



Livestock herder the most resource destructive group. Their daily activity clock is tight and therefore can not attend mandatory village meetings. Can only be informed by their masters (WAKONDO)

Active participation of herder leader (WAKONDO) in management of grassland and riverine ecosystems (Tanzanie)

Matumizi ya wamiliki wa mifugo (WAKONDO) katika hifadhi na matumizi bora ya nyanda za malisho na bionwai za mto.

DESCRIPTION

Prevention and mitigation of the grazing land and riverine ecosystems through mandatory grassroots meetings, law enforcement and active participation and empowerment of herder leaders' (masters of the most resource destructive group)

Aims / objectives: Aim/objectives: Empowering the village community, to take charge prevention and rehabilitation of the degraded and endangered grazing land and riverine ecosystem. Enhance SLM sustainability through agenda mainstreaming operationalization and formalization into existing information sharing and decision making forums. SLM be implemented through complementary and concerted efforts of the central government, local governments, grass roots institutions and the community at large. Community exposure to legal and policy framework guiding SLM and actively engaged in making informed decision.

Methods: Methods: The most resource destructive group is actively engaged and empowered to take the leading role in prevention and mitigation of the endangered and degrading riverine and grazing land ecosystems. SLM matters are formalized /operationalized and becomes permanent agenda in mandatory grassroots information sharing and decision making forums (sub village meetings, village assembly, ward development committee). The use of multi-sectorial concerted efforts that involves direct support by the central government in matters relating to SLM peace and tranquility (e.g. communities provided with mobile phone numbers for timely reporting of any destructive fire incidence and other environmental and peace threatening malpractices). Knowledge management and training (farmer capacity building) scaled up through adult learning methods (e.g. SLM demos). Active involvement of the most resource destructive group (herdsmen and their masters) in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, decision making and bylaw formation and reinforcement. Herders who usually suffer rights to information (due to their tight daily activity clock) are informed, lead and guided by their masters.

Stages of implementation: Implementation starts with land degradation analysis and identification of the red spots (land degradation problems) to be addressed. Development of community SLM site specific action plan indicating the degradation type, proposed prevention and mitigation intervention methods, conservation methodology/approach to use, inputs needed, people /stakeholder involvement and time frame, stakeholder awareness raising plan, training, education and capacity building. Roles distribution, joint implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community action plan.

Role of stakeholders: Community: take charge of SLM activities (e.g. land demarcation, planting of tree, reseeding of pasture, e.t.c.), potential informer of malpractices and play a role of grass roots community guard, detectors of SLM crimes are also responsible for up keeping of public order.

LIEU

Lieu: Missenyi/Kitobo/Kyazi, Tanzania/Kagera, Tanzanie

Géo-référence des sites sélectionnés

- sans objet

Date de démarrage: 2012

Année de fin de l'Approche: 2014

Type d'Approche

- ☐ traditionnel/ autochtone
- ☐ initiative/ innovation récente locale
- ☐ fondé sur un projet/ programme
- ☒ Local initiatives mixed in a complementary maner with project project initiatives.

Sub and village governments: formation of village environmental committees, taking leading role in inclusion of SLM agendas in mandatory sub village and village meetings, community mobilization and law enforcement.

WAKONDO: forms the core stakeholders in this approach (as experience shows that herders are the major source of uncontrolled fire burning and intruders of riverine ecosystems), participate in decision making and bylaw formation, guide and frequently remind and lead herders how and where to graze, interpreted bylaws to herders so that they make wise and informed decision and liaise herders with sub village and village government.

Environmental committee: law enforcers, environmental patrollers, direct involvement in SLM activities, awareness creation through various means e.g. use of posters.

District council: Awareness creation, training, education and capacity building and interpreting to the community laws and policy guiding SLM.

Central government: SLM peace and tranquility and law enforcement.

Other important information: The basic principle underlying this approach is facing SLM through multi-sectorial collaboration and active participation of the most resource destructive group of the community. The average annual costs needed in running the approach is > 2000 USD.



A member of the village environmental committee interacting with the herdsman during his routine field monitoring/patrol visit. (Egidius Pancras (Box 38 Kyaka Missenyi Kagera Tanzania))



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OBJECTIFS DE L'APPROCHE ET ENVIRONNEMENT FAVORABLE

Principaux objectifs de l'Approche

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities

Empowering and involvement of the community by building confidence, ownership and capacity to take charge prevention and mitigation of the degraded and endangered grazing land and riverine ecosystem. Establishment of active and reliable environmental committee. Make SLM to be permanent agenda and formalized into existing information sharing and decision making forums.

SLM be implemented through complementary and concerted efforts of the central government, local governments, grass roots institutions and the community at large.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Overgrazing and uncontrolled fire burning by herders, who undertake animal caring for WAKONDO (livestock owners), their activity clock is usually occupied and is under the control of their masters, they are voice less, no access to information about SLM, weak and have no power in decision making.

WAKONDO not adequately and effectively engaged in planning and implementing SML activities.

Dormant and inactive environmental committee coupled with lack of SLM technical knowledge.

No clearly defined grassroots forums for developing and dealing permanently with SLM agendas.

Weak, conflicting and disjointed efforts invested to environmental conservation.

Conditions favorisant la mise en oeuvre de la(des) Technologie(s) appliquée(s) sous l'Approche

- **Cadre juridique (régime foncier, droits d'utilisation des terres et de l'eau):** The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights moderately helped the approach implementation: The current bylaws contribute significantly in adherence to environmental conservation and approach objectives.

Conditions entravant la mise en oeuvre de la(des) Technologie(s) appliquée(s) sous l'Approche

- **Normes et valeurs sociales/ culturelles/ religieuses :** Poor grazing techniques characterized by overgrazing and uncontrolled fire burning. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Active training and engagement of WAKONDO (cattle owners) in planning, implementation, monitoring,

evaluation and SLM decision making.

- **Disponibilité/ accès aux ressources et services financiers:** Low quick financial realization by members of the village community who invest their valuable time in SLM (e.g. members of environmental committee) Treatment through the SLM Approach: Introduce environmental based quick win project (QWP) and income generating activities (IGA).
- **Cadre institutionnel:** Weak and ineffective commitment of the local governments at the grassroots level (sub village, village and ward). Treatment through the SLM Approach: SLM be formalized as one of the permanent agenda in grassroots planning and decision making forums (mandatory village and sub village meetings).
- **Cadre juridique (régime foncier, droits d'utilisation des terres et de l'eau):** Unlimited and uncoordinated use of grazing and riverine resources. Inadequate law enforcement. Low engagement of the central government (law enforcers and observers of peace and tranquility). Treatment through the SLM Approach: Demarcation and enclosure of engendered grazing land and riverine ecosystems coupled with use of sign/warning posters. Active engagement of the central government (law enforcers and observers of peace and tranquility) e.g. community awareness and access to DCs phone for reporting crimes and any environmental threatening malpractices.
- **Connaissances sur la GDT, accès aux supports techniques:** Unintended results in management of the grazing land ecosystem (e.g. emergency of invasive species) Treatment through the SLM Approach: Research and find alternative use of the invasive species and mobilize for controlled and organized consumption.
- **Charge de travail, disponibilité de la main-d'œuvre:** High work load to members of village environmental committee. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Development of regular time table and are the priority and potential beneficiaries of IGA.

PARTICIPATION ET RÔLES DES PARTIES PRENANTES IMPLIQUÉES DANS L'APPROCHE

Parties prenantes impliquées dans l'Approche et rôles

Quels acteurs/ organismes d'exécution ont été impliqués dans l'Approche?	Spécifiez les parties prenantes	Décrivez le rôle des parties prenantes
exploitants locaux des terres / communautés locales	Community at large, Environmental groups/committees, WAKONDO and herders. Individual local communities (youth, elders, male and females)	Farmer groups, environmental committees (males and females). Almost gender balanced environmental committee, active participation of the youth and indiscriminate participation of disabled (as a matter of fact the chairperson of environmental committee is an handicapped)
Spécialistes de la GDT/ conseillers agricoles	Site facilitators (all males), District SLM multidicipline team (femals and males) . District Planning Team	
gouvernement local	District, Village and Sub village governmen, village leaders and ward community representatives (Councilors).	
gouvernement national (planificateurs, décideurs)	Central Government	
organisation internationale	Transboundary Agroecosystem Project (TAMP)	

Participation des exploitants locaux des terres/ communautés locales aux différentes phases de l'Approche

	aucun	passive	soutien extérieur	interactive	auto-mobilisation	
initiation/ motivation				✓		Village council members and field experts - sensitization and awareness creation meetings.
planification				✓		Village government, community and site facilitators - SLM planning meetings.
mise en œuvre				✓		Village government, community, groups and committees and site facilitators - Actual implementation of community site specific action plan.
suivi/ évaluation				✓		Village government, community, groups and committees and site facilitators - Actual monitoring and evaluation of community site specific action plan.
Research				✓		Village government, community, groups and committees and site facilitators - client focused research to deal with undesirable and unintended results (e.g. on how to handle invasive species).

Diagramme/ organigramme

Prises de décision pour la sélection de la Technologie de GDT

Les décisions ont été prises par

- ☐ les exploitants des terres seuls (auto-initiative)
- ☒ principalement les exploitants des terres soutenus par des spécialistes de la GDT
- ☐ tous les acteurs concernés dans le cadre d'une approche participative
- ☐ principalement les spécialistes de la GDT, après consultation des exploitants des terres
- ☐ les spécialistes de la GDT seuls
- ☐ les responsables politiques/ dirigeants

Les décisions ont été prises sur la base de

- ☐ l'évaluation de connaissances bien documentées en matière de GDT (prises de décision fondées sur des preuves tangibles)?
- ☐ les résultats de recherches?
- ☐ expériences et opinions personnelles (non documentées)

SOUTIEN TECHNIQUE, RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS ET GESTION DES CONNAISSANCES

Les activités ou services suivants ont fait partie de l'approche

- ☒ Renforcement des capacités/ formation
- ☒ Service de conseils
- ☒ Renforcement des institutions (développement organisationnel)
- ☒ Suivi et évaluation
- ☐ Recherche

Renforcement des capacités/ formation

La formation a été dispensée aux parties prenantes suivantes

- ☒ exploitants des terres
- ☒ personnels/ conseillers de terrain
- ☒ leaders and politicians

Formats de la formation

- ☒ sur le tas
- ☐ entre agriculteurs (d'exploitants à exploitants)
- ☒ zones de démonstration
- ☒ réunions publiques
- ☐ cours
- ☒ special and adhoc seminars

Sujets abordés

Fire control, grazing management, forest management, pasture establishment and use of bylaws.

Service de conseils

Le service de conseils était fourni

- ☒ dans les champs des exploitants?
- ☐ dans des centres permanents

Name of method used for advisory service: Group method ; Key elements: Site visit and stakeholders visit, Group discussion, interaction and consensus building, local knowledge and technical knowledge balanced in a complementary manner; Land users were visited by the experts and discussions held either on the site or elsewhere.

Advisory service is inadequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; There is shortage of staff and the few staff have high workload/are given multiple tasks.

Renforcement des institutions

Institutions ont été renforcées ou mises en place

- ☐ non
- ☒ oui, un peu
- ☐ oui, modérément
- ☐ oui, beaucoup

au niveau suivant

- ☒ local
- ☐ régional
- ☐ national

Décrivez l'institution, ses rôles et responsabilités, ses membres, etc.

Type de soutien

- ☐ financier
- ☒ renforcement des capacités/ formation
- ☐ équipement

Plus de détails

Members of environmental committee were provided with various SLM trainings.

Suivi et évaluation

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by land users through observations; indicators: number of pasture growing species technical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through measurements; indicators: percentage increase in vegetation cover socio-cultural aspects were ad hoc monitored by land users through observations; indicators: incidences of fire burning economic / production aspects were regular monitored by land users through measurements; indicators: number of grass bundles harvested area treated aspects were regular monitored by land users through measurements; indicators: % hachetage protected and harvested no. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored by land users through measurements; indicators: number of adopters/participants management of Approach aspects were regular monitored by land users through observations; indicators: Number of FFS, Demos and IGA, patrols meetings There were several changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: arrangement for the community to find alternative uses of unintended products in pasture establishment (alternative use of invasive species) . There were several changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Monitoring and evaluation revealed the need to integrate SLM quick win project/IGA as stimulus factor to members of environmental committee who spend their valuable time in performing SLM activities.

FINANCEMENT ET SOUTIEN MATÉRIEL EXTERNE

Budget annuel en dollars US de la composante GDT

- ☒ < 2 000
- ☐ 2 000-10 000
- ☐ 10 000-100 000
- ☐ 100 000-1 000 000
- ☐ > 1 000 000

Precise annual budget: sans objet

Approach costs were met by the following donors: international (Transboundary Agroecosystem project): 25.0%; government (Central Government): 5.0%; local government (district, county,

Les services ou mesures incitatives suivantes ont été fournis aux exploitants des terres

- ☒ Soutiens financiers/ matériels fournis aux exploitants des terres
- ☒ Subventions pour des intrants spécifiques
- ☐ Crédits
- ☐ Autres incitations ou instruments

municipality, village etc) (Village government and District council): 18.0%; local community / land user(s) (Community, groups, village environmental committees): 52.0%

Soutiens financiers/ matériels fournis aux exploitants des terres

intrants agricoles: semences
Pasture seed

en partie financé
entièrement financé

intrants agricoles: semences: fertilisants
DAP

✓

La main d'oeuvre fournie par les exploitants des terres était

- ☐ volontaire
☐ vivres-contre-travail
☐ payée en espèces
☒ récompensée avec un autre soutien matériel

ANALYSES D'IMPACT ET CONCLUSIONS

Impacts de l'Approche

Est-ce que l'Approche a aidé les exploitants des terres à mettre en œuvre et entretenir les Technologies de GDT?
Improvement of vegetation cover through controlled fire burning, livelihood diversification through sell of mulching and pasture materials, protection of the grazing land and riverine ecosystem ensured through area enclosure, demarcation and controlled harvesting of mulching and pasture materials.

Non
Oui, un peu
Oui, modérément
Oui, beaucoup

Est-ce que l'Approche a autonomisé les groupes socialement et économiquement défavorisés?
Youth, women and the disabled interms of livelihood and income

✓

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?

✓

Principale motivation des exploitants des terres pour mettre en oeuvre la GDT

- ☒ augmenter la production
☒ augmenter la rentabilité/ bénéfice, rapport coûts-bénéfices
☐ réduire la dégradation des terres
☐ réduire les risques de catastrophe
☐ réduire la charge de travail
☐ paiements/ subventions
☒ règles et règlements (amendes)/ application
☐ prestige, pression sociale/ cohésion sociale
☒ affiliation à un mouvement/ projet/ groupe/ réseaux
☒ conscience environnementale
☐ coutumes et croyances, morale
☐ améliorer les connaissances et compétences en GDT
☐ améliorer l'esthétique
☐ atténuer les conflits
☒ well-being and livelihoods improvement

Durabilité des activités de l'Approche

Les exploitants des terres peuvent-ils poursuivre ce qui a été mis en oeuvre par le biais de l'Approche (sans soutien extérieur) ?

- ☐ non
☒ oui
☐ incertain

Because the approach is internationalized and formalized into the existing systems (e.g. SLM becomes permanent agenda in mandatory sub village and village meetings). The use of goat loan IGA project where farmers are given goats on loan bases and pay goats which are then passed and spread to more of their fellow farmer can continue without support. Involvement of central government e.g. access of district commissioners and divisional officers phone is a reliable SLM crime control mechanisms which does not require any of external support (a mere text message can save and protect abundant hectare of land).

CONCLUSIONS ET ENSEIGNEMENTS TIRÉS

Points forts: point de vue de l'exploitant des terres

- Improvement of the natural vegetation (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: To continue community education)
- Availability of mulching materials (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Controlled harvesting and fire prevention)
- Availability of fuel wood (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Permanent and routine guard)

Points forts: point de vue du compilateur ou d'une autre personne-ressource clé

- Incorporation internalization of SLM as permanent agenda in reliable mandatory grassroots forums (sub village and village meetings) (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Continue internalization and SLM promotion through use of existing forums.)
- Involvement of the central government (a mere text message can save and rescue abundance of hectare). (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Continue use of the central government.)

Faiblesses/ inconvénients/ risques: point de vue de l'exploitant des terres comment surmonter

- shortage of working gears (umbrella, gumboots, raincoats and stationary) Ensure availability of working gears (e.g. SLM penalties be used to cover the costs of working gears).
- Inadequate fund to support IGA Commit adequate fund to support and expand IGA.
- Violation of rules and procedures by some untrustworthy individuals Strengthen law enforcement (use of penalties, court and ward tribunals)
- No reliable transport for village environmental committees. Ensure reliable transport for the village environmental committee.

Faiblesses/ inconvénients/ risques: point de vue du compilateur ou d'une autre personne-ressource clé comment surmonter

- Existence of untrained-able and lazy herdsman and less committed WAKONDO. Strengthen law enforcement (e.g. use of

- Empowerment and active participation of the the most resource destructive and environmental threatening group (livestock keepers). (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Continue use of WAKONDO (livestock owners) in planning, implementation and deciding SLM activities.)
- Use of self spreading IGA to motivate environmental committee members who spend their valuable time in SLM activities (e.g. goat loan projects). (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Continue promotion, expansion and sustaining of self spreading IGAs.)
- Dialogue and communication takes into consideration the daily activity clock of the stakeholder (through this principle WAKONDO can deliver SLM messages to herdsman rather than SLM specialist) (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Daily activity clock continue to be a criteria for planning SLM dialogue and communication.)
- penalties)
- No reliable forum to collaborate with supplier of inputs and research as a results failure to figure out the reasons for unintended results (for this case unpalatable alien/native species overshadowed the palatable pasture and the reasons were not known) Strengthen collaborations with Research and supplier of inputs (pasture seeds e.t.c.).

RÉFÉRENCES

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Description complète dans la base de données WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/fr/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2488/

Données de GDT correspondantes

Technologies: Area enclosures for protection of riverine ecosystem and regeneration of cut and carry materials.

https://qcat.wocat.net/fr/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1607/

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Institution

- Bukoba district council (Bukoba district council) - Tanzanie
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Projet

- sans objet

Références clés

- A report on Kyazi Microcatchment Characteriaztion :

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