APPENDIX A

HOW CORDS WILL USE THE DATA COLLECTED IN THIS PROJECT

The Research Project on *Risk Perception Mapping* carried out in 6 villages within the southern part of the Burko hunting block in Maasailand, Northern Tanzania (Arkaria, Arkatan, Lendikinya, Lepurko, Mti Mmoja and Megwara Sub-village) by Briony D. Turner of Imperial College London marks a benchmark of its own kind not only to the local communities living in the area but also to the change agents and other stakeholders operating or to operate in the area. The project, which is probably the first of its own kind in the locality, has been very constructive and instrumental since the methodologies employed by the data-collection team were simple and participatory; and above all, the team gave the feedback of the study to the communities reflecting general findings and anticipated possible interventions and solutions in the future. This state of affairs has not only honoured PRA techniques in its real essence but also halted the old phenomenon that: *"the Maasai Community has been reduced to more of a school where intellectuals from all over the world for higher degrees storm the area for their endless studies without giving any feedback after the studies to the same community which the findings had originated"* This phenomenon not only made the Maasai community increase their scepticism towards any foreign individual entering their community but also it was an abuse of PRA techniques at the highest magnitude! This project has therefore made great progress in readdressing the balance between information gained from the community and information given back to the community.

We at Community Research and Development Services (CORDS) are pleased that the project by Briony D. Turner has coincided with a time in which CORDS has a number of projects operating or are due to operate in the area. CORDS works in the field of resource tenure, poverty reduction and improving quality of services such as livestock development, education, health and natural resources and utilization. It is expected that the results from this project, will contribute to a more informed process of development, improved planning, implementation and sustainable social services in the area. CORDS has been developing a software databank which entails all village profiles in its area of operation including Monduli, Kiteto and Simanjiro Districts. The data and findings collected by this project are very instrumental in improving and enriching our existing data in the databank. The data and findings are useful to all departments in planning, re-planning, reviewing, monitoring, and evaluation; and in finding new avenues of interventions.

CORDS has a number of departments including Gender, Land Rights, Livestock, and Land Use Plans. The gathered data and information from this project will be used by all these departments during fundraising through project proposals which will also be circulated to interested partners and stakeholders.

CORDS is not only a voluntary organization that empower the pastoral communities in the area but also a full-fledged pastoralist research institution (as its name connotes) that researches and Documents some issues of primary concern. CORDS has established Research, Documentation and Information Unit whose objectives are:

* To assess status of pastoralism in Northern Tanzania;
* To examine development interventions and their impact on the patterns of pastoral resource use (water, grazing, browsing, salts, fuel-wood, herds, hunting and gathering) and the structure of property ownership;
* To assess the impact of development interventions on indigenous social institutions;

Specific research findings are documented and circulated to various actors in development with the intention of informing policy and improving the quality of pastoral development in the region. This unit is further designed to facilitate a process of charting out possibilities for alternative initiatives in pastoral development. This project on *Risk Perception Mapping and land use change* will be applied under the same avenues; and it is hoped also that not only will it act as a point of reference for future research but that it will also act as a "stepping stone" enabling researchers to leap further forward and carry on the work from where this project has ended.

Written By Raphael Lengare on behalf of CORDS

HOW MSTCDC WILL USE THE DATA COLLECTED IN THIS PROJECT:

Alais Morindat –MSTCDC

This thesis will be used and incorporated into MSTCDC's Programme on Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa. The main structure of the programme is outlined below:

The Programme On Reinforcement of Pastoral Civil Society in East Africa

Programme purpose

The emergence of a vibrant, representative and effective pastoral civil movement capable of articulating and implementing their members' vision of their own development is the overall purpose of the IIED/RECONCILE/MS TCDC regional pastoral programme in East Africa. The Programme is working with pastoral civil society groups to strengthen their capacity to articulate and implement their members' vision of their own development and therefore your study in Arkaria will contribute in many ways to this purpose.

Programme Strategy

The programme is driven by a number of principles:

Providing an enabling environment for self-determination

The core work of the programme is to help create the conditions whereby pastoral people can take charge of their own destiny and engage with the State and other interest groups on a more equal footing. The approach used by the programme is to build the capacity of a coalition of partners to support this process of self-determination without corrupting it (i.e. doing the job in the place of local people).

Constructive partnerships for adding-value

The programme's success rests on RECONCILE and IIED forging effective partnerships with a core group of organisations working on pastoral issues in East Africa. These partnerships will be established with organisations working at two critical levels. First, with on-going development programmes in pastoral areas. Second, with a group of national and regional organisations working with senior policy makers within relevant ministries or donor organisations.

Action-research for informed debate and learning

A key principle of the programme is to encourage and support processes of informed debate among all stakeholders, including pastoral groups, on policy issues relevant to pastoral development in the region. Pastoral livelihood systems in East Africa are highly dynamic as pastoralists seek to adapt to evolving social, political and economic conditions at local, national and regional levels. These changes bring in new "actors" and impact on pastoral society in different ways thus creating internal conditions of change as well. Helping pastoral groups as well as pastoral development projects to follow these trends and understand what they mean for pastoral livelihoods is essential to the future development of pastoral areas, and will be an important component of the programme.

The onus will be on creating the conditions through training and designing appropriate tools. The programme will work with in-country partners to identify how such support might be given within the context of their own projects (e.g. adult literacy training, adapted PRA tools, etc.). In the immediate term research will be carried out in more conventional participatory ways with pastoral groups, and that over time these skills will be progressively transferred.

Finally, documenting the process by which the programme and its partners support civil society empowerment is crucial to informing and contributing to broader debates on the topic within the context of decentralisation and democratisation. An important output of the programme will be to assess whether or not its approach could constitute a "model" for supporting processes of self-determination among other marginal or oppressed civil society groups (e.g. urban squatters, women-headed households, people with disabilities, etc.).