

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS IN
MANAGING MAASAI LAND CONFLICTS IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF
LONGIDO DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**Master's Degree of Arts in Peace and Security Studies of the Institute of
Accountancy Arusha**

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BY

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**A Research Report Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for
the Master's Degree of Arts in Peace and Security Studies of the Institute
of Accountancy Arusha**

NOVEMBER, 2023

DECLARATION

I, **Yotham Ndembeke**, declare that this research report is my own original work and that it has not been presented and was not be presented to any University / Institute similar purpose.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify that I have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Institute of Accountancy Arusha, a research proposal titled "**An Assessment of the Role of Traditional Leaders in Managing Maasai Land Conflicts in Tanzania: A Case of Longido District Council**" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Business Administration in Leadership and Good Governance.

Signature.....

Supervisor's name (MR. MKAMA MJIGA)

Date.....

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my lovely wife Ichikael Ndembeka and my children Jesca, Isdory, Anashe and Anatory.

ABSTRACT

The study assessed the Role of Traditional Leaders in the Maasai Land Conflicts Management in Longido District. The specific objectives of the study were as follows, to show the capacity of traditional leaders in resolving land conflicts, to investigate the community's level of awareness in various laws and regulations governing land conflicts and to determine obstacles toward land conflicts management at Longido district council. Primary Data were collected from 31 respondents from who were land users, District Leaders, Member of Parliament, District Executive Director, Heads of Land Department and Council Chairman. The study also used secondary data as information from literature review. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation. Qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis. The study findings concluded that leaders who were supposed to resolve the land conflicts were not able to solve land conflicts because they had no enough skills. This was attributed by lack of education among the traditional leaders. In the second objective, the study concluded that majority of the village leaders have been elected in 2019 and have not been trained in anything about good governance and also because many villages have no village executive officers it becomes a serious problem on understanding land laws as copies of land laws and land use plan. Lastly, the study concluded that there were various obstacles hindering land conflict resolution. Village leaders are prone to corruption and are being always suspected to that, because of the nature of work they are doing, that happens because, they are not paid anything, they work as volunteers for the whole period of their leadership. It is recommended that, Longido District Council should undertake increased efforts in capacity building through constant provision of education to local leaders pertaining to laws and regulations guiding sustainable land to the local leaders who most of them are members of the ward land tribunals. This can be carried out through formal training sessions and through frequent workshops and awareness rising among both the leaders and the local population. Capacity building was also contributed to the improvement of local leaders in land conflict management. The village chairpersons have to be paid some allowances as the councilors are paid, rather than working as a volunteer for the period of five years. This situation invites them to engage into corrupt behaviors. Effective land use plans should be implemented in the area of the study and other areas in the country. Effective land use plans was demarcate clear boundaries and provide land deed. By doing so it was help to minimize land conflicts to the large extent.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IAA	Institute of Accountancy Arusha
LC	Local Council
LCC	Local Council Courts
LCs	Local Councils
NAPE	National Association of Professional Environments
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TLs	Traditional Leaders
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VC	Village Council
VEOs	Village Executive Officers
TAMISEMI	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Tanzania

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the main points of the study. It gives the background of the study, statement of the research problems, research objectives, research questions/ hypothesis, limitations of the study, significance of the study, scope and organization of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

In many parts of the world, traditional leaders, otherwise referred to as chiefs, play a pivotal role in settling disputes among the conflicting parties (Babyegeya, 2020). Chiefs are regarded as custodians of the people, traditional law and custom and the responsibility to ensure peaceful co-existence in their communities' rests with them. Disputes over land and land-related conflicts are common throughout history, not just in Tanzania but in most other human societies. After many years of reluctance to confront land issues, there is a growing recognition of the need to ensure that land issues are addressed earlier and effectively after both natural disasters and conflicts (Adebayo, 2018).

Experience has proven, time and again, that failure to do so can result in massive evictions, delays in reconstruction, threats to humanitarian staff and, in the case of violent conflict, a return to war. Researchers have shown the importance of the land as a means through which life is supported in myriad ways, it includes inter-alia a place people live in and comprising of vital resources for the survival (Avery, 2019). Land in any country is vital resource for social, political and economic development. It continues to have major historical, cultural and spiritual significance (Babyegeya, 2020).

As a result, the importance of land to the survival of human beings with regards to the consideration that size of land cannot increase in the midst of both growing population and conflicting demands of land, functional organs for managing land should be in place.

The population growth and the increase in economic activities have influenced land demands. The notable demand for land is vividly noticed during the Berlin conference of 1884–1885 whereby the climax of European competition for territory in Africa marked a process known as the Scramble for Africa (Baha, 2018). This happened as a result of European nations such as Great Britain, France, and Germany being well advanced in industries consequently began looking for natural resources for their growing industrial sectors as well as a potential market for the goods produced in those factories. Inevitably, the scramble for territory led to conflict among European powers, particularly between the British and French in West Africa and Egypt, the Portuguese and British in East Africa and the French and King Leopold II in central Africa (ibid).

Land conflicts in various parts of the world have resulted into multiple detrimental effects on both social and economic development (Bailliet, 2016). Some of the countries witness land conflicts and associate impacts include: Botswana, Rwanda, Uganda and Ghana. In order to minimize land conflicts, different countries have put in place mechanisms of resolving land conflicts through formal and informal justice institution, Bedasto (2015). For example; Botswana uses dual legal system in dispute resolution; these are the English-French Common Law and the customary Law. Under the customary law there is a traditional system of conflict resolution at the local level known as “Kigotla” (meeting place for the tribe). This is the traditional court under the customary law responsible for handling conflicts in the community (Benjaminsen, 2019). The settlement of disputes is initiated at the cluster level and if not resolved, it should be referred to the Kigotla. The

Kigotla institutions play a vital role in modern Botswana with regard to addressing social conflicts including land conflicts arising within and between the communities (Bedasto, 2015).

In Uganda, there are two legal mechanisms responsible for dispute resolution. These are statutory mechanisms which include Local Council Courts I (LCC I) and Local Council Courts II (LCCII) and the second one is customary mechanism (traditional courts) under the customary law (Bruce, 2016). They are established at village level (LC I) and at the parish/ward level (LC II). On the other hand, the customary mechanisms are also used in resolving land conflicts through a consensual approach.

Rwanda also, has the system of conflict resolution at the local level known as “Abunzi” (those who reconcile). These are the local mediators who are mandated by the state through the organic law No. 31/2006 to use mediation as an approach to resolve disputes with the aim of finding a mutually acceptable solution to both parties which are conflicting (Mutisi, 2012). This organ is seen as a hybrid between the states sponsored justice and the traditional methods of conflict resolution. It is an organ meant for providing framework of obligatory mediation prior to submission of a case before the first court. These organs deal with all local issues of conflict in nature including the land conflicts. They encourage the disputing parties to reach a mutually satisfying agreement but, if necessary, they issue a binding decision, (ibid).

In Tanzania, in 1999 the Parliament passed two significant Land Acts (Land Act No 4 of 1999 and Village Land Act No 5 of 1999) to effectively improve issues related to land management. The Acts came into force in May, 2001. The Land acts among other things give power over land to the village level authorities i.e., to the people living on the land. The Act makes special provisions for the establishment of a Village Land Council “to mediate between and assist parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable resolution on any matters concerning village land” (section. 60). For some reason, its jurisdiction has been limited to cases related to land sharing arrangements with other

villages (section. 11), or land sharing arrangements between pastoralists and agriculturalists (section. 58).

However, despite such major achievement of putting laws in place, disputes over land resources use have been reported to be increasing yearly to the extent of threatening peace and harmony among the community members (Emeka, 2015). Tanzania's reform on land issues was primarily a response to an increasing number of conflicts over land. Conflicts were difficult to manage and only few rights to land had been registered. By recognizing existing rights to land the reform seeks to improve tenure security. It also aims at creating a market in land which is thought to improve agricultural productivity and economic growth (Pedersen, 2010). From a legal point of view, the acts were applied from the day they came into force. From that day they were used by courts to settle disputes. The establishment of local institutions to administer land and settle disputes in rural areas has been much slower. The major reason is the lack of plans for implementation on the national level and the lack of resources on the local level after the acts had been passed.

Like other parts of the world especially in the developing countries, land use disputes are common issues in Tanzania. A key contributing factor for these disputes among others is that land is a fixed resource and does not expand while people and other living creatures that depend on it keep on increasing as times go on. This mismatch ratio between land which is a key support to livelihoods of other living creatures and its users normally results into land disputes. According to a study by HAKI ARDHI (1999), in Tanzania, land use disputes can be understood by placing them within the context of history, social relations and the process of commoditization of natural resources such as land and land-based resources. When disputes are well managed, assist to bring peace and harmony to the communities while their presence can have tremendous impacts to the socio-well-being.

Traditional leaders have been given prominence in mediation of disputes especially in Africa and Asia and are often perceived as leaders with wisdom to navigate negotiation process, they are also highly valued and regarded in our African institutions as important part of the African culture however, this is just in theory since their input in solving conflicts is not put in practice in both international and regional organizations that are entrusted with resolution and management of conflicts such as the African Union, Inter-Governmental Authority on Development and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Despite these efforts, land conflicts in the country kept on arising (HAKIARDHI, 2019 and Pedersen, 2010). This is reflected by substantial land conflicts and their respective impacts on the livelihood of the people in various parts of the country. Some of the registered land conflicts and their impacts in the country include; Kilosa, Mvomero, Ulanga, Malinyi, Kilombero, Kilindi, Handeni, Tarime, Simanjiro, Longido District Council, Arumeru, Kondoa, Kongwa, Mbarali and Kiteto Districts (Chawene, 2012). In the late 1990s, over 40 people were killed and others were seriously injured, livestock injured or killed, properties and crops were destroyed (URT, 2005). In 2016, 38 farmers were killed in Kilosa because of the conflicts between farmers and pastoralists (Benjaminsen, 2018).

Also in 2018 one family of Machau who lived in Kilosa district lost 50 cows to the “sungusungu” militia group that invaded the village with support of the police the same family in 2009, lost 126 cattle taken by the anti-pastoralist’s operation force and still the family was forced to pay a fine of 30,000 shillings per cow (Mwarabu, 2009). Furthermore, Hussein and Mwakasangula (2010) in their study showed that peace was destroyed in Kilosa due to land conflicts hence 400 people fled their homes after clashes. In addition to that, Baha et al., (2008) argued that a total of 832 peasants took refuge in neighboring villages for fear of being slaughtered by pastoralists on

revenge. These are some of the impacts of land conflicts which affect both the livelihood of the people and the economy of the country. Most of these studies highlighted shortage of pastures, water and increased demand of land for various investments were the source of those conflicts (HAKIARDHI, 2019, Sackey, 2010 and Emanuel et al., 2013). Based on these empirical studies little is known on the contribution of the powers of traditional leaders in land conflicts management in the Maasai land. Therefore, this study was focus on exploring the powers of traditional leaders in the Maasai land conflicts management for bridging the existing knowledge gap.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In the traditional setting, conflicts were solved by traditional elders whereas today, conflict management is as a result of increased interdependence among actors and complexity of issues that underlie the interests leading to conflict which under rates the role played by the traditional leaders in conflict management (Emeka, 2015). Traditional leaders have long been involved in mediation by creating a balance in the process of mediation and tribal disputes and in some cases led in restoring peace and reconciliation ventures. Traditional leaders have been given prominence in mediation of disputes especially in Africa and Asia and are often perceived as leaders with wisdom to navigate negotiation process, they are also highly valued and regarded in our African institutions as important part of the African culture however, this is just in theory since their input in solving conflicts is not put in practice in both international, locally and regional organizations that are entrusted with resolution and management of conflicts (Gaston, 2015).

In the past, traditional leaders were regarded as old people with wisdom who were able to participate in decision making, mediate any dispute in the community (Burke, 2011). However, this does not imply that the importance of traditional leaders should not be overlooked in international conflict management especially in mediation of the African conflicts.

Due to increased land conflicts over different parts of the country where in Longido District Council there is about 163 land conflicts as in Ketumbeine there are 37 cases, 43 in Kimokouwa, 67 in Olmolog and 16 in Engarenaibor (Department of Land, 2021)-Not found in reference list, the government introduced Village Land Act number 5 of 1999, which recognized the role of traditional authorities (traditional leaders) in settling land disputes, but prohibited all gender-discriminatory practices. In theory, these laws and regulations are sound and pragmatic. With these laws traditional leaders are expected to play a great role on management and resolution of land disputes.

Following the Government efforts to ensure land disputes are taken care of by traditional leaders, the study thereby concentrated on assessing the contribution of traditional leaders in the Maasai land conflicts management in Longido District council. Since number of various land disputes are in progress while others were resolved by these leaders. Limited studies are done on assessing whether the capacity, obstacles, awareness on various land laws used by traditional leaders in managing land conflicts or disputes which calls for this study to uncover the truth. The study came out with concluding remarks as to whether traditional leaders are part of the problem or solution toward land conflict management in Longido District Council.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

An Assessment of the Role of Traditional Leaders in Managing Maasai Land Conflicts in Tanzania: A Case of Longido District Council.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The following specific objectives were used in this study:

1.3.3 Specific Objectives

- i. To show the capacity of traditional leaders in resolving land conflicts.
- ii. To investigate the community's level of awareness in various laws and regulations governing land conflicts.
- iii. To determine obstacles toward land conflicts management at Longido District Council.

1.4 Research Questions

- (i) Are traditional leaders able to solve land conflicts at Longido District Council?
- (ii) Are traditional leaders aware on various laws and regulations governing land conflicts?
- (iii) What are the main obstacles toward land conflicts management at Longido District Council?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Data obtained from this study was added the existing knowledge body on the issues related to land conflicts Tanzania. It is through this study that a bridge in terms of literatures for future studies was being identified. The research findings was be used by the decision and policy makers to effectively address the issues of land conflict management caused by disputes and hence formulating appropriate measures to be taken for enhancing long-term social-economic benefits. It is further expected that the findings from the study can also be used for the future research studies in the area and beyond. It is through this study that a researcher was be awarded a master degree in MA-PSS as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of master degree.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study assessed the role of traditional leaders in managing Maasai land conflicts in Tanzania, a case of Longido District Council. The research focused on the capacity of traditional leaders on resolving land disputes, the awareness level with various laws and regulations governing land disputes and the obstacles toward land conflicts resolutions at Longido District Council. Longido District Council has been selected because it is among the districts in Tanzania experiencing many land conflicts as it has been highlighted by (HAKIARDHI, 2019 and Pedersen, 2010) who said; expansion of agriculture and dwindling pasture lands due to climate change effects in Longido district is creating conflicts between farmers and pastoralists encroaching into farm lands. Also, fast growing population and livestock densities and long dry spells result in rise in natural resources-based conflicts amongst communities and between people and wildlife due to declining land, water and pastures.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

In this study, the researcher is expecting to face the time constraints that is the time allocated for this study is so limited since the study like this need more time to be able to include large sample and wide coverage.

1.8 Organization of the Study

This dissertation was be organized in five chapters. Chapter one provides the introduction, which consists of background to the problem, statement of problem, research objectives, and research questions, significance of the study and scope of the study. Chapter two presents the review of related literature on the powers of traditional leaders in the Maasai land conflicts management in Longido District Council, covering such aspects as theoretical framework, empirical part and conceptual framework. Chapter three describes the methodology employed in the study. Chapter

four describes presentation and discussion of findings while chapter five describes the summary, conclusions and recommendations

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes a review of literatures whereby, identified concepts are discussed. It is based on the definitions of the key terms, theoretical literature review, empirical literature review, conceptual framework and research gap. Also, the chapter describes the previous studies which explain the gap that was filled by this study.

2.2 Definition of the Key Terms

2.2.1 Land

The United Nations (2012) defines land as the surface of the earth, the materials beneath, the air above and all things faced to the soil. Land includes houses, building and other improvements to the land and includes both rural and urban areas. According to Land Act No. 4 of 1999; land includes the surface of the earth and earth below the surface and all substance other than minerals and petroleum forming part of or below the surface things naturally growing on land, building and other structure permanently affixed to land. This definition has been used by the researcher in the study.

2.2.2 Land Conflict

Imbush quoted by Wehrman (2008) defines land conflict as a social fact in which at least two parties are involved the roots of which are different interests or the property rights to land, the right to use land, to manage the land, to generate income from the land, to exclude others from the land, to transfer it and right for compensation for it. Todorovski et al, (2012) defines land conflict

as a misuse, restriction or a dispute over property rights to land. Land conflicts are mainly occurring due to lack of equity, justice, and fairness on the allocation of the available scarce resources. The conflict over natural resource such as land is universal nowadays Shio, (2004). This means everywhere people are competing for the natural resources to enhance their livelihoods. This is due to decreasing availability of natural resources though increase of population pressure and close mixing up of human activities like farming and livestock keeping which lead to conflicts eruption (Wily, 2013).

Land conflicts have negative effects on individual households as well as on the nation's economy. They increase costs, slow down investment, can result in the loss of belongings for a conflict party and reduce tax income for the state. Conflicts over land have negative impact on the poor or on the natural or building environment. They either shrink quality of life for parts of society or, if they are addressed and restructured, contribute to additional state expenditures and have an impact on the national wealth (Wehrmann, 2008).

2.2.3 Conflict

Conflict theorists assume that societies are in a constant state of change in which conflict is a permanent feature (Crook, 2015). Conflict does not necessarily imply outright violence, it includes hostility, competition, tension, and or disagreement on values or goals. Theorists continue to see conflicts as a potential force for positive social change; its presence being a visible demonstration of society adapting to a new political, economic or physical environment, apart from its negative effects (Shio, 2004). Conflicts can be observed in a situation where two parties are conflicting on resources use like land which means that successes of one part was detriment the other part.

Terry (1983) defines conflict as the existence of opposition or dispute between persons, groups or organizations. He further points out that with all the developments taking place in management, it

is rational to expect differences in opinions, beliefs and ideas to exist. Lippitt (1982) asserts that conflict is a complex phenomenon that occurs in an institution and in work relationships. Lippitt (1982) further defines conflict as the process which begins when one party perceives that the other has frustrated or is about to frustrate some concern of his/hers. Also, Schmidt & Kochran (1972) articulate that conflict is a struggle between two parties and is characterized by overt expressions of hostility and/or intentional interference in the goal attainment of the opposing party. Schmidt and Kochran (1972) observe the likelihood of overt conflict between organizational units as a function of three variables; the incompatibility of their goals, the interdependence of their activities and the extent to which they share the same resources.

2.3 Theoretical Literature Review

The researcher was use various theories related to this study as here explained below:

2.3.1 George Simmel's Conflict Theory

The theory of conflict views conflict as a normal part of the social order. According to Simmel (2020), conflict is a result of competition and its relation to law. Competition is and indirect conflict that is neither offensive nor defensive (Sagashya, 2009). He describes competition as those conflicts which consist in parallel efforts by both parties concerning the same prize. However, when competition employs violence, damage to property and fraud then it is said to be illegitimate. The relationship between two parties forms the simplest sociological formation. However, when the formation of social, interactions is fundamentally altered, then the third party appears in between who function either as mediator with the interest of bringing together to disputing parties in order to produce harmonious agreements between them or as an arbitrator who balance the disputing parties' contradictory claims.

The conflict theory by Simmel acknowledges the issue of resources to be one of the contributing factors of conflict within the society. It points out how conflicts can be resolved either by the disputing parties themselves or through the presence of the third party by mediation or arbitration depending on the nature of the conflicts. Therefore, it is good to note that not always land conflicts at community level should be resolved using a single mechanism, but also other mechanisms such as arbitration and adjudication can be employed.

The theory suggests competition for scarce resources to be one of the sources of conflicts within the society and recommends the use of negotiation, bargaining and mediation mechanisms which results in win-win situation in resolving the conflict. It may be difficult in land related conflicts where every party is striving to acquire the disputed part of land of which is scarce and its value is increasing.

Therefore, resolving that particular conflict under those mechanisms may not be satisfactory enough. Conflict theory states that tensions and conflicts arise when resources, status, and power are unevenly distributed between groups in society, and that these conflicts become the engine for social change. In this context, power can be understood as control of material resources and accumulated wealth, control of politics and the institutions that make up society.

The fact to be in hand relating to the study is that in any society with classes of rich and not rich, segregation and marginalization based on wealthy, conflicts are inevitable at all. That situation is always caused by poor leadership and weak administrative institutions. When the government fails to enforce its power invested to her, the citizens" use that opportunity to legalize their actions.

Basing on the above theories, the study relied on ideas of Levy (2000) who argues that land is valuable in three basic ways one of them being the composition of an essential vast array of world systems like nitrogen and carbon cycles, water purification and storage, ecosystem and production of oxygen of which without them people would not exist. Also, the study relied on the ideas of Karl Marx (2007) that the more powerful groups use their powers to exploit groups with less power. In Tanzania there are such groups of less power and the powerful groups who exploit the poor ones.

Furthermore, the study relied on the ideas of George Simmel (2003) that resource (land) scarcity is the source of conflict in the society. Hence as land being an essential resource for human being development, shortage of it in the community would lead to conflicts. George Simmil (2003) has suggested ways of resolving conflicts, that conflicts can be resolved by the disputing parties themselves or through the presence of the third party by mediation or arbitration depending on the nature of the conflicts. There is a need of making sure that resources, status and power are evenly distributed between groups in society.

2.3.2 Political Theory of Territory

This theory was developed by Fridolin, (2017) explaining the value of land and why people fight for their territorial land. According to the theory, land is valuable in three basic ways, firstly, people live on land, their home, belongings and other things are built individually and collectively take a space on it. Secondly, land is composed of resources that are needed in order to survive that is land can be used to do things people care about. Thirdly, land and its property, location, material compositions which they live on it are essential to vast array of world systems, such as nitrogen, and carbon cycles, water purification and storage, ecosystem and the production of oxygen without which people would not exist.

The third foundations have implications and that is why anyone has a special interest in a particular space. Everyone has interest in the sorts of places to which they have access. The universality of these interests is obvious in a case where everyone shares an interest in a single thing access to fresh water. People have different interests in access to land and that supports sorts of life that they lead. These differing interests resulted into competition which later brings conflicts in the community. Stephen *et al.*, (2005) have the same view on the beliefs of the political theory of territory when they comment that the causes, consequences and control of land uses have become subject matter of massive importance to contemporary society. Land use both reflects and determines where economic activities take place and where communities develop. Land use affects the environment in which individuals live, work and recreate, one person land use decision affects the well-being of the individuals.

The political theory of territory (Lippitt, 1982) provides a picture of the importance and uses of land for the wellbeing of the people. It shows the difference between the scarcity of land and the population growth which may result in land conflicts within the society. This justifies the inevitability of land conflicts in the community, hence a need for adequate, strong and reliable land conflicts resolution mechanisms and this is the key input to this study. However, the theory does not put forward the best ways of resolving conflicts resulting from the competing demands for land at the society level as well as at the individual level within the community.

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

Land conflict is a problem that touches most of the countries in the world within this concern; every country has been adopting its own mechanisms of resolving those land conflicts, particularly at the local level community. FAO (2003) comments that natural resource management is a form of conflict management, traditions, customs, rules, laws and policies dealing with issues of access

to, and use and management of, natural resources all aim to bring order and predictability to situations where competition and conflicting interests – even in the smallest communities – are present. Such institutions and practices can be termed proactive responses seeking to manage the potential for tension and conflict. Increased competition for natural resources among multiple stakeholders with diverse interests is occurring worldwide within the current trends of globalization, democratization, decentralization and urbanization. Given this situation communities often have a greater need and opportunity to participate in sustainable resource management (Fridolin, 2017). Along with these needs and opportunities there are often tensions and conflicts including disagreement over access rights and lack of consensus on management objectives. Policy and economic changes affecting natural resource management can set in motion new conflicts or cause old ones to escalate.

Despite their diverse locations and themes, all the cases share a concern with issues of participation, power and policy in conflict management processes. Lack of participation in decision-making is often a major source of conflict while fostering widespread participation in conflict management processes offers a major avenue for attaining equitable agreements (FAO, 2003). FAO (2003) added that training in conflict management processes offers an important opportunity for the development of human and social capital. However; training alone is not likely to address all societal needs regarding natural resource conflicts. Socio- economic and political factors that constrain local participation in conflict management processes require attention as well through appropriate reform of policy, legislation, institutions and other realms of the policy environment.

Wehrmann (2008) argues that governments of African countries are investing in improving and administration with the aim of developing an efficient land market at the same time have an objective of reducing land conflicts through implementation of a functioning land registration. He points out that land conflicts can be resolved and avoided if at all addressed by an integral and system-oriented approach.

The key elements of conflict resolution and prevention are the establishment of a state under rule of law and implementation of good governance to minimize abuse of power and corruption furthermore; functioning, regulative and constitutional institution of locally adopted land market, a transparent capital market and a co-ordinates system of arbitration boards and jurisdiction. He concludes that land conflicts have to be dealt with as early as possible. Each land conflict needs its individual solutions adapted to its local, regional, national and supranational political, socio-economic, cultural and power related framework conditions. Wehrmann (ibid) commends that many other land conflicts result from the multiple sales and double allocation of land, either due to legal pluralism or undocumented customary tenure or due to competing state agencies all legitimized to do so.

Ojalammi (2016) points out that land disputes have been intensified when/if they were resource-based and involved in state intervention such as land allocation concessions. She further added that conflicts on village lands have developed when state authorities have favored land allocations to cultivators at the expense of the pastoralists. Furthermore; she argues that village council is also responsible for adjudication as well as for the process of registration in the village land Register.

Ujoh (2014) in his study says the major global problem concerned with declining of land resources are being threatened by the rapid human population growth, increasing environmental degradation and changing pattern of climate at local regional levels. He suggests that there is a need of using the resources in a sustainable way, protecting the environment, biodiversity and global climate system while increasing production also a need of taking care in land use resource planning and decision making in all levels.

Ogola (2016) argued that there are a lot of resentments in villages because of irregular land allocation. The leaders are accused of corruption and biasness over land cases. He comments that local council I (CI) is responsible for resolving land disputes at the village level. These LCs are volunteers elected by the villagers for a 10 years term without any payment from the government. Moreover; he argues that from the ten households the conflict is taken to the Collin (hill) levels but the Collins and “Nyumba-kumi” are so corrupt that the justice is not guaranteed.

He added that there is disconnect between the district and community levels. Decentralization as a policy instrument in terms of implementation has disconnected from the district level to the lower levels such as the parishes, wards, sectors. The situation is not concurring with the village land Act number 5, 1999 which states that a village council shall not allocate land or grant a customary right of occupancy without a prior approval of the village assembly. He further commented that lack of capacity by the government officials is adversely mentioned from the district, sub/counties, wards and commune, Collins, zones, parishes and village levels as a setback in undertaking core functions of delivering efficiently and effectively.

Pkalya, (2006) in his study reveals that despite the fact that the causes of conflicts are interrelated and interdependent there is a need of creating linkages between strategic interventions, the root causes of conflicts and highlight the roles and functions of stakeholders. NAPE (2011) (National Association of Professional Environments) in the study concerning land grabbing done in Uganda argued that conflicts of land have arisen between members of the local community. People have been driven out from their homes in the forest to make a way for oil palm.

Emmanuel, *et al* (2018) said generally public land and other public assets are badly managed throughout the world. There is limited awareness of both the consequences of weak governance in public land management and how to improve the situation. Public land is often treated as a free good where as good land in terms of location use and service delivery is in fact scarce and valuable. State land allocations are often not undertaken transparently that is the transfer of state land into private hands is questionable if not illegal means.

Public land management is a critical factor for ensuring good governance in the administration of land in a country. There are common factors involved in poor public land management. There is typically ambiguity in authoritative roles and responsibilities, a lack of accountability or methodology in the systems of allocation, appropriation, disposal or use of public land and a lack of information in state assets.

Likewise, in other countries, the problem of land conflicts in Tanzania is a historical. It has been there before and after independence. All the time different initiatives have been deliberately undertaken by the government to stabilize the situation in the community. Emeka (2015) argues that in Tanzania during the past two decades, land conflicts were resolved by using informal institutions such as clan head, groups, local rulers, and elders. He suggests a combination of both formal methods (traditional rulers, elders, groups) and informal methods (village land committee,

village council, police forces and courts) institution to be used sequentially in land conflict resettlement.

The Local government Act No. 7 of 1982 gives powers to the village councils in all village matters. That is the village councils have the prime jurisdiction over all land declared village land.

Crook (2015) explains the irresponsibility of the government authorities on land conflicts. According to him one of the causes of land conflicts in Tanzania is government inability to resolve conflicts immediately whenever they occur. The author points out corruption and silence of government authorities to be the major sources of land. Benjaminsen, (2019) argue that villages lack a well-organized institutional arrangement which could help to form the basis for all actors to get involved in the decision-making process as a result conflict occur in the presence of local institutions such as village councils, ward development committees and district councils which are empowered by legislation and encouraged by policies to undertake resolution and management in their areas of jurisdiction.

Emmanuel and Tumpe (2018) observed that the mismatch between population growth and land is the main cause of land conflicts. This is because while population is growing faster, land resources are stagnant and this makes it obvious for conflict to rise. These conflicts have necessitated the adoption of different resolution mechanisms particularly in rural areas in Tanzania. Traditional mechanism one of the conflicts resolution mechanisms in Tanzania has been identified by the authors to play a major role in bringing harmony and peace among members of the society. These mechanisms are created within a social- political structure of every community.

The findings from the study reveal that people in Gorowa community prefer the traditional mechanisms for resolving land conflicts rather than modern mechanisms. Therefore, it is recommended to be used in other places in the country with the same conflicts.

In addition it is recommended that land conflicts can be minimized by providing education and adoption of modern technology in livestock keeping and crop cultivation (Lake, 1998).

According to Sackey (2010) the nature of land conflicts in Tanzania is on ownership, encroachment, trespass and conflict between customary and statutory laws. Factors such as population increase, delays and low compensation payments, maladministration, invasion in conflicting land use, increase in land values, unclear boundaries, inheritance and lack of adequate knowledge on land laws attribute to the rise of conflicts.

Customary conflict resolution which is sometimes referred to as the indigenous justice system has been identified by the researcher to be in the form of arbitration with a conciliatory character built into it. The findings of the study indicate that there are a number of limited options for justice systems available for land disputes resolution in Tanzania. Even though the study aimed to investigate the justice system in land conflict resolution from the lower level of community to the national level as per the Land Disputes Courts Act No. 2 of 2002, but very little has been said about the first level of land dispute resolution which is the VCs. She acknowledges that Kinondoni Municipal Council has no village councils because there are no villages in municipal councils and therefore; land dispute resolution bodies" starts from the ward level and for that case the ward tribunal. But she forgets that "Mitaa" are established under the Local government (Msuya, 2019) which has equal status as a village found in the district council established under the Local Government (Msuya, 2019)

Sprangler, (2003) found that population increase, increased development activities among the people both farmers and pastoralists and business people are the critical factors of land conflicts. The study comments that conflicts can be managed and resolved with systematic thinking/holistic way of thinking which allows consideration of the resilience of present and future generation when dealing with problem solving in the society. Furthermore, it is argued that awareness creation of laws to the parties associated and executions of the laws of the land are highly needed.

Mwashambwa (2016) realized that the respondents do not know any law governing land matters and if there are such laws then they are functionless to them as they are not protected by those laws. Lands are being grabbed on the reason that it falls under the planned small town. Scarcity of water causes fighting between livestock keepers and non-livestock keepers. Shortage of land for grazing is another source of land conflict in the district as it is a semi-arid desert and the grazing land is sold to the investors. Furthermore; the study revealed that politics are also causes of land disputes. Investment is also noted to be another source of land disputes in the district as it is said that investors are given large areas leaving indigenous people with scarce areas for grazing. The researcher went on to look for other causes of land disputes and come out with the issuing of leasing where by the Maasai people are leasing some of their lands to other people without contract which in turn those people start claiming as owners of that land. In addition, the study found out that the Maasai people do not institute proceedings in case of any dispute arising in their areas rather they fight to claim what they think it is their right.

Basing on the observation found in the study it is recommended that the laws present in Tanzania do not provide tenure security to the pastoralists hence increases land disputes in societies. The Maasai are being marginalized by laws and their government. There should be an enactment of law specifically for pastoralists since the problem of land disputes in these societies has led to

destruction of peace in Tanzania. Also, it is suggested that the law has to provide isolated areas for livestock keeping which was allow them to move with their herds within those areas as for the wildlife. And settlement of disputes should start at their organization like elders as they know effectively the source of the disputes and the government has to have a fair play to pastoralists rather than marginalizing them.

Bedasto (2015) presents that in 2015, 67% of all public complaints recorded in Hai District was on land conflicts. This reflects the magnitude of the problem inside the country. The escalating land conflicts are taking place in the midst of the village councils. Among the documented reason for land conflicts relate to difficulties in accessing land to meet competing needs for rapidly growing population. For example during the independence (1961), the country's' population was below 12 million in 1978 the population increased to 17 million and in 2012 it grew to around 45 million URT (2012) and URT (2006). While population is rapidly growing, land does not increase in size. The conflict might be more serious in rural areas where over 80% of the residents depend on agricultural and pastoralists as their dominant economic activities (Tekeuchi,, 2011).

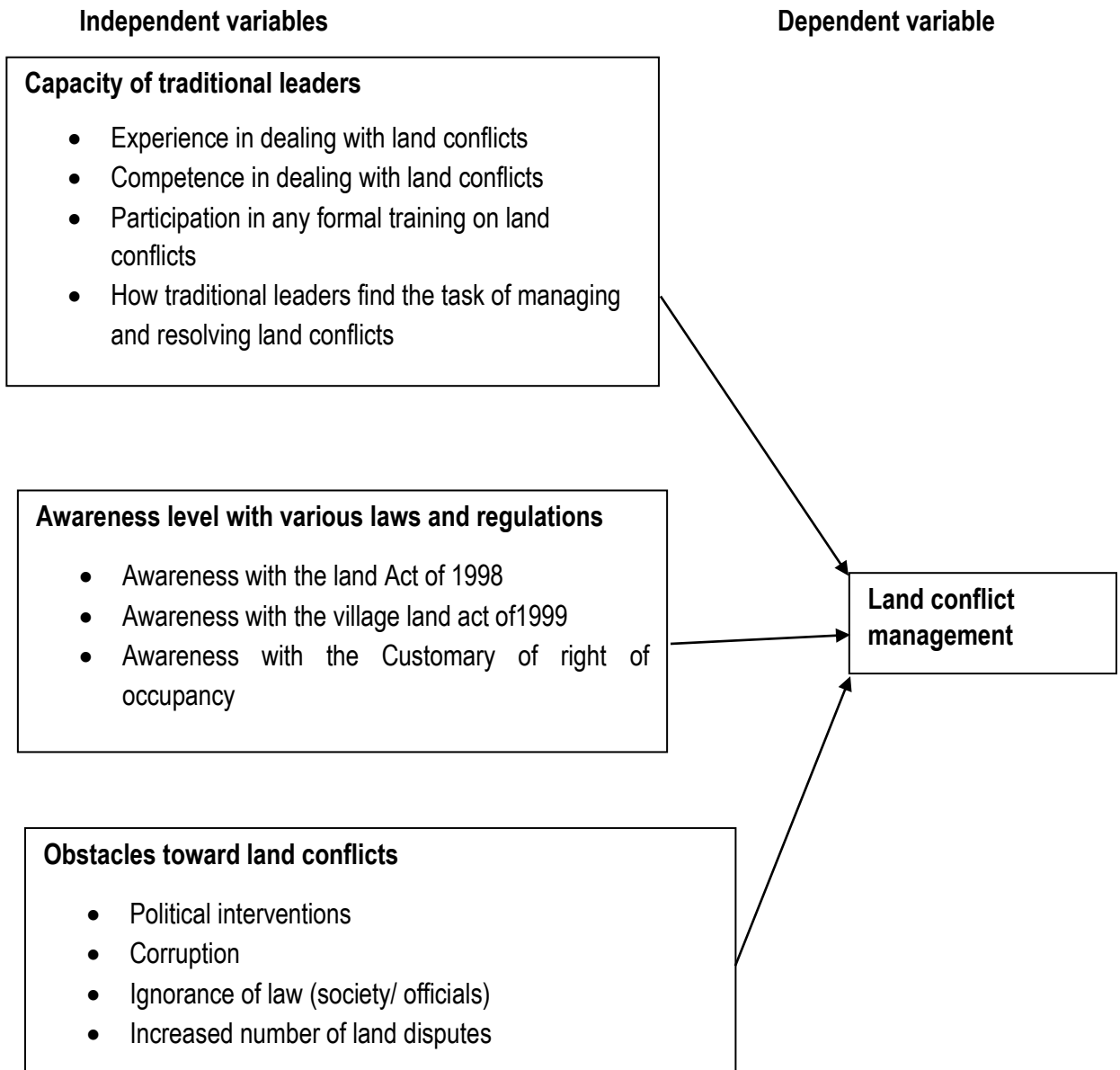
Nindi *et al.*, (2019), revealed that a pragmatic approach to land and water resources management such as effective land use plans, natural resource monitoring plans, sensitization programs and rule of law are needed to avoid future conflicts over land resources and to ensure people centered development process is achieved.

2.5 Knowledge Gap

The use of traditional leaders was be one of the best strategies for the government to allow most respected people to deal with land disputes in their locality, however, since when the government decide to use traditional leaders, little has been done on the role of these leaders in managing and resolving various land conflict which calls for this study to uncover the truth and this is where a

researcher is going to bridge the gap. It is from this ground that the current study is set out to uncover the hidden truth of the contribution of traditional leaders in the Maasai land conflicts management in Longido District Council.

2.5 Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework



Source: Researcher (2023).

2.6 Definitions of the Variables

The conceptual framework in figure 2.1 above showed the relationship between the variables on the contribution of traditional leaders on the Maasai land conflicts management in Longido District council. The framework that used in this study of the dependent variable also known as the predictor or criterion variable which the researcher wishes to explain and the independent variables known as the exploratory variables which are the presumed cause of changes in the dependent variable (Kothari, 2004). In this research the independent variables was be capacity of traditional leaders, awareness level with various laws and regulations and obstacles towards land conflicts.

The capacity of Traditional Leaders

The capacity of traditional leaders on resolving land disputes and skills possessed by them for conflict resolution is satisfactory. However, traditional leaders need to keep abreast with the trends in the country or world at large so as to be more effective in their conflict resolution strategies. The mere fact that they move into leadership positions mainly through succession casts a doubt on their effectiveness in conflict resolution. The study was reveal whether some traditional leaders do understand community dynamics. Some of the traditional leaders are egocentric and lack basic participatory principles. The traditional leaders need to understand the relationship between rights and conflict and in particular the conflict-causing potential of human rights denial for them to come with the best intervention strategy.

Awareness Level of Various Laws and Regulations

Most of Maasai traditional leaders are being appointed to those leadership post through succession. They are not good in reading and writing as it is not their qualification during appointment. This may lead to ignorance of the law during land conflict management and may lead to contradiction to the laws of the country like the land act, No. 4 of 1999, customary of right of occupancy and the village land Act, 1999.

Obstacles Towards Land Conflicts

Conflicts over land arises when individuals and families compete for use of the same piece of land. This competition is exacerbated by the perception that land is increasingly scarce due to population increases over the past 20 years. With current population growth, this situation was continued to worsen because there is an increase of corruption cases, intervention from politicians on land disputes and ignorance on the majority of land users to the law. Even those who are there to help in deciding on the disputes tend to be bribed, hence no fairness during the conflict resolutions.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the description of the research methodology which included; research design, area of study, research approach, population, sample, sampling techniques, sample size, data collection methods, primary data, secondary data, data analysis technique, reliability and validity of the instruments and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

A case study design was applied in this research. A case study is an in- depth comprehensive study of a person, a social group, a process, a situation, a program, a community, an institution or any other social unit (Krishnaswami, 2006). According to Krishnaswami, 2006 the case studies are flexible with respect to data collection methods (all methods of data collection are useful to case studies), case study is a highly fruitful approach for the purpose of group or process analysis as against the analysis of individual traits alone and lastly, case studies give to the researcher a wider range of insights into human life, which cannot be gained through a general survey (*ibid*).

3.3 Research Approach

The researcher adopted the mixed design for the purpose of compensating the weakness of one approach by using the strength of another approach; this was deemed useful because each approach has its weaknesses and strengths (Bogdan, 1992). For instance, while the findings gathered through quantitative technique were only in numerical facts then the researcher used the findings collected through qualitative technique on the same topic so as to gain elaboration and clarification on what it means for the observed numerical facts designed in such a way that they

address key issues on the powers of traditional leaders in Maasai land conflicts management in Longido district council.

3.4 Area of the Study

The study was conducted in Longido District Council. Longido District Council has been selected because it is among the Districts in Tanzania experiencing many land conflicts as it has been highlighted by (HAKIARDHI, 2009 and Pedersen, 2010) who said; expansion of agriculture and dwindling pasture lands due to climate change effects in Longido District Council district is creating conflicts between farmers and pastoralists encroaching into farmlands also fast growing population and livestock densities and long dry spells result in rise in natural resources based conflicts amongst communities and between people and wildlife due to declining land, water and pastures.

3.5 Population, Sample and Sampling Techniques

3.5.1 Study Population

Population refers to the group of units with common features which a researcher is interested. In this study, a population consisted of land users were selected from each ward, District leaders which include District Commissioner, Members of Parliament, District Executive Director, Heads of Land Department and Council Chairman hence a total of 45 respondents were involved in this study.

3.5.2 Sample Size

Sample refers to the number of participants or observations included in a study. It is a representative of the population in which the study findings are generalized (Saunders, 2020). In this study, the sample size was calculated using the Yamane (1967) formula of calculating sample size whereby:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

Where

n= sample size

N= Population Size

E= desired precision (5-10%)

Where N= 45

e= 10%, thus

n= 45

1+45(0.01)

n= 31

3.5. 3 Sampling Techniques

3.5.3.1 Probability Sampling Procedure

Simple random sampling refers to the sampling technique in which every member in the population had an equal chance of being selected (Kothari, 2014). Land users were selected using this procedure or technique and this technique eliminates all element of biasness during selecting a representative sample.

3.5.3.2 Non- Probability Sampling Procedure

Purposive or judgmental sampling techniques were used by the researcher as a sampling procedure in selecting district leaders who are District commissioner, Members of Parliament, District Executive Director, Heads of Land Department and Council Chairman. The mentioned respondents were being asked to take part in the study for the aim of giving more insight to the study. In addition, a purposive sampling technique was adopted in conducting this study to gain an insight into the phenomena. Also, it considered as the most appropriate method for collecting members of a population that are near and readily available for research purpose.

3.6 Data Collection Methods

Primary data were collected using questionnaires and interview.

3.6.1 Interview

In this study, a researcher used interview as the method of data collection. This method involves face to face interview between the researcher or interviewer and the interviewees or the respondents. Interview was used to collect information from the respondents that questionnaires could otherwise not be able to collect.

Interview guides were prepared by the researcher in order to have consistency in asking questions and the interview guides were used among the district leaders who are District Commissioner, Members of Parliament, District Executive Director, Heads of Land Department and Council Chairman.

3.6.2 Questionnaires and their Pre-testing

These are the questions prepared by the researcher and sent directly to the respondents in the field for the purpose of filling them. These questions are in two types open and closed ended questions.

Questionnaires were preferred in this study due to the fact that they enabled the researcher to reach the target group with the minimum cost in terms of time and other sources. A researcher believes that, it is through questionnaires that the respondents were able to provide information at their own prudence or discretion. Hence, it helped to avoid any direct influence contrary to other methods like interviews where the researcher may have direct influence in molding respondents answer. Questionnaires were used among the land users in the study area.

In this study, a researcher pre- tested the instrument before being used. The purpose of this testing was to obtain responses in order to complete research objectives, to test whether the wording of questions is suited and clear to the understanding of the respondents, to develop suitable procedure for administering the instrument with reference to field conditions and to test whether the content of the instrument is relevant and adequate (Cohen, 2011). Furthermore, this act of pre testing the questionnaires aimed to assess whether the questions are answerable, clear, specific, interconnected and substantial. The whole process enabled the researcher to fine tune the questions, also some ambiguous questions were removed and others was be re –phrased. After revision, the questionnaires were duplicated ready for use.

A pilot study was carried out to determine the validity of the questionnaire, where the responses of the subjects was checked against the research objectives. The questionnaire were pilot tested on fifteen (15) respondents who are part of target population but not in the sample. This represents slightly above 10% of the accessible population that is generally recommended by social researchers (Kombo, 2006). After pilot testing, the questionnaires were revised to incorporate the feedback that was provided.

3.6.3 Secondary Data

Refers to the data that have already been collected by someone else. A researcher was used these data just to supplement from other methods of data collection like questionnaires and interviews. The data were obtained through books, meetings' minutes, newspapers, dissertations, letters, files, internet, Land Act, district commissions reconciliation report, journals, Ministry of Land reports.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation. Quantitative data were entered and coded on SPSS version 20. Qualitative data was be analyzed using content analysis. Data were grouped into themes and analysed into categories accordingly. Direct quotations from respondents were used as justification to their answers. In presentation of findings, the researcher showed how the data from descriptive statistics and content analysis relates or not.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

3.8.1 Validity

Validity is the degree to which a study accurately reflects the specific concept that the instruments intended to measure (Kombo, 2006). The validity of the instruments for data collection in this study was done through expert review. Experts in research reviewed the data collection instruments and any correction or adjustments were made accordingly in relation to the topic under study. This ensured the validity of data collection tools. Also, questionnaires and interview guides were checked by the supervisor and the language used was simple to every respondent involved in this study.

3.8.2 Reliability

Reliability is the degree to which a test is consistent and stable in measuring whatever it is measuring. Reliability requires the administration of the same test to the same respondents twice (Kothari, 2014). The researcher was conducted a pilot study for 15 respondents to check the reliability of data collection instruments. After pilot study, data were tested through SPSS version 22 to ensure the internal consistency. The test that yielded a Cronbach's Alpha of above 0.7 was reliable. When the Cronbach's Alpha was below 0.7 the instruments were not reliable thus the researcher made adjustments.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

According to Mason (2013), ethical consideration in research is not only essential but also necessary to ensure that participants are treated with dignity and respect during the study. These are moral principles that guide researchers to conduct and report research without deception or intention to harm the participants of the study or members of the society as a whole, whether

knowingly or unknowingly. Practicing ethical guidelines while conducting and reporting research is essential to establish the validity of research.

During this study, the following ethical issues were observed; the researcher obtained data collection permit from the Institute of Accountancy Arusha and Government Authorities. The researcher ensured that all respondents voluntarily participated in the study and the information collected were kept confidentially and used for the study only. The researcher always informed the respondents prior to data collection sessions.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents, analyzes and interprets data on the Role of Traditional Leaders in Managing Maasai Land Conflicts in Tanzania. The study had three objectives namely; to show the capacity of traditional leaders in resolving land conflict, to investigate the awareness level with various laws and regulations governing land conflict and to determine obstacles toward land conflicts management at Longido.

4.2 Characteristics of the Respondents

Demographic characteristics of the respondents were analyzed in this chapter. The characteristics were in terms of age, gender, working experience and level of education.

4.2.1 Age of the Respondents

48% of respondents with the frequency of 15 aged between 35-55 years and this was the largest age group in the sample. The second category of age was between 18-34 with the percentage of 35, the smallest frequency of 5 respondents showed that they were aged above 55 years old with the percentage of 17%. The data indicated that majority of the respondents were old enough to provide relevant information on the role of traditional leaders in the Maasai land conflicts management in Tanzania.

Table 4. 1 Age of the Respondents

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
18-34	11	35
35-54	15	48
55+	5	17
Total	31	100.0

Source: Field Data (2023).

4.2.2 Education of the Respondents

The study was interested to know the level of education among the respondents. Among 31 respondents involved in this study, 17 (54%) of the respondents had attained a Standard seven and who are the land users in the study villages, 11 (35%) of the respondents had attained a bachelor degree. Those with master degree were 3 (11%). The lever of education had an influence on whether the respondents understand the issues related to land use conflicts and the role of traditional leaders in solving those conflicts.

Thus, it implies that traditional leaders were not educated enough hence they use traditional knowledge as well as customary experiences gained from ways the old disputes were resolved. Which has more implications on contradicting role of customary laws and modern lawyers in resolving and managing various land disputes.

Table 4. 2 Education of the Respondents

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Master	3	11
Bachelor	11	35
Standard seven	17	54
Total	31	100.0

Source: Field Data (2023)

4.3 Distribution of Respondent by Gender

Table 4.3 shows that the distribution of respondent by gender was unevenly were men dominated by 19 (61%) of all respondents and only 12 (49%) were female. This implies that the majority of the traditional leaders who are dealing with dispute settlement and resolutions from Longido district are men while only few women are involved. The gender imbalance reflects the limited chances offered to women in the course of dealing with disputes. However, we cannot directly conclude that more men been traditional leaders or rather few men been involved have a direct relationship with the performance of these village and district land councils.

Table 4. 3 Distribution of Respondent by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	19	61
Female	12	49
Total	31	100.0

Source: Field Data (2023)

4.4 Findings for Research Objectives

The findings in this section are presented in two sub-sections. The first subsection presents findings for questionnaire data which were analyzed using descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation). The second subsection presents findings for interview data which were analyzed through content analysis.

4.4.1 The Capacity of Traditional Leaders in Resolving Land Conflicts

Under this research objective, the researcher sought to determine the capacity of traditional leaders in resolving land conflict. Respondents were to respond by ticking most appropriate option

ranging from 1=Strongly Disagree 2=Disagree 3=Undecided 4=Agree 5=Strongly Agree. Respondents indicated their perception toward three items in the questionnaire as shown below. Scale of mean score interpretation was as follows: Based on the mean values, mean score of 1 to 1.8 represent Strongly Disagree, 1.81 to 2.60 represent disagree, 2.61 to 3.40 represent undecided, 3.41 to 4.20 represent agree and 4.21 to 5.00 represent strongly agree.

Table 4. 4 The Capacity of Traditional Leaders in Resolving Land Conflict

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Interpretation
Experience in dealing with land conflicts	31	2.23	.383	Disagree
Competence in dealing with land conflicts	31	2.00	.390	Disagree
Participation in any formal training on land conflicts	31	2.23	.257	Disagree

Source: Field Data (2023).

As reflected in Table 4.4, mean score differed from one item to another. This shows that respondents had different opinion about how capacity of traditional leaders in resolving land conflict in the study area. Specifically, they were disagreeing that traditional leader in the study area had the capacity in resolving land conflict (M=2.23 and S. D= 0.383), (M=2.00 and S. D= 0.390 and (M=2.23 and S. D=0.257) respectively.

The findings further indicated that respondents disagreed that most of the traditional leaders were not able or did not have enough skills in resolving land conflict, this was attributed by lack of education among the traditional leaders. The implication here if that majority of traditional leaders

found the task of dealing with management and resolution of land disputes and conflict as either very difficult or difficult compared to the capacity and resources, they have to deal with them. It alerts that they have low capacity in dealing with these conflicts and conflicts.

4.4.2. The Awareness Level with Various Laws and Regulations Governing Land Conflicts.

The researcher sought to examine the awareness level with various laws and regulations governing land conflict. Respondents were to respond by ticking most appropriate option ranging from 1= Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Undecided, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly Agree. Scale of mean score interpretation was as follows: Respondents had to respond to five items in the questionnaire under this section. The results of analysis are shown in Table 4.8. Based on the mean values, mean score of 1 to 1.8 represent Strongly Disagree, 1.81 to 2.60 represent disagree, 2.61 to 3.40 represent undecided, 3.41 to 4.20 represent agree and 4.21 to 5.00 represent Strongly Agree.

Again, it gives us more contracting views that village traditional leaders are unaware but district are aware hence if the case was handled ineffective from the lower level more problems and complications are escalated to the upper (District land council) and if failed to formal courts hence parties may lose trust in dealing with these traditional leaders in resolving their disputes and conflicts.

The findings show that the traditional leaders are dealing with land but unaware with even the law controlling occupation of the land. This is a red alert to government on its effort of trying to resolve land dispute using unknowledgeable people. It may happen that so many disputes are resolved without considering laws governing the land ownership which is like a bomb that may explode at any time. Clear government attention is required on this before the situation becomes worse.

Table 4.5: The Awareness Level with Various Laws and Regulations governing land conflict

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Interpretation
Awareness with the land Act of 1998	31	2.26	.114	undecided
Awareness with the village land act of 1999	31	2.39	.432	undecided
Awareness with the Customary of right of occupancy	31	3.74	.479	Agree

Source: Field Data (2023).

Table 4.5 presents findings about the level of awareness on various laws and regulations governing land conflict in the study area. The mean score differed from one item to another. This shows that respondents had different opinion about the level of awareness on various laws and regulations governing land conflict in the study area. Specifically, respondents agreed that traditional leaders had awareness on various laws and regulations governing land conflict in the study area that is Customary of right of occupancy. Awareness with the land Act of 1998 and Awareness with the village land act of 1999 (M=3.74 and S. D= 0.479, M=2.26 and S.D= 0.114). Findings further indicated traditional leaders were undecided on whether traditional leaders had awareness on various laws and regulations governing land conflict in the study area or not (M=2.39 and S. D= 0.432).

This implies that the general law governing the National land ownership and other resources as attached to a land is not well known to the traditional leaders. The study did not want them to be deeply understand this law but rather even an elementary skill on the content and what it governs could be the starting point to avoid legal mistakes since ignorance of the law does not guarantee rights to conduct mistakes.

Also, this implies that largely traditional leaders are lacking the knowledge on even the government act which controls the ownership and useful of the village land hence reflecting the

extent to which traditional leaders can either be a part of the problem or rather the problem itself. The bad reflection is also where they have imposed detrimental punishment to the other part but the other disagree and handle the case to the primary or other court. Since the starting point of judgment was be from the judgment of traditional leaders who are completely unaware of the law governing what they control imaging how the situation is complicated.

4.4.3 The Obstacles toward Land Conflicts Management at Longido

To achieve the study objective, the researcher sought to examine the obstacles toward land conflicts management at Longido. Respondents were to respond by ticking most appropriate option ranging from 1= Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Undecided, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly Agree. Scale of mean score interpretation was as follows: Respondents had to respond to five items in the questionnaire under this section. Based on the mean values, mean score of 1 to 1.8 represent Strongly Disagree, 1.81 to 2.60 represent disagree, 2.61 to 3.40 represent undecided, 3.41 to 4.20 represent agree and 4.21 to 5.00 represent strongly agree.

This indicates that numbers of land disputes in Longido District are increasing over time despite of the government efforts of using traditional leaders, but bad enough is that politicians who are the most influential people in the society are also the main suspicious of affecting the performance of these traditional leaders by either favoring some parts or been the part of the problems by acquiring land from villages using other people and play behind the scene. This necessitates the government to take more strict action to anyone who is acting as a barrier toward successful performance of the task assigned to these traditional leaders.

Table 4. 5 The Obstacles Toward Land Conflicts Management at Longido

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Interpretation
Political interventions	31	3.74	.527	Agree
Ignorance of law	31	3.90	.446	Agree
Corruption	31	3.65	.496	Agree
Increased number of land disputes	31	3.77	.407	Agree

Source: Field Data (2023).

As seen in table 4.6, there were no varying views on the obstacles toward land conflicts management in the study area. Respondents agreed on all four items from the questionnaires. Specifically, they agreed that Political interventions act as an obstacle toward land conflicts management (M=3.74 and S. D= 0.527), ignorance of law (M=3.90 and S. D=0.446), corruption (M=3.65 and S. D= 0.496) and Increased number of land disputes (M=3.77 and S. D= 0.407) respectively. This suggests that respondents were aware on various obstacles toward land conflicts management in the study area.

4.4.3.1 Content Analysis Findings of Interview Data

The study collected qualitative data using interviews. The data were collected from procurement officers. The data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis.

4.4.3.1.1 Interview Question One: *How long did it take for your dispute too be resolved?*

The interview data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis which involved development of themes, codes and categories for data collected from each respondent in relation to the research question. The researcher was interested in understanding the timeframe used by traditional leaders in resolving their matters. The intention was to find out if traditional leaders are effective in resolving their disputes/conflicts.

Table 4. 6 Content Analysis on the Indicators for the Time to Resolve the Conflicts

Respondents	Theme	Codes	Categories
R1	<p>Responses</p> <p>- longer time to resolve the conflict</p>	-Cost	-There is a problem of rising conflict
R2	- Shorter time to resolve the conflict	-land users' satisfaction	-Ensure that the leaders play their role

Source: Field Data (2023).

The analysis from the field shows that there were various categories of days the traditional leaders may take to resolve the land conflicts within the district such as within 30 days, between 30 - 60 days and above 60 days. This indicates that many land disputes or conflicts were resolved above 60 days. This implies that the process used by traditional leaders in resolving land disputes and conflicts are very ineffective since it takes longer time to the extent that conflict may be spread over to other parties or become unsolved. It has proved failure which accounts for over increasingly number of land conflict at Longido over days.

In the interview, one of the interviewees said;

“ In our village, when the conflict occurs due to land shortages, we refer to use diplomatic procedures or negotiating ways of sitting down and discussing the matter”. He added that, “we are just negotiating on different bases hoping that they come to an end at any time regardless of nature of the problem they are discussing”. This implies that no time frame set for each kind of case reported to the traditional leaders.

4.4.3.1.2 Interview Question Two: Are you aware with various laws governing the dispute settlement?

Researcher was also interested in understanding the level of awareness of respondents on various laws governing land in Tanzania.

In the interview, one of respondents said;

It implies that majority of people from Longido who managed to participate under the interview are unaware with various laws governing the management and resolution of land disputes / conflicts in Tanzania.

If one may consider the findings from preceding sections where traditional leaders were unaware with land laws. Unless the government come with new ways of ensuring elementary law skills is included in the education curriculum. At least this was help in solving the problem.

This was supported by the interviewee who pointed out that:

Majority of the village leaders have been elected in 2019 and have not been trained in anything about good governance and also because many villages have no village executive officers it becomes a serious problem on understanding land laws as copies of land laws and land use plan are put in cabinets and known only to few leaders but not known to the majority of village councils' members and to the people in the villages.

Furthermore, the interviewee added that:

Land is being administered by three Ministries these are the Ministry dealing with local government (TAMISEMI), the ministry of Land and the ministry of constitution and Law. All of them have to sit together and discuss how to make

sure, that the land laws and their regulations are known to the people rather than the way currently is being handled.

In addition to that, another said:

The government (central government together with the Local government) has to make an effort of training the village councils members and the people at large on issues of land laws and land use plan by making sure that it puts a sound full budget

for training rather than leaving that role to the district council because the council has no enough funds and has a lot of activities to be performed by it.

4.4.3.1.3 Interview Question Three: How does political interventions affects land conflict resolution?

In the interview, one of respondent said;

Political interventions have affected a lot the role of traditional leaders in managing land conflict, during the field it was discovered that, most of the politicians are not well informed about land laws in the district especially the ward councils or sometimes even the member of parliament, so if land conflict occur, they are trying to use their position to intervene and at the end of the day the problem still remain there as witnessed in the Longido District Council

She added that, In the past, traditional leaders were regarded as old people with wisdom who were able to participate in decision making, mediate any dispute in the community, however today the Maasai regard them as people with economic power hence anyone can be an elder by virtue of their wealth. However, this does not imply that the importance of traditional leaders should not be overlooked due to politicians' interference

4.4.3.1.3 Interview Question Three: How does corruption affects land conflict resolution?

In the interview, one of respondent said;

Village leaders are prone to corruption and are being always suspected to that, because of the nature of work they are doing, that happens because, they are not paid anything, they work as volunteers for the whole period of their leadership. The interviewee went on saying that, majority of the village governments in Longido District Council have not employed village executive officers (VEOs) who are responsible for executing laws and regulations in place, majority of the villages have acting village executive officers who have been chosen by the chair person and have no knowledge about administration or any field of study.

These findings are in line with explanations given by the Agricultural Officer, who said that:

Village leaders lack education and knowledge on land laws and also, they are corrupt as their decisions most of the time are biased. The agricultural officer went further by arguing that, land does not increase but people and cattle increase daily, so the government should put extra efforts on training the community in mechanized agriculture and livestock keeping whereby people would use small piece of land and

produce much. Also because of the conflicts of land which are emanating daily, the government should establish land office at the level of the village like other sectors such as education and health sectors; this could help in solving land conflicts at the initial stage.

4.5 Discussion of Findings

This part provides the discussion of the findings. The discussion related the findings presented in chapter four and those from past studies.

4.5.1 The Capacity of Traditional Leaders in Resolving Land Conflicts

Findings from research question one found that Experience in dealing with land conflicts, Competence in dealing with land conflicts and Participation in any formal training on land conflicts were the determinants for capacity of traditional leaders in resolving land conflict. These findings relates to the findings by Mkwizi (2010) stating that, Traditional leaders have been given prominence in mediation of disputes especially in Africa and Asia and are often perceived as leaders with wisdom to navigate negotiation process, they are also highly valued and regarded in our African institutions as important part of the African culture however, this is just in theory since their input in solving conflicts is not put in practice in both international and regional organizations that are entrusted with resolution and management of conflicts such as the African Union, Inter-Governmental Authority on Development and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Findings agree with Wanyama, (2013) stating that yet it appears that they lack the power and knowledge to prevent and adequately respond to violence as pointed out by Igbokwe (1998)

Also, In Tanzania, the government in the 1999 Village Land Act and the 2002 Courts (Land Disputes Settlements) Act chose a middle way, prescribing the establishment of village land councils made up, not of professionals, but of appointed laymen and women. The acts also recognized the role of traditional authorities in settling land disputes, but prohibited all gender-

discriminatory practices. In theory, these laws and regulations are sound and pragmatic. What the authorities do in practice, however, may be a different matter. With these two laws traditional leaders are expected to play a great role on management and resolution of land disputes.

Traditional leaders have been given prominence in mediation of disputes especially in Africa and Asia and are often perceived as leaders with wisdom to navigate negotiation process, they are also highly valued and regarded in our African institutions as important part of the African culture however, this is just in theory since their input in solving conflicts is not put in practice in both international and regional organizations that are entrusted with resolution and management of conflicts such as the African Union, Inter-Governmental Authority on Development and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

This concur with the study done by James (2015) who said, in all the villages covered by her study, it was revealed that none of the members of the committees had received any form of training on conflict resolution skills such as mediation and negotiations.

Furthermore, she says, in a number of places in the country the local institutions, such as the village environmental committees, village governments and district machinery have shown to lack capacity to resolve the conflicts. The findings relate with the study done by FAO (2003) which observed that; the capacity of communities, resource managers and policy-makers to address resource conflicts can be enhanced by developing and implementing effective approaches, methods and tools for their management and resolution.

4.5.2 The Awareness Level with Various Laws and Regulations Governing Land Conflicts

Findings from the second research question on the awareness level with various laws and regulations governing land conflict, the findings show that the traditional leaders are dealing with

land but unaware with even the law controlling occupation of the land. The findings by Wasiam (2011) revealed that, revival of land committees building their capacity in land conflict management is a must to the village land committees so that they can improve the performance in land use conflict management. Land committees would help in the preparation of land use planning to allocate grazing areas and farming areas to reduce the interference occurring between peasants and pastoralists which further on lead to clashes amongst the two groups at study. Wehrmann (2008) also noted that land conflicts can be resolved with minimal state intervention and even without any state intervention at all.

These comments are in line with the study done by HakiArdhi, (2005) who stated that,lack of public awareness and knowledge on land rights and laws makes the small farmers in terrible situation. Continued by saying that although land Act No. 4 and Village land Act No. 5 (1999) have marked a decade since their enactment, still the two pieces are not yet known to the majority land users.

4.5.3 Obstacles Toward Land Conflicts Management at Longido

Findings in the third research question on the obstacles toward land conflicts management at Longido. Political interventions, Ignorance of law, Increased number of land disputes and corruption were the main obstacles toward land conflicts management at Longido. Basing on the observation found in the study it is recommended that the laws present in Tanzania do not provide tenure security to the pastoralists hence increases land disputes in societies. The Maasai are being marginalized by laws and their government. There should be an enactment of law specifically for pastoralists since the problem of land disputes in these societies has led to destruction of peace in Tanzania. Also, it is suggested that the law has to provide isolated areas for livestock keeping which was allow them to move with their herds within those areas as for the

wildlife. And settlement of disputes should start at their organization like elders as they know effectively the source of the disputes and the government has to provide a fair play to pastoralists rather than marginalizing them.

Another obstacle was poor education of most of the local leaders on how they can effectively mediate land use conflicts by using village tribunals. The local leaders are less aware about the 1999 Land Act No. 5 other than applying traditional approaches to reach a conflict management. This reduces the effectiveness in the management of land use conflicts (Askew, 2013).

This is in lined with the study done by Tony and Dalrymple (2008) who argue that, effective mechanisms are required to ensure the behavior of land administration institutions is managed and to eliminate or minimize any negative social impacts of the services provided. Monitoring institutional behavior in the public sector is often a low priority in developing countries. Without appropriate mechanisms, weak governance can lead to administrative corruption and financial leakages. Overloaded courts, indeterminate dispute resolution, limited protection for the vulnerable an infective implementation of policy and laws and ultimately social unrest.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Three sections were involved in this chapter namely summary, conclusions and recommendations originated from the study findings and research objectives.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The study aimed at assessing the role of traditional leaders in the Maasai land conflicts management in Longido district. The first research objective of the study was to examine the capacity of traditional leaders in resolving land conflict. The study summarized that majority of the traditional leaders were not able or did not have enough skills in resolving land conflict, this was attributed by lack of education among the traditional leaders. This is an indication majority of the traditional leaders were not able to deal with land use conflict due to various reasons like lack of education. It alerts that they have low capacity in dealing with these conflicts. The second research objective of the study was to investigate the awareness level with various laws and regulations governing land conflict. The study summarized that the traditional leaders are dealing with land but unaware of even the law controlling occupation of the land. This is a red alert to government on its efforts of trying to resolve land dispute using unknowledgeable people. It may happen that so many disputes are resolved without considering laws governing the land ownership which is like a bomb that may explode at any time. Clear government attention is required on this before the situation becomes worse. The third research objective of the study was to determine obstacles toward land conflicts management at Longido. This study summarized that numbers of land disputes at Longido district are increasing over time despite of the government efforts of using

traditional leaders, but bad enough is that politicians who are the most influential people in the society are also the main suspicious of affecting the performance of these traditional leaders by either favoring some parts or been the part of the problems by acquiring land from villages using other people and play behind the scene. This necessitates the government to take more strict action to anyone who is acting as a barrier toward successful performance of the task assigned to these traditional leaders.

5.3 Conclusion of the Study

It can be deduced that leaders who were supposed to resolve the land conflict were not able or did not have enough skills in resolving land conflict, this was attributed by lack of education among the traditional leaders. In the second objective, the study concluded that majority of the village leaders have been elected in 2019 and have not been trained in anything about good governance and also because many villages have no village executive officers it becomes a serious problem on understanding land laws as copies of land laws and land use plan are put in cabinets and known only to few leaders but not known to the majority of village councils' members and to the people in the villages. Also, this implies that largely traditional leaders are lacking the knowledge on even the government act which controls the ownership and useful of the village land hence reflecting the extent to which traditional leaders can either be a part of the problem or rather the problem itself. The bad reflection is also where they have imposed detrimental punishment to the other part but the other disagree and handle the case to the primary or other court. Since the starting point of judgment was be from the judgment of traditional leaders who are completely unaware of the law governing what they control imaging how the situation is complicated.

In the last objective, the study concluded that there were various obstacles hindering land conflict resolution. Village leaders are prone to corruption and are being always suspected to that, because of the nature of work they are doing, that happens because, they are not paid anything, they work as volunteers for the whole period of their leadership. The interviewee went on saying that, majority of the village governments in Longido District Council have not employed village executive officers (VEOs) who are responsible for executing laws and regulations in place, majority of the villages have acting village executive officers who have been chosen by the chair person and have no knowledge about administration or any field of study.

Village leaders lack education and knowledge on land laws and also, they are corrupt as their decisions most of the time are biased. The agricultural officer went further by arguing that, land does not increase but people and cattle increase daily, so the government should put extra efforts on training the community in mechanized agriculture and livestock keeping whereby people would use small piece of land and produce much. Also because of the conflicts of land which are emanating daily, the government should establish land office at the level of the village like other sectors such as education and health sectors; this could help in solving land conflicts at the initial stage.

5.4 Recommendations for Immediate Action

The study had the recommendations:

(i) Longido District Council should undertake increased efforts in capacity building through constant provision of education to local leaders pertaining to laws and regulations guiding sustainable land to the local leaders who most of them are members of the ward land tribunals.

This can be carried out through formal training sessions and through frequent workshops and

awareness rising among both the leaders and the local population. Capacity building was also contributed to the improvement of local leaders in land conflict management. This can be done by council legal officers to arrange seminars once every year for all the members of ward tribunal

(ii) The researcher recommends training and seminars to be given priority. The district management must initiate adequate training regarding Land laws and the law of inheritance ensuring that it is provided to all village council's members and to the community at large. Central and Local Government Authorities and Policy makers need to continuously advocate and train village leaders (by considering that village governments change after five years of election) and community on land management and good governance so that they acquire the basic knowledge, skills and competence required for the land management.

(iii) The researcher comments that, land should be among the key sectors to be given priority and full funded by the central government rather than currently where it is left to be funded by the local government authorities which lack capacity of funding to the maximum. It should be considered as a special sector like education, health, roads and water sectors which are given special care by the central government.

(iv) Community should participate in the village resource allocation and management. During the time of allocating land resource, the village governments, should make sure that the community of the particular village participate fully and must understand the challenges facing the community related to land resources.

(v) The government should make sure that; all villages have village executive officers (VEOs). Because these educated ones would help to interpret land laws and guide effectively the village governments rather than the current situation where many villages have acting VEOs who have

been put by the village chairperson and whose performance is not effective.

(vi) With respect to the village land Act number five of 1999, three ministries are dealing with the matters related to land. These Ministries are, Ministry responsible for Regional Secretariat and Local Government (TAMISEMI), Ministry responsible for Land and Ministry responsible for Law and Constitution. These three Ministries should plan a synchronized strategy which was be implemented by all Ministries in order to reduce land conflicts.

The Ministry of Land and TAMISEMI has to come together with other Ministries like the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and harmonize their policies and laws so that to avoid the possible contradictions which might be in them.

(vii) The village chairpersons have to be paid some allowances as the councilors are paid, rather than working as volunteers for the period of five years. This situation invites them to engage into corrupt behaviors.

(viii) In order to make sure that people understand the land laws the researcher advises the ministry responsible for the land to make efforts of giving awareness about the land laws and policy through different media like public televisions and leaflets.

(ix) Effective land use plans should be implemented in the area of the study and other areas in the country. Effective land use plans was demarcate clear boundaries and provide land deed. By doing so it was help to minimize land conflicts to the large extent.

(x) Shifting cultivation should be discouraged in the area of the study together with other areas which are still practicing it. The community has to be taught mechanized agriculture of which they can use a small piece of land with high production. Also, for the case of livestock keepers they

have to be taught modern way of keeping cattle that is zero grazing which was lead to the increase of livestock products.

5.5. Areas for Further Study

This study is one among few studies on assessing the role of traditional leaders in the Maasai land conflicts management in Longido district. It therefore provides the basis for further studies.

Hence, other studies could potentially be carried out in the following areas:

- i. Conducting comparative analysis on Village councils and traditional leaders' mechanisms used inland conflict resolution; and
- ii. Assessing the impact of village councils on performance in land conflict management in Tanzania.

Such studies was help to bridge the knowledge gap on the topic as it was revealed before that, there are few studies that examine the contribution of traditional leaders in the Maasai land conflicts management in Tanzania and indeed little is known on how village councils are effectively utilized towards land conflict resolution.

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APPENDICES

Appendix i: Questionnaires for land users

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is Yotham Ndembeke, a student pursuing a master's degree in MPSS as part of the requirements for the award of Master degree at IAA. The study is based on ***Role of Traditional Leaders in Managing Maasai Land Conflicts in Tanzania; A case of Longido District Council***. Therefore, I am looking for your assistance to fill the questionnaires as attached below. The research results was be used for academic purposes only and Was be treated with maximum confidentiality.

Instructions:

1. Please indicate the most appropriate answer by ticking (√) in the bracket.
2. Each question should have only one tick (√) for your chosen answer, unless stated.
3. Where the space is provided, write your answer on it.
4. Please use a pen to answer this questionnaire.

Part A: Demographic Information of the Respondents

1. Indicate your sex.

Male

Female

2. Indicate your age.

18-34

35-54

Over 55

3. Indicate your educational level.

Master degree

Postgraduate Diploma

Bachelor degree

Diploma

Others

4. Indicate the working experience.

0-5 years

6-10

11-15

More than 15 years

PART B: Indicate the extent to which the capacity of traditional leaders influences on land conflict management in Longido District Council. Using a scale of Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree and Strongly Disagree. Please indicate by a (√) the degree of your agreement with the following statements:

Capacity of traditional leaders	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Disagree
Experience in dealing with land conflicts					
Competence in dealing with land conflicts					
Participation in any formal training on land conflicts					
How do traditional leaders find the task of managing and resolving land conflicts?					

Source: Researcher 2023.

PART C: Indicate the extent to which awareness level with various laws and regulations

Influences on land conflict management in Longido District Council. Using a scale of “Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree and Strongly Disagree”. Please indicate by a (√) the degree of your agreement with the following statements:

Awareness level with various laws and regulations	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Disagree
Awareness with the land Act of 1998					
Awareness with the village land act of 1999					
Awareness with the Customary of right of occupancy					

Source: Researcher 2023.

PART D: Indicate the extent to which obstacles toward land conflicts influence on land conflict management in Longido District Council. Using a scale of Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree and Strongly Disagree”. Please indicate by a (√) the degree of your agreement with the following statements:

Obstacles Toward Land Conflicts	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Disagree
Political interventions					
Ignorance of law (society/ official					
Corruption					
Increased number of land disputes					

Source: Researcher 2023.

Thank you for your time.

Appendix II

Interview Guide for District Leaders who are District Commissioner, Members of Parliament, District Executive Director, Heads of Land Department and Council Chairman

PART A: QUESTIONS

1. What is the current situation of land conflict?

2. Were you satisfied with the way your dispute was handled by the traditional leaders?

.....

.....

If not, what was the problem?

.....

.....

.....

3. Did you find the environment and other support facilities conducive for you during the settlement of dispute?

.....

.....

4. How long did it take for your dispute to be resolved?

.....

.....

5. Are you aware with the various laws governing the dispute settlement?

.....
6. What do you suggest as the best way for traditional leaders to be effective?

.....
.....

7. What is your views on whether the Government should continue using traditional leaders in managing and resolving land disputes?

.....
.....

8. What are the main obstacles in managing land conflicts?

.....
.....

Thank you for your time.

Appendix iii: Estimated Budget

S/N	Activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total cost
1	Stationery	Lump sum	Lumpsum	Lumpsum	30,000/=
2	Meals	TZS	5	50000/=	200,000/=
	Collection of Data				
3	Transport	Km	200	1000/=	200,000/=
4	Payment for enumerators	TZS	5	30000/=	150,000/=
	Data Analysis				
5	Coding and entering	TZS	100	1000/=	100,000/=
6	Data Analysis	TZS	110	5000/=	550,000/=
	Report				
7	Typing, printing and binding	TZS	100	1000/=	100,000/=
	Report presentation				
8	Binding	Lumpsum	Lumpsum	300,000/=	300,000/=
Grand total					1,630,000/=

Source: Researcher 2023.

**Appendix iv: Time Scale and Budget
Duration and Schedule of Activities**

S/N	ACTIVITY	Milestone per month				
		May	June	July	August	August
1.	Proposal design					
2.	Tools designing and pilot study					
3.	Data collection and analysis					
4.	Draft report writing and submission					
5.	Final report presentation and submission					

Source: Researcher 2023.



JAMUHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA FEDHA



INSTITUTE OF
ACCOUNTANCY
ARUSHA

Ref. No.: MPSS-0082-2021.

30TH September 2023

ARUSHA REGIONAL
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

P.O. BOX 3050
ARUSHA.

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: REQUEST FOR DATA COLLECTION

The purpose of this letter is to introduce to you MR. YOTHAM NDEMBEKA who is our student pursuing a Masters of Arts in Peace and Security Studies with registration number (MPSS-0082-2021). Currently, the student above is conducting a study on "AN ASSESSEMENT OF THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS IN MANAGING MAASAI LAND CONFLICTS IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF LONGIDO DISTRICT COUNCIL". We would like to highlight here that this study is part of the requirement for the award of the above-mentioned program of study.

We, therefore, request you to extend to the above-mentioned student of our institute any help that may facilitate him to achieve his study objectives. We further request permission for him to see and talk to the staff of your Institution in connection to his study. The period for this request is granted from September to the end of November 2023.

Thank you for your continuing support.

Yours Sincerely,
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA


Mishael Abduel
FOR: RECTOR

HEALTH SECURITY STUDIES
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA

ALL COMMUNICATION TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE RECTOR



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Arusha, Tanzania

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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Fax No. 2545239/254486
E-Mail: ras@arusha.go.tz
E-Mail: ras.arusha@tamisemi.go.tz
Website: www.arusha.go.tz
In reply please quote:



REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ARUSHA REGION,
2 Makongoro Road
P.O. Box 3050,
233101 Sekel
ARUSHA.

Kumb. Na. FA.18/232/002'T'/296

02 October, 2023

District Administrative Secretary,
P.O. BOX 6,
LONGIDO.

RE: RESEARCH PERMIT

Reference is hereby made to the letter with Ref. No.MPSS from "INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA" concerning the above underlined subject.

I hereby taking this opportunity to introduce to you **YOTHAM NDEMBEKA**, From **INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA** at the moment conducting a research study concerning the "*An Assesment Of The Role Of Traditional Leders In Managing Maasai Land Conflicts In Tanzania : A Case Of Longido District Concil*"

Permission is granted to conduct his research From **September 2023 to November, 2023.**

Due to this, you are requested to render administrative assistance to enable him to accomplish his research.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Hakusi
Lillian E. Lyakurwa

For: REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
ARUSHA

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
ARUSHA

Copy to:
Yotham Ndembeka,
RESEACHER.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LONGIDO DISTRICT
Telephone Number: 02 72539702
Fax No: 02 72502271
In reply please quote



DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
P.O. BOX 2
LONGIDO

04TH OCTOBER, 2023

Ref. No. DC/LONG/UR.1/01B/92

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
P.O. BOX 84,
LONGIDO.

RE: RESEARCH PERMIT.

Reference is hereby made to the letter dated **02nd October, 2023** with Ref. No. **FA.18/232/002'T/296** from "Regional Administration and Local Government" concerning the above underlined subject.

2. I hereby take this opportunity to introduce to you **MR. YOTHAM NDEMBEKA** from "Institute of Accountancy Arusha". He is conducting a research study concerning the: "*An Assesment of The Role Of Traditional Leders In Managing Maasai Land Conflicts in Tanzania*".

3. Permission is granted to conduct his research at Longido District Council from **September, 2023 to November, 2023**.

4. Please give him necessary administrative assistance.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Mtera

Enna E. Mtera

For: DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
LONGIDO

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
LONGIDO

COPY TO:

- Mr. Yotham Ndembeka,
Researcher.

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS IN MANAGING MAASAI LAND CONFLICTS IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF LONGIDO DISTRICT COUNCIL

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INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA (IAA)

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**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL
LEADERS IN MANAGING MAASAI LAND CONFLICTS
IN TANZANIA:**

A CASE STUDY OF LONGIDO DISTRICT COUNCIL

By; YOTHAM NDEMBEKA

&

MKAMA MJIGA

It has been edited for language by one or more English experts. Spelling, grammar, punctuation, sentence structure, and phrasing were among the issues that were edited. We guarantee the quality of the English language used in this paper.

Issued by

RADISLAUS EZEKIEL



21/112023