



Integrated and collaborative approach in management of savannah rangelands with high livestock ()

Ushirikiano wa jamii na wadau mbalimbali wa maendeleo katika kuendeleza nyanda za malisho za uoto asilia wa savannah wenye ng'ombe wengi (Swahili).

Using integrated and collaborative approach in managing land degradation and conflicts in Savannah range land with high livestock.

Aims / objectives: a) Conservation of Savannah range land guaranteed through improved rainwater harvesting, improved pasture management and improved livestock genetic potential
b) Frequent range land use conflicts are resolved and halted
c) Resource conserving and environmental sound livestock husbandry practice adopted and widely used.

Methods: Community working by various stakeholders (land users, various level extension workers, employed and elected representatives, project staffs and administrators at the local and central government) and supported by the North South Trans border project (NSTP) uncovered their setbacks through participatory dialogues events. Participatory/multi-stakeholder problem analysis/research events enabled identification of a combination of technologies needed to solve the existing problems as construction of rain water harvesting structure, pasture management (introduction of nutritious and palatable pastures) and livestock improvement through introduction of improved bulls. Joint planning events eventually resulted to development of Bubale community SLM action plan indicating activities, resources and roles. Each stakeholder absorbed the uncovered messages and integrated the ideas into responsive and complementary SLM plans. SLM plans were used to mobilize, negotiate and search for both internal and NSTP supportive resources and thus land users acquisition of the necessary technological input, equipment and financial resources. Knowledge acquisition & skill development was achieved through extension advisory services and on the job and action based training. Technology adaption and innovation was stimulated through; 1) pasture demo plots 2) incentive system 3) quick win interventions 4) and through reinforcement of rules and regulation guiding and protecting the use of the technologies.

Stages of implementation: Situational analysis; community awareness and sensitization events. Problem identifications, analysis and research: defining the root cause of land problems and appropriate technological solution using participatory dialogues. Development of the Bubale community SLM action plan: through collaborative & integrative events. Development of stakeholder plans complementary & responsive to the Bubale community SLM plans. Resource mobilization: using Bubale SLM plan and other stakeholder's complementary plans. Implementation: collaborations between the community and other stakeholders. Supervision, operation and maintenance of completed technologies: democratic devolution of completed projects to beneficiary groups selected by empowered land users using their own forums and democratic process and subsequent training in operation and maintenance.

: Missenyi, Kakunyu, Bubale village, Tanzania/Kagera region,

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Role of stakeholders: Field level (sub village, village & ward): Daily supervision. Planning, review and decision making through obligatory meetings. Setting & reinforcing bylaws guiding the use and protection of technologies. Intermediate level (district level): extension services, technical expertise, and supervision and monitoring. Assist the community in interpreting the relevant policies, rules and laws guiding and protecting the use of various SLM technologies. Reporting implementation progress to the regional level & other stakeholders. Control of support funds, procurement procedures and make payments subject to approval by the community project committee. Regional level: Supervision monitoring and reporting implementation progress to the national level and were the subject matter consultants providing services upon request by the district. Policy makers (Councillors and Member of Parliament): supervision, monitoring, policies interpretation & reinforcement of rules and bylaws protecting the technologies. Central government: resolving and managing land conflicts & observing peace and tranquility.

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (Pasture establishment & improvement of genetic potential)

- a) Stop uncontrolled exploitation and degradation of range land through correct stocking, improved pasture management and controlled fire burning.
- b) Resolve and halt conflict over the use of range land among livestock keepers and between crop and livestock keepers
- c) Improve livestock production and productivity through the use of animals with high genetic potentials.
- d) Ensure availability of financial resources to invest in sustainable range land management

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: a) Overuse and degradation of range land resources through overstocking, poor pasture management and uncontrolled fire burning.
b) Conflict over the use of range land among livestock keepers and between crop and livestock keepers.
c) Low livestock production and productivity due to poor livestock practices (use of animals with low genetic potentials).
d) Lack of financial resources to invest in sustainable range land management

- / / : Poor cultural traditions: keeping large stock of low genetic potential as prestige going together with overgrazing Treatment through the SLM Approach: Training in the use of improved animal husbandry practices, recommended stocking and introduction of improved bulls.
- : Reluctance to invest in SLM and improved husbandry practices Treatment through the SLM Approach: Awareness creation through demonstrations, incentive system and various training (seminars, workshop and meetings)
- : low performance of grassroots institutions (community project committee) Treatment through the SLM Approach: Improving performance of community project committee through training in supervision and monitoring
- (): Land user ignorance in laws, rules and regulations guiding SLM Treatment through the SLM Approach: Training and awareness creation of land users to various laws, rules and regulations guiding and protecting SLM technologies. The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights moderately hindered the approach implementation The range land is largely communally owned and this to some extent is hindrance to improved pasture management.
- SLM : Poor access to various expertise needed for smooth implementation of SLM technologies (e.g. charco dam construction experts) Treatment through the SLM Approach: Access improved through project support
- : Failure to implement some of SLM technologies due to high workload demand Treatment through the SLM Approach: The project enabled land users to gain access to the work simplifying equipment and machinery.

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/	local community & land users in Bubale village. Community land users, elected and employed representatives/leaders and civil servants/extension workers at the village and ward level	male & female livestock keepers but almost 70% of livestock keepers are men. Mobilization and emphases was given to involvement/participation of widows, land users living with HIV/AIDS and handicapped/disabled almost in each every SLM process phases and steps,
/	The district level provided the various subject matter specialists (SMSs) who played the role of delivering extension services, necessary technical expertise, supervision and monitoring	SMSs and NSTP project officers.
	Missenyi District council, Kakunyu ward and Bubale village	
(central government (Missenyi division secetary & district commisioners office)	councillors and member of parliament were part of the policy makers
)	North South Transboundary Project	
administrators at the local and central government		

Research	/	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	community land users, elected and employed representatives/leaders and civil servants/extension workers at the village and ward level. were involved in problem identification and situational analysis.
		<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	community land users, elected and employed representatives/leaders and civil servants/extension workers at the village and ward level Collaborative planning events of which eventually resulted to development of Bubale responsive comprehensive community SLM action plan indicating activities, resources and roles to be played by various stakeholders.
		<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	community land users, elected and employed representatives/leaders and civil servants/extension workers at the village and ward level Daily supervision of construction work, contributed in terms of indigenous knowhow, cheap labour, material in kind and security and setting and reinforcing bylaws guiding implementation of technologies.
		<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	community land users, elected and employed representatives/leaders and civil servants/extension workers at the village and ward level participated in collaborative and client interactive monitoring
		<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	community land users, elected and employed representatives/leaders and civil servants/extension workers at the village and ward level participated in multi-stakeholder problem analysis/research events (special meetings, workshops and seminars)

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<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	politicians, employed and elected leders, admintrators and other stakeholders	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	special meetings, workshops and seminars

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<input type="checkbox"/>		Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; The fifth phase ruling government elected in October 2015 is committed to support land conservation. To a large extent the commonest electoral manifesto of the ruling party emphasis on the importance of land/environmental protection.

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economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: Increased animal production and productivity bio-physical aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: Annual livestock water accessibility (No. of months) bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government through measurements; indicators: Annual livestock water accessibility (No. of months) technical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: No of livestock keepers using recommended animal husbandry practises technical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through measurements; indicators: No of livestock keepers using recommended animal husbandry practises socio-cultural aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: Readiness to use improved bulls and correct stocking, % reduction of uncontrolled fire burning socio-cultural aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through measurements; indicators: Readiness to use improved bulls and correct stocking, % reduction of uncontrolled fire burning economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through measurements; indicators: Increased animal production and productivity area treated aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: Hectare of range land well conserved area treated aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through measurements; indicators: Hectare of range land well conserved no. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: No. of livestock keepers adopting improved pasture management and use of improved bulls, % reduction of land conflicts no. of land users involved aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff, government, land users through measurements; indicators: No. of livestock keepers adopting improved pasture management and use of improved bulls, % reduction of land conflicts management of Approach aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: The level of community involvement and ownership of the approach management of Approach aspects were monitored by project staff, government, land users through measurements; indicators: The level of community involvement and ownership of the approach There were several changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Monitoring and evaluation revealed the need to devolve supervision and management of completed project (charco dam, pasture demo and improved bulls) to beneficiary groups. There were no changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		problem analysis and identification



SLM		
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<input type="checkbox"/> 2,000-10,000	following donors: international	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10,000-100,000	non-government (North South	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 100,000-1,000,000	Trans border Project (NSTP));	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> > 1,000,000	50.0%; local government (district,	<input type="checkbox"/>
Precise annual budget:	county, municipality, village etc)	
	(Missenyi District Council): 30.0%;	
	local community / land user(s)	
	(Bubale Community): 20.0%	

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- 1. Is collaborative and integrative
 - 2. Highly rely on the use of existing local institutions and forums
 - 3. Quick win results and incentive system (e.g. pasture seeds) speed up adaption and innovation
 - 4. Multilevel participation and collaboration
 - 5.
- (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Strengthen and maintain collaboration and integration
Continue strengthening use and operationization of existing institutions and forums
Maintain quick win interventions and incentive system
Maintain multilevel participation and collaboration

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Editors

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https://qcat.wocat.net/km/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2538/

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- Missenyi District Council (Missenyi District Council) -
- Interplay among multiple uses of water reservoirs via innovative coupling of substance cycles in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems (INNOVATE / GLUES)

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