveness. It is proposed that organization's plans, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of activities be engendered.

**Way Forward**

Taking up a monitoring and on job training missions to member organizations participated in the gender-mainstreaming workshop.

### **The study on the knowledge gap, practice attitudes and behavior (KAPB) on HIV/AIDS**

PINGOs Forum commissioned research and produced a report on knowledge, attitudes, practices and behavior among its target group on HIV/AIDS pandemic. Findings of the report led to a creation of focused ways in addressing HIV/AIDS from a pastoralists and hunter-gatherers perspective. Forum invention in this area include production of more than 3000 IECs material with a face of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers connotations.

In addition, the study finding highlighted implication of some cultural and traditional Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior to the spread of HIV/AIDS. The outcome to this finding is the emerging need for tribal decision makers for example *laigwanani* and *Gwergu* for the *maasai* and *barbaig*, respectively, to sit and review ammend some cultural and traditional KAPB to fight HIV/AIDS pandemic.

### **Follow up Workshop on KAPB on HIV/AIDS workshop-Kiteto District**

This activity was conducted between 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> September 2006 was meant to be a follow up on HIV/AIDS-KAPB research done in October and November 2005. Participants at the follow up workshop attached value to research findings and visual presentations (IECs) by saying that *“the research findings gave us tangible messages to use in our communities to fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS base on the myth that pastoralists and hunter-gatherers has on HIV/AIDS.* Participants added that findings on HIV/AIDS with a pastoralists and hunter-gatherers face opened up the discussion, and prompted further investigation on how culture and traditions be used to address the scourge.

Two hundred posters were distributed with messages from KAPB research finding, in the follow up mission to participants. The participants used distributed posters as tools to convey varying messages on HIV/AIDS issues emerging from pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities.

It was suggested that more youth focused workshops related to KAPB on HIV/AIDS findings be organized aiming at changing their perceptions on HIV/AIDS. This initiative has gone hand in hand with the formation of Pastoralists and Hunter-gatherers Anti-HIV/AIDS groups, at village and sub-village levels. Training to support these groups enable members take up the challenges in addressing issues related to the pandemic in their communities.

### **Challenges**

Participants found that the research findings and messaged derived out of it portray the true picture of HIV/AIDS situation among pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities, however, to effect changes as a result of the truth, will not be easy based on the fact that powers to change traditional and cultural related issues are vested on the hand of tribal elders-*Laigwanani*- who need to be called in a separate meeting to decide on effecting changes on culture and traditions that put pastoralists and hunter-gatherers into dangers brought about by HIV/AIDS.

The project with limited resources reduced the ability of implementers to take the research findings to another level, this to include publishing the research findings, as well as follow up in remaining districts of Hanang, Mbulu and Simanjiro.

### **Lessons Learnt**

Community participation in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities creates a sense of ownership and sustainability on project outcomes. A case in point is



dissemination of KAPB research findings and a campaign going on against HIV/AIDS among pastoral and hunter-gatherers communities of Kiteto is a result of effective community involvement.

#### **Way Forward**

Continue use of the study finding for future HIV/AIDS advocacy to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities. Produce more IECs materials based on the study finding to create awareness among PHG communities. In addition, the forum intends to demystify the research findings and produce a booklet that in three main languages Maasai, Barabaig, and Hadzabe, if resources and technical expertise allow.

Follow up the KAPB on HIV/AIDS Findings in remaining districts of Simanjiro, Hanang' and Mbulu, as well as planning and implementing grand workshops for pastoralists and hunter-gatherers tribal leaders to review and engage their relevant communities into fighting HIV/AIDS from a cultural and traditional point of view.

#### **Provision of Legal Aid and advice to PLWHA**

The legal aid provided to PLWHA particularly women had a greater impact in reducing abuse directed at them, however, due merger resources PINGOs Forum have not been able to provide the legal aid services on call due to few practicing lawyer available at the disposal of the Forum.

In addition, there are difficulties resulting from lack of commitment on the part of state apparatus on supporting efforts that will grant PLWHA particularly women their rights. The structure of local government at village level lacks forums and mechanisms to address issues faced by PLWHA.

#### **Training PLWHA inheritance laws and rights**

A two days TOTs training workshop conducted with the aim of producing, TOT has focused at promoting the rights of PLWHA. *The focus was on Civil and political rights (constitutional and legal rights), Socio-economic and cultural rights, Rights of PLWHA and Remedy to violation.* TOT's are expected in turn to training PLWHA to understand the civic and political rights as well as economic rights to be able to defend themselves against abuse directed to them.

In addition, the forum through its advocacy officer (*practicing lawyer*) has been able to provide on sight legal advice for seven women living with HIV/AIDS. Being widow, the seven women were advised on how to handle their inheritance rights and *will writing* procedures. One out of the seven women, managed to use the legal advice provided and won a case through USA river primary court.

#### **Challenges**

Lack of resources allocate to TOTs in training PLWHA. The legal expertise needed to open up cases with courts because of the training programme, is beyond the capacity of the programme to finance at the time of implementing the activity.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

Ignorance is imminent as many PWLA suffer silently without avenues to air their concern leave alone advocacy mechanisms and institutions to foster their rights. A right based approach uplifts the status of PWLHA, giving them a sense of self-esteem, confidence and reasons to live.

#### **Way Forward**

Resource mobilization to meet a wide section of the population with PLWHA, commission more TOTs training while at the same time equipping them with resources necessary to conduct training. Initiate the process for the development PVLHA community based Institutions.

### **Publication of Human Rights for PLWHA training Manual**

The forum has taken to a publishing house a training manual and self-help booklet (500 copies) in Kiswahili to used PLWHA, as reference material in addressing right related legal issues of their concern. The training manual and the booklet, is expected to be out for use mid January 2007.

#### **Challenges**

Accessibility of the materials in the booklet, though, in Kiswahili, will still be limited to the literate. Limited Resources to produce enough copies and reach a wider section of the population.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

Right-based approach in addressing existing problems faced by PLWHA is limited. Once accorded with rights supporting a normal living, the spread of HIV/AIDS through PLWHA will be contained as many PLWHA come out to the public, sustaining effort to fight the pandemic. Thus, it is important to facilitate a process and mechanism that grant PLWHA with their rights.

#### **Way Forward**

Expand programme activities on PLWHA right based approach to addressing HIV/AIDS related community problems. Projects and programmes design and management will be undertaken in consultation with PLWHA.

## **5.5 LAND USE AND VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

PINGOs Forum found it important to link its advocacy engagement on land rights to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers with land use plans at village level to create security of tenure. In this attempt the Forum have implemented a number of land use activities in Simanjiro and Kiteto districts. This activity is expected to expand in the future to cover other pastoralists and hunter-gatherers districts of Tanzania.

#### **Plans**

1. Facilitate formalization, documentation, and registration of village land use plans
2. Conduct land use planning and reviewed respective village development plans

#### **Achievements**

Facilitate formalization, documentation, and registration of village land use plans  
The Forum managed to formalize land use plans in three neighboring pastoralist villages of Ndedo, Makami, and Ilkiushoibor. This process led activity reduced land tenure insecurity as well as access to natural resources to produce livelihoods to participating villages, eliminated opening for land use conflicts. In addition, the Forum in collaboration with Vet aid conducted a number of land use planning in Simanjiro district focusing on improvement of land tenure systems and project implementation process by various stakeholders.

#### **Conduct land use planning and reviewed respective village development plans**

The Forum land use team conducted land use and village development planning processes in four villages of Simanjiro district-*Loiborsoit B, Magadini, Kiruani and Ngage*. Loiborsoit B has finalized review of village development plans, demarcation, and production of land use plan maps. Loiborsoit B village awaits plans approval by the district and regions surveyors for implementation. Loiborsoit B village land use and development plans have been linked with projects to improve livestock and farm products marketing, improvement of agricultural and livestock production systems which are due to implementation by Vet aid once registration of village land use and development plans are finalized. The remaining villages of Magadini, Ngage

and Kiruani at the stage of reviewing village development plan a necessity for conducting supplementary survey to demarcated village land use.

#### **Challenges**

Formalization and registration of land use plans with district land registry office improves on land tenure security however, it will not solve the diversity of resources required to maintain land use practices of pastoralism of which resources required are not confined within one-village boundaries. The challenge here is to address the needs of pastoralism land use and the diversity of resources-water, salt licks and grazing lands.

Land use planning conducted in Simanjiro district faced a number of problems with particular reference to the bureaucratic nature of working with government structures that to a large extent delays finalization and registration of plans before implementation starts.

#### **Lessons learnt**

Land use planning process being a requirement for project implementation by local government structure, it is important to involve the government official and authorities at all level for effectiveness and efficient. However, at time one needs to work at a slower speed than expected to meet government officials' individual demands and bureaucracies. The effect of yielding to such situation is compromising on development progress of needy communities and failure to meet donors' deadlines.

#### **Way Forward**

Once formalization of land use plans for Ndedo, Makami, and Ilkiushoibor are finalized, PINGOs Forum is planning to engage respective village into legally binding joint land use plans. This aimed at increasing the volume of resources on varying land use practices met within the boundaries of one village.

Project on land use planning expect to forge operative links with District Executive Director (DED) to set deadlines on accomplishment of land use and village development plans for implementing district departments in order to reduce unnecessary delays in accomplishment of project activities.

## **6.0 CONCLUSION**

PINGOs Forum implemented a number of projects in areas of capacity building, lobbying and advocacy, networking, research and information, financial management in the past three year's strategic plans. It is acknowledge from this last year of the strategic plan report that resources were not enough to meet all the needs as stipulated on the project design. However, much has been achieved but not complete. The way forward for many project activities indicated that the Forum needs to do a number of activities to make most project complete. Most of the way forward will be taken up by the next strategic plans starting January 2007.

## 7.0 ANNEXES

*7.1 Projects and Activity Reports*

*7.2 References*

### 7.3 Annual Activity Plan 2006

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	QTR 9			QTR 10			QTR 11			QTR12		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
<i>To develop and strengthen the organizational capacities both at the Forum and member organization levels to improve service delivery on issues relevant to indigenous pastoralists and hunters-gatherers by the year 2006</i>												
1.1 Put in place modern equipments for easy networking, advocacy and capacity building.												
1.2 Put in place properly functional and transparent decision making processes. ( AGM & Board meeting)												
1.3 To employ a competent and well motivated and diverse human resources bases that is capable of keeping pace with the new programmes												
1.4 To train personnel from the Forum and member organisations on policy advocacy, financial and NGO management through short and long courses.												
1.5 To assist Hunter-gatherers to establish a CBO and conduct their initial meeting.												
1.6 To make member organizations aware of the new NGO law and policy by organizing TOT.												
1.7 To train members CBOs on the Tanzania commission on human rights and good governance as well as drafting and submitting complaints to the same												
1.8 To train actors of Ngorongoro on Ngorongoro ordinance.												

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	QTR 9			QTR 10			QTR 11			QTR 12		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	<i>To lobby and influence policy and legislative regimes to take into consideration specific needs and interests of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers, so that their human rights are secure, protected and respected and that their development needs have received due attention by the year 2006</i>											
2.1 To effectively engage in national policies and legislations that are relevant to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers												
2.2 To engage pastoralist Parliamentary Working group on Laws and Policy issues related to pastoralist hunter gatherers												
2.3 To conduct paralegal trainings on land rights, human rights, cultural rights and natural resources rights												
2.4 To engage in wildlife law reforms												
2.5 To address issues related to HIV and gender among the target population												
2.6 To engage with MKUKUTA and MKURABITA and other related policy making debates and processes.												
2.7 To convene the Second workshop of stakeholders on national policies and legislations affecting target populations												
2.8 To mainstream gender into the activities of the Forum and its member organizations												

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	QTR 9			QTR 10			QTR 11			QTR12		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
<i>To establish purposeful networks and collaboration with like-minded organizations locally, nationally, regionally and internationally necessary for exchanging of ideas, resources, experiences and skills in addressing issues of concerns to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers by the year 2006</i>												
3.1 To carry a systematic media campaign to publicise issues concerning the target group												
3.2 To disseminate information related to the national policy formulation												
3.3 To publish and distribute different materials to member organisations and other stakeholders such as IEC												
3.4 To stock and equip the Information centre with relevant literature and avail office with networking and information facilities.												
3.5 To undertake periodic fact-finding mission on alarming issues of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers.												
3.6 To document good practices such as land use plans in use by pastoralists												
3.7 To organize consultative workshop on village land use plans.												