



East African Journal of Arts and Social Sciences

ejass.eanso.org

Volume 8, Issue 4, 2025

Print ISSN: 2707-4277 | Online ISSN: 2707-4285

Title DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37284/2707-4285>



EAST AFRICAN
NATURE &
SCIENCE
ORGANIZATION

Original Article

Managing Pastoralists and Farmers' Conflict in Tanzania. A Narrative Review of Strategies, Implementation and Challenges

Angela Mcharo Jesse^{1*} & Emmanuel Timoth Malisa¹

¹ Sokoine University of Agriculture, P. O. Box 3000, Morogoro, Tanzania.

*Author for Correspondence Email: angela.jesse@sua.ac.tz

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37284/eajass.8.4.4267>

Date Published: **ABSTRACT**

30 December 2025

Keywords:

*Pastoralists,
Farmers,
Conflict
Management,
Management
Strategies.*

Pastoralists and farmers' conflict is a continuous problem in African countries, including Tanzania, which results in many negative effects, including death, injury and destruction of properties. Causes include competition for land, scarcity of land and water, unclear and or trespass of village boundaries, effects of climate change and inappropriate approaches to solve the existing pastoralists and farmers' disputes. Since the relevance of conflict management strategies is dynamic socially, temporally and spatially, various studies have been providing a contextual, still fragmented picture of the strategies. Previous reviews have focused on conflict management in Africa as a whole, in West Africa, in East Africa and in South Africa. The present review focuses on the Tanzanian context. Specifically, this review explores the strategies employed in managing the pastoralists-farmers conflict in Tanzania and challenges observed in their implementation. A narrative review methodology was employed. The search words used were: farmers and pastoralists conflict in Africa and in Tanzania; causes of pastoralists and farmers conflicts in Africa and in Tanzania; strategies used to manage conflict in Africa and in Tanzania; and challenges facing the pastoralists and farmers conflict resolution in Tanzania. Strategies employed to resolve conflict between pastoralists and farmers in Tanzania, based on this study, include: enforcement of land rules and procedures, mediation, negotiation, competing and avoiding. The observed challenges were poor implementation of land policy, poor involvement of the community in conflict resolution and the growing land scarcity. The review concludes that; prevalence and applicability of pastoralists-farmers conflict management strategies differ by situation/state of the community, i.e. existing social relationships; awareness and enforcement of land rules, laws, regulations and human rights; existing informal institutions and their functioning alongside the formal institutions; and the role played by trusted and neutral individuals in the community. While conflict resolution through peaceful ways, as the conflict resolution theory entails, works and is recommended, the review acknowledges that there are times when the use of force becomes indispensable. Selection of pastoralists-farmers conflict resolution

strategy(ies) ought to be preceded by attempts to understand the kind/nature/magnitude/causes of the conflict in question, the level of awareness of land use-related regulatory frameworks and the functioning of existing institutions that have a bearing on land use conflicts.

APA CITATION

Jesse, A. M. & Malisa, E. T. (2025). Managing Pastoralists and Farmers' Conflict in Tanzania. A Narrative Review of Strategies, Implementation and Challenges. *East African Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 8(4), 727-743. <https://doi.org/10.37284/eajass.8.4.4267>

CHICAGO CITATION

Jesse, Angela Mcharo and Emmanuel Timoth Malisa. 2025. "Managing Pastoralists and Farmers' Conflict in Tanzania. A Narrative Review of Strategies, Implementation and Challenges". *East African Journal of Arts and Social Sciences* 8 (4), 727-743. <https://doi.org/10.37284/eajass.8.4.4267>

HARVARD CITATION

Jesse, A. M. & Malisa, E. T. (2025). "Managing Pastoralists and Farmers' Conflict in Tanzania. A Narrative Review of Strategies, Implementation and Challenges", *East African Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 8(4), pp. 727-743. doi: 10.37284/eajass.8.4.4267

IEEE CITATION

A. M. Jesse & E. T. Malisa "Managing Pastoralists and Farmers' Conflict in Tanzania. A Narrative Review of Strategies, Implementation and Challenges", *EAJASS*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 727-743, Dec. 2025.

MLA CITATION

Jesse, Angela Mcharo & Emmanuel Timoth Malisa. "Managing Pastoralists and Farmers' Conflict in Tanzania. A Narrative Review of Strategies, Implementation and Challenges". *East African Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, Vol. 8, no. 4, Dec. 2025, pp. 727-743, doi:10.37284/eajass.8.4.4267.

INTRODUCTION

Conflict between pastoralists and farmers has become a continuous problem in many African countries, including Tanzania (King, 2013; IFAD, 2020). Literature has documented different causes of unresolved conflict between pastoralists and farmers in Tanzania such as the increased number of cattle which create competition for grazing land and consequently invasion of crop fields (Mwamfupe, 2015), collision over village boundaries, encroachment of livestock routes, effects of climate change and water scarcity (King, 2013; James, 2015; Mwashu, 2016; Saruni et al., 2018). Other factors for the pastoralists and farmers conflict include environmental factors, unethical behaviour, increased population of human and livestock, insufficiencies in regulatory frameworks, and inappropriate approaches used to resolve and manage the conflicts (Mwalimu & Matimbwa, 2019). Conflict between farmers and pastoralists has resulted in many effects, including death and injury, loss of crops, which results in food insecurity, and absence of peace among pastoralists

and farmers' communities (Mwashu, 2016; Rweyemamu, 2019).

Different strategies have been employed by different countries to resolve the conflict, including land formalisation, negotiation and mediation. The application of these strategies is context specific based on, among other aspects, the nature of communities, beliefs and values as well as the type of the occurring conflict (Falanta & Bengesi, 2019; Ntumva, 2022b) implying that there is no "one fits all strategy" in solving pastoralists and farmers conflict (Shettima & Tar, 2008; Ntumva, 2022a). While the same strategy may be successful in one place, it may not be so in another place. For example, a study by Brottem (2021) shows that conflict between farmers and pastoralists in West and central Africa was minimised through negotiation, where the grassroots committees with the representatives of the conflicting groups were involved in the conflict resolution process. On the other hand, the experience elsewhere has revealed unsuccessful implementation of the negotiation strategy due to unequal representation of farmers

and pastoralists in the conflict resolution committees, inability of pastoralists to participate in decision-making; as such, the pastoralists were seen as the victims of the conflict due to the factors beyond their control (IFAD, 2020). Other scholars suggest the introduction of land tenure systems, infrastructure development planning, natural resource management systems, and conflict sensitivity assessment as the best ways of solving farmers and pastoralists' conflicts in Africa (Jobbins & McDonnell, 2021).

Focusing on the Tanzanian context, different regulatory frameworks exist, such as the National Land Policy, the 1999 Land and Village Laws, Land and Village Land Acts of 2009. These instruments provide guidance on land tenure system administration in Tanzania, which, if properly implemented, can be useful in resolving land-based conflict between farmers and pastoralists. In the country, the local government authorities (LGAs) are responsible for enhancing peace in their area of jurisdiction, including solving land conflicts. However, studies have reported a number of challenges facing the LGAs in resolving the mentioned conflict, including lack of funds, transparency, poor accountability and low level of education among the councillors (Warioba, 2008; Gisema, 2013). Apart from regulatory frameworks, other factors which are relevant for addressing conflict between farmers and pastoralists include limited access to water, a large number of cattle and personal attributes such as individualist tendencies in the use of land-related resources that do not consider other users (Saruni et al., 2018). Since the relevance of conflict management strategies is dynamic socially, temporally and spatially, various studies have been providing a contextual, still fragmented picture of the strategies. It is therefore important to undertake an extensive review of different studies to provide a comprehensive scope of relevant strategies which can be applied in the Tanzanian context to address the continuous pastoralists and farmers. Previous reviews have focused on conflict management in Africa as a

whole (Shipton, 1994), in West Africa (Emmanuel, 2017), East Africa (Hussein, 1998) and in South Africa (Nattrass et al., 2019). The present review focuses on the Tanzanian context by reviewing strategies employed to resolve farmers and pastoralists' conflict, and exploring challenges facing the implementation process. The findings of this review provide possible and workable strategies to manage conflicts among pastoralists and farmers in Tanzania.

THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

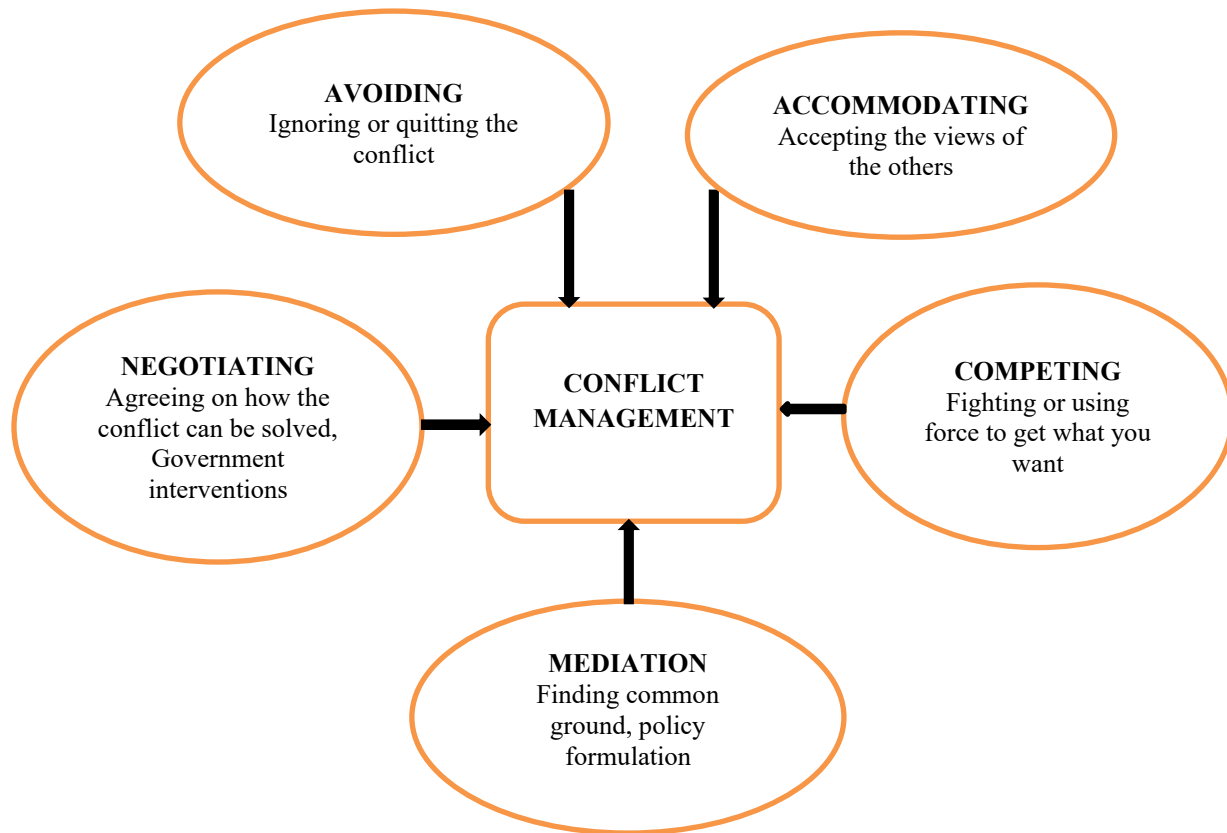
Conflict Resolution Theory (CRT) is one of the theories which are relevant for conflict management within the community. The CRT suggests that conflicts can be solved through peaceful ways (Falanta, 2019; Mwalimu & Matibwa, 2019). It claims that human behaviour in the social context results from conflicting groups (Mwalimu & Matibwa, 2019). This implies that, since the conflicting groups are found within the society, the causes can also be detected and solved in a peaceful interaction between the two conflicting groups. Based on this theory, conflicts can possibly be solved by employing different peaceful strategies based on the nature, beliefs and forms of conflicts. Thus, CRT can be used to suggest different peaceful strategies for solving pastoralists and farmers conflict.

Farmers and pastoralists' conflicts are of different forms and are caused by different factors while being found in different localities (Bob, 2010). For example, a study by Sabogu et al. (2020) identified land boundary, land ownership, and gender inequality issues among land users as forms of conflict in West Africa. In this case, the strategies of managing them can possibly be different. The United Nations (undated) suggest that land conflict can be managed through negotiation and agreement; establishment of legal reforms and policy, and regular assessment and conflict analysis. The strategy was also supported by Babbitt (2013), who named the negotiation strategy a mutual gain

approach. On the same note, Knight (2018) suggests three ways of managing conflict which are: holding a community meeting where the conflict is discussed along with the guiding laws and the two parts negotiate to solve their dispute; and working with trusted community leaders and government officials to manage conflict in places where negotiation fails (mediation where the third person who may be a lawyer, a trusted person in the community becomes a mediator). In addition, studies conducted on land conflict management in sub-Saharan Africa have recommended different strategies, including strengthening land laws,

policies and land tenure system (Rass, 2006; Pica-Ciamarra et al., 2007; Toulmin, 2009; Kalabamu, 2018) and negotiation (Abdulai, 2006; Basupi et al., 2017). Other studies conducted in West Africa recommended strengthening land reform, strengthening traditional institutions, stakeholders' collaboration, negotiation, formulating directive policies and improving the land tenure system as strategies of managing land conflict (Davidheiser & Luna, 2008; Turner et al., 2011; Sabogu et al., 2020). The reviewed literature portrays the strategies shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Strategies of Conflict Resolution



These strategies can be adopted to resolve conflict between two parties of different interests, specifically when they have a desire for the same need or property, as suggested by the CRT. This review strives to find out which among the strategies portrayed can be useful in managing conflict among pastoralists and farmers in Tanzania.

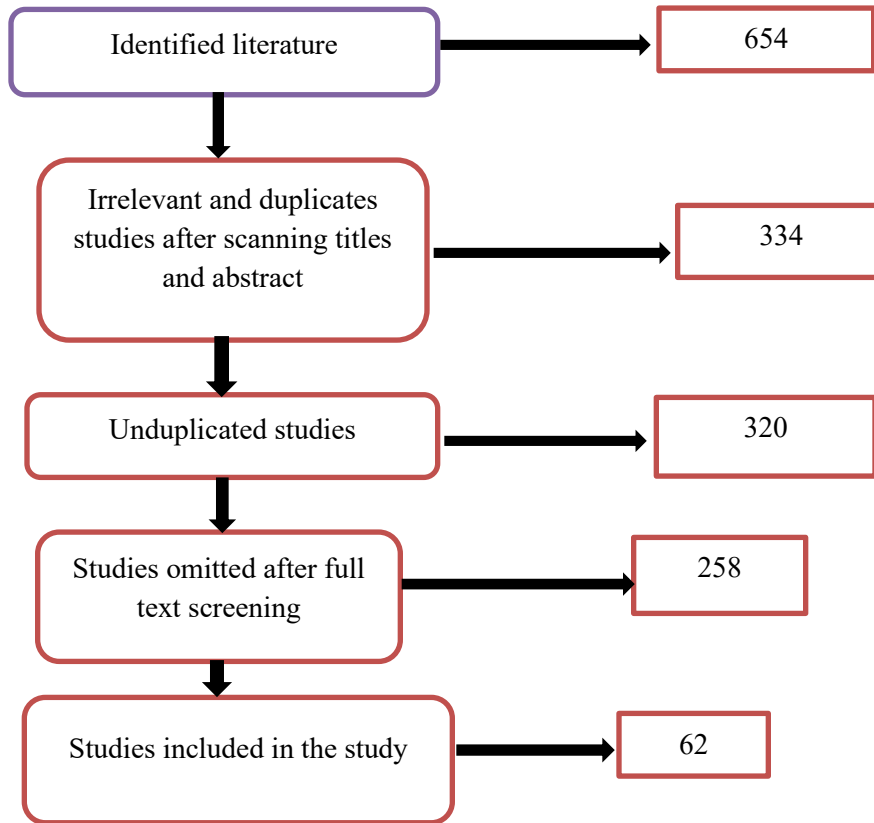
METHODOLOGY

The narrative review methodology was used in this study, where the internet sources (AJOL, PubMed, Web of Science, Research Gate, Science Direct and Google Scholar) were used to get the required information. The words/ phrases used for searching studies and other related literature were: Farmers

and pastoralists conflict in Africa and in Tanzania; causes of pastoralists and farmers conflict in Africa and in Tanzania; types of conflict resolutions and strategies used to manage conflict in Africa and in

Tanzania, determinants of conflicts, resource use conflict and coping strategies within conflict areas. The review steps are as presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Narrative Review Steps



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion of this review is based on the findings from the reviewed documents with regard to strategies adopted to manage the existing pastoralists and farmers’ conflict and the challenges facing the pastoralists and farmers' conflict resolution in Tanzania.

Strategies for Managing Pastoralists and Farmers Conflict

Studies show a number of strategies that have been adopted to manage pastoralists and farmers' conflicts in Tanzania. Relevant studies in this regard are presented in Table 1, and key strategies are indicated beside each study.

Table 1: Review Studies on Strategies for Managing Conflict between Pastoralists and Farmers in Tanzania

Study	Study area	Strategies
A review of the causes of land use conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania and a proposal for resolutions (Gwaleba & Silayo, 2019)	Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Securing, legalising and clarifying property rights (land) ➤ Participatory land use planning ➤ Surveying land registration ➤ Awareness creation on rules and regulations concerning land
Determinants of conflict coping strategies among farmers and pastoralists (Saruni et al., 2018)	Kilosa and Kiteto Districts, Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land fencing ➤ Traditional ways (use of charm) ➤ Religious ways (prayers) ➤ Social support from the government and local leaders
Conflict management among the farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania (King, 2013)	Hai District, Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	<p>Employed mediation or systematic/holistic ways of thinking</p> <p>Stages used are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Listening to farmers, pastoralists and pastoralists/farmers concerns ➤ Analysing the concerns and reaching into agreement
Farmer-pastoralist conflict in Kilosa District, Tanzania: A climate change orientation (Mwasha, 2016)	Kilosa District, Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quitting by moving from the open and unowned land ➤ Reducing the number of cattle
Land governance and conflict management in Tanzania: Institutional capacity and policy-legal framework challenges (John & Kabote, 2017)	Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of relevant institutions, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village land council - Ward tribunal - District land and housing tribunal ➤ Involving elders and religious leaders ➤ Involving police/ using force
Empirical analysis of resource-use conflicts between smallholder farmers and pastoralists in semi-arid areas (Kisoza, 2014)	Mkata Plains, Eastern Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Formation of a strong conflict resolution committee
Traditional mechanisms of resolving conflicts over land resource (Emanuel & Ndimbwa, 2013)	Gorowa Community in Northern Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Involving conflict resolution experts in the elders' meetings ➤ Calling clan meetings to solve family land conflicts
Farmer-pastoralist conflicts in the Kilosa District of Tanzania: A qualitative study of stakeholder perspectives on causes, impacts and responses (Ntumva, 2022)	Kilosa District, Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Involving multi-stakeholder institutions in conflict resolution
The Role of institutions in mitigating natural resource-based conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in	Kilosa and Mvomero Districts, Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Empowering pastoralists and farmers on conflict mitigation measures ➤ Arbitration (mediation) ➤ Involvement of NGOs

Kilosa and Mvomero Districts, Tanzania (Falanta, 2019)		
Role of traditional leaders in conflict management between pastoralist communities and commercial agricultural farmers in Siha District, Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania (Eligard & Makoya, 2019)	Siha District, Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consultation meetings ➤ Mediation ➤ Negotiation

The reviewed studies in Table 1 show different strategies employed in solving farmers' and pastoralists' conflicts in different places in Tanzania. The mentioned strategies are arranged in groups as shown in Table 2 and will be discussed in subsequent subsections.

Table 2: Categories of the Existing Strategies for Pastoralists-Farmers Conflict Resolution

Category of strategies	Explanation
Enforcement of land rules and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing and legalising land (land formalisation) • Awareness creation of rules, regulations and laws concerning land • Participatory village land use planning • Reducing the number of cattle to match the carrying capacity of the available land • Using government machinery, including the police, and other institutions
Mediation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving government officials, religious leaders and conflict resolution experts • Listening to the groups in conflict (farmers and pastoralists) • Analysing the raised issues • Making a peaceful agreement • Using land dispute settlement institutions, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village land council - Ward tribunal - District land and housing tribunal • Involving multi-stakeholder institutions • Using informal and religious institutions
Negotiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of strong conflict resolution committees • Calling clan meetings to solve family land conflicts • Using land dispute settlement institutions • Involving multi-stakeholder institutions • Using informal and religious institutions
Competing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using force to calm down the counterpart
Avoiding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quitting by moving to another land • Reducing the number of cattle to manage the available land

Enforcement of land rules and procedures

Land procedures referred to in this context include land formalisation and village land use planning. Land formalisation is a process through which land

users are provided with land titles at the end as a sign of owning and using it. Land formalisation in Tanzania involves surveying and titling of land parcels through village land use planning and

property and business formalisation programme (going by the Swahili acronym of *MKURABITA - Mpango wa Kurasimisha Rasilimali na Biashara za Wanyonge*), among others. Studies conducted in Tanzania on managing land disputes between farmers and pastoralists mention land formalisation as a strategy for managing pastoralists-farmers land use conflict (Gwaleba & Silayo, 2019; Saruni et al., 2019). This is because it provides an opportunity to understand land boundaries among land users. In order for the land formalisation strategy to work, there is a need to create awareness of land rules, laws and regulations among the land owners, awareness of the importance of securing and legalising land, as well as insisting on participatory planning for land formalisation (Gwaleba & Silayo, 2019). Whereas some studies support land formalisation as a relevant strategy to solve land disputes between farmers and pastoralists (Toulmin, 2009), other studies regard land formalisation as against human rights, as there have been complaints among land users that their rights are being violated (Kuusaana & Bukari, 2015; Maganga et al., 2016). This is because people were not adequately informed on the importance of formalising land and the regulatory frameworks accompanying the process.

Land formalisation is not always a solution to pastoralists-farmers land use conflict. For instance, it may not be relevant in cases where the causes of conflict are invasion of crop farms by animals, destruction of water sources, corruption associated with selling land, individualism or gender inequality, which involves women being denied the right to own land (Goldman et al., 2016; Maganga et al., 2016; Saruni et al., 2019; Senda et al., 2022). This implies that land formalisation can work in the absence of the mentioned causes. Therefore, educating the community on human rights and employing other strategies, such as negotiation and mediation, to ensure the existence of peace prior to land formalisation is crucial. In other words, traditional ways of solving problems can be considered alongside the land formalisation

process. This is in line with the conflict resolution theory (CRT), which insists on solving disputes in a peaceful way (Falanta, 2019). After arriving at an amicable solution to the conflict, a smooth road to land formalisation is created.

Mediation Strategy for Managing Farmers' and Pastoralists' Land Conflict

Mediation is a strategy of managing land disputes through the involvement of a third party as a mediator of the process. Reviewed studies (Table 1) identify mediation as one of the strategies used in managing conflict among farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania (Falanta, 2019; Eligard & Makoya, 2019). Mediation involves conflict resolution experts from different organisations including religious organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations (King, 2013; Saruni, 2018; Ntumva, 2022a), and institutions, including traditional leaders and land disputes settlement institutions. Based on the studies, steps involved in conducting mediation include involving trusted individuals from the government, religious leaders and traditional leaders and elders; listening to the conflicting groups (farmers and pastoralists) one by one; analyzing the said issues in relation to the laws including customary laws of owning land and other ethical issues; agreement on who owns and can access which resource (land, water, etc.) and why (Eligard & Makoya, 2019; Ntumva, 2022b).

Mediation has been identified as one among the efficient strategies in solving conflicts in Tanzania. This is because the strategy is applicable in any form of conflict, and in most cases, conflicts end up being resolved in a peaceful way (Falanta, 2019). The study done by Saleh (2022) shows that, mediation strategy has brought positive results in solving farmers' header land-related issues in Nigeria, where the influential people, NGOs, and Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs) are playing a promising role in ensuring the absence of land conflict. On the same note, another study conducted in Ghana reveals that the intervention of local chiefs and religious leaders in the farmers and pastoralists'

land conflict was very important in solving the dispute (Adeoye, 2017). In addition, a study done by Mwambashi (2015) in Tanzania shows that involving different conflict resolution experts and the formation of reconciliation meetings reduced farmers' and pastoralists' land conflict. This implies that, presence of a third party (the mediator) is important in situations where people or groups fail to understand each other. This is because the mediator helps the two conflicting groups to listen and understand each other's concerns and find solutions in a peaceful way, as suggested in the CRT.

Negotiation Strategy for Managing Farmers and Pastoralists' Land Conflict

Negotiation can be observed when two conflicting parties seek each other's audience for discussion in order to settle their differences. It is among the observed strategies which are used to solve pastoralists and farmers' disputes in Tanzania (Falanta, 2019; Saruni et al., 2018; Eligard & Makoya, 2019). Based on the findings from the review, negotiation is done through different ways, including the formation of strong conflict resolution committees which involve representatives from the conflicting groups (Kisoza, 2014) and conducting meetings, including clan meetings, so as to discuss and reach into consensus (Emanuel & Ndimbwa, 2013). Furthermore, land dispute settlement institutions, namely the village council, ward land tribunal and district land and housing tribunal, have been employed in negotiation (URT, 1999). Thébaud & Batterbury (2001) proposed negotiation as a strategy to solve water and pasture land-related disputes between pastoralists and farmers in Niger. Bukari et al. (2018) indicated that, in places where there exist good relationships and cooperation in every period of life because of intermarriages, friendship, communal labour and social solidarity, negotiation strategy works successfully in solving disputes between farmers and heads in Ghana. This implies that a negotiation strategy can be successful where people have a common understanding based

on the way they relate to each other. However, at times, negotiation strategy is considered to be unpredictable as it can end up increasing enmity and clashes, favouritism specifically for the strongest groups who are able to construct clear arguments, as well as taking advantage of the weaker groups (Shonk, 2021). In this case, it is important for the conflicting groups who are determined to employ the negotiation strategy to solve their disputes to ensure that there are the following features: common understanding and social relationship between them; cooperation; a passion for maintaining peace; equality and fairness; and readiness to sacrifice their wishes for the betterment of their relationship.

Competing and Avoiding Strategies for Managing Farmers and Pastoralists' Land Conflict

Results from the reviewed studies show that competing strategies or using force are among the strategies employed to resolve pastoralists-farmers conflicts in Tanzania. At times, one of the conflicting groups uses force as a strategy to silence the other party. Existing inequalities in terms of political power, gender, financial and resource endowments play a part in determining the fate of such conflict. Thus, there are times calmness prevails in a community not because there is justice in terms of land use and ownership, but because there are people denied their rights, who are powerless and voiceless.

Results show further that there are cases where avoiding is employed as a strategy for conflict resolution. In this regard, one of the groups quits an open and potentially fertile land, whereas in some other cases, one of the groups reduces the number of cattle according to the carrying capacity of the available land (Mwasha, 2016). The quitting strategy can only be practised where land is available and where there is readiness of one of the conflicting groups. Reducing the number of cattle is introduced specifically to the pastoralists to ensure that they are able to manage them without letting

them invade the farmers’ land and destroy crops. It is also known that overstocking causes soil degradation. Therefore, reducing the number of cattle in view of the carrying capacity of the available land is not only relevant for avoiding conflict but also contributes to soil conservation.

Government Machinery and Other Institutions as Strategies Employed to Facilitate Mediation, Negotiation and Enforcement of Land Rules and Procedures

Results from the review show that, use of government machinery and other institutions are employed to facilitate mediation, negotiation, and enforcement of land rules and procedures geared at resolving farmers and pastoralists' conflicts in Tanzania. Submission by John & Kabote (2017) shows that, at times, pastoralists and farmers' conflicts necessitate the involvement of the police. In this regard, the police force endeavours to ensure compliance with land rules by the conflicting parties. Mwamfupe (2015); Falanta & Bengesi (2018) indicate that, use of coercive power is not always a successful strategy in ending farmers and pastoralists' conflict. Involvement of land disputes settlement institutions, including village land council, ward tribunal and district land and housing tribunal, in mediation and negotiation processes, is clearly stipulated in the Village Land Act of 1999 and the Land Disputes Courts Act of 2003.

Informal institutions such as charms and prayers (Saruni et al., 2019) and traditional and religious leadership, such as Labon for the Maasai ethnic group, are also employed to facilitate mediation and negotiation processes. These institutions are particularly employed by those who believe in the same or are affiliated with them. When people feel that the government machinery has not managed to resolve existing conflicts, they have a tendency to turn to the informal institutions. However, informal institutions are also applied as the sole intervention or in parallel with the government machinery.

Overall, the review observes that participatory planning (e.g. participatory village land use planning), negotiation, mediation and awareness creation on regulatory frameworks pertaining to land resources have been recommended towards addressing pastoralists and farmers’ conflict (Nindi et al., 2014; Falanta, 2019; Eligard & Makoya, 2019). Coercive measures are being applied (John and Kabote, 2017), but are least recommended.

Challenges Facing the Pastoralists and Farmers Conflict Resolution in Tanzania

The challenges facing the process of resolving pastoralists and farmers conflict in Tanzania are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Reviewed Studies on Challenges Facing Pastoralists and Farmers' Conflict Resolution in Tanzania

Study	Challenges
Land conflict management through the implementation of the National Land Policy in Tanzania: Evidence from Kigoma Region (Rubakula et al., 2019)	<p>Low implementation of the National Land Policy because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient budget allocation • Insufficiency of staff
Assessing the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania: A case of Ulanga District Council (Mwambashi, 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased migrants (pastoralists from various regions to the Kilombero valley) • Unplanned area (unawareness of villages’ boundaries) • Corruption • Increased rate of conservation game and investors
Practitioners’ perspectives on land resource conflicts and resolution in Tanzania (Sanga, 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of community involvement in the conflict resolution process

Study	Challenges
Improving land sector governance in Africa: A case of Tanzania (Kironde, 2009).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of community involvement in the land planning process (low participation) • Unawareness of the regulatory framework concerning land (land policy)
Assessing the role of local authority institutions on peasants-pastoralists land use conflict mitigation in Tanzania: A case of Kishapu District (Nkhambaku, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective use of participatory approaches to land use planning
Addressing land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania (Japhet, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing land scarcity • Drought • Weak policy implementation
Mitigation of farmer-herder conflicts in Mbarali District, Tanzania (Malakasuka, 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective implementation of land policy
A study of resource-based conflicts in pastoral areas of Katavi and Tabora Regions, Tanzania Mainland (Yamat, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of government officials to allocate land for the pastoralists

Results in Table 3 show that the challenges facing pastoralists and farmers in conflict resolution include poor implementation of the national land policy, low community participation in planning and in the conflict resolution process, unawareness of the regulatory framework for land, low capacity (personnel and funds) among the authorities involved in land affairs and the growing land scarcity.

Poor Implementation of the National Land Policy

The National Land Policy is one of the key elements of the regulatory frameworks governing land use in Tanzania. It suggests land use issues, including planning and distribution of titles to the owners (URT, 1996). Knowing the land boundaries through land formalisation is among the potential ways of reducing conflict between farmers and pastoralists. It is important for the individuals in the community to be aware of what is in the policy before implementing it so as to bring the intended results. However, studies (Table 3) show that land policy is poorly implemented, and this has acted as one of the hindrances in the process of resolving conflict between pastoralists and farmers (Kironde, 2009; Malakasuka, 2015; Japhet, 2022). Based on studies,

insufficient budget allocation and staff were among the reasons for failure to implement the policy. The presence of personnel who can facilitate policy implementation is among the factors for a successful policy agenda, including one geared at maintaining peace and harmony in the community. Studies suggest that the government should allocate resources, including staff, to ensure that land is formalised, specifically in the areas where conflict between farmers and pastoralists exists (Rubakula et al., 2019). This can lead to community understanding of different uses of land in their areas, including land for pasture establishment, and land for cultivation, hence, minimisation of the pastoralists-farmers conflict.

Results do not only reveal poor implementation of land policy but also low community awareness of land policy (Kironde, 2009). Not knowing what entails in the land policy entails connotes unawareness of individual rights concerning land. This can cause conflict because every individual thinks that the land belongs to them and, therefore, they have the right to do anything with it. Understanding the regulatory frameworks concerning the land opens the doors to understanding the boundaries, which are among the

sources of conflicts between pastoralists and farmers. Mwambashi (2015) submits that little community knowledge on land boundaries is among the hindrances in solving pastoralists and farmers' conflicts. This implies that an understanding of land boundaries is potentially helpful in solving disputes among pastoralists and farmers.

Low Community Participation in the Conflict Resolution Process

Community participation on matters affecting them is among the ways of reducing collisions which may affect their social and economic life. Since conflicts are occurring within communities, it is important to involve the community members in the process of solving the disputes for maintaining sustainable peace and harmony. This is because community members understand each other and therefore, they can contribute to the proper strategy to end conflicts occurring within their community. Results show further that low community participation in conflict resolution between pastoralists and farmers is among the challenges which affect the resolution process (Kironde, 2009; Nkhambaku, 2014; Sanga, 2019). Community participation in conflict resolution can lead to sustainable peace within the community. This is because the community itself can monitor and keep the agreement resulting from the resolved conflict.

Growing Land Scarcity

In this study, with land scarcity, reference is made to land which is suitable for cultivation and pasturing (Japhet, 2022). The scarcity of land has resulted from drought caused by climate change (Japhet, 2022). As a result of land scarcity, pastoralists tend to let their animals invade the farmers' land in search of pastures. This, in turn, creates more disputes, specifically when the crops are consumed or destroyed by the cattle. According to Mwambashi (2015), there has been an increased pastoralist migrants from various regions to Kilombero valley, which made the process of land formalisation to become difficult. This is because of

the increased population than the available land in the area. Corruption also acted as an obstacle in resolving farmers and pastoralists conflict in Kilombero (Mwambashi, 2015). This implies that there are different issues, including corruption, which need to be taken into consideration in the process of solving disputes between pastoralists and farmers. In this case, government officials and influential people need to be fair to all people as well as include their views in solving the existing conflicts.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

The study concludes that there is no "one strategy fits all" in solving pastoralists and farmers conflict. Prevalence and applicability of pastoralists-farmers conflict management strategies differ by situation/state of the community, i.e. existing social relationships; awareness and enforcement of land rules, laws, regulations and human rights; existing informal institutions and their functioning alongside the formal institutions; and the role played by trusted and neutral individuals in the community. While conflict resolution through peaceful ways, as the conflict resolution theory entails, works and is recommended, there are times when the use of force becomes indispensable.

Recommendation

Selection of pastoralists-farmers conflict resolution strategy(ies) ought to be preceded by attempts to understand the kind/nature/magnitude/causes of the conflict in question, the level of awareness of land use-related regulatory frameworks and the functioning of existing institutions that have a bearing on land use conflicts. Stakeholders involved in pastoralists-farmers conflict management should then use this understanding to inform the process of identification of relevant strategies for specific localities and circumstances.

REFERENCES

- Abdulai, R.T. (2006). Is land title registration the answer to insecure and uncertain property rights in sub-Saharan Africa? *RICS Research paper series* 6(6): <https://www.researchgate.net/>
- Adeoye, N.O. (2017). Land use conflict between farmers and herdsmen in parts of Kano, Yobe and Borno States of Nigeria: nomads' viewpoints. *Ghana Journal of Geography* 9(1), <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/gjg/article/view/154660>
- Babbitt, B. (2013). Managing and Resolving Land Use Disputes. Retrieved from <https://www.lincolnst.edu/sites/default/files/pubfiles/land-in-conflict-chp.pdf>
- Basupi, L.V., Quinn, C.H. & Dougill, A.J. (2017). Pastoralism and Land Tenure Transformation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Conflicting Policies and Priorities in Ngamiland, Botswana. *Land* 6(4), 89 <https://doi.org/10.3390/land6040089> retrieved from <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/6/4/89/htm>
- Bob, U. (2010). Land-related conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution* 10(2), DOI: 10.4314/ajcr.v10i2.63310 retrieved from <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ajcr/article/view/63310>
- Brottem, L. (2021). The Growing Complexity of Farmer-Herder Conflict in West and Central Africa. *Africa Security Brief No. 39*: <https://africacenter.org/publication/growing-complexity-farmer-herder-conflict-west-central-africa/>
- Bukari, K.N., Sow, P & Scheffran, J. (2018). Cooperation and Co-Existence Between Farmers and Herders in the Midst of Violent Farmer-Herder Conflicts in Ghana. *African Studies Review* 61(2), 78 – 102 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/asr.2017.124> retrieved from <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/african-studies-review/article/cooperation-and-coexistence-between-farmers-and-herders-in-the-midst-of-violent-farmerherder-conflicts-in-ghana/16A94FD119CAECC178B12F5A3721A5A3>
- Davidheiser, M. & Luna, A.M. (2008). From Complementarity to Conflict: A Historical Analysis of Farmer-Fulbe Relations in West Africa. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution* 8(1), DOI: 10.4314/ajcr.v8i1.39421 retrieved from <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ajcr/article/view/39421>
- Eligard, E. & Makoya, S.O. (2019). Role of Traditional Leaders in Conflict Management Between Pastoralist Communities and Commercial Agricultural Farmers in Siha District, Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania. *Journal of Basic and Applied Research International* 25(3), 119- 126 <https://www.ikpress.org/index.php/JOBARI/article/view/4564>
- Emanuel, M & Ndimbwa, T. (2013). Traditional Mechanisms of Resolving Conflicts over Land Resource: A Case of Gorowa Community in Northern Tanzania. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences* 3(11), DOI: 10.6007/IJARBSS/v3-i11/334 URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v3-i11/334>
- Emmanuel, A. (2017). Farmer-Herder Conflict in Africa: An Assessment of the Causes and Effects of the Sedentary Farmers-Fulani Herdsmen Conflict: A Case Study of the Agogo Traditional Area, Ashanti Region of Ghana. Retrieved from <http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2459940>
- Falanta, E.M. (2019). The Role of Institutions in Mitigating Natural Resource Based Conflicts Between Farmers and Pastoralists in Kilosa and Mvomero Districts, Tanzania. A Thesis Submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of

- Sokoine University of Agriculture. Morogoro, Tanzania. Retrieved from <http://suaire.sua.ac.tz/bitstream/handle/123456789/3594/Emmanuel%20Mhoja%20Falant.%202019.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Gisema, G.M. (2013). Conflict Management in Local Government Authorities: A Case Study of Bunda District Council. A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of Master of Science in Human Resource Management (MSc – HRM) of Mzumbe University. Retrieved from <http://scholar.mzumbe.ac.tz/bitstream/handle/11192/451/MSc%20%E2%80%93%20HRM-Dissertation-GETRUDA%20MADUHU%20GISEMA%20-2013.pdf?sequence=1>
- Goldman, M.J., Davis, A. & Little, J. (2016). Controlling land they call their own: access and women's empowerment in Northern Tanzania. *The Journal of Peasant Studies* 43(4), 777-797 <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2015.1130701>
- Gwaleba, M.J & Silayo, E. (2019). A Review of the Causes of Land Use Conflicts between Farmers and Pastoralists in Tanzania and a Proposal for Resolutions. *Journal of Economic Science Research* 02 (01), 1-11 <http://ojs.bilpublishing.com/index.php/jesr>
- Hussein, K. (1998). Conflict Between Farmers and Herders in the Semi-Arid Sahel and East Africa: A Review. *Publications Library Review* 94, <https://pubs.iied.org/7386iied>
- IFAD (2020). How to prevent land use conflicts in pastoral areas. Retrieved from <https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40184028/LandUseConflicts.pdf/4da68519-6c21-bc00-67df-d7e75aba9543>
- James, H. (2015). Analysis of Pastoral and Farmers Land Conflict in Tanzania: A Case Study of Arumeru District. A Dissertation Submitted to the School of Public Administration and Management in Partial Fulfillment for the Requirements of the Award of degree of Master of Science of Human Resource Management of Mzumbe University. Retrieved from http://scholar.mzumbe.ac.tz/bitstream/handle/11192/1245/Msc_HRM_Hellen%20James%202015.pdf?sequence=1
- Japhet, N. (2022). Addressing Land Conflict between Farmers and Pastoralists in Tanzania. *Journal of Research for International Educators* 1(1), <https://www.jorie.org/index.php/journal/article/view/1>
- Jobbins, M. & McDonnell, A. (2021). Pastoralism and Conflict: Tools for Prevention and Response in The Sudano-Sahel. Retrieved from https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Pastoralism_and_Conflict_Toolkit_Search_for_Common_Ground_2021.pdf
- John, P. & Kabote, S.J. (2017). Land Governance and Conflict Management in Tanzania: Institutional Capacity and Policy-Legal Framework Challenges. *American Journal of Rural Development* 5(2), 46-54 doi: 10.12691/ajrd-5-2-3 retrieved from <http://suaire.suanet.ac.tz/bitstream/handle/123456789/2048/Samwel%20J.%20Kabote%20.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Kalabamu, F.T. (2019). Land tenure reforms and persistence of land conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa – The case of Botswana. *Land Use Policy* 81, 337- 345 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2018.11.002> retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0264837718311141>
- King, N.A.S. (2013). Conflict Management among the Farmers and Pastoralists in Tanzania. *International SAMANM Journal of Business and Social Sciences* 1(2), 40-50 <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/3119>

34623_Conflict_Management_among_the_Farmers_and_Pastoralists_in_Tanzania

Repository: URI:
<http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12661/655>

- Kisoza, L.J.A. (2014). Empirical Analysis of Resource-Use Conflicts Between Smallholder Farmers and Pastoralists in Semi-Arid Areas: A Case of Mkata Plains, Eastern Tanzania. *Agricultural Waste as Raw Materials for the Production of Activated Carbon*: retrieved from file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/108743-Article%20Text-297749-1-10-20141010%20(6).pdf
- Kironde, L. (2009). Improving Land Sector Governance in Africa: The Case of Tanzania. Paper prepared for the “Workshop on “Land Governance in support of the MDGs: Responding to New Challenges” Washington DC, http://fig.net/resources/proceedings/2009/fig_wb_2009/papers/gov/gov_1_kironde.pdf
- Knight, R. (2018). Practical ways to resolve land conflicts. Retrieved from <https://learn.tearfund.org/en/resources/footsteps/footsteps-101-110/footsteps-105/practical-ways-to-resolve-land-conflicts>
- Kuusaana, E.D & Bukari, K.N. (2015). Land conflicts between smallholders and Fulani pastoralists in Ghana: Evidence from the Asante Akim North District (AAND). *Journal of Rural Studies* 42, 52- 62 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrur.stud.2015.09.009> retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016715300255>
- Maganga, F., Askew, K., Odgaard, R. & Stein, H. (2016). Dispossession through Formalization: Tanzania and the G8 Land Agenda in Africa. *Asian Journal of African Studies* 40, <http://www.celep.info/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/2016-AJAS-40-Dispossession-through-formalization.pdf>
- Malakasuka, L.S. (2015). Mitigation of farmer - herder conflicts in Mbarali district, Tanzania. The University of Dodoma Institutional
- Mwalimu, H & Matimbwa, H. (2019). Factors Leading to Conflicts Between Farmers and Pastoralists in Tanzania: Evidence from Kambala Village in Morogoro. *Journal of Business Management and Economic Research* 3 (8), 26-39 DOI: 10.29226/TR1001.2019.146 retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336132239>
- Mwambashi, E.R. (2015). Assessing the impact of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists in Tanzania: a case of Ulanga district council. *Mzumbe University Digital Research Depository*: URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/11192/1381> retrieved from <http://scholar.mzumbe.ac.tz/handle/11192/1381>
- Mwamfupe, D. (2015). Persistence of Farmer-Herder Conflicts in Tanzania. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications* 5(2), 1-8 retrieved from <https://www.ijsrp.org/research-paper-0215/ijsrp-p3862.pdf>
- Mwasha, D.I. (2016). Farmer-Pastoralist Conflict in Kilosa District, Tanzania: A Climate Change Orientation. A Dissertation Submitted in A Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development of Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, Tanzania. Retrieved from <https://www.suaire.sua.ac.tz/bitstream/handle/123456789/1485/DENIS%20ISRAEL%20M WASHA.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Natrass, N., Drouilly, M. & M. O'Riain, M.J. (2019). Learning from science and history about black-backed jackals *Canis mesomelas* and their conflict with sheep farmers in South Africa. *Wiley Online Library* 50(1), <https://doi.org/10.1111/mam.12179>
- Nindi, S.J., Maliti, H., Bakari, S., Kija, H. & Machoke, M. (2014). Conflicts Over Land and

- Water Resources in the Kilombero Valley Floodplain, Tanzania. *African Study Monographs* 50, 173– 190 <https://www.researchgate.net/>
- Nkhambaku, W.E. (2014). Assessing The Role of Local Authority Institutions on Peasants-Pastoralists Land Use Conflict Mitigation in Tanzania: A Case of Kishapu District. A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Human Resource Management of the Open University of Tanzania <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/33424497.pdf>
- Ntumva, M.E. (2022a). Farmer-pastoralist conflicts management approaches in Sub-Saharan Africa: Insights into their strengths and pitfalls. *Journal of African Studies and Development* 14(1),12-26 DOI: 10.5897/JASD2021.0650 Retrieved from <https://academicjournals.org/journal/JASD/article-full-text-pdf/7FDAECE68710>
- Ntumva, M.E. (2022b). Farmer-Pastoralist Conflicts in The Kilosa District of Tanzania: A Qualitative Study of Stakeholder Perspectives on Causes, Impacts and Responses. <http://hdl.handle.net/10454/19080> retrieved from <https://bradscholars.brad.ac.uk/handle/10454/19080?show=full>
- Pica-Ciamarra, U., Otte, J & Chilonda, P. (2007). Livestock Policies, Land and Rural Conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Research Report*, <https://www.fao.org/3/bp290e/bp290e.pdf>
- Rass, N. (2006). Policies and Strategies to Address Vulnerability of Pastoralists in Sub Saharan Africa. *PPLPI working paper* 37, <https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.134.1896&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
- Rweyemamu, D.R. (2019). Understanding the Factors Leading to Conflicts among Agropastoralist and Farming Communities in Morogoro region, Tanzania, and their implications for wellbeing. A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Lincoln University. https://researcharchive.lincoln.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10182/12884/Rweyemamu_PhD.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y
- Rubakula, G., Wang, Z. & Wei, C. (2019). Land Conflict Management through the Implementation of the National Land Policy in Tanzania: Evidence from Kigoma Region. *Sustainability* 11(22), <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11226315>
- Sabogu, A., Nassè, T.B., Osumanu, I.K. (2020). Understanding Land Conflicts and Food Security in West Africa: Triggers and Perspectives from Dorimon in Ghana. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Research* 4(06), <https://www.researchgate.net/>
- Saleh, M. (2022). Role of interfaith mediation centre in managing conflict between farmers and herdsmen in Bauchi State, Nigeria. *Journal of History, Culture and Arts* 2(2), <https://journals.jozacpublishers.com/jahca/article/view/203>
- Saruni, P.L., Urassa, J.K. & Kajembe, G.C. (2018). Forms and Drivers of Conflicts between Farmers and Pastoralists in Kilosa and Kiteto Districts, Tanzania. *Journal of Agricultural Science and Technology* 8 (2018), 333-349 doi: 10.17265/2161-6256/2018.06.001 retrieved from <http://www.davidpublisher.com/Public/uploads/Contribute/5c89bc104c1c6.pdf>
- Saruni, P.L., Urassa, J.K. & Kajembe, G.C. (2019). Determinants of Conflicts Coping Strategies among Farmers and Pastoralists in Kilosa and Kiteto Districts, Tanzania. Retrieved from https://repository.irdp.ac.tz/bitstream/handle/123456789/338/RPJ%20Vol20_Issue2_1.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

- Sanga, S.A. (2019). Practitioners' Perspectives on Land Resource Conflicts and Resolution in Tanzania. *Journal of Rural and Community Development* 14(2), <https://journals.brandonu.ca/jrcd/article/view/1665>
- Shettima, A.G & Tar, U.A. (2008). Farmers-Pastoralists in West Africa: Exploring the Causes and Consequences. *Information, Society and Justice* 1(2), 163-184 DOI: 10.3734/isj.2008.1205 retrieved from <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/36771572.pdf>
- Shipton, P. (1994). Land and Culture in Tropical Africa: Soils, Symbols, and the Metaphysics of the Mundane. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 23 (1994), 347-377 <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2156018>
- Shonk, K. (2021). Negotiation Strategies for Conflict Resolution. Retrieved from <https://www.pon.harvard.edu/daily/dispute-resolution/3-negotiation-strategies-for-conflict-resolution/>
- Thébaud, B. & Batterbury, S. (2001). Sahel pastoralists: opportunism, struggle, conflict and negotiation. A case study from eastern Niger. *Global Environmental Change* 11(1), 69-78 [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(00\)00046-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(00)00046-7)
- Toulmin, C. (2009). Securing land and property rights in sub-Saharan Africa: The role of local institutions. *Land Use Policy* 26(1), 10-19 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2008.07.006> retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0264837708000811>
- Turner, M.D., Ayantunde, A.A., Patterson, K.P., Patterson III, E.D. (2011). Livelihood Transitions and the Changing Nature of Farmer–Herder Conflict in Sahelian West Africa. *The Journal of Development Studies* 47(2), 183-206 <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220381003599352>
- UN (undated). Toolkit and Guidance for Preventing and Managing Land and Natural Resources Conflict. Retrieved from https://www.un.org/en/land-natural-resources-conflict/pdfs/GN_ExeS_Land%20and%20Conflict.pdf
- URT (1999). The Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999. URL https://www.tanzania.go.tz/egov_uploads/documents/The_Village_Land_Act,_5-1999_en.pdf
- Warioba, L.M. (2008). Management of Conflict in City and Municipal Councils in Tanzania with Specific Reference to Iringa Municipal Council and Tanga City Council. Retrieved from <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/43164204.pdf>
- Yamat, L. E. (2016). A Study of Resources Based-Conflicts in Pastoral Areas of Katavi and Tabora Regions, Tanzania Mainland. Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/>