



***SUPPORT TO ENHANCE HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, GOOD GOVERNANCE  
AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS OF MARGINALIZED PASTORALISTS AND  
HUNTER-GATHERERS IN TANZANIA***

**ANNUAL REPORT SUBMITTED TO SIDA (TANZANIA)**

Submitted by PINGOs Forum

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## List of Acronyms

PINGO'S:	Pastoralists Indigenous Non Governmental Organizations
HIV/AIDS: Syndrome	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency
P&H-G:	Pastoralists and Hunter-Gatherers
CSO's:	Civil Society Organizations
NCA:	Ngorongoro Conservation Area
NCAA:	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
LFA:	Logical Framework Analysis
PADEP	Pastoralists Development program
NAFCO:	National Agricultural and food Company
PCSOs:	Pastoralists Civil Society
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
TzPPG:	Tanzania Pastoralists Parliamentary Group
NSGRP:	National strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
HAPANET:	HIV/AIDS and Pastoralists Network
IEC:	Information Education + Communication Materials
SPILL:	Strategic Plan for Implementation of Land laws

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

During year 2007 PINGOs Forum has launched a four years strategic plan covering five main themes of P&H-G interests. The aforementioned themes includes; lobbying and advocacy, capacity building, Networking and collaboration, Gender and HIV/AIDS and mainstreaming of cross cutting themes.

The report narrates summary of programme implementation progress pointing efforts made to reduce disenchantment by pastoralists, hunters and gatherers over the myriad attempts by various government directives that have infringed on their livelihoods.

Diversity of methodology employed to bring sustainable results for implemented activities where tailored to suit forecasted challenges given the sensitive nature of the Forum interventions. The level of public awareness raised by the forum made the government check on its actions and consequently commissioned inquiry for the raised issues.

More ironic, there has been an unprecedented debate on pastoralists and pastoralism. The forum's initiatives have captured the attention of policy makers not just from those that directly touch on the lives of the pastoralists, but also from other sectors of the government. Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act of 1959 denies pastoralists some of their fundamental rights and it is with this view that a taskforce was formed to garner support from the constituent target population to input on the changes to be made on the act.

Consequently, the forum intends to use the findings of the research to influence policy makers for an alternative and friendly Act. The same furor was also shown whence the forum supported the marginalized hunter-gatherer community of the Hadzabe in their fight to reclaim their land from foreign investors. Subsequent media campaigns coupled with behind door lobbying finally forced the Arab investors to pack their bags and leave the land to their rightful owners.

Capacity building initiatives has remained part of the Forum's focus taking into consideration the need to build support from the grassroots for advocacy. Paralegal trainings on land and human rights has been the core focus in trying to establish in tandem with the government machinery and more-so in the prevention of resource conflicts and the utilization of the same. At the organizational level, HIV/AIDS and gender mainstreaming initiatives have enhanced the capacity of the office bearers to interact and respond to the various social constraints amicably with regards to the rights of an individual.

Lastly the report narrates lessons learnt, monitoring and evaluation issues, challenges, remedies and future plans.

## **1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

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

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

The project components are categorized in five key thematic areas which forms the methodologies used to realize project objectives namely: Lobbying and advocacy, Capacity building, Networking and collaboration, Gender and HIV/AIDS as cross cutting themes. The thematic project areas are designed to ensure observation of good governance, the rule of law, and economic justice to marginal communities of Tanzania. The areas of concern that the project has arrested immensely are on land issues, natural resources and people's participation as a catalyst of policy reforms in that can create structures and systems for sustainable P&H-G livelihoods and observation of human rights.

### **1.1 Project goal**

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

### **1.2 Project Objectives:**

Specifically, objective of undertaking the project were as follows;

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

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

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

## **2. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES**

### **2.1 LOBBYING AND ADVOCACY**

Advocacy has continued to be the core activity of the forum for this reporting time. Different advocacy activities were executed in this financial year as summarized in the following sections.

#### **2.1.1 Workshop on good governance and advocacy**

Early January 2007 PINGOs Forum in consultation with HIMWA organized a three days workshop that aimed among other things to provide a Forum for Pastoralists representatives from the southern part to meet and share their experiences on different issues and propose ways to address gaps and challenges. The meeting discussed among other things the threats of eviction and the intention of the government to relocate pastoralists from the area without any prior arrangement for alternative land and compensation.

Other issues that were raised by the participants included threats to forced eviction of pastoralists in Usangu and the ongoing violation of human rights by government authorities widely reported by communities in this area. This meeting created a pavement for further dialogue and planning for further strategies to address issues of concern to pastoralists

#### **2.1.2 Morogoro Follow up meeting**

The two other meetings were conducted in Mvomero district and were attended by 120 traditional leaders and pastoralists from Morogoro, Iringa and Mbeya. PINGOs Forum facilitated the media from Dar es Salaam to participate in the meetings and make public the plight of pastoralists in the southern part of Tanzania. At the same time PINGOs Forum Facilitated HIMWA and Parakuyo organization based in the southern part to take lead in the process of advocacy for the rights of the pastoralists in those areas.

The out come of these meetings was the formation of a consortium of CSOs and the media that took lead in the process of advocacy for the eviction of pastoralists in the Usangu Basin; the process that ultimately led to heavy campaigns necessitating the appointment of the Presidential Commissions of Inquiry on the Eviction of Pastoralist in the Usangu Basin. To date the consortium is still pressing for the release of the presidential commission report

### **2.1.3 Investigative study on the eviction of pastoralists from Ihefu-Usangu to Lindi region**

PINGO'S Forum and its partners<sup>1</sup> conducted an investigative study to establish facts on the violation of human rights that resulted from an ill-designed and implemented government plan to evict pastoralists from Ihefu-Usangu basin-Mbarali district in Mbeya region to Kilwa and Lindi rural districts in Lindi region.

The study sampled 6 villages out of the 15 designated to host evicted pastoralists in Kilwa and Lindi rural districts. The investigative study on the eviction had the objective of assessing the reasons for evictions as well as analyzing the eviction plan and its implementation processes to ascertain whether the eviction plan had effects or not to both evicted pastoralists and host communities. The study in addition aimed at assessing how human rights issues were taken care of in the whole process of the eviction. Further the investigation aimed at using the amassed evidence by participating CSO's, for advocacy work that will benefit affected pastoralists and host communities in Lindi as well as informing future government plans on pastoral related issues.

#### **Way forward**

A lot have to be done based on the findings on the Ihefu-Usangu eviction and its aftermath; PINGO'S forum is currently implementing an informal investigation as to why the report on the findings of probe commission is not out. The strategies are underway to design and produce a documentary of the processes for the advocacy work on Ihefu-Usangu eviction of pastoralists and use that to set precedent for policy reforms that will protect pastoralist and pastoralism in the future. On the other hand the consortium is planning to do a press conference and a follow up study to see the extend to which the government interventions have been made and pressure the government to make public the report of the commission. Other immediate issues to be done once the commission report is made public is to review its content and recommendations for reference in future advocacy work and particularly to the unimplemented recommendation made in the investigative study are taken up with

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<sup>1</sup> PINGO'S Partners include: JOLIT, HAKI ARDHI, LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE, HIMWA, ITV, MAJIRA and affected pastoral communities of Sukuma and Maasai tribes



decision makers to see to it that justice is served to pastoralist and their way of life.

#### **2.1.4 A study on pastoral land and natural resources alienation by investors in Loliondo Ngorongoro district Loliondo Pastoralist in limbo**

The natural resources predicament in Loliondo date back to the 1990s, the magnitude to the crisis has increased as more natural resources are explored and exploited. Recent *spacetite* and other gemstones mines in Loliondo, couple with abundant wildlife turned out to be a curse than a blessing to pastoral communities in the area. Resident pastoral communities in Loliondo are living a life worse than that of illegal immigrants and prisoners of war elsewhere in the world, worse still the authorities and institutions supposed to have protected them, have joined forces with their enemies to inflict more pain to innocent people.

The recent visit<sup>2</sup> made by a team of CSO's and media people, including Pastoralist Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations (PINGO'S) Forum, Haki Madini, Lawyers Environmental Action Team (LEAT), LADO, UCRT and Journalists from Majira and IPP media witnessed a number of social, economical and political difficulties faced by pastoralists and other resident communities in their attempt to defend their right to live through engagement into legal economic activities that will earn them a living.

Previous attempts have been made by village government to secure the whole area believed to have spacetite gemstone through the application of a village Primary Mining License so as to protect the interest of small scale miners to benefit the local community. At the same time one large scale miner is also processing the same license to secure three mining block, a situation if goes through small scale miners and local communities will not be able to benefit adequately from the mines.

#### **Way forward**

There is a need to enhance the capacity of small scale miners in determining the quality of their gemstones and their real prices. Over all, small scale miners need to be offered with an intensive capacity building programme that will enable them acquire mining licenses, processing and marketing techniques of the gemstones they produce at a profitable price.

The way forward for needs of small scale miners, is a strategic advocacy work that will target at protecting interests of small scale miners. A key message sent to the authorities by small scale miners is quote: “we do

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<sup>2</sup>The team visited Loliondo from 08<sup>th</sup> December 2007

*not like to see what happened and continue to happen with regard to small scale miners in Mererani tanzanite mines happening here at Enaan spacetite mines”*

### **2.1.5 Investments on wildlife resources and resident community livelihoods**

In the Loliondo game control areas, and the villages within the game control areas land use conflict have take a different shape since the early 1990's with the allocation of the hunting block to an Arab investor Brigadier Mohamed Abdul Rahim Al Ali and then converted into a company known as Otielo Business Corporation (OBC) and the United Arab Emirates Safaris(UAES). Recent changes happening in the area are meant to grab land-for subsistence farming, grazing resources-water points, grazing land-to exclusive use of OBC and UAES.

The major land use conflict is based on the fact that the investors is operating in village land where the hunting block is situated without any contract with respective villages after the 1992-2002 contract expired. In addition, OBC and UAES through government authorities-District commissioners' office-issued directives to villages to stop residential community's land uses-subsistence farming, livestock keeping, non-consumptive tourism<sup>3</sup> as well as shifting residences in areas extended to exclusively be used by the OBC and UAES.

Issues that were raised by the community with greater concern include:

- Denied right by the district commissioner for communities from all villages in Loliondo division to meet in a single meeting to discuss on their way forward.
- Arrest and detention of those found tilling their land in preparation for the onset of rains (December 2007) for planting
- Restricted access to CSO's working in the areas to meet with communities in implementation of development project activities. This included the OCD and DSO asking PINGO'S and UCRT to halt an assessment exercise meant to identify priority land use and investment pattern preferred by villages in the areas and how they plan to benefit.
- Fear among many communities interviewed indicated that the current processes are a move in preparation for the formation of Loliondo game reserve with stricter laws on communities' access to the land and its resources. The consequence of the process is eviction of communities from their traditional land they have been

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<sup>3</sup> Refer to the rushed Act-guidelines on non consumptive tourism in game reserves and game controlled which aimed at denying the already sustainable source of income to villages within or around the game controlled and game reserves area.

using for years before the investor settled in Loliondo game control area in 1992.

### **The way forward**

We intend to continue gathering and analyzing information and data available to facilitate effective advocacy. Currently, there is information and data gaps that need to be filled before we draw an advocacy strategy and implement the same, the work in Loliondo begins but this time there is need for a united front due to the challenges in addressing the issues of human rights violation in Loliondo. However, given challenges of direct engagement with already hostile government authorities on its own people, there is a need to mobilize more resources, critical mass and intelligence to win the battle indirectly or through the formation of a consortium of CSO's of which it will be difficult for the government to single out and punish.

### **2.1.6 A Research on the Effects of Oldonyo Lengai Volcanic Eruption and what need to be done**

This study is a result of a formal request lodged to PINGO'S Forum from affected communities to conduct an investigation on earthquakes started early July and concluded with a volcanic eruption of Oldoinyo Lengai on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2007, to communities around Oldoinyo Lengai so as to inform the general public of what really happened and what needs to be done in the present and future.

The study, therefore informs the aftermath of Oldoinyo Lengai Volcanic eruptions that can be used by the wider public to explore issues of early warning systems, disaster and emergency preparedness, and how the same has been handled by the affected communities, government and other stakeholders particularly CSO's, Humanitarian and emergency agencies and development NGO's. Given the magnitude of the volcanic eruption confirmed by the findings presented and analyzed by this research, the adverse impact and challenges raised by the research include economic, social-cultural and political issues that need actions to help affected communities re-establish their lives within Oldoinyo Lengai and elsewhere after migration.

The fact finding came with short and long term strategies and possible stakeholders to be involved.

### **2.8 Media Advocacy Programmes and Publicity**

PINGOs Forum strategically organized media advocacy based on facts collected with superior objective to disseminate the investigation report looking for wider public support.

PINGO's Forum during the implementation time has engaged in print media by producing newsletter, providing information to journalists on issues such land alienation published on news papers and also aired through radio and Television with background on Policies, evictions and violation of human rights. Again, the organization involved in Radio programs/ interviews were centered on national policies, mainly on land rights and environment issues, human rights and good governance.

PINGOs forum in collaboration with HAKIARDHI and LHRC were able to issue two press releases between April and May 2007 given to journalists in Dar es salaam. The press release presented facts on human rights violation resulted from the eviction process.

### **Outputs**

- 20 issues were covered fully by the media houses winning front page for almost two months on Usangu and Ngorongoro pastoralists', Investment in Hadzabe land among others. These issue were mainly covered by the print media
- 10 radio programs were aired via community radio on national policies touching on land rights, environment issues, human rights and good governance
- Two press release that express pastoralists concerns where produced
- 20 Issues of pastoralists were covered by TV
- Number of 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.
- Public awareness created and support gained from the masses through massive media campaign that covered the P&H-G advocacy issues
- 500 copies of the demystified copies of the research on evolution of land laws and policies were produced and published.
- Journalists have shown increasing interest to cover issues of pastoralists in a more positive manner.

### **Way forward**

PINGOs Forum intends to capitalize in media advocacy purposely as information will reach easier and a wider section of audience in the country including the policy makers to reduce marginalization of pastoralists in Tanzania.

#### **2.1.9 Ngorongoro community awareness on NCAA ordinance and its amendment.**

PINGOS Forum had since earlier dates of February 2006 supported the establishment of Ngorongoro Task Force to discuss Ngorongoro issues with

the major objective of building the capacity of Ngorongoro residents to enable their effective engagement in issues of their interest. A number of meetings have been held by the said Task Force and mapped a concrete action plan on how to intervene on Ngorongoro ordinance by engagement of a consultant to make review of existing legal literature.

The Taskforce recommended a list of experienced consultants from which Mr. Evod Mmanda<sup>4</sup> was chosen and commissioned to undertake a research and come up with a thematic paper that will be used for the anticipated change of the legislation and for advocacy purposes. The advocate has assumed his role and started the engagement by conducting literature reviews. Some of the literature was availed to him by the PINGOs Forum office. The consultant wanted to make field visits to validate the information supplied to him as well as to fill gaps. However, requirements to have a permit militated against his intention bearing in mind that it has taken PINGOS seven months to secure such a permit with no avail, most probably due to notorious bureaucracy of the officials of the Conservation Area when dealing with Human Rights activists or researchers.

Alternatively PINGOs Forum decided to employ a new methodology to collect the information from Ngorongoro residents. The methodology that was used was to make use of Ngorongoro residents to collect the information using the awareness raising campaign on the intention of the government to amend the ordinance that established NCAA that was successfully conducted in six wards of Kakesio, Endulen, Ngorongoro, Olbalbal, Nainokanoka, and Nayobi where total of 180 community members participated.

#### **Key issues of greater concern by the NCAA communities**

Issues of concern articulated by NCA residents during the awareness raising campaign forming the base for community mobilization for advocacy for a better NCAA law that benefit residents communities include issues of denial of livelihoods, representation, governing structures and violation of human rights.

#### **Way forward**

The processes involved in data collection on the views and perceptions of resident pastoral communities on the existing NCAA ordinance revealed a lot of dissatisfaction. The existence of human rights violation particularly those of the right to work, to livelihood, expression and protection are abused, and resident pastoral community want to see changes through NCAA that ensure and protect those rights. To create such an environment through a legal and legislative framework, a right based

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<sup>4</sup> Advocate of the high court of Tanzania

approach on civil rights and advocacy to influence change of NCAA institutional framework is key to realizing the improved livelihood expectations of pastoral communities in NCA. PINGO'S Forum intends to utilize the findings of this research to immediately design a civic education programme, advocacy documents-alternative bill for NCAA-and strategies to take up the issue to decision makers. The success of this depends on the approach PINGO'S forum will adopt to mobilize and organize the NCA pastoral community to engage in the legislative process.

#### **2.1.10 Special support for Hunter & Gatherers Human rights recognition**

During the reporting time PINGOs Forum supported the advocacy campaign of the last remaining Hunter- Gatherers who were facing land alienation. It was reported that their land was given to United Arabs Emirates Royal family for a hunting concession by Mbulu district authority without their prior concert. According to Mbulu district officials UAE Safaris was due to assist in the economic development of the Yaeda Chini valley. The support envisaged was to build a secondary school, health clinic and roads. UAE Safari was also to pay 50% of the running costs of the school for as long as it was granted a hunting concession in Yaeda Chini.

The company, which had only got as far as building a base camp in Yaeda Chini, also promised a number of conservation initiatives, including providing vehicles for anti-poaching patrols and water boreholes to attract more wildlife to Yaeda Chini, an animal migratory route where wildlife is under threat from poaching. PINGOs Forum and others feared if a hunting concession was granted to the company then the 300 estimated Hadzabe hunter-gatherers of Yaeda Chini would have been criminalized as poachers and driven off land their ancestors have lived on for 10,000 years.

PINGOs Forum being at the fore front to support the Hadzabe communities by facilitating them to voice their concerns as one, was able to conduct massive advocacy widely reported by media houses within and outside the country.

Some activists were arrested on charges of breaching peace after they voiced strong opposition to the deal during a meeting in Mongo Wa Mono village, Yaeda Chini. The meeting was attended by an official from the Tanzania government commission for human rights and good governance.

## Outputs

- The issue was widely reported by different media houses thus increased public understanding and debate on the land rights issues of the last remaining hunter and gatherers of Tanzania.
- Different group of people within and outside the country have made an enquiry on the issue and extended their support. This includes Human rights organization within and outside the country, individuals and media houses. To mention a few, LHRC, UCRT, Survival international, Washington post of USA, Daily mail of UK, Aljazeera amongst others.
- The government was able to send an enquiry team from Tanzania commission for human rights and good governance to reconcile the issue with less success.
- United Arabs Emirates Royal Family have changed the intention of investing in Yaeda and surrendered the rights it had secured in 2006 to manage and sustainably utilize the Yaeda Chini region for hunting.
- PINGOs Forum in collaboration with Legal and human Rights center are providing legal support to the accused HADZABE representatives/activists

### **2.1.11 Support advocacy on the land issues in Hanang.**

PINGOs Forum, during the reporting time has engaged in supporting land rights of the Barbaig pastoralists of Dirma village in Hanang district. The forum decided to engage in facilitating the said advocacy by providing legal assistance following application requests from affected communities via BULGALDA Sustainable Development organization and KIPOK Barbaig both in Hanang.

PINGOs forum among other things supported pastoralists' CSOs organizations in the area to develop an action plans on issues. The plan includes continued search for accurate information on the issues and follow-up on the court civil cases that includes supporting witnesses to attend court sessions and providing legal aid/assistance to the witnesses, Respondents/plaintiffs

Key outputs of the Forums engagement was the formation of a Task force composed of Pastoralists CSOs in the area who intend to push other advocacy issues related to distribution of NAFCO farms and other villages land related conflicts in Murero and Liloda, in Hanang.

### **2.1.12 Study on the Impact of National Policies on Pastoralism in Tanzania.**

During year 2007 PINGOs Forum was able to conduct a study on the Impact of National Policies on Pastoralism in Tanzania. The aforementioned study was based on IUCN-The World Conservation Union-

Implementation of the activity aimed at Building an enabling environment for pastoralists sustainable rangeland management through enhanced Local level advocacy on sound knowledge on the Impact of Current policies on Pastoralism in support of the World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism Project.

The forum was able to produce a policy brief paper based on the study with the following key policy messages;

- Increase policy and legal guidance in protection of pastoral traditional practices and knowledge in the rangeland for sustainable livelihoods and environmental conservation
- Creation of favorable environment for pastoralists ownership of traditional land in pastoral areas
- Support livelihoods diversification-eco-tourism and related programmes- in pastoral areas, proved to be environmentally sustainable and compatible with pastoralism
- Recognition of pastoral contribution for sound wildlife and environmental management in areas put under conservation
- Design and implement programmes for pastoralists to benefit from wildlife and environmental resources within their land
- Establish and promote mechanisms for unrestricted mobility of pastoralists and their livestock from one grazing area to another focusing at increasing rangeland productivities and conservation
- Integration of pastoralism into major sector of the economy- Tourism, livestock, wildlife and land-as a key sector for economic sustainability.

The said policy brief was published and 500 copies distributed to different stakeholders for further actions and reference purposes.

### **3.0 CAPACITY BUILDING**

#### **3.1 Paralegal Training on Good Governance and land laws in Ten Pastoral Villages of Same and Mwanga Districts.**

In early June 2006, PINGOS Forum was approached by PADEP one of member CSO working with pastoral communities residing adjacent to the proposed Mkomazi National Park where by PINGOs Forum decided to commission a fact finding study in pastoral villages adjacent to the then proposed Mkomazi National Park to underscore pastoralists plight based on the report of the planned encroachment in pastoral villages. The study came with a number of recommendations; however, notable was to conduct immediate training in the villages to raise residents' awareness on land issues.

Between June and July 2007 training workshops were carried covering important themes related to good governance and land laws in ten selected pastoral Villages within same and Mwanga District. The training



purposively conducted in the following localities, Makokani, Kalimawe, Mheza, Kisiwani. Njiro, Kisiwani barazani, Muungano mferejini, Mgagao, Pangaro and Ndea Karamba. These trainings aimed to empower members of Village councils and Village Land council members to understand and apply the fundamental principles of Good Governance and National land policy of 1995, enabling them to administer and manage village land.

- The main objective of the training was to address the complexities of land use administration and adjudication in pastoral districts which include inter-alia conflicts between Villagers, Villages and the then proposed National park.

The following thematic topics were covered using pedagogical approach:-

- Good Governance
- Historical background of village Land Act 1999 and Land Act 1999
- Fundamental principles of National land policy 1995
- Land management in Tanzania and village Land Administer
- Application of customary right of occupancy
- Establishment and Jurisdiction of Land courts.

Issues that emerged throughout the training include the fact that Village council members lack knowledge and skills on their roles as council members and on the various village Land Act 1999. On ownership of land, the pre-occupation of some villagers was on the issue of equal rights between men and women. This is a historical and traditional practice that denies women their rights and it was one of the reasons for the land act to recognize and guarantee women rights to land as per section 3(2) of both the Land and the Village Land Act.

### **The Way Forward**

The training programme has revealed a number of gaps in governance and administration of village land under discussion. However PINGOs forum and actors' engagement on the identified gaps are of paramount importance to ensure lasting solutions on land tenure security of these communities. Moreover, effectiveness of the programme to inform future intervention in the same area needs to be documented and widely shared by different actors.

### ***3.2 Training Workshop on Human rights based approach to programming (HRBAP) 5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> of November 2007.***

During the reporting time PINGOs Forum was able to organize training on HRBAP Training workshop that was facilitated by International consultant Dr Urban Johnson. The said training was a joint effort between Swedish Embassy and PINGOs Forum aimed at enabling Participant gain first hand

experience from facilitator on the practical application of Human Right based approach to programming.

Participants were also trained on how to employ rights based approach to Design, implement, monitor programs and projects of Pastoralists and hunter gatherers interest among PINGOs Forum, member CSOs and partners

Key topics that were covered includes

- i. The origin and meaning of human rights
- ii. A methodology for HRBAP
- iii. Key components for a human rights-based approach to programming (HRBAP)
- iv. The millennium declaration (with the (MDGs) and human rights
- v. Poverty, PRSPS and human rights
- vi. Consensus on a human rights-based approach to development
- vii. Cultural rights and rights of minorities and indigenous people
- viii. Women, gender and human rights
- ix. A human rights-based approach to development
- x. Experiences, issues and challenges

A total of 23 Participants from PINGOs Forum program staff, member organizations and partners were trained.

### **3.3 Resource Mapping and Land Use planning.**

During the Reporting time PINGOs forum in collaboration with VETAID and Simanjiro district land Office executed a resource mapping and land use planning in four selected villages.

The said land use planning processes for Kiruani, Magadini, and Ngage have been conducted up to stage three level of land use planning processes. The objective was achieved after village land use conflicts were settled between Ngage and Loiborsoit B which have already reached its final stage of land use planning. The process also enabled Kiruani and Magadini villages in resolving inter sub-village land use conflict before entering the supplementary survey stage. In addition the above mentioned villages have conducted participatory land use planning and administration process of which land use plan maps are being drawn, establishment of village land registry is ongoing, drawn and village land by laws have been drafted.

#### **Way forward**

Issues of sustainability emerging from resource Mapping and Land use planning process include; imparted knowledge and skills, to Village Land Use Management committees, on how to review land use plans. The implementation of resource mapping and land use planning and ensured maximum participation can create community ownership of project outcomes as essential elements for sustainability.

### **3.4 Annual general assembly**

PINGOs forum was able to call for general assembly meeting in mid December 2007 that aimed at among other things to discuss organisation progress and future areas of intervention based on the situation in pastoral communities. Key issues that were raised of greater concern includes;

Members roles to pay their membership fees was discussed at length, where all delegates decided to fix a deadline for members to pay their 2006/2007 contributions.

PINGOs forum members' capacity to manage and run their organisations needs an immediate intervention. In this regards the interventions highlighted on the strategic plan that intends to conduct member organisation ONA and OCA can provide lasting solutions since this will be accompanied by specific training interventions for the identified gaps.

The issue of hunter gatherers (Hadzabe) was also raised where the forum was tasked to strongly support their advocacy issues given their marginal status.

Moreover, delegates discussed the issue of pastoralist's basket fund managed by Care International on behalf of Irish Aid and queried a number of issues related to representation; process of establishment the basket and its objectives. Later on, the delegate's decided to present an official petition and statement to the Irish Aid explaining their dissatisfaction on the proposed basket funding. To show their commitment all members decided not to submit their concept papers to Irish Aid until they agree to the terms and conditions that will enable pastoralist CSOs participation to manage in governing the basket funding.

### **3.5 Long course for CBO staff and PINGOs Forum Staff capacity development**

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

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

### **3.7 Stakeholders consultative Workshop on Land Use planning in Pastoral Areas**

This was an initial stakeholders' consultation workshop as a basic step towards preparation and promotion of Land use Planning Best practices in the target district. The two days' residential workshop was held at two different localities the first one was purposely for Simanjiro and Kiteto stakeholders held at teachers training center Simanjiro. The second workshop was held at Dofa Annex Karatu for Ngorongoro and Hanang participants.

The consultative workshop on land use plan aimed at enabling participants to share experiences and promote land use planning best practices among key actors including government authorities and development practitioners (NGOs) in the targeted districts. Among other issues the workshop intended to facilitate networking among stakeholders who participate in the development of participatory community based land use planning and management from the target districts. The said workshop was held in April 2007 and jointly facilitated by PINGOs Forum technical team, Simanjiro district land officer and a consultant on land issues.

#### **Way Forward**

Land tenure Security for pastoralists can only be achieved through transparent practices within village councils. Land use planning as curative and preventive approach to promote village land use conflicts is of paramount at this point in time.

However regular trainings and experience sharing on participatory village land use planning is necessary to iron out possible challenges and share best practices for harmonization purposes.

### **4.0 NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION**

#### **Participation in Different other Coalitions and Networks**

PINGOs Forum has also participated in different coalitions and networks that work for advocacy initiatives on issues that are either specific to pastoralists or the general public as well. Among the networks that PINGOs Forum has worked with includes;

##### **4.1.1 JOLIT FRAMEWORK: (Joint Livelihood Initiative for Tanzania)**

This is a joint partnership initiative for all partners for advocacy in Tanzania. In 2007 PINGOs Forum was elected by the member of the coalition to be a member of the steering committee of JOLIT. As a member of JOLIT, PINGOs Forum participated in two of the steering committee meetings that among other things provided PINGOs Forum with an opportunity to address issues to be dealt with by JOLIT as priority through planning and budgeting processes. PINGOs Forum has also been

able to address the priority of pastoralists in the processes that have given them audience on issues that needed collective voice.

#### **4.1.2 Consortium meetings in Dar es Salaam**

As a lead organization in the advocacy consortium on the eviction of pastoralists in Usangu, PINGOs Forum organized several meetings of the members of the consortium in Dar es Salaam to address advocacy strategies at different stages of the process of the advocacy initiative. The first meeting in Dar es Salaam was organized to discuss the finding of the research mission that was conducted in Ihefu and the subsequent fact finding mission that was conducted in Lindi and Mtwara by PINGOs Forum, HakiArdhi, LHRC, HIMWA, IPP Media and Majira. Besides the report contents, the meeting also organized as a presentation to the members of the Parliament and the issues that would be presented to the members of the parliament in a meeting conducted in Dodoma.

#### **Outputs**

The planned meetings discussed the new issues and development that took place after the fact finding mission including the appointment of the commission, the consortium involvement into the work of the Commission, the arrangement of the media campaign during the work of the Commission, preparation of people on the Ground to be able to get access to the commission and the resources needed to participate in the whole process.

After the presentation in Dodoma and the formation of the presidential commission, another consortium meeting was conducted in Dar es salaam to organize the evidence to be submitted to the presidential commission. PINGOs Forum and other members of the consortium such as HakiArdhi, LHRC, HIMWA and the media gave their evidence to the commission. Evidence that were submitted includes, the oral testimonies from the people who participated in the fact finding, the document collected from the victims of the eviction, the video scripts that were taken in Ihefu, Lindi and Mtwara, photograph that show the real situation and the joint report of the situation and the process that was taken to evict pastoralists from their areas.

#### **4.1.3 Participation in the Economic Partnership Agreement process**

PINGOs Forum also joined other national CSOs to address issues of the Economic Partnership Agreement between the European countries and the ACP countries that was in the process of being concluded without the knowledge of public and without addressing issues that were likely to affect the majority of the small producers in developing countries. The negotiation process for the EPA was on going and the process was likely to impact the national economic development.

In participating in this process, PINGOs forum attended workshop that was organized in collaboration with other actors in Dar es Salaam in May 2007. Based on the above PINGOs participated in the process that has been led by TANGO to increase the awareness of the people on the EPAs and in joining hands to collect information on the status of the negotiation that Tanzania is making with regards to the EPA. In collaboration with other CSOs and using its network, PINGOs Forum continued to disseminate and share information on the EPA process with other CSOS with the objective of increasing awareness and influencing an open negotiation process by obtaining, disseminating and internalizing the EAC -EU EPA text among coalition members and broader stakeholders

#### **41.4 Formation of elders' council**

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

#### **4.1.5. Participation during the Kenya Pastoralists week**

In October 2007, PINGOs Forum participated in marking the Kenya Pastoralists week that took place in Nairobi. The pastoralists' week is an annual occasion that takes place and brings together pastoralists CSOs, decision makers, donors' agencies and different pastoralist's communities to discuss different issues including policy issues, cultural issues and exchange views on the issues of pastoralist's national wide. Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia have had that practice for several years now. In Ethiopia, the pastoralists are recognized national wide and there is already an official day for pastoralist. Unfortunately Tanzania has not started the process. PINGOs Forum Participated in the Kenya Pastoralists week to learn from it and see the possibility of organizing a pastoralist's week in Tanzania in 2008.

#### **Outputs**

PINGOs Forum is currently in the process of developing a proposal for establishment of a pastoralist week in the second half of the year 2008. The information has been shared with different partners who have already shown interest in participation and contributing to the process. It is expected that the Tanzania pastoralists week when established will

bring on board different CSOs and pastoralists communities, members of the parliament, technocrats, donors community and other stakeholders to discuss the issues of pastoralists and provide publicity on what is on the ground with regards to the pastoralists and their livelihood in Tanzania.

#### **4.1.6 Livestock Diversity Forum.**

During the implementation time PINGOS Forum participated in a Livestock diversity forum *Defending Food Sovereignty and Livestock Keepers' Rights* Social Movements of NGOs/CSOs Parallel Event to the International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITC-AnGRFA) Interlaken, Switzerland, September 1<sup>st</sup>-7<sup>th</sup>, 2007. The event was attended by 30 organizations of pastoralists, indigenous people and small holder farmers from 26 countries both from north and the south.

Acknowledging the fact that it is impossible to maintain livestock genetic diversity without active participation of pastoralists, indigenous peoples and small holder farmers, the FAO Conference organizers extended the invitation to the FAO Conference as observers, and to include a bridging dialogue of two hours between Forum and the Conference. Space was also provided in the FAO Conference agenda, for an opening statement by the Forum and the final declaration was presented to the press conference.

#### **Output**

The FAO state of the world's animal genetic resources contains a good analysis of some of the key causes behind destruction of biodiversity of domestic animals and undermining livelihoods of local communities that nurture/nature this diversity.

The main issue discussed was how the industrial model of livestock production is causing destruction of animal diversity as well as people's livelihoods.

The forum was able to come up with **Wilderswil declaration** on Livestock diversity that elaborate key concerns of pastoralists and indigenous people related to their roles and needs in conserving livestock diversity for food and agriculture in the world nomadic transhumance pastoralists meeting in Segovia -Spain

#### **4.1.7 Participation to networks that represents Natural Resources and Tourism as well as Pastoralism:**

Through the existing networks such as Tanzania Natural Resource Forum TNRF and the Rangeland Livelihood Task force PINGOs Forum has been able to give its contributions on the on going processes of changes taking place in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism including the advocacy around the formulation of the Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Wildlife Utilization) Regulation, 2007.

Among the networks that the forum has facilitated include the villages in and around Simanjiro corridor and the Loliondo villages whose land are within the game control areas.

#### **Output**

The aforementioned participation have increase awareness of the public on the issues that the forum is addressing and that there is an increase of involvement of the pastoralists CSOs in the government processes making issues of pastoralists in the decision making more easily accepted by the decision making.

In relation to the advocacy on the ground level as a result of the advocacy activities on natural resources and tourism, the hunting companies that are operating around Simanjiro corridor have agreed to accept the terms of agreement for benefit sharing between them and the villages that are within their areas of operations.

#### **4.1.8 Participation in the process of formulation of Pastoralists friendly design for MKURABITA**

The forum involved itself in the government process of re-designing pastoralists friendly MKURABITA program that intends to take into account the pastoralists' communal land ownership distinct from other land uses. Besides the participation and the contribution in the workshops that were organized by JOLIT and the MKURABITA design team in Dar es Salaam and in Arusha, the forum also submitted its own comments that are in the process of consideration of the pastoralists' friendly MKURABITA design.

#### **Output**

With continuous advocacy for reflection of pastoralist land use system in the process, finally the MKURABITA team is working on the design of how communal land can be accommodated in the process of formalization of land and properties of the poor including the properties of the pastoralist. Ultimately, the process is expected to make recommendation that will facilitate amendment of the Land Act no 4 and Village Land Act no 5 of 1999 to accommodate the interests of pastoralists land users in the program.

#### **4.1.9. HAPANET Secretariat Meeting.**

During the implementation time PINGOs Forum organized HAPANET second secretariat meeting at PINGOs Forum conference 29<sup>th</sup> of June 2007. Key issues that were discussed includes reflection of the last workshop work plan, review and approval of secretariat terms of reference and reflection of successes and challenges. Members of the secretariat from Oxfam International, HIMWA, AFYA BORA, ACORD, TAPGHO, PINGOS Forum, JOLIT and World Vision Tanzania participated.



## **Output**

The meeting among other issues was able to input to and agree on secretariat terms of reference and future engagement of the network.

### **4.1.10 Participant during the Fifth session of the CRIC 12 - 21 of March 2007-Buenos Aires, Argentina.**

In mid March 2007 PINGOs forum was invited to participate in a meeting of the United Nations convention to combat desertification Fifth session of the CRIC 12 to 21 of March 2007-Buenos Aires, Argentina.

PINGOs Forum among other things participated in a side event during UNCCD fifth session and was able to present a paper on Impact of National Policies on Pastoralism in Tanzania. PINGOs Forum was also among the active participants who contributed to develop a press release on global position on the issue of pastoralists.

PINGOs participation was facilitated by IUCN through world initiative for sustainable Pastoralism Project (WISP).

Among key outcomes from this participation PINGOs Forum was able to broaden its networking and communication base and invited to three advocacy forums based on the established contacts during the said meeting advocacy related issues of the pastoralists and hunter-gatherers.

### **4.1.11 Participation during regional multi stakeholders' workshop**

In late May 2007 PINGOs forum was invited by the Ethiopian society of animal production (ESAP) to attend the multi stakeholders' workshop on "Managing animal genetic resources in Africa: Strategies priorities, livestock keeper's rights and the way forward"

The event was joint initiative between LIFE Network, The institute of biodiversity conservation (IBC), the Pastoralists Forum of Ethiopia (PFE), The International Endogenous Livestock Development (IELD) Network and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO/UN).

The first day of the event started by CSOs forum aimed at sharing the experiences and highlighting livestock keeper's priority that includes their in conserving breeds.

The other two days were used to comment on the friends of the chair draft version of the declaration on animal genetic resources. PINGOs Forum was among the active participants who inputted on the draft declaration that was adopted by heads of the nations in Interlaken Switzerland, September 2007.

## **5.0 GENDER AND HIV/AIDS OTHER CROSS CUTTING THEMES**

### **5.1 Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS at workplace level**

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

#### **Output**

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

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

### **5.2 Development of HIV/AIDS IEC materials**

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

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

#### **Output**

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

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

### **5.3 Promoting Rights of people leaving with HIV/AIDS**

In the reporting of time, a total of 60 Trainers of Trainers (TOT's) for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in three project districts were trained. In addition to their training the TOTs were supported to train other primary beneficiaries in their respective communities.

PINGOs Forum also facilitated production of training manuals for training beneficiaries and self help kits of some issues of the training manual such as marriage, inheritance, and human rights in a simplified and less bulky mode to make the information more accessible/understandable to participants, were produced.

The HIV/AIDS project component managed to offer legal Aid to PLWHA, of particular interest is the support given to a PLWHA in drafting and

lodging, applications petitions of appeal to The District Land and Housing tribunal of Arusha.

*The project component managed to distribution of 60 copies of Training manual for PLWHA TOTs/ Participants during the training. The manual is designed to support community based TOT to conduct legal training pertaining to issues faced by PLWHA. In addition, self help kits, (legal aid booklets,) marriage act 1971 as well as human rights reading materials were distributed to target communities to help in addressing legal issues facing PLWHA.*

### **Way forward**

PLWHA TOT's trained, together with the training materials produced (PLWHA training manual, and simplified marriage, land and human rights laws,) have created sustainability elements for future viability of the project activities once the project comes to an end. The TOT's training processes will in the future enable PLWHA to be accepted in the community as the other members of the community.

The number of PLWHA who need legal assistance through courts of law is increasing. Due to the awareness created, PLWHA are ready to prepare wills for their heirs, and they are ready to engage into legal processes to defend and assert their rights in courts of law.

### **6.0 PROGRAMME MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

During year 2007 PINGOs Forum board members were able to meet three times where a number of plans and reports were discussed by the members. Among other issues, board members were able to discuss different policies and directions according to their mandate.

One training workshop that aimed at orienting board members M&E and collect their opinions on proposed PINGOs Forum monitoring and evaluation framework was conducted in October 2007. Among others the said training outputs includes formation of board follow-up and M&E committees.

At the management level management meetings were held and follow up visits paid to designated villages by the M&E team where beneficiaries of the training gave their opinions on their understanding on key issue covered by trainers during the training, gaps and possible recommendations for future interventions.

Plenary discussions were carried out with different stakeholders in relation to the forums interventions aimed at seeking their opinions for successful engagement. Other means that were employed include paying backstopping visits to member CSOs, and conducting discussions with finance and non finance managers in designated organizations. For workshop and seminars, Feedback questionnaires were employed to solicit information on forum's engagement, challenges and future directions.

## **7.0 CHALLENGES AND FUTURE PLANS**

### **Challenges encountered during the implementation.**

At the beginning of year 2007 PINGOs launched its four years strategic plan 2007/2010 thus the processes of negotiations with different donors have resulted in time lag for implementation of some activities planned for year 2007. The Forum has rectified the situation by working in coalitions to enable the forum to minimize resources it has for bigger impacts.

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

During the reporting time the forum has witnessed a reluctance by the government to address advocacy issues of Pastoralists and Hunter-gatherers. In order to address the situation, PINGOs Forum has worked tirelessly to build critical masses that demand and support advocacy issues of these groups that includes the target community members, wider public, media houses and policy makers.

### **Future plans**

Annexed to this report PINGOs Forum has indicated number of activities that will be implemented during year 2008. Most of these activities are continuation of work that has been done by the Forum the just ending year.

## **8.0 LESSONS LEARNED**

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

- ◆ Proactive engagement in advocacy issues is a pre-requisite for successful advocacy campaign; more training on people's rights.
- ◆ More advocacy activities on good governance and change of different laws which are not appropriate, not to forget access to accurate information on the issues at stake. Moreover engagement of policy makers' and media houses in all steps of advocacy processes is core to maximizing their support in advocacy issues.
- ◆ Building of critical mass to support advocacy issues is a must for true victory to be realized. Alliance are key to any successful advocacy initiative
- ◆ You do not need so much financial resource to have a successful advocacy initiative; all that is important is commitment and selection of committed allies and identification of proper mechanism. This must include planning together, working together and informing each other on the steps taken and to be taken

- ◆ In any advocacy initiatives targeting the community, there are always sympathetic policy makers who can see and support the initiative if it is genuine and supported by evidence of community mandates.
- ◆ Research is a powerful tool that can establish grounds for success in advocacy; the research must give clear and articulate recommendations on what you really need to achieve
- ◆ You don't need to fight with the policymakers- engage them.
- ◆ Resource mapping and land use planning is a means toward pastoralists' security of tenure.
- ◆ Mentoring of individual PLWHA on legal aspects and supporting them in arguing/ defending their probate cases in Primary Courts have enhanced confidence in PLWHA group members that there are opportunities for and avenues where their rights can be asserted.

## **9.0 CONCLUSION**

Despite the above challenges a numbers of activities have been implemented by the Forum thus lessons learnt and challenges met during the year one of the project implementation will be used in the implementation during the following years. PINGOs Forum owes the success attained during the reporting time to community members, member organizations, partners and collaborators for all the support that has enabled the realization of part of the project objectives. We are sincerely grateful to SIDA for the support and understanding that has enabled us to fulfill our objectives and plans.