

Land Conflicts, Transhumance and Rural infrastructure challenges

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LAND CONFLICTS ?

- Disputes over ownership, boundaries, access, use, or control of land and land-based resources

Common Conflicts



Farmer–pastoralist clashes



Double land allocations



Forced Evictions



Resource Competition

WHY LAND CONFLICTS ?

- **Overlapping customary and formal land systems.**
- **Unclear or undocumented land boundaries.**
- **Resource competition — minerals, timber, fertile land, water.**
- **Climate change and population pressure.**
- **Corruption and double land allocations.**



Case Study: Congo & East Africa At Large

- **DRC: Ituri, North & South Kivu**

Armed groups, ethnic tensions, and weak governance drive violent and disputes.

- **Kenya (Laikipia, Turkana):**

Farmer–pastoralist clashes over grazing and farming land.

- **Tanzania (Mvomero & Morogoro):**

Unclear village boundaries and land-use plans spark farmer–herder conflicts.

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Case Study: Congo & East Africa At Large.

- **Uganda (Acholi & Lango):** Overlapping customary and formal systems cause tenure insecurity.
- **Rwanda (Eastern & Northern):** Post-conflict reforms face land scarcity and equity challenges.

IMPACTS

- Increased violence and insecurity, especially in eastern DRC.
- Gender inequality-women's limited access to land rights.
- Displacement and loss of livelihoods.
- Food insecurity due to reduced agricultural productivity

PREVENTION MECHANISMS

Conflict Resolution

- Strengthen land governance and integrate customary tenure into law.
- Participatory land-use planning and mapping at community level.
- Issue community land certificates and clarify boundaries.
- Inclusive decision-making — engage women, youth, and traditional leaders.
- Early-warning systems for farmer–pastoralist and resource conflicts

TRANSHUMANCE

- Seasonal movement of livestock (and herders) between grazing & watering areas in search of pasture/water
- Common in East Africa (Tanzania, Kenya Ethiopia, South Sudan).
- Key for livelihoods, pasture renewal, and drought resilience.
- Rising pressure from land scarcity, population growth, and climate change.



TRANSHUMANANCE CONFLICTS

- Cultural misunderstandings between herders and settled farmers.
- Competition over grazing land and water.
- Expansion of farms and conservation.
- Unclear land tenure and weak governance.
- Cultural misunderstandings between herders and settled farmers.



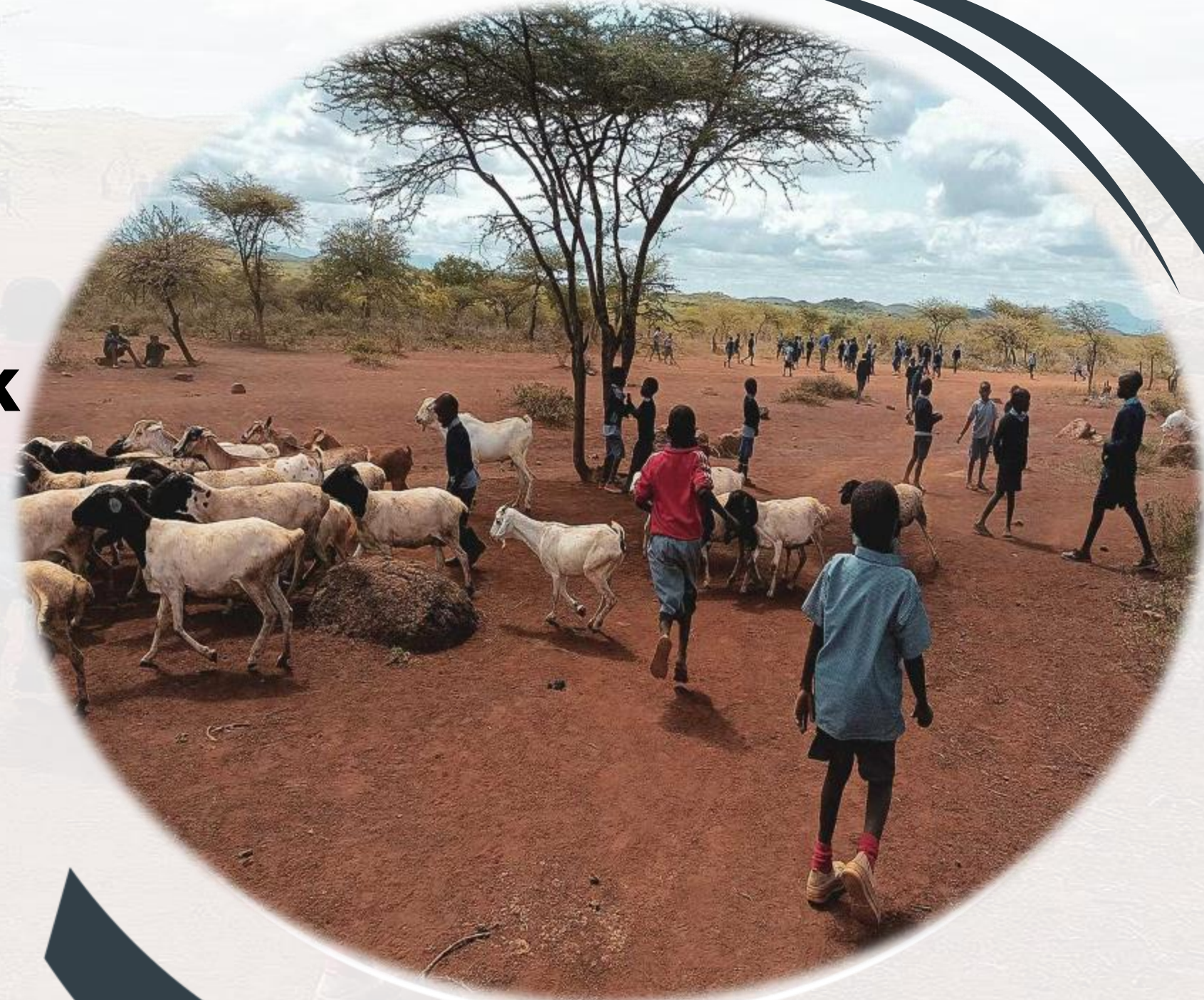
MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Joint **land-use mapping** and corridor establishment.
- Early **warning systems** for drought and migration.
- Traditional leaders' involvement in **mediation**
- Community **dialogues and peace** committees.



MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Promote **agro-pastoral integration** and rotational grazing.
- Strengthen **local institutions** for land governance.
- Encourage **conflict-sensitive livestock policies**.
- Support **climate-smart practices** for both farmers and herders.



Rural Infrastructure

- Feeder roads link rural farms to markets and services.
- Critical for transporting produce, inputs, and accessing healthcare and education.
- Deterioration reduces productivity, limits trade, and increases poverty



Rural Infrastructure

Causes of Deterioration

- Poor construction and lack of regular maintenance.
- Heavy rainfall and erosion damage.
- Overuse by trucks and motorcycles beyond design capacity.
- Limited local government budgets and weak community involvement.



Impacts on Agriculture

- Increased transport costs reduce farm profits.
- Post-harvest losses rise due to delays and damage.
- Limited access to markets discourages production and investment.
- Isolation of rural communities during rainy seasons.



Managements & Recommendations

- Emphasizes **sustainable rural infrastructure** for resilience.
- Promotes **community-led maintenance** and use of local materials.
- Encourages **integrated watershed management** to reduce erosion.
- Highlights **collaboration among NGOs, farmers, and local governments.**



Managements & Recommendations

- Establish community-based road user committees.
- Train locals on low-cost repair and drainage systems.
- Integrate road projects into broader rural development plans.
- Use climate-smart and durable designs to enhance longevity.



THANK YOU



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