



PINGOs FORUM

ANNUAL REPORT

JAN 2005 - DECEMBER 2005

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Attached:

Annex I 2005 Annual financial report and projected Budget for 2006

Annex II Planned Vs implemented, activities 2005 and Activity plan for 2006

List of Acronyms:

PINGOs – Pastoralist Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations forum

(TzPPG) - Tanzania Pastoralists Parliamentary Group

PMU - Programme Management Unit

SAHVTC – Simanjiro Animal Health Vocational Training Centre

CVE - Civic and voter's education

AGM - Annual General Meeting

OCA - Organizational Capacity

NGOs - Non Governmental Organization's

MRG - Minority Right Group

GOPAEDO - Ngorongoro pastoralists' development organization

KIPOK - Korongoro Integrated peoples oriented to conservation

IGLG - Institutional and Governance Learning Group

HSCT - Hadzabe Survival Council of Tanzania

MWEDO - Maasai Women Development Organizational

CRT- Community Resource Team

NPC - Ngorongoro pastoralists Council

PRSP - Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan

PLWHA - People Living With HIV/AIDS

CSOs- Civil Society Organizations

TNRF - Tanzania Natural Resource Forum

NAFCO - National Food and Agriculture Company

ORS - Orkonerei Radio service

UNDP - United Nations Development Program

PINGO'S FORUM ANNUAL REPORT 2005:

1.0. Introduction:

During the year 2005, PINGOs forum has successfully managed to execute various activities which are largely reflected within its core mandate. This summary report clearly indicates coordinated activities between various departments within the organization.

The year 2005 was a success to PINGOs Forum due to extended support and cooperation extended to us from different stakeholders including donors, member community and the government among others. It was indeed another year of success in the three core areas of focus of the forum such as capacity building, Lobbying/advocacy and networking.

Different activities were accomplished in the three areas of focus the details of which will be provided in bellow. Many of the activities implemented in this years especially those related to advocacy were done in collaboration with other stakeholders. This was done to broaden the ownership and involvement of different stakeholders on issues related to pastoralists and hunter-gatherers and strengthens the networking of partners.

Thanks to the kind assistance and cooperation of different partners and stakeholders for making it possible for the accomplishment of the objectives and plans of PINGOs Forum that had been registered for the 2005.

Moreover, the report endeavors to capture, *albeit in brief*, main activities pursued in the first and the second halves of the year 2005 as follows:

2.0 Capacity building:

The forum has continued to focus on both internal and members' capacity building. In the area of internal capacity building the forum continue to work in the areas of internal policies, structures governing bodies, staffing and assessment of its performance. In building the members' capacity, the forum continued to offer trainings, facilitations, and technical assistance to different members. Details of the same are provided hereunder.

2.1 Internal capacity building;

The forum recognizes the need to strengthen its management and systems and its members. In this respect, the forum employed an education and training Officer. As a result, all the vacant positions which were previously not filled due to financial constraints are now filled and the management is now with all the staff needed according to the management structure.

The forum continued to perform different roles and functions that include harmonization of all the plans and activities intended to be carried out by specific departments.

At the same time, the forum's management has accomplished a number of activities categorized into the following main themes; fundraising and capacity enhancement activities, implementation and monitoring underlined in this section.

Moreover, in 2005, a number of projects were developed and submitted to potential donors for support to complement the resources available. The projects were developed taking into account the forum's priorities and needs. The main focus of these projects was to enhance Policy influence for target community, advocate on land issues, and address crosscutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and policy processes.

2.1.1 Making a difference; Taking on land, Policy and HIV/AIDS issues for Pastoralist communities in Tanzania.

This is a one-year project developed in January and submitted to Oxfam Ireland for funding. The application was successful and we managed to secure the funds from the said donor. Major activities supported are in line with research on land, policies, HIV/AIDS, capacity building to members and support to Tanzania Pastoralists Parliamentary Group (TzPPG) meetings.

2.1.2 Civic and voters education Project for pastoralists, hunter and gatherers community

With technical and financial support from the joint donor basket for the 2005 Tanzania election managed by Programme Management Unit (PMU), PINGOs has successfully executed civic and voter's education for a duration of seven months from April to November. The target groups were those from Simanjiro and Kiteto districts in Manyara region where a total of 25 wards were reached in the two districts. The project was supervised and implemented by the efforts of two partners; KINNAPA our member organization based in Kiteto district and SAHVTC as collaborator based in Simanjiro district.

Civic and voter's education project activities were meant for Pastoralists, Hunters and Gatherers of different groups especially young women and men between 18-35 years old also men and women over 35 years old within the target population. During the course of project implementation a total of forty three thousand nine hundred and seventy one (43,971) people were reached directly through sensitization meetings and about fifty thousand people (50,000) were reached indirectly through posters, radio program, and CVE booklets distributed.

Among the 43,971 that were reached directly, there were 21,752 women (49.5% of the population) and 22,219 men that is an equivalent of 50.5 % of the people reached directly.

Civic and voters education project has stimulated a number of debates and participation on political processes in the two districts due to interventions carried. It was observed that pastoralist communities are looking for quality leaders regardless of political parties they are representing. It's really encouraging to hear that in Simanjiro district, some of the leaders who were not delivering according to community expectations were not re-elected.

2.1.3. Annual General Assembly

One of the important fora for the member organizations remains the AGM, which is held annually. In mid March, PINGOs' AGM was held at the Golden Rose Hotel and attended by delegates from member organizations, invited partners and media houses. However it is really encouraging to see members exercising their democratic rights stipulated in the organization's constitution. One of outcome of the meeting was the new board comprised of a diversity of members with geographical representation, gender and experience.

However, unique characters in this new board are the number of women representatives, which has reached 40% which is quite different from the previous team.

2.1.4 Board training

The board of trustees elected during the AGM was composed of experienced and debutant representatives. Therefore, it was imparative to orient the new representatives and also build their capacity on different issues so that they can fulfill their roles and responsibilities as stipulated in the constitution. The five days' training that was co-facilitated by PINGOs, Pact-Tanzania, and SNV was very unique as different topics were covered by each facilitator. A whole day was dedicated to orientation that involved trying to reflect on what had been the rule of conduct in the past three years, what went on, challenges met, successes and failures, if any. During the course of training, board members were able to come up with their own written codes of conduct, as they did not have one before. Other topics covered included NGOs governance, Board management, financial management gender concepts and HIV/IDS mainstreaming at the organization level.

The training also involved the lines of duties and responsibilities between management and board of trustees as it was found, most NGO's have failed to serve their target community due conflicts on their responsibilities. However, it is clearly important to organize regular capacity building sessions for the board on different themes. During the financial management session, a majority of board members expressed their need for financial management courses for non-financial managers to impart their knowledge on financial management.

2.1.5 Organization Capacity Assessment by Pact- Tanzania and MRG evaluation

In early February two assessments were conducted by two partners namely MRG and Pact-Tanzania. In MRG's case, it was aimed at assessing the impact of the interventions carried out so far in collaboration with other partners apart from PINGOs. Again, PINGOs being the major partner arranged for all meetings with government officials, policy makers which included meetings with representatives of East African Legislative Assembly and the community in Monduli.

However, in the case of OCA carried out by Pact, which was the third round OCA, it was aimed at assessing the progress of the gaps identified in the previous year so as to find remedies for the gaps.

The report is out and most of the issues identified in the last OCA have been improved. Moreover it is clear from the report that the organization is at the expansion stage to cope with a number of increasing demands from the community, partners, donors, members and stakeholders.

2.1.6 Organizational Constituency Relationship Analysis.

The exercise to analyze relationships between PINGOs forum and its constituency was conducted in June 2005 at the forum's office premises. The exercise was carried out with close assistance and funding from Kenya-based partner Reconcile/IIED under the project called Reinforcement of pastorals civil society in East Africa.

The exercise aimed at, among others, identifying ways to improve and strengthen working relationship with people, organizations and/or institutions that directly or indirectly link to PINGOs activities. The report revealed an-depth analysis of accountability, power base and power relations, levels of collaboration just to mention but a few. Findings were presented at the meeting of implementing partner organizations called Institutional and Governance Learning Group (IGLG) to which PINGOs forum is the active member.

2.1.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Training.

Responding to gaps identified in fundraising and M&E from OCA results conducted at PINGOs in early February, PACT responded to the needs by organizing a five days' mentoring training on fundraising and M&E for its partners in mid June. The training was conducted in Bagamoyo, Coastal region, at Millennium Sea Breese Resort on 13th through 17th June 2005. It was organized and facilitated by Pact Tanzania with adequate cooperation of a consultant from Sokoine University of Agriculture.

The training was practical and result oriented and designed to build and develop planning skills for effective execution and follow-up of project activities.

2.1.8 Gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming has remained one of the responsibilities of the forum. With the technical assistance from PACT TZ, PINGOs has managed to secure board commitment to address gender issues in the organization activities. This activity was carried out to the board and PINGOs staff and PINGOs agreed to undergo gender-mentoring process that is expected to result into the development a gender policy document for the organization that involved signing an agreement with PACT.

Moreover, sensitization activities are needed to empower the members, board and management on gender issues.

HIV/AIDS was not in the priority areas of the organization despite the threat it poses to the pastoralists hunter gathers community. Recently, the forum has managed to initiate HIV/AIDS as a crosscutting issue by starting with the workforce and board of trustees. In mid February, a needs assessment was conducted at PINGOs premises which involved the work-force and two representatives from the board of trustees, further sensitization sessions specifically targeted to the workplace were conducted during the course with financial support from Pact-Tanzania. However the board was

also sensitized on HIV/AIDS and they developed future strategies. The Board resolved that HIV/AIDS should be mainstreamed in all the organization programs and members should be empowered to educate the community on the deadly scourge. HIV/AIDS policy for the organization that is going to provide future direction in addressing HIV/AIDS at the forum and its members has been completed.

2.2 External Capacity building

2.2.1 Revival of defunct organizations

In the year 2005, PINGOs forum has engaged in building capacities of its member organization. In particular it has revived the defunct Ngorongoro pastoralists' development organization (GOPADEO) and Korongoro Integrated peoples oriented to conservation (KIPOK). The said organizations used to operate in Ngorongoro district before they both became extinct due to various reasons.

In its efforts to revive them, PINGOs facilitated the meetings and annual general meetings respectively. What is more is that PINGOs facilitated election of new leaders to the board. It also conducted a day's workshop on the roles of members and board members in the day to day performance of an NGO. Other matters taught include salient features of their respective constitutions.

After reviving them, PINGOs is hopeful that the said organizations can now restructure themselves and avoid leadership conflicts which result in performance of the said organizations.

2.2.2 Members Capacity Reinforcement

One of the key services of PINGOs to its members is to facilitate and capacitate the members perform to the best interest of the target community through advice, capacity building and advocacy support.

Hadzabe Survival Council of Tanzania (HSCT) is the only registered organization from the hunters and gatherers community.

Since its registration in 2004 with assistance from PINGOs, the organization was not able to call for its first general meeting until recently. In late May, with technical and financial facilitation from PINGOs, the organization has managed to hold its first General Council, now HSCT has leaders who were chosen according to the constitution. However a lot needs to be done to assist the organization establish its office and hire a qualified coordinator to run the organization.

Again, the HSCT and Bulgada were supported to carry out needs assessment in the four districts in collaboration with SNV. The main objective of the assessment was to pick advocacy issues from these communities and enable PINGOs carryout informative advocacy based on community needs. It was realized that the communities in the four villages of Yaeda chini, Erkesh and Mongo wa Mono are threatened by displacement in favor of the Arab's company for its exclusive tourism activities. Given the situation, coordinated efforts are necessary to defend human rights of the minority indigenous community of Tanzania.

PINGOs Forum further organized a four days' capacity building workshop for the Hadzabe Survival Council of Tanzania (HSCT) board members. The training which took

place in Karatu from the 14th to 17th of November aimed at building capacity of the members on the following areas:-

- The United Republic of Tanzania constitution and the HSCT constitution
- The HSCT board roles
- Financial management
- Strategic plan development and budgeting.

For Bulgada; On the 18th November 2005, the meeting was held with the Bulgada board members, to deliberate on the possibility of looking into how the Bulgada as an NGO which is only operating in Hanang, could be restructured so that, it could operate as an organization for the Barbaig people in Tanzania.

The Forum, further, endeavored to build the capacities of other pastoralist organizations. One such organization is the Ngorongoro pastoralists Council (N.P.C). On 21st and 22nd of May 2005, the department offered legal interpretations to various issues as they arose in the meeting organized by such organization. This is within the process of making the N.P.C able to effectively and efficiently represent the interests of the pastoralists in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

2.3 Different training to member organizations

2.3.1 Professional training to members.

The forum continued to provide training to the staff of different members on different areas of expertise through different academic institutions. One staff of HIMWA graduated at the Moshi Cooperative College and acquired a diploma in accounting and finance in December 2005. A staff of Bulgada is still studying at St Augustine University taking a degree on journalism. Another staff of PALICEP is sponsored by the forum to undertake a post graduate diploma on accounts at the Arusha Institute of accountancy and one other staff of LADO is currently taking up a degree on social sciences at the Open University of Tanzania.

2.3.2 Training Workshop on Civic and Voters Education, Good Governance and Human Rights for Pastoralists Elders,

Pastoralist Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations forum (PINGO's) thorough partnership with Minority Rights Group (MRG) - International organized a three days training workshop to pastoralist elders, in Tanzania. The training which was conducted at City Link hotel in Arusha, Tanzania was designed to enhance capacities of pastoralist elders with basic skills and knowledge on key issues with regards to among others, Good Governance, Civic and Voters Education, as well as Human Rights. Participants were drawn from wide range of representatives of Pastoralists and hunter gatherers in Tanzania that includes Barbaig, Hadzabe and Maasai elders.

2.3.3 Training on Advocacy Techniques

In line with its mandate in building capacities, the forum conducted an advocacy training workshop at the Golden Rose Hotel from the 19th - 21st of September. The training was conducted by a team of accomplished facilitators from PACT and PINGOs Officials. The above team aimed at imparting knowledge that would enable the participants that were drawn from member organizations, board members and a

couple of media representatives, with a clear understating of what advocacy is and entails. The skills that were imparted were to strengthen their advocacy initiatives in order to make the process more efficient and fruitful.

Some of the topics covered include Meaning and Aims of Advocacy, Policy Engagement that highlighted on the role of the media and civil society organizations in advocacy; Designing advocacy objectives coupled with Mainstreaming Advocacy into their activities. The participants were given tips on coalition and alliance building for purposes of policy advocacy and the reasons for doing so which includes sharing information, resources, risk and responsibilities.

The training also enlightened the participants on the organization's experience on the PRSP and MKUKUTA, a background on the TZPPG and the strides it has taken together with their future endeavors and also on the development and status of the National Livestock Policy and the Draft Range Management Act. The training was unique in the sense that representatives from the League for Pastoral Peoples and Indigenous Livestock development were able to address the participants on perspectives of global Pastoralism and specifically on rights of pastoralists as stipulated in the "Karen commitment."

2.3.4 Training on NGO Governance, Advocacy and Leadership skills.

In collaboration with Pact Tanzania, PINGOs Forum conducted training to its members specifically on Advocacy, Governance and leadership skills. The training was conducted in three locations to accommodate members from different geographical locations namely Karatu, Monduli and Terrat. The facilitators were drawn from both PINGOs and Pact Tanzania. The main objective of the training was to enhance the capacity of the participants on issues of NGO Governance, leadership and Advocacy.

Most of the member organizations grapple with advocacy initiatives and it was fundamentally appropriate that they sharpen their advocacy skills and strategies to influence policy change that would create an enabling environment conducive for their target communities. This would in the long run complement the Forum's goal as advocacy forms the core of its objective. The main recommendations at the training workshops was that the organization carryout more paralegal training for its members on land and Human rights and training in conflict resolution on land issues among other issues

2.3.5 Organizational Team Building Training:

Few selected members of PINGOs board of trustees together with some members of the management staff participated in the organizational Team Building training workshop held in Morogoro from February 28th to 3rd march 2005. Again, the training was organized by Pact Tanzania, whose primary objective was among others, improving working relationships within an organization as whole for enhancing high quality performance

2.3.6 Financial management training

The area of financial management has been one of the weakest to most of the CSOs. This has resulted in failure to account to their constituencies and their donors resulting in a decline in confidence by those who provide them with resources and mandate to operate

PINGO's Forum has extended its hand to build the capacity of some member organizations in the field of financial management. The exercise started by conducting a needs assessment for the four member organizations. The assessment was conducted to the member organization that has activities in operation but shown weakness in their financial accounting. Such members were MWEDO, CRT, Inyuat E maa, Ilaramatak Lorkonerei.

The needs assessment exercise came out with a number of issues on whose basis was the training Programme. Some of organizations have been seen to have poor financial documentation, inadequately organized filling system, inadequate knowledge on basic accounts and financial reporting procedures.

The PINGOs Forum accountant with assistance of a consultant identified by the Management conducted the tailor made training in PINGOs Forum offices. The training sessions were conducted for three hours in every evening in one month of April. Follow up were made to the respective organization to ensure that the training was put in practice in the respective organizations.

The follow up has shown some improvement in the areas that were previously found to be of weaknesses.

Accounting knowledge needs to be imparted regularly to CBOs finance staff to enhance financial accountability to their stakeholders. PINGOS Forum has recognized this and has embarked on assisting its member to be more accountable and credible to their stakeholders.

2.3.7 Capacity building for People living with HIV/AIDS

PINGOs Forum, for the past few months, started a project on "the promotion of rights of people living with HIV/AIDS" in both Simanjiro and Arumeru districts.

Mass awareness has been carried out through a number of workshops and seminars in Arumeru district as part one of the said project.

The Forum's main concern is to raise awareness of rights of people living with HIV/AIDS. The fact that, the most marginalized people within a community and increasingly largest proportion of a community facing extreme poverty are people affected by the pandemic, made us come out strongly for the protection of human rights violation on PLWHA.

The overall goal of the workshops and trainings that we have done is to achieve sustainable reduction of poverty for PLWHA and protection of their rights out of courts of law. We have adopted a community based rights-training approaches.

PINGOs Forum forged a coalition with Vet Aid-Tanzania and the Arch-Diocese of Arusha as a way to show willingness, dedication and to show the need for alliances towards the war against the scourge.

We are challenged to start small pilot projects like poultry keeping, dairy goat, vegetable gardens and other small scale businesses in order to supplement food to PLWHA. Many patients continue to die due to lack of proper food regardless of increasingly accessibility to Anti-retroviral drugs to many people living with HIV/Aids.

3.0: Policy and Advocacy:

3.1 Engagement in policy advocacy

PINGOs forum has been keen in following up different policy processes. In the last 12 months, the forum has keenly followed involved itself in the processes of finalizing the draft livestock policy 2005 developed by the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development. The major objective was to ensure that pastoralist's interests are taken on board as key players in the livestock sub-sector in Tanzania. The concern of the forum during the process was to reinforce interests of pastoralists as the draft seems to be biased towards private sector and commoditization, thus ignoring the role played by pastoralist in boosting the sub-sector.

The initiative includes analysis of the draft policy, participation and submission of the oral and written comments to the livestock policy stakeholders meeting held in Dar es salaam on 5th of April 2005, collection of petitions from those seconding the position and making comments to the policy drafting team when requested, etcetera

On the 13th of May at the Golden Rose Hotel, PINGOs facilitated a meeting to update the invitees on the process. A task force of six organizations under the leadership of PINGOs Forum was appointed to make follow-up. Such organizations are PINGOs Forum, TNRF, Vet Aid, Sand County Foundation, TAPGHO and IIED/Reconcile.

It is also in this update meeting where it was agreed that PINGOs organize a meeting with the relevant minister. Another recommendation was to the effect that PINGOs uses the Tanzania Pastoralists Parliamentary Groups as an influential lobbying tool. Finally, it was also agreed that media houses be used for purposes of publicity. It was within this process that the Livestock Policy task force was formed.

PINGOs Forum continued to coordinate activities of the livestock policy task force that included organizing different meetings, documentation on behalf of the taskforce, representation in different fora, making and submission of proposals on its behalf and generally acting as the secretariat of the taskforce. The taskforce has been very active throughout the year not only in the livestock policy but on dealing with different pastoralists issues. The taskforce is now a centre of attention of different stakeholders and has been viewed as and of the very powerful and effective tool of cooperation and information sharing between different stakeholders.

Besides these PINGOs Forum Participated in the different national events among others is the one hundredth anniversary of the livestock sub-sector that was conducted in Dodoma where PINGOs was honored by the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development to make a presentation on pastoralism that had a very important impact on the workshop and the mindset of the participants.

In the last three months, the forum though the taskforce has also been actively involved in the IFAD -Tanzania Government pastoralists Project in trying to make the project more relevant to the pastoralists. The project which is the Tanzania Government loan project though allegedly directed to the pastoralists and agro pastoralists in 96 district in Tanzania does not address the essential issues related to pastoralists and did not involve the pastoralists in its making in as much as it does not show their involvement in the implementation. PINGOs Forum is keenly follow the project in collaboration with the Livestock policy task force.

3.2 Paralegal Trainings

3.2.1 Hanang trainings

PINGOs forum organized paralegal training for Barbaig pastoralist communities on land laws and policy on how they impact on the tenure security of pastoralists in ten selected villages of Hanang district between 29th of July to August 9th 2005. These villages were Gawidu, Dirma, Dumbeta, Mumbero, Balan'gda, Gehandu, Miyng'enyi, Dajamedia, Laghanga, Gawidu, and Bassoto.

The village selection was based on the persistent land disputes recorded in the past years especially during the existence of NAFCO farms and the current situation on the same villages that requires necessary interventions especially now when the government via Hanang district council is planning to re-allocate some of the land previously occupied by NAFCO to the community.

However the other reason was that the barbaig pastoralists who are the natives of the district had been condemned to marginal status thus their access to land has been denied for ages. Their pasture land has been taken for the other purposes. Notable among such encroachment is the 120,000 acres which that was taken by the National food and Agriculture company (NAFCO).Cases regarding the same are pending in the court of appeal of Tanzania to date.

In order to fulfill the objective of the training, participants were drawn from a broad range of potential actors that includes:
Traditional leaders Ward leaders, Village leaders, Members of the village land dispute tribunal and Village representatives.

A total of 200 people equivalent to 20 people from the 10 selected villages were imparted with basic knowledge on the current Village Land Act, the Land Disputes Court Act 2002, salient features of the land act, formation of tribunals and their function in accordance to the relevant legislations and also fundamental principles of national land policy.

In the training, participants noted that many of their village organs are not functioning in accordance with the laws and some like the land tribunals in the ward level do not exist.

In the course of the training it appeared as that some of the villages do not hold their AGM thus all decisions on village land left in the hands of few individuals in the Village government. It was also very clear that accountability of the leaders to their constituencies is not practiced at different levels.

Given the fact that the government via Hanang district council has been planning to re-allocate some of the land previously occupied by NAFCO to the community, massive lobbying and advocacy are necessary to ensure that the minority barbaig pastoralists reclaim their land that sustain their livelihood.

After successful training in Hanang it was resolved by the management team that Paralegal trainings need assessment should be conducted in Tanga, Coast, Morogoro, Iringa and Mbeya regions:

This was response to continued requests by member organizations of the regions that PINGOs should now focus its attention there given the land problems they are in. Needs assessment has come up with a detailed needs report that is indicative of areas that call for immediate intervention in the future advocacy activities of the organizations.

The same main themes discussed during needs assessment, facilitators interviewed participants focusing on issues around land rights, good governance and access to justice.

3.3 Specific findings and challenges from the trainings:

3.3.1 Encroachment

It was learned that the land question in this regions is a cause for an alarm and it calls for immediate intervention. Pastoral land has been encroached on by farmers, after which many lives were lost. Existing legal boundaries that separate pastoral villages and those of farmers are no respected.

3.3.2 Access to justice:

The coming into force of the land courts (dispute sentiments) Act no 2 of 2002, implies that the mainstream courts do not have the jurisdiction to entertain land cause of civil nature. Despite this fact, many villages in the visited regions are yet to form village land councils. This impedes access to justice

3.3.3 Good Governance

A numerical minority, pastoralists in these regions are victims of politicians. The can not influence politics by voting and so they are ignored.

During political campaigns, politicians solicit voter from the majority by promising to forcefully evict pastoralist and relocate them in Arusha. "If you elect me, I will make sure these Maasai vacate this land back to Arusha" is a common statement by aspiring councilors across these regions.

Recommendations

There is need for more training on land disputes settlements. This should go hand in hand with enhancing land use plans in order to prevent further conflicts and lose of lives.

Various media houses be used to change mentalities of judicial officers, politicians and other policy makers. This will bring to an end or at least minimize prejudices that impede access to justice.

Human Rights/civic education and advocacy skills should be instilled in pastoralist so that they can demand their rights for sustainable development.

3.4 Meeting of the lobbying group to 7th session of Conference of Parties of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification:

PINGOs forum was one of the three Tanzanian Civil society organizations earmarked as members of Side Event to the 7th session of UN- Convention to Combat Desertification. The 10 days event was held at UN-Compounds in Nairobi Kenya on 17-27th October 2005. Members of the side events were meant as observers and lobbying Group to the government representatives to incorporate indigenous peoples concerns to issues of desertification. The preparatory meeting of the members comprised of Indigenous groups around the world unanimously declared, among others, that activities of Indigenous peoples are not causes of desertification but rather indigenous people are the victims of desertification caused by non-indigenous affairs.

An ad hoc committee was eventually formed to summarize and present recommendations of indigenous people to the renowned UN body for further action to collectively address the situation.

Participation of Tanzania CSOs was organized under the invitation from Kenya-based International Centre for Research in Agriculture and Forestry (ICRAF).

3.5 The first Joint consultative workshop of ILO-INDISCO -SYNDICOOP: Addressing the Needs of Indigenous workers in the Informal Economy.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) organized the first Joint Consultative workshop of ILO-INDISCO -SYNDICOOP aimed at addressing the need of indigenous workers in the informal economy. The two days workshop was held at Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge, Arusha Tanzania on 5th -6th December, 2005. The forum was on among the invited members of pastoralists and hunter-gathers organizations earmarked for developing an advocacy agenda towards designing a strategy to promote the rights of indigenous workers in the informal economy through Trade and cooperative unions.

The workshop took on board representatives from pastoralists and hunter-gatherers CSOs, members of unprotected informal workers trade unions, ILO representatives as well as members of cooperative Unions. The workshop managed to make an in-depth analysis on the main categories of indigenous economies, their special vulnerabilities and means of addressing them for their wellbeing and sustainability.

4.0 Networking

4.1 Documentation, Research and Information

4.1.1 Resource Centre Development:

In this reporting period the forum has managed to make substantial improvements by producing and collecting necessary documents which have been used by members and other stakeholders. Apart from the materials reported in the interim period, the Forum managed to produce/collect and distribute the following; 100 copies of village Land Act No. 5 (1999) and other few relevant legal and policy documents, various hardware and software materials for documentation activities, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials that featured Civic and Voters Education as well as HIV/AIDS workplace intervention projects. These materials vary from poster, T-shirts, books, caps, calendars and many others, were designed to display simple but informative messages necessary for the needs of the target group. Also, newspapers have been constantly procured to cater for information needs and other purposes.

4.1.2 Publications and documentation

In the year 2005 the Forum has succeeded to make a number of publications. Some of these documents are reported as hereunder:

Publication of the Kiswahili version of report of “Pastoralism on the Margin”. The report which is user friendly was translated in Kiswahili as “*Ufugaji Pembezoni*”. As it was reported earlier, the document was a product of collaborative efforts between PINGOs Forum and Minority Rights Group - International (MRG)

The report was officially launched on 23rd of March 2005 at the Golden Rose Hotel, Arusha Tanzania. It represented one of the colorful events that took on board representatives from different Civil Society Organizations and Institutions, policy makers, various media houses and so forth

The said report, as stated earlier was commissioned to and produced by professors John Markakis, managed to unveil among others, various policy issues that significantly constrain pastoralists well being in countries of Eastern and Horn of Africa, and thus, it provides a basis for future advocacy agenda, research, planning and development undertakings.

4.1.3 Newsletter Production and Publications

PINGOs forum has continued producing and publishing its standardized quarterly Newsletter. The management of the Forum still recognizes the importance of its newsletter not only in terms of publicity and information sharing but also as an important advocacy tool to address critical concerns of the target group. In this regard, the forums management staff conducted an *ad hoc* meeting which unanimously resolved to establish the Editorial Board for the purposes of administering and improving quality.

There has been considerable improvements of the newsletter in terms of both quality and quantity whose contents herald among others, programme news, feature stories and policy issues which apparently reflect organization’s official line of advocacy.

It has been a year of activities that have adversely put the organization to another level taking into consideration the conspicuous civic and voters education that will

definitely define the future of our target groups. All this is just but part of what we captured in our newsletters. Their production was done both in English and Swahili and where the penultimate issue offered insight on our advocacy initiatives which are the backbone of the organization.

4.1.4 Media advocacy and Publicity

The department of information, in collaboration with department of Gender and children affairs as well as policy and advocacy has in this reporting period achieved to administer a number media programmes. Until the first half of the year 2005 some few radio programs were reported. Notably, few among them include already reported radio interview in the popular weekly program called “*Miwani ya Maisha*” aired by Radio One FM station.

Moreover, one of the outcomes PINGO’s sponsored radio announcement using simple and community user-friendly languages has been identified through community’s active engagement in local and national politics. Massive registration in the permanent voters register and the subsequent engagement in the 2005 general elections by community members is the living testimony. In this regard, the forum highly appreciates a collaborative role played by ORS Simanjiro-based community FM radio station.

In addition, the forum had effectively engaged in the print media special supplement for Arusha region in mid 2005 covered by local newspaper known as Majira.

As clearly reflected in the preceding report the supplement provided a crucial space sufficient for PINGOs advocacy and publicity campaigns.

Issues that featured in the paper include but not limited to: -

- Pastoralists engagement in the poverty Reduction strategy processes and hence incorporation into National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA)
- Wildlife Act reform processes
- Engagement in Civic and Voters Education programmes in Kiteto and Simanjiro districts.

In the second half of this reporting period the forum has witnessed an increased pace in the media advocacy and publicity. The Oxfam Ireland funding programmes have facilitated radio programmes currently aired by Orkonerei Radio service (ORS), renowned community radio FM station. The said radio program is popularly titled as “*Ufugaji na Sera Tanzania*” literary meaning “*Pastoralism and Policy in Tanzania*”, it embodies a continuum of legal and policy analytical frameworks that in one way or another have direct or indirect links to pastoralism. Currently, the program constitutes of thirty minutes pre-recorded programmes aired twice a month and one hour live program (panel discussion) designed to broaden people’s participation through direct telephone dialing to the studio for immediate questions and clarifications.

Furthermore, the Forum under UNDP funded programmes profitably utilized community radio service ORS FM for publicizing and educating pastoralists on Civic and Voters education programmers. Likewise, it involved at least one hour live program

particularly Panel discussions including short informative slots and traditionally recorded songs.

4.2 Research

Researches constitute of one the primary activities of the forum. In the last one year the forum has engaged in three major research activities. The final and/or draft reports have either been submitted or circulated for inputs from various key actors. These include:

4.2.1 Land Rights research at Kimotorok village in Simanjiro district.

Land conflicts particularly expansion of boundaries of conservation areas had in this period attracted the forum's attention at Kimotorok village in Simanjiro. The issue of Kimotorok was brought to the attention of the forum by the pastoralists living in villages around the Tarangire National park. As the result the forum conducted a study on the legality of the process and looking at the rights of the pastoralists in the villages with the land conflicts. As reflected in the main report of he study, the document titled "*Wildlife Areas Expansion and Local Land Rights: The Case of Kimotorok Village, Simanjiro District*" depicts main issues that are summarized below as recommendations:

- That in future, the government should not undertake a process that has an effect of taking people's land without giving those to be affected an opportunity to participate in the whole exercise.
- Because it is obvious that Kimotorok Village has been enjoying use of the land that has now been transferred to Tarangire National Park, and because Tarangire National Park has always respected such boundaries and has even helped in developing such areas, it is prudent that the *status quo* be maintained even if this entails disregard of Government Notice No. 160 of 1970 that defined Tarangire National Park.
- The new map that tends to define Tarangire National Park, Mkungunero Game Reserve and District boundaries contrary to what has always been the case; be reviewed as per our previous recommendation.
- The central and local government leaders ought to be transparent on matters of great concern such as this conflict.
- There is strong feeling that the government is neglecting the contribution of the pastoralists in the protection of wildlife. These are people who are rarely, if ever, involved in poaching of wild animals

Land alienation has continued and still perpetuates the demise of local livelihoods and economic loss besides discriminating future opportunities for community to profitably utilize their grazing lands. The detailed analysis of the situation and recommendation is made available in main report document.

4.2.2 Research on the Evolution of Land Tenure systems in Tanzania its impact on Pastoralists tenure security and policy options.

The inquiry was carried out to provide critical analysis of recently pronounced land development policy, in particular the concept of "*Land Bank Scheme*" The purpose,

among others, was to examine the extent at which whether or not pastoralist can withstand the shocks superimposed by the ongoing land reforms in line with its inherent legislations, as well as its potential implications to the security of pastoralists land tenure. Summary of the main issues addressed by research include:

- Historical perspective of land tenure security in Tanzania that triggers, among others the western land ownership system that seriously afflict customary land ownership.
- Independent and afterwards being recorded as period of numerous experimentations.
- Legal framework and legislations governing land related issues including major reforms in land laws and policies. Particularly concept of land bank, the courts (Land Dispute settlement) Act, 2002, land (amendment) Act 2004, the Strategic Plan for Implementation of Land Laws, (SPILL) and Business and property formalization project by De Soto 2005.

Findings:

The report suggests among others, that the concept of “Land Bank” is virtually a new phenomenon promulgated by Tanzania investment Centre (TIC) as strategy to woo private investment on land.

In that circumstance, pastoralists land tenure security is identified in terms of comparative disadvantage when their lands could be interpreted as a “*unoccupied or unused land*” Besides the report further reveal that bare land being now valuable has a potential to attract individualization of the “commons” and thus posing more infringement to pastoralists livelihoods.

Notwithstanding however, the report document recommends, *inter alia*, that since land is the single most important resource for pastoralists and agro pastoralists, one of the best options is to utilize opportunities of positive provisions in the Tanzania land laws such as joint village land use plans, investment in village land, certificates of village land, conflict resolutions mechanism, as well as processing small producers and customary law titles for pastoralists benefits.

Similarly, a detailed description is available in the main report document.

4.2.3 Research on the knowledge gap, practice attitudes and behavior among pastoralists and hunter-gatherers regarding HIV/AIDS pandemic.

PINGOs Forum has in this period commissioned an inquiry to explore issues of knowledge, practices attitudes and behavior among its target group on HIV/AIDS pandemic of infection. The forums significantly recognize diversities of Tanzanian communities form traditional, social and cultural spheres. The study suggests that, despite the diversity Tanzanian communities, HIV/AIDS has been differently addressed across all communities. The homogenous approach to a meliorate HIV/AIDS related problems across diverse community hardly or dismally changed the pace of spread of the scourge.

The study was undertaken to reflect traditional and cultural perspective of different indigenous people in Hanang, Mbulu, Kiteto and Simanjiro districts in Tanzania

involving the Hadzabe, Maasai, Barbaig and Ndorobo communities. The purpose was to come up with cultural based approach to counteract the pace of spread of HIV/AIDS pandemic among indigenous communities.

The study however underscores the need for heterogeneous approach involving both contemporary and socio-cultural means to bring about promising results in addressing the scourge.

Similarly, the detailed analyses of the process, approach findings and recommendations are provided in the main report document

4.2.4 Documentation of village land use planning in Kiteto District.

The Forum recognizes village land use planning in pastoral areas as one of the most effective means of securing lands against eminent threats posed by encroachment in pastoral villages. On initial basis, PINGOs conducted the documentation exercise involving three pastoral villages in Kiteto district namely Ilera, Mwitikira na Amei. The exercise was undertaken in September 2005 in collaboration with KINNAPA Development programme. The documentation activity, under Oxfam Ireland funded programmes, aimed at, among other things, enhancing institutional recognition and providing legal framework as clearly stipulated in the guideline of National Land Use Planning Commission established under Act No. 3 of 1984.

4.3 Website Management

In tune with information sharing, our website has undergone some revamping to spruce it up besides increased information for our browsers. We intend to realign it so that it can accommodate our members' activities independently and further load it with more information. The change of web-hosts briefly put it off for a while but it was resolved in late October. We have linked our site with that of our partners like Pact Tanzania which has further provided an extended coverage and access. We have linked our newsletter on to the site coupled with some new reports that offer more information on our activities. Relevant policy links have also been added and they offer other stakeholders.

4.4 Meetings

The forum has engaged it self in different conferences and meetings for the purposes of networking and sharing of information. Included among such meetings are:

“Stakeholders Orientation Meeting on FARM AFRICA’S Northern Tanzania Pastoralists Programme (NTPP)”;

This was held on July 26th 2006 managed in Katesh, Manyara. A one day workshop was organized by FARM (Food and Agriculture Research Management) AFRICA as an attempt to initiate its new project called “Northern Tanzania Pastoralists Programme (NTPP) that covers some villages in Hanang, Mbulu and Babati districts of Manyara region. The project (NTPP) whose main goal is to enhance the ability of pastoralists in Northern Tanzania to determine their own future development and adapt successfully

to changing external pressures, is particularly, targeting the Barbaig community in Hanang district.

The meeting finally came into agreement that roles and responsibilities of Umbrella NGOs like PINGOs forum be vested on advocacy on land rights through Paralegal training programmes.

“The National Land Conference”

This conference was organized by the Haki Ardhi and it brought under one roof, different stakeholders nation-wide. The conference aimed at discussing the plight of small-scale producers at the time of privatization when Tanzania had set more than 2.5 million hectares of land popularly referred as “land bank scheme” for investment. The conference took place in Dar from 16th, 18th of May 2005.

It was realized in the conference that Pastoral land stands a higher chance of being grabbed. This is due to a misconception that such land is unused.

“Conference on the future of Rangelands”:

This workshop was an exchange of views between American Rangers and Kenyan/Tanzania pastoralists. It was organized by the African conservation Centre (ACC) and it took place at the AMREF conference centre in Nairobi from the 16th to 17th of June 2005.

“The 38th Session of the African commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR)” was attended by the forum representative

The forum attended the above mentioned session in Banjul, Gambia from 17th of November to 4th December 2005. This was a golden opportunity for the organizations to express the plight of indigenous peoples in this regional body by making a statement before commissioners. Apart from that, the organization also networked with other organizations. It also got access to various valuable publications which enrich the forum’s resource centre.

5. Challenges

5.1 Networking

In the area of networking the forum has continued to be challenged by the existing environment facing the pastoralists and hunter-gatherers. The areas where most of the members and the target group are located are geographically remote with poor infrastructure and where means of communication and transport are difficult. This makes it difficult for the forum to reach the target group and exchange information. Mediums of communication such as telephones and email are not accessible to most of the member organization and even many of the community members can not read and write making communication even more difficult. In order to overcome the communication barriers the organization has capitalized in multiple ways of communication that includes both verbal and nonverbal approach as elaborated in reports.

5.2 Capacity building

The capacity of the pastoralists and hunter-gathers civil society organization is low as a result of low education in the community. There are many needs for different organizations which can not be met within a short period. However, the forum has through different training tried to improve the capacity of such organization to be able to deliver according to their objectives and mission. Resources to improve such capacity are one of other challenges that face the forum. However collaboration with other partners who provide capacity building such as PACT and SNV has made it possible for PINGOs to build capacity of its members.

5.3 Lobbying and Advocacy

Advocacy has continued to be one of the core focuses of the forum's activities. In the year 2005 the forum has involved itself in advocacy on different processes especially those related to policies. However planning for advocacy activities has always been a challenge. This is due to the fact that advocacy issues arise as the government formulates policies outside our control and thus difficult to do advocacy especially when one has not expected such situation to arise. However participatory planning with actors can always bring workable advocacy plans and thus result oriented advocacy. Working with coalition and stakeholders become another challenge as it is time consuming and sometime having different views on how to work on advocacy issues. This challenge which arises often as the advocacy issues arise is in the process by providing rooms for discussion and harmonization of the interests of each stakeholder.

Conclusion

It is obvious from the activities reported, that PINGOs has witnessed an increasingly demand of the forum's services by different stakeholders and thus more effort must be directed towards addressing these demands. However, the capacity of the member organizations is of prime necessity when it comes to the service delivery at the community level and also for well coordinated efforts which can result in impact oriented programs. In the area of advocacy, though it is difficult to work on coalition, the impact of the coalition has brought better results than working alone in advocacy related initiatives. In the year 2005, the forum has realized a lot of successes in advocacy activities and increased relationship between different stakeholders. This has increased the cooperation between different local and national stakeholders.