



**ANNUAL**

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**2013**





**HAKIARDHI**

*Land Rights Research & Resources Institute*



**ANNUAL**  
**○ REPORT**  
**2013**



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## ACRONYMS

ACT	Agriculture Council of Tanzania
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AGRA	Growing Africa's Agriculture
AIAS	African Institute of Agrarian Studies
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy
CORDS	Community Research and Development Services
CRC	Constitution Reform Commission
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FCS	Foundation for Civil Society
FORUM CC	Tanzania Civil Society Forum on Climate Change
GRL	Green Resources Limited
LAP	Land Accountability Programme
LARRRI/HAKIARDHI	Land Rights Research and Resources Institute
LEAT	Lawyers' Environmental Action Team
LEDECO	Legal and Development Consultants
MEMART	Memorandum and Articles of Association
MJUMITA	Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Mimitu Tanzania
MKURABITA	Mpango wa Kurasimisha Rasilimali na Biashara za Wanyonge Tanzania
MPLC	Morogoro Para Legal Center
MS-TCDC	Training Center for Development Cooperation
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
NALAF	National Land Forum
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
PINGOs FORUM	Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations
PLUM	Participatory Land Use Management Team
REDDS	Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
RUBADA	Rufiji Basin Development Authority
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Corridor of Tanzania
TABEF	Tanzania Bio - Energy Forum
TALA	Tanzania Land Alliance
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women Association
TANAPA	Tanzania National Park
TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

TGNP	Tanzania Gender Network Programme
UCRT	Ujamaa Community Resources Team
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VLUM	Village Land Use Management Committee
VLUP	Village Land Use Plan
WLAC	Women Legal Aid Center

## Message from Board Chairperson

At times like this, it is not an easy task to find the most appropriate words to represent the feelings of everyone who was involved in converting all the joint efforts made for the year into a brief report like this. However, the Swahili language thanks giving word *asante* says it all. I feel deeply delighted to see that many people from the grassroots levels up to the donor community are increasingly getting inspired to work together to extend the dream and work of this organization beyond our initial imagination.

Our work, since HAKIARDHI's inception, has been to learn, share, sensitize, catalyze and inspire the rural based and peri urban communities to mobilize themselves and engage in decision making processes to influence changes in systems, structures, practices and behavior that affect their access to, ownership of and control over land and related resources. It is obvious that the forces and interests on the same resources that we want people to benefit are enormous and gigantic, and the change we are pushing for is not easy for it means a lot in terms of power relations between people, their classes, way of doing things and many other issues. What I am glad to see is that grassroots people are regaining their voices individually and collectively to defend their destiny, to claim their rights and to advocate for policies, systems and structures that are responsive to their needs. This is happening in formal set ups like villages, wards, district councils as well as informal gathering places like markets, kiosks and local brew bars.

The results of knowledge generated through research, policy analysis and publications and the broad based public engagement interventions are increasingly becoming manifest in Kilindi, Mkinga, Kisarawe, Rufiji, Morogoro and Ulanga district villages where villagers are actively demanding for their leaders accountability and responsiveness on matters pertaining to their land rights. Consequently, there is a growing sense of accountability, adherence to principles of just conduct and human rights as well as more responsiveness of the leadership to the villagers at least in some villages within the programme area. This is indeed a significant step in addressing the concerns raised by villagers in programme areas that they wanted to participate in decision making process to improve the land rights governance, natural resources management and their livelihoods.

One should note however that, as the grassroots communities in those areas enjoy the fruits of this work, it is an uphill battle for us as individual organization to sustain and extend this work further all alone. This is partly because of resource constraints and other forces at play. An appeal is thus made to other likeminded actors to combine their efforts with HAKIARDHI in order to sustain the achievements realized beyond the reach of this programme. This can be done through joint interventions as the old adage reminds us; unit is strength. I would thus wish that CSOs collectively embark on mobilizing citizens for change through linking, learning and sharing. By doing so, they can certainly record much bigger impact than what is narrated in this brief report.

Lastly but not least at all on importance, I take this opportunity to sincerely thank our supporters Oxfam NOVIB, Foundation for Civil Society, DKA/Welthaus, Royal Danish Embassy in Tanzania, WWF Tanzania Country Office and Trust Africa for their generous financial contribution to the strategic plan that has necessitated realization of the achievements highlighted in this report. Without them, this story would have possibly taken a different shape. The management team and individual programme and support staff are obviously behind all the achievements narrated herein from the initial planning stage to the preparation of this report. I know how tedious this work is but I still urge them to keep up the spirit. Aluta continua!

*Ng'wanza Kamata*  
**Board Chairperson**

## Message from Executive Director

### Dear Colleagues, Friends and Partners,

Last year, it was reported that the ground work for the Public Engagement Programme on land rights and governance was successfully done with the completion of the baseline studies and training on land rights and governance in all the six programme districts (Kilindi, Mkinga, Kisarawe, Rufiji, Morogoro, Ulanga). During this year, notable achievements have been made in the areas of; increasing access to justice through land councils, promoting democratic governance through local communities' participation in decision making processes and enhancing accountability of the grassroots based public organs to the people.

There has also been a significant rise in the knowledge base among the communities on land matters and their active involvement in advocating for their rights through media, public fora, local based civil society organizations and local government institutions. Media coverage especially through Television, radio and newspapers has broadened the scope of the outreach activities beyond the six core programme districts. This is evidenced by the increase in number of clients who either seek legal assistance or call for support from HAKIARDHI offices and those who are attended by Land Rights Monitors in fields.

For the Institute, this is a clear indication of our institutional growth in terms of capacity to respond to grassroots communities' demands, ability to influence policy and practical decisions in the natural resources sector and zeal to provide leadership for collective actions to the land rights civil society organizations. The Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA) is a network through which land rights CSOs have jointly initiated some interventions and successfully implemented them with significant impact on the lives of grassroots communities. As we count down towards the end of our three year strategic plan in early 2015, we are quite confident that our targets in terms of strategic objectives, outcomes and outputs will be achieved in almost their apex. We have gathered some lessons especially in working together with other actors in the sector that we would like to capitalize on. Working together has amplified our strengths, working with communities has taught us new lessons on how to maximize the potential of rural based change agents in our work and linking with government functionaries has made our community and advocacy work tenable.

All those gains and lessons notwithstanding, there are million challenges to unlock the full potential of the rural communities to enable them enjoy the benefits of land and other natural resources in a socially just and equitable manner. HAKIARDHI must strive to bridge the knowledge gap through training, advocacy and public debates on land rights as a means to enhance citizens' engagement in shaping their society and determining their fate. This is a serious impediment to realizations of citizens' rights and fulfilment of leadership duties within the local government framework. The need to mobilize adequate resources to organize outreach programmes and involve citizens in actions is thus vital and urgent.

For what has been achieved, I have to sincerely extend my appreciation to my fellow staff for their tireless efforts to make this programme a reality despite the challenges. I also thank the directors and members of the Institute for their keen follow up and guidance on the programmes and the donors who supported our strategic plan (as acknowledged by the Board Chairperson) for their trust on us. Working together as a team despite our different roles has proven to be the best approach in achieving the best results for public engagement programmes like ours. Let's sustain the team work spirit in the remaining year of our strategic plan before we can sit together to chart out on the way forward.

*Yefred Myenzi*

**Executive Director**

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 BACKGROUND ON HAKIARDHI INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND

The Land Rights Research and Resources Institute (LARRRI) is also known by its Kiswahili acronym as HAKIARDHI. It was founded in 1994 and registered as a Non-Governmental Organization limited by guarantee under the Companies Act, Chapter 212 of the laws of Tanzania. The Institute was established in recognition of the need to generate and sustain public debates and participation of small producers in villages and peri-urban areas on issues of land tenure and other important resources.



**Picture 1:** *Some of the Institute's staff team in a group photo outside HAKIARDHI Office in Sinza Mori Dar es Salaam March 2013*

## 1.2 VISION

HAKIARDHI envisages a society in which the land tenure system guarantees a secure access to, ownership and control over land and other natural resources in a socially just and equitable manner

## 1.3 MISSION

The mission of the organization is to advocate for, promote and ensure the realization of the rights to land and other natural resources for the majority rural based communities who are small land holders and producers through research, advocacy, outreach services and public engagement interventions.

## 1.4 MAIN OBJECTIVE

The main objective of HAKIARDHI is to enhance knowledge of the public on land matters, to strengthen capacity of decision-making organs on land and to facilitate public participation in decision making processes particularly among rural based small producers in order that they shall be able to claim, advocate, obtain and protect their rights to land for their own benefit.

### 1.4.1 Specific Objectives

- a. To advocate, promote and research into land rights of small scale producers with a view to provide information and knowledge so as to facilitate equitable and socially just access to and control over land for production of food and other basic needs.
- b. To offer advice, counseling and related assistance on land tenure issues to land users in rural and peri-urban areas in this relation to undertake (or assist in undertaking) occasional test cases on pro-bono basis before relevant judicial quasi-judicial and administrative bodies.
- c. To make available on request, arbitration services for resolving land disputes consistent with the institute's objectives.
- d. To research into, construct and suggest amicable means of resolving land disputes among small land users and villages.



- e. To provide and organize on request short courses on land tenure and land rights.
- f. To provide on request, consultancy services to government and non-governmental organizations provided it is within the spirit of social and educational objects of Institute.
- g. To raise funds for the purpose of the Institute on such terms as compatible with the autonomy of the Institute and within the spirit of the social and educational objects.

## 1.5 INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

HAKIARDHI governance revolves around four key organs which are; Annual General Meeting (AGM), Board of Directors (BD), Advisory Council (AC), and the Management also known as the Secretariat. All these organs are constitutionally provided for in the Memorandum and Articles of Association (MEMART) of HAKIARDHI. A brief but concise explanation about the composition and functions of each organ is warranted hereunder.

### ***a) Annual General Meeting***

Annual General Meeting is the supreme organ of the Institute. It is composed of all the members of the organization. As of 2014, HAKIARDHI's AGM was made up of 27 members from a wide range of social and occupational backgrounds including academia, peasants, pastoralists, trade union representatives and other ordinary citizens. The key functions and powers of the AGM are; to determine the mission of the Institute, to amend the MEMARTs, deliberate on decisions and reports of the Board of Directors, approve audited accounts and appoint the Institute's Auditors. Besides, the AGM appoints the new directors of the Institute's Board and exercises ultimate powers on both the general administration of the Institute as well as financial management. According to its memarts, the Institute's members are the ones who endorse the appointment of Executive Director which is done by the Board of Directors.

### ***b) Board of Directors***

The functions of the Board of Directors are to provide strategic leadership and guidance to the organization, to receive and approve reports, annual plans and budgets from the Secretariat that is led by the Executive Director. The Board of Directors is the custodian of policies, physical, human and financial resources as well as institutional governance in general. Membership to the Board is tied

up with institutional membership meaning that no person can be appointed to the Board unless that person is a member of the Institute.

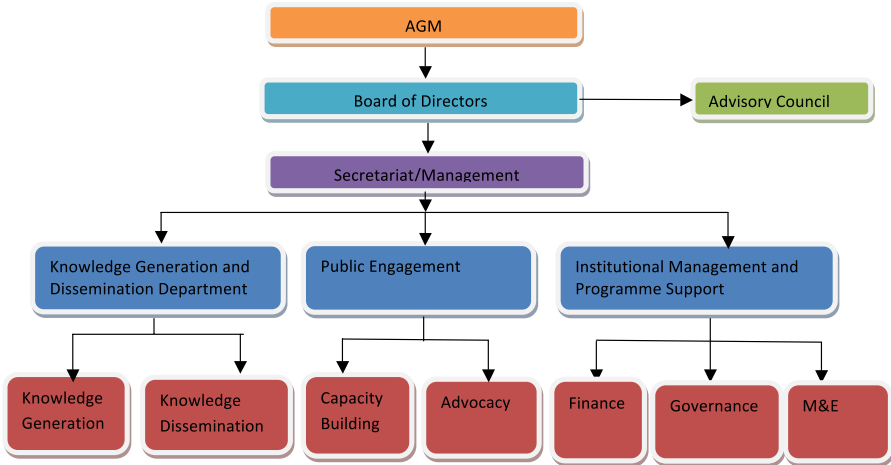
***c) The Advisory Council***

The Advisory Council operates on a non-executive basis. Its main duty is to advise a non-binding opinion to the Board of Directors. It is composed of personalities with distinguished caliber and reputation from both within and outside the country but within Africa. As of February 2014, members of the Advisory were five although the establishment allows up to seven members. Those were; Prof. Issa Shivji, Ms. Demere Kitunga, Prof. Bertha Koda all from Tanzania and Prof. Sam Moyo from the African Institute of Agrarian Studies (AIAS) in Harare Zimbabwe and Prof. Teresa Da Silva from Edwardo Mondlane University in Maputo Mozambique.

***d) Secretariat***

The Secretariat is responsible for programme planning, coordination and implementation. It is headed by the Executive Director who is supported by Finance and Administrative Officer, Senior Programme Officers, Programme Officers and other staff engaged on full time or part time basis (volunteers and interns) depending on the need and availability of resources to retain them.

## HAKIARDHI ORGANOGRAM



### 1.6 HAKIARDHI PROGRAMMES

Different programmes are implemented depending on the Institution's resource base. Since 1994 – 2001 HAKIARDHI focused on advocating and lobbying for a Land Policy (1995) and new Land Laws (1999). From 2002 – 2006 the programmes focused on land rights of small producers which include focusing on the land conflict management, implementation of land laws and providing education on land rights in different areas of Tanzania. Since 2007 to date the programmes have focused on enhancing the land legal literacy to the public at large, advocacy and lobbying to influence land policies and decisions broadly, capacity strengthening of land administration institutions and land conflict resolution bodies and creating forums for people to participate in decision making processes. The programmes are implemented under three (3) portfolios as explained below:-

#### *i. Knowledge Generation and Dissemination (KGD) Unit*

KGD provides ingredients for advocacy and awareness interventions. It generates concrete and reliable information on land issues which is used as evidence during policy advocacy and lobbying for practice changes in the management of land tenure system in favor of small producers. This programme area focuses on two main components **knowledge generation** and **knowledge dissemination**.

The first component covers researches, fact finding missions, rapid response interventions, and policy analysis whereas the second component deals with printing of various publications and dissemination of information through the Institute's website, library and a wide range of special media programs.



**Picture 2:** Production of a documentary in Kisanga village, Kisarawe in August 2013



**Picture 3:** Exhibition of Publications in one of the events in Dar es Salaam in 2013

## ***ii. Public Engagement Unit (PE)***

PE Unit is made up of two major components; ***Capacity Building*** and ***Advocacy***. The focus on capacity building is to enhance the public knowledge on various land matters in order for them to protect and advocate for their rights to land and other resources. The activities under this component include, training on land rights and governance, organizing national land forums, public debates and monthly seminars as well as offering legal aid services to the indigents. It also deals with networking at the local and international levels and providing technical backstopping to Community Based Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations in rural areas. Advocacy component focuses on improving the legal land regime (policies, laws and practices) through critical engagement in the decisions making processes at different levels.



**Picture 4:** Village leaders who attended training on land rights in Kilolo district pose for a group photo outside Kilolo district council building in May 2013.



**Picture 5:** HAKIARDHI Executive Director Mr. Yefred Myenzi, delivers a training to Councillors and Ward Executive Officers in Kilolo District in May 2013.

### ***iii. Institutional Management and Programme Support Unit (IMPS)***

The purpose of the Unit is to ensure a sustainable governance system to facilitate financial management and realization of organizational objectives. The Unit addresses matters relating to organizational management, performance and sustainability while at the same time ensuring the quality of the Institute's programmes so implemented. The Unit achieves the underlined objectives through merit recruitment, retention of skilled human resources, adequate facilities and other non human resources.

## **1.7 ACHIEVEMENTS**

- a) Enhanced public awareness on land matters from the grassroots to the national level to more than 15 million Tanzanian citizens in more than 1,000 villages.
- b) Increased participation of the public on land and other matters of importance to their livelihoods as a result of enhanced knowledge base, sensitization and strengthened capacities of the decision making organs at various levels

- c) Increased public influence on the land and related policies (such as National Land Policy, land laws, wildlife laws and mining laws that leading to inclusion of the rights and interests of the small producers
- d) Formation of alliances (such as TALA) with the likeminded organizations to enhance the impact of the joint interventions on matters of common concerns
- e) Increased public demand for land related information through telephone, snail-mails and e-mails, online public dialogues and physical correspondences.

## **1.8 CHALLENGES**

- i) Financial instability. Lack of reliable permanent source of funding results into inadequate funding to respond to all the demands for interventions from the public.
- ii) Uncontrolled influx of investors in the village land where majority rural based communities earn their daily living their sustainable livelihood exposes the rural folk to vulnerability and risks of further marginalization.
- iii) Political interference and corruption incidents into professional practices undermine the power of the rural based land administration organs to manage the land dealings fairly.
- iv) Change of mindset especially with regards to women and other marginalized groups rights to land ownership takes time due to deep rooted traditional practices and outlook.
- v) The effects of climate change on environment and the livelihoods of the human beings that entirely depend on land and its resources are overwhelmingly devastating

## CHAPTER TWO

### KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND DISSEMINATION (KGD) UNIT

#### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Knowledge Generation and Dissemination Unit ensures that there are reliable, concrete and up to date information on land that is accessible to the public. Such information will enable the public to engage with policy processes, make informed decisions and hold duty bearers accountable on land issues. For the achievement of the broader objective of this unit and the organization at large, a number of planned activities were implemented for 2013/2014 under the three year strategic plan framework of 2012-2015. Quite a number of results have been achieved based on the unit's strategic objectives as described hereunder;

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.** Reliable, Concrete and up to date information on land matters generated, analyzed, published, documented and widely disseminated.

For realization of the achievement of the above strategic objective the Unit performs its duties across three programmatic areas of focus which are research, publications and dissemination of land rights based information.

#### 2.1 RESEARCH

The research programme component focuses on a number of interventions that are geared towards generating information on a wide range of issues related to land rights. Such interventions include action research, fact finding missions, baseline studies and rapid responses. During this reporting period, the Institute managed to conduct one research and a baseline study in a programme area where land rights and governance programme was implemented.

##### 2.1.1 Research on local peoples' perceptions on environmental management, land rights governance, climate change and responses to climate change effects

This research was conducted in Kilolo and Mufindi districts. It aimed at getting perceptions of communities in rural areas about climate change and its effects to food production and rate of land conflicts. Furthermore, the research intended to establish the linkage between large scale land based investment in rural areas through the carbon credits business schemes and the diminishing stock of rural resource base due to land alienation. In other words, the study wanted to confirm the hypothesis that large scale forests projects that are



implemented under the guise of climate change effects mitigation contribute to land alienation or land grab in rural areas leading to food insecurity. Kilolo and Mufindi districts in Iringa Region have experienced such investment for almost a decade now with allegations that procedures for land acquisition and transfer are not being adhered. The study was thus commissioned to independent researchers from Lengale Consultants Firm based in Morogoro in February 2013.

## Research Findings

- (i) There is poor understanding of villagers on climate change and its effects on their livelihood. This knowledge gap is attributed to lack of training and access to reliable information on climate change issues. Such information can be obtained in media outlets like TV, radio and newspapers all of which are not easily available in rural areas.
- (ii) Due to lack of knowledge on climate change and its effects communities in villages, there are little efforts if any to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change in villages. Where such efforts exist, they are not directly linked to adaptation or mitigation of climate change effects.
- (iii) The research revealed out some vivid effects of climate change in the two districts to include issues of prolonged droughts, explosion of communicable diseases like malaria, bilharzias, dropout of agricultural production especially food production, drying of sources of water and increased land conflicts among resource users. Increased rate of land conflicts is due to decline of soil fertility which pushes both small producers and investors to compete for available fertile lands for food and cash crop production including tree planting for carbon credits business. These conflicts are among villagers and between villagers and investors. There are also conflicts between villagers and government institutions like national parks.
- (iv) Carbon Credit business that is championed by foreign investors like Green Resources Limited (GRL) and New Forest Limited is not known to villagers and villages that offered thousands of hectares of land to the companies. Villagers do not understand how they would benefit from carbon market. A good example was observed in Chogo and Mapanda Villages in Mufindi District where GRL shared part of the benefits from the carbon market to the villages but none of the villages had knowledge on the procedures used to compute

the credits and proceeds, any contractual agreement that spells out each side's duties and obligations and whether the money would be dished out sustainably or it was a one time show. Likewise villagers are complaining that they were not consulted before constructing of a health centre by the company which appears to be one of the social economic benefits that the company publicizes to have contributed to the villages.

## Research recommendations

- Villagers in Kilolo and Mufindi Districts and the public at large need to be informed about climate change and strategies to mitigate and adapt to its effects. Climate change is a cross cutting issue therefore communities need to be educated about it and its relationship with people's livelihoods.
- In order to mitigate and adapt to climate change effects successfully; government, private sector and civil society initiatives must involve communities in all stages as primary stakeholders. It is obvious that the communities are more directly affected than any other actor in this chain.
- Allocation and sales of village land to investors should not be done without carrying out a comprehensive participatory land use plan to establish whether there is enough land or not. Land Use Plan is one of the strategies to mitigate and adapt to effects of climate change. It enhances villager's capacity to plan and use their land sustainably including protecting water sources, forest, settlement, farming and pasture lands. The plan will also curb the current increased land market in villages.
- It is also important to build capacity of land administration functionaries at grassroots levels in such organs as village assembly, and village councils and village land councils. This will help them make informed decision on land matters and avoid unnecessary land disputes between users.

## 2.2 Baseline Studies

A baseline study is a type of research that is conducted in a specific programme area to assess the needs of the beneficiaries and establish the role of other actors in the programme before an intervention is carried out. HAKIARDHI's land rights and governance programme is

implemented in 7 districts during the 2012-15 strategic plan. During this reporting period, baseline study was conducted in 5 districts where it was not conducted during the previous years. Such districts are; Kilindi, Mkinga, Mkuranga, Morogoro and Ulanga. Kilindi and Mkinga are based in Tanga region, Mkuranga is in Coast region and Morogoro and Ulanga are in Morogoro region. The details of the findings are highlighted in the table below.

S/n	District	Date conducted	Total villages selected	Total respondents		
				Ma	Fe	Total
1.	Kilindi	22 <sup>nd</sup> -28 <sup>th</sup> June 2013	15	194	85	279
2.	Mkinga	29 <sup>th</sup> June-05 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	15	177	79	256
3.	Morogoro Rural	26 <sup>th</sup> May -01 <sup>st</sup> June 2013	15	199	103	302
4.	Mkuranga	14 <sup>th</sup> -23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2013	15	248	67	315
5.	Ulanga	15 <sup>th</sup> -25 <sup>th</sup> September 2013	15	210	90	330
6.	<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1,452</b>

**Table 1:** Database of baseline studies conducted for the year 2013

### Some key findings of the baseline study

- It is important to acknowledge the fact that baseline studies
- Increasing and expansion of land sales: It was revealed that communities and village governments are increasingly involved in selling of huge chunks of village lands. Communities are attracted to sell their land due to the presence of investors and land speculators flowing to villages to buy pieces of land. The findings shows that the price of one acre differ from one district to another but it range from Tsh.100,000-1,000,000 and the most affected districts were Mkinga, Mkuranga, Morogoro Rural and Ulanga.
- The impacts of land sales have resulted to land conflicts attributed by invasion of village lands by those who sold their areas. Likewise there has been scarcity of arable land in these areas due to large scale land investment occupied arable lands. Due to scarcity of arable land villagers found themselves being leased by investors part of their former areas or by other villagers to undertake agricultural activities.

A good example of such areas leased for villagers is Ulanga District especially in areas where there is paddy farming.

- Increased Land conflicts among resources users: Baseline findings show that there is approximately a land conflict in each village involving land users. The sole cause of these conflicts have been increased land demand for investment ventures, poor administration of village lands by responsible organs, poor functioning or dysfunctional land dispute organs and climate change.
- Poor implementation of Land Use Plans: The study revealed that land use plan is implemented in a very slow pace and in some villages the land use plan is incomplete. For example in Kilindi District there is no single village with the Land use plan. Other districts like Ulanga, Mkinga, Mkuranga, and Morogoro Rural there are some villages with land use plan although it was done with no intention to help villagers to administer, and manage their lands but rather to respond to investor's interest to get land for investments. For example in Morogoro Rural District the land use plan was done in villages of Mlilingwa, Dete and Kisanga Stendi in order to facilitate Rufiji Basin Development Authority (RUBADA) to get land for investors. In Mkuranga district the land use plan was implemented in villages of Mkiu, Vianzi, and Kizapala was also done for the same purpose as in Morogoro Rural.
- Poor establishment and management of land dispute settlement organs: Baseline studies have shown land dispute settlement organs at village and ward levels are poor established contrary to the law. Practices reveal that some of these organs have many or few members as stipulated in law. Also, in some villages members of the village land councils are more than or less than 7. Either, the village land councils have no or less women representation and many members have served in power for more than 3 years without being re-elected.
- It was also confirmed that, there are more investment ventures in village lands in the visited districts. For example in Morogoro Rural a total of 6,650 acres of village land in villages of Mlilingwa, Dete, Kungwe, Kisanga Stendi and Kundwe have been allocated for investments. In the same district RUBADA was at last stage of acquiring more than 10,300 acres in the villages of Tununguo, Kisanga Stendi, Dete and Mlilingwa. While in Mkuranga district RUBADA was at last stages of acquiring more than 5,200 acres in Vianzi, Kizapala and Mkiu villages.

- In Ulunga District it was noted that some of the investors have acquired chunks for land for none food production investments like tree planting of Teak plantations. For example, Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC) acquired more than 14,100 hectares in villages of Nakafulu (12,000 hectares), Mavimba (100 hectares), and Namhanga (2,000 hectares), all these hectares acquired in villages in different times from 1990-1997.
- Increased effects of climate change on the livelihoods of small scale producers: It was recognized that climate change has negatively affected rural livelihoods especially farming and pastoralist activities. This was noted by observing the increasing trend of food scarcity caused by soil infertility due to prolonged droughts

### Results of the Baseline Studies

- A total of **75** villages and **15** wards in **5** districts were selected for land rights, governance and natural resources management programme.
- Specific needs for consideration by the programme were ascertained during the preparations of the training manuals and other publications that are used for capacity building interventions in those districts.
- Baseline study findings have been disseminated to all **5** district councils in order for them to understand problems faced by villagers and how the district councils will address them.
- Baseline indicators for programme implementation were established and included in the log frame.

### 2.3 Conducting policy analysis on climate change

HAKIARDHI conducted a policy analysis on climate change and its effects on small scale producers in Tanzania. The analysis involved reviewing of secondary data like researches and reports published purposely to ensure that the public is well informed on climate change.

The analysis concentrated on climate change concepts, causes, effects and mitigation and adaptation strategies. Analysis was done after realizing that many communities especially villagers have no adequate understanding of climate change issues due to the fact that no reliable information have not been disseminated to the public especially those living in rural areas unlike those in towns.

The result of the analysis was published in form of a simplified publication in Kiswahili language for widely dissemination in programme districts including Kilolo and Mufindi district in Iringa Region. A total **300** copies of the analysis were disseminated in and outside the programme areas.

## **2.4 PRINTING OF PUBLICATIONS**

### **2.4.1 Printing of Books, newsletter and other publications**

For the year 2013/14 HAKIARDHI newsletters printed different publications on land issues for the purpose of educating the public at large on land and natural resources issues. Publications are the results of increased demand of information on land issues from the public and specifically small scale producers, civil society organizations, government institution, students from higher learning institutions, researchers, academic institutions and media houses. Some of those publication printed included the following;

S/N	Type of publication	Year published	Total printed	Number disseminated	Where disseminated
1.	Brochures	January 2014	300	290	CSOs exhibition
2.	Occasional paper Vol 4	January 2014	760	740	CSOs exhibition
3.	Fact sheet	January 2014	1,300	1,250	Training in Kilo&Mufindi
4.	Newsletter-Ardhi ni Uhai-Vol 11 (Kumbukizi ya Mzee Dancun)	May 2013	500	490	Hanang
5.	Special edition of the training manual for commemorating the Late Mzee Dancun's 5 Anniversary	May 2013	500	490	Hanang
6.	Training manual	March 2013- Feb. 2014	7,000	6,074	Land rights training in programme districts
7.	Calendar 2014	December 2013	1059	1,024	Staff, CSOs, and programme districts

**Table 2: Publications printed by HAKIARDHI for the year 2013/2014**

## 2.4.2 Brochures

HAKIARDHI made several changes during implementation of its programme under the current strategic plan for 2012/2015. Part of the changes as stipulated in the strategic plan is change of the names of programme unit's subsequent additions of sub units. The Institute also increased the coverage of its strategic districts to over 7 districts.

In order to ensure that the public is well informed of these changes, HAKIARDHI published a special publication in a form of brochure which highlights the success and challenges encountered during programme execution. A total of **300** brochures were printed and widely disseminated in different areas.

## 2.4.3 Occasional Paper

HAKIARDHI published the fourth series of the occasional paper. For this year publication the theme was the result of the research done by the Institute on Climate Change and its effects on people's livelihoods.

The paper analyses the perception of rural villagers on climate change and its effects to their daily livelihoods. It also highlights different international strategies to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change on rural communities rights to have a sustainable livelihood and land rights.

The aim of the publication is to increase knowledge and understanding of the rural communities on climate change issues and its mitigation and adaptation strategies and to what extent communities are being affected positively and negatively. A total of **760** copies were published and **740** copies disseminated to programme areas and to the government institutions.

## 2.4.4 Fact Sheet

The Institute recognizes that communities especially small scale producers in Tanzania need to be updated with concrete and reliable information in order to increase their capacity to understand land rights and natural resources management issues thus a total of **3,000** copies of a simplified and friendly publication which cover land rights and climate change issues were published

A total of **1,250** copies of the fact sheet were disseminated in different areas in the country to include strategic rural programme areas, peri-urban areas in Dar es Salaam and Iringa, likeminded organizations, related government institutions and through CSOs exhibition workshops in Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Dodoma.



#### 2.4.5 Newsletter ARDHI NI UHAI

HAKIARDHI prepared a special edition of ARDHI NI UHAI newsletter to commemorate the death of Late Mzee Dancun Getakanod a member of HAKIARDHI and strong Barbaig pastoralist land rights activist since the establishment of the Institute. The publication carried stories and quotations from different people who in different occasions knew and worked with the late Mzee Dancun during his activist works to protect and demand land rights for small scale producers who were oppressed by the land grabbers. The commemoration event was prepared by Dancun's family in collaboration with the Institute in Hanang District and attended by members and staff of HAKIARDHI and those whom the Late Dancun worked with for his entire life. A total of **500** copies of the newsletter were printed and disseminated to participants

#### 2.4.6 Land Rights Training Manual (special edition)

The Institute prepared a special edition of the land rights training manual with special information on land issues for raising awareness of local communities on land rights and enable them to make informed decision on land matters. The manual contained specific issues from land acts ( No 4 and 5 of 1999), land use, environmental issues and settlement. The publication was specific for commemoration of the death of late Mzee Dancun Getakanod's 5 years anniversary. A total of **500** copies of the manual were printed out and disseminated to participants in Hanang District during the anniversary day.

#### 2.4.7 Land Rights Training Manual

HAKIARDHI as a member of Land Accountability Programme (LAP) was commissioned by Action Aid Tanzania to review the LAP land rights training manual prepared by MS TCDC which could not meet the standards to be used by small scale producers like pastoralist, farmers and community facilitators. The task was to prepare a new version of the manual.

Preparation of the manual started on 03<sup>rd</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> October 2013 where the new version of the manual titled "*Mwongozo wa Mafunzo ya Haki za Ardhi na Kiongozi cha Mwezeshaji*" came out. Moreover, the manual undergone further review of different stakeholders from 25<sup>th</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> October 2013. A total of 27(12 women) reviewers from private, civil society and government institutions reviewed the manual. Some of the represented institutions in reviewing the manual included Ministry of Food and Cooperatives, Ministry of Land and Human Settlements, Land Use Planning Commission, Lawyers Environmental Action Team (LEAT), Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), Pamoja Initiative, Policy Forum, Jumuiya ya Uhifadhi Mimitu (MJUMITA), Women Legal Aid Centre (WLAC),

Envirocare, Agriculture Council of Tanzania (ACT), MVIWATA, Morogoro Paralegal Centre(MPLC), Community Outreach Research and Development Services (CORDS), Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) and individual land rights researchers and activists.

#### 2.4.8 Printing of 2014 Calendars

HAKIARDHI succeeded to print Calendars for 2014 which apart from helping readers to see the dates and planning but carries special land rights messages thus becoming advocacy material as well as awareness raising tool for small scale producers. Messages and pictures in each page of the calendar make our calendars very unique and valuable to communities. During this period a total of **1,059** calendars were printed and widely disseminated in programme districts, land rights monitors, members of Tanzania Land Alliance, HAKIARDHI members and staff

#### 2.4.9 Other publications disseminated

S/n	Type of publication	Number of copies disseminated	Location/places/ beneficiaries
1.	Question and Answers on Land administration in Tanzania	360 copies	Kilolo, Mufindi, Kilindi, Mkinga, Ulanga, Mkuranga na Morogoro Vijijini, Liwale, and Bagamoyo, Mpanda Districts. Government Institution, Academic Institutions like UDSM, ARU, OUT and CSOs.
2.	Ardhi ni Uhai Newsletter Volume 09 " <i>Fursa za uwekezaji bila uwezeshwaji zina tija gani kwa wananchi wa vijijini?</i> "	60 copies	Kilolo and Mufindi Districts Land rights monitors
3.	Ardhi ni Uhai Newsletter Volume 10 " <i>Je kuna tija ya mapambano dhidi ya umasikini kwa biashara ya hewa ukaa?</i> "	160 copies	Councilors and Ward Executive Officers from Kilindi and Mkinga Districts respectively
4.	Kilimo Kwanza: A curse or opportunity?	300 copies	Hanang District during commemoration of the Late Dancun Getakanod 5 <sup>th</sup> year's death Anniversary.

5.	Accumulation by land Dispossession and Labor Devaluation	300 copies	Hanang District during commemoration of the Late Dancun Getakanod 5 <sup>th</sup> year's death Anniversary.
6.	Analysis of land issues reported in newspapers 2011/2012	50 copies	Likeminded organizations such as LHRC, WLAC, ESRF, REPOA, HAKIELIMU, TFCG, LEAT, ENVIROCARE and TGNP
7.	Documentaries on Climate Change	72 copies	Kilolo and Mufindi Districts
8.	<i>The Mute Plunder</i>	1,029 copies	College of Business Education (CBE), National Library, Mzumbe University, Ardhi University, Open University, Mwalimu Nyerere Festival and Foundation for Civil Society Exhibitions

**Table 3:** Roster of publications disseminated by the Institute in 2013

## 2.5 PURCHASE OF PUBLICATIONS FOR THE RESOURCE CENTRE

### 2.5.1 Purchasing of Land Rights publications

HAKIARDHI is being referred as a referral centre on land rights information in the country due to the number of research it has conducted and published reports on land issues. The Institution conducts researches alone or in collaboration with likeminded organizations within and outside Tanzania.

To ensure that the Institute resource centre is furnished with concrete, reliable and up to date land rights information, the Institute purchases specific publication according to the kind of information contained in purposely to accommodate the public thirsty of land rights information. During this time a total of 120 publications with different themes on land, climate change, forest conservation, investment and land conflicts were purchased. All these publications have been shelved in the Resource Centre for public access to researchers, students from higher learning institution and staff.

## 2.6 DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION THROUGH DIFFERENT CHANNELS

### 2.6.1 Dissemination of publications through exhibitions

HAKIARDHI was invited to participate to two big exhibition events organized in April 2013 by the Mwalimu Nyerere Professorial Chair on Pan African Studies held at University of Dar es Salaam and the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) Exhibition workshop organized by The Foundation for Civil Society held at Bunge grounds in Dodoma from 13<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> May 2013. The Institute participated in all events and all the publications were displayed during the exhibition and land legal aid advice was given to those who visited the tent. A total of **750** participants visited HAKIARDHI tent to get land based information including legal aid. During CSOs exhibition in Dodoma the Institute was awarded a medal for becoming the second best runner up due to number, varieties, and quality of publication displayed and other services offered. Moreover the Institute managed to disseminate a total of **750** publications to those who visited the tent.

In addition to the display of publication during CSOs exhibition workshop in Dodoma the Institute disseminated **150** copies of land rights advocacy tool on the inclusion of the land chapter in the constitution through CSOs meeting with members of parliament under facilitation from The Foundation for Civil Society.

### 2.6.2 Dissemination of Information through Websites

The Institute has two websites which are the HAKIARDHI [www.hakiardhi.org](http://www.hakiardhi.org) and one coordinated by the Institute through the Tanzania Bio-Energy Forum (TABEF) [www.tabef.or.tz](http://www.tabef.or.tz). All these websites have a lot of information on land related publications but also provide links to other national and international institution working on similar land issues.

For the year 2013 different publications were posted in the two websites for the public, government, private, academic institutions and civil society to access freely.

A total of **60,796 visitors** visited [www.hakiardhi.org](http://www.hakiardhi.org) website while **5,076 visitors** visited [www.tabef.or.tz](http://www.tabef.or.tz) website and download different publications posted.

### 2.6.3 Dissemination of information through Resource Centre

HAKIARDHI has a resource centre which is very unique with publications on land and natural resources issues like mining, wildlife and forest. The centre contained information published by HAKIARDHI, from national and international publishing institutions. Visitors and readers of these publications are researchers, students, public at large and staff of the Institute.

For the year 2013/2014 the Centre was visited by people from all cadre of life ranging from national, regional and international researchers from African countries, Asia, America and Europe. Many of the Centre visitors were South Africans, Kenyans, Ugandans, Rwandese, Japanese, Chinese, Italians, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, British and Norwegian. A total of **200** visitors visited the centre and accessed information from it.

Many of the visitors had positive comments towards the Centre and its publications, they also congratulated HAKIARDHI for capitalizing on increasing availability of reliable information on land rights for public consumption as for the information found in the centre cannot be accessed anywhere apart from HAKIARDHI.

### 2.6.4 Dissemination of information through media channels

HAKIARDHI uses media houses as a strategy to disseminate land rights information across the country. The Institute prepares and funds different radio, newspaper and TV land rights programmes purposely to ensure that the public is well informed on land rights issues in and outside the programme areas where the Institute had no physical visit. In recognition of the importance of building capacity of local communities on land issues the Institute adopted the use of community radios which have wider coverage in programme district to make information accessible by farmers and pastoralist. For wider reach outside the programme districts the use of National TV stations and Newspapers has been adapted as an approach.

During implementation of activities for 2013/14 HAKIARDHI used different radio, TV and newspapers to feed the public with reliable and up to date information on land issues. Some of those stations include Ebony FM, Country FM and Furaha FM in Iringa region. Pambazuko FM in Ifakara-Kilombero district, and Ulanga FM in Ulanga district. Other radio stations included Mwambao FM in Tanga, TBC FM, Radio Maria, Clouds FM, Wapo Radio and Radio One all based in Dar es Salaam. As for the TV stations, the programmes were aired through TBC1, ITV and Channel Ten. The Institute used some newspapers to disseminate information on land such as Mwananchi, Nipashe, The Guardian, Majira, Tanzania Daima and The Citizen.

**Table 4:** Radio programs aired through community and national radio stations for the year 2013/14.

S/N	Radio station	Topic presented	Nature of the program	Guest speaker	Date aired	Coverage
1.	Radio Maria	Effects of Climate change on Food Security of small scale producers in Tanzania	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	01/09/13	National
2.	Radio Maria	Climate change and increased land conflicts in Tanzania	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	07/09/13	National
3.	Radio Maria	Importance of Land use plan in mitigating and adaptation of the effects of Climate Change in Tanzania.	Recorded	Joseph Chiombola	14/09/13	National
4.	Radio Maria	The land rights of small scale producers through REDDs projects in Tanzania.	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	21/09/13	National
5.	Radio Maria	National and International strategies to address the effects of climate change and their effects on land rights to small scale producers	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	28/09/13	National
6.	TBC Taifa	Contribution of land use plan in reducing poverty and increasing income of small scale producers.	Live	Joseph Chiombola and Valentin Ngorisa	20/05/13	National

7.	TBC Taifa	Importance of Land use plan in mitigating and adaptation of the effects of Climate Change in Tanzania.	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	21/06/13	National
8.	TBC Taifa	Climate change and increased land conflicts in Tanzania	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	22/06/13	National
9.	TBC Taifa	Effects of Climate change on Food Security of small scale producers in Tanzania	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	24/06/13	National
10.	TBC Taifa	The land rights of small scale producers through REDDs projects in Tanzania.	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	25/06/13	National
11.	BBC Swahili	Land based investment and land rights of small scale producers in Tanzania	Recorded	Yefred Myenzi	29/07/13	World wide
12.	Ebony FM	Land rights issues and the State of climate change in Tanzania.	Recorded	Myenzi & Tomitho	05/08/13	Southern Highlands
13.	Ebony FM	Importance of Land use plan in mitigating and adaptation of the effects of Climate Change in Tanzania.	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	08/08/13	Southern Highlands
14.	Ebony FM	Climate change and increased land conflicts in Tanzania.	Recorded	Tomitho, Chiombola & Ngorisa	12/08/13	Southern Highlands
15.	Ebony FM	Effects of Climate change on Food Security of small scale producers in Tanzania	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	15/08/13	Southern Highlands

16.	Ebony FM	The land rights of small scale producers through REDDs projects in Tanzania.	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	19/08/13	Southern Highlands
17.	Ebony FM	National and International strategies to address the effects of climate change and their effects on land rights of small scale producers	Recorded	Alexander Mtui	22/08/13	Southern Highlands
18.	Furaha radio FM	Effects of climate change and food and land rights of small scale producers in Tanzania.	Live	Beatha, Kalinga <sup>1</sup> & Doracus <sup>2</sup>	30/01/14	Iringa
19.	Furaha Radio FM	Land rights and climate change in Tanzania.	Live	Myenzi & Ngorisa	02/02/14	Iringa
20.	Furaha Radio FM	Land dispute management in Tanzania.	Live	Chiombola, Tenende & Ngorisa	09/02/14	Iringa

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1 Land rights monitor from Wamibalwe village

2 Land rights monitor from Lundamatwe village





**Picture 6:** HAKIARDHI Executive Director Mr. Yefred Myenzi presenting a topic at Furuha FM radio Studio in Iringa



**Picture 7:** HAKIARDHI lawyers Joseph Chiombola (Adv) and Nakamo Tenende are interviewed at Furaha Radio FM studio in Iringa during one of the media programmes.

TV Station	Topic	Program	Guest	Date aired	Coverage
ITV	Increased land conflicts in Tanzania: What should be done?	Malumbano ya hoja	Myenzi, Chiombola & Ngorisa	16/01/14	National
ITV	Climate Change issues in Tanzania.	News bulletin	Ngorisa	19/06/13	National
ITV	Effects of Climate Change in Tanzania	News bulletin	Ngorisa	26/06/13	National
Channel 10	Sharing of research findings conducted by HAKIARDHI: What should be done by other stakeholders?	Live (Baragumu)	Tomitho & Chiombola	09/07/13	National
TBC1	Privatization of village lands without the consent of villagers in Tanzania.	Live (Tuwekane sawa)	Myenzi	19/07/13	National
TBC1	Land issues in the constitutional making process in Tanzania	Live	Myenzi	14/08/13	National

**Table 5: TV programs aired by HAKIARDHI for the year 2013/2014**

Date	Media House	News title	Media Reporter	HAKIARDHI activity
14/1/2014	The Guardian	Land conflicts still a problem in Tanzania	Gerald Kitabu	Interview with Godfrey Massay
15/1/2014	Channel Ten	Increased land conflicts	David Ramadhani	Press conference
15/1/2014	Clouds TV	Land conflicts in Tanzania. Stakeholders views	Salum Mwinyimkuu	Press conference
15/1/2014	Magic FM	Why land conflicts?	Mary Edward	Press conference
15/1/2014	Clouds FM	Land conflicts in Tanzania	Salum Mwinyimkuu	Press conference
16/1/2014	Tanzania Daima	Politicians are the source of land conflicts in Tanzania	Betty Kangonga	Press conference
16/1/2014	Nipashe	HAKIARDHI step on Tibaijuka's position on land	Isaya Kisimbilu	Press conference
16/1/2014	Mwananchi	Ndugai, DC summoned , CUF insisted	Elias Msuya	Press conference
16/1/2014	The Guardian	Why land conflicts?	Gerald Kitabu	Press conference
30/1/2013	Radio Furaha	Land dispute settlement organs in Tanzania	Protest Kanemela	Live Radio program
15/06/13	Tanzania Daima	Investments have led to land conflicts in Kilolo district	Daniel Mbega	Journalist training in Iringa
25/06/13	The Guardian	Urban land conflicts and how to curb them.	Gerald Kitabu	Interview with Beatha Fabian
09/08/13	Nipashe	Villagers in Kilolo and Mufindi are selling land haphazardly	Leonce Zimbandu	Stakeholders forum on Climate Change in Iringa
12/08/13	The Guardian	Villagers abandoned their farms while others sold it cheaply.	Gerald Kitabu	Stakeholders forum on Climate Change in Iringa

**Table 6:** Land issues reported in newspapers during programme execution in 2013/14

## 2.7 Outcomes of activities implementation under KGD unit

- The uses of media programs especially radio, television and newspapers have resulted to increased coverage of the programme outside the strategic districts. For example, a total of **400** text messages were received across the country as a result of media programs. Some of the regions where people have been texting and calling frequently requesting for publications and other land information are Katavi, Ruvuma, Kigoma, Iringa, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Tanga, Dodoma, Coastal and Singida.

HAKIARDHI programme documentaries aired through TV have triggered demands for land related information and training from the public to the Insitute.

- Research findings from studies conducted by the Institute are being used by different stakeholders especially District Councils to make informed decisions on land issues. For example, the Authorized Land Officer for Kilolo District Mr. Elinaza Kiswaga wrote an official letter to all village leaders informing them to stop all land sale deals to investors in villages without consulting the district council's land department. The aim of the later is to stop all illegal land transactions at village levels.

## CHAPTER THREE

### INTERVENTIONS UNDER PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT (PE) UNIT

#### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

During this reporting period the Unit executed a number of activities in line with the strategic objectives and planned activities for the strategic plan of 2012/2015 and the 2013/14 operational plan. Activities executed for the period 2013/2014 are highlighted below.

#### 3.1 A PROGRAMME ON LAND RIGHTS, GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL MANAGEMENT IN RURAL AREAS

The land rights, governance and natural resources training programme aimed at strengthening capacity of villagers, village leaders and local government officials in two ways. Firstly, by building their capacity on land policies, laws and regulations, and secondly, improving their decision making capacity by enabling them to make informed decisions on land management, administration and dispute settlements. The two approaches contribute to the achievement of the strategic objective namely: *enhanced knowledge base and engagement of local communities in decision making bodies on land and other related natural resources.*

During this reporting period, the programme has been implemented in all programme districts which are; Kilolo and Mufindi (Iringa), Kilindi and Mkinga (Tanga), Morogoro Rural and Ulanga (Morogoro) and Mkuranga (Coastal Region). The training was implemented in seven different phases involving various stakeholders. The phases include; District stakeholders workshop, councilors training workshop, ward level officials training workshop, village leaders training workshop, ordinary villagers training workshop, community based organizations CBOs training workshop and Land rights monitors training workshop. The programme also involved conducting of public debates as highlighted in table 7. For the year 2013/2014, at least **3,699 (1,408 women)** participants were directly reached through those interventions.

<b>LAND RIGHTS, GOVERNANCE, AND NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMME IN VILLAGES</b>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>District and training levels</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Issues that emerged during implementation of activities</b>
11-12/3/2013	District stakeholders training workshop in Ulanga District (District officials such as land officer, forest officer, community development, village executive officers, chairpersons of the ward tribunals)	45 (2 women) out of 50 target participants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village leaders have inadequate understanding of their roles on land administration, management and dispute settlements</li> <li>- No authorized land officer in the district</li> <li>- Very low pace of district officers in responding to land issues submitted by village governments.</li> <li>- Poor participation of village leaders in village council meetings and villagers in village assembly meetings</li> <li>- Land use conflicts due violation of land laws during implementation of land use planning process e.g. in Sofimajji and Misegese villages</li> <li>- The District Council commits to conduct training to village leaders in order to enhance their knowledge base on land rights, governance, natural resources management issues.</li> <li>- The training deliberated on how to end the existing land conflicts and consult HAKIARDHI for technical support where need be.</li> </ul>

25-26/5/2013	Kilindi District Councilors training workshop	80 (12 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Challenges in resolving village boundaries disputes in Kilindi and Kiteto Districts due to lack of permanent borders marks.</li> <li>- Village leaders and villagers allocating land to non villagers including investors without following the due procedures.</li> <li>- Land issues are not discussed openly by villagers through village assembly meetings</li> <li>- District Councilors deliberated to amend District regulations to include provisions which guide resolution of land conflicts, land allocations and re-allocation of unused private lands or areas to villagers.</li> </ul>
29-30/5/2013	Mkinga District Councilors training workshop	79 (14 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Persistence of land conflicts between farmers and pastoralist</li> <li>- Poor understanding of the Councilors oversight roles on land issues.</li> <li>- Councilors deliberated that through their statutory council meeting they hold district officials accountable on land based investment procedures. That also they should increase budget allocation to the land sector for land use planning process.</li> </ul>



10-11/6/2013	Morogoro Rural District Councilors training workshop	80(28 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Councilors have been attending to land cases contrary to land laws. – A number of land related corruption incidences reported to have involved village leaders.</li> <li>- Lack of village land certificates in villages where RUBADA has requested land will lead to more border conflicts.</li> <li>- Councilors agreed to pay visit in their working areas so as to provide advice on land issues as part of feedback to their constituents. They also insisted that villagers and village leaders should effectively participate in village council and village assembly meetings to reinforce the land agenda in village meetings.</li> </ul>
24-29/6/2013	Ward level officials training workshops (Three (3) Wards in Mufindi District (Mtambula, Howanza and Luhanga)	89(25women) -Members of the ward tribunals, Ward Development Committee, District officers in the ward and CBOs representatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ward Executive Officers complaining of politicians to interfere implementation of development activities through their political parties</li> <li>- Environmental pollution by Mufindi Paper Mills in Luhanga Ward reported as one of the most critical issues to villages around the paper mill.</li> <li>- Lack of training on land issues by members of Ward Tribunals</li> <li>- Participants agreed to meet or communicate on monthly and quarterly basis through ward development committee meetings.</li> </ul>
24-29/6/2013	Ward level officials training workshops in three (3) Wards in Kilolo district (Idete, Dabaga and Boma la Ng'ombe)	90 (19 women) -Members of the ward tribunals, Ward Development Committee, District officers in the ward and CBOs representatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Only Boma la Ng'ombe ward has employed ward executive officer while others depend on other government employees like Teachers</li> <li>- Ward Tribunals charge people a lot of money without following the regulations.</li> <li>- The district council picked up this challenge for further action.</li> </ul>

22-29/9/2013	Ward level officials training workshops in three (3) Wards in Kilindi District ( <i>Masagalu, Kisangasa and Mkindi</i> )	90 (25 women) -Members of the ward tribunals, Ward Development Committee, District officers in the ward and CBOs representatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Noted quite a number of land use conflicts between villages like Masagalu, Muheza, Kwamba and Sambu in Masagalu ward. Attempts have been made to resolve the conflicts administratively from the ward to the national level but in most cases, they have not been successful.</li> <li>- Land in Kisanagasa and Mkindi wards is being held without used by investors and local people have been turned into tenants in the land they formally owned.</li> <li>- The workshop deliberated that all participants should give feedback to their fellow villagers. Some challenges were however responded to by the Institute's staff and the district land officials who accompanied the training team to the villages.</li> </ul>
6-13/10/2013	Ward level officials training workshops in three (3) Wards in Mkinga District ( <i>Mwakijembe, Gombero and Mnyenzani</i> )	90 ( 20 women) -Members of the ward tribunals, Ward Development Committee, District officers in the ward and CBOs representatives trained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Noted that members of the ward tribunal and other functionaries at the ward level had not received any training on land, natural resources and governance in the three wards.</li> <li>- Land conflicts between villages like Mwakijembe and Mkota, Mbuta against Daluni and Machimboni against Gilimi were the order of the day due to incomplete and un participatory land use plan done back 2006-2008 in the villages.</li> <li>- Villages in Gombero and Mwakijembe wards have no village land councils and conflicts are being settled by the village council contrary to the land laws.</li> </ul>

6-14/8/2013	Training of Village leaders from 15 villages in Mufindi District	744 ( 281 women) -Members of village council, village land council, youth, women and people living with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The was a general comment from participants the use of English language in courts of law as hindrance to their access to justice.</li> <li>- It was learned that some Village councils appointed and approved village land council members without the consent of the village assembly. Igombavanu village council provided the best case in point.</li> <li>- Many village leaders confessed that they do not adhere to land laws while allocating land including the bypass of villager assembly meetings.</li> <li>- Participants agreed to put pressure on government to undertake legal reform and give powers to organs with representations of the local people like village assembly meeting.</li> </ul>
16-23/8/2013	Training of Village leaders in 15 village in Kilolo District	741 (273 women) -Members of village council, village land council, youth, women and people living with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village leaders are complaining that villagers are not effectively participating in village assembly meetings.</li> <li>- Some villagers are selling their land to investors and migrate to urban areas without following legal procedures.</li> <li>- Lack of clear accountability by village leaders. The best example was in Ipalamwa village in Kilolo District where a total of 8 villagers reported to the district council of their village executive officer who charged them one million for preparation of certificate of customary rights of occupancy.</li> <li>- The District council issued a letter to all villages to stop them from allocating land to investors without proper advice from the district council.</li> </ul>

20-26/10/2013	Training of Ordinary villagers from 15 villages in Kilolo District	741(346 women) -Members of village council, village land council, youth, women and people living with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The training was well received by villagers although with regret that they have issued chunks of land to investors without knowing their land rights and the size of remaining land. Some villages including Magome, Ndengesivili, Kimala, Kidabaga and Idete are planning to have a sustainable way to control villagers from selling their land to investors by involving all the villagers in village assembly.</li> <li>- It was noted that there was high environmental degradation in Lundamatwe village due to lack of understanding on climate change issues.</li> <li>- Land issues are not given priority by village government during village council and village assembly meetings.</li> <li>- It was resolved in all villages that each participant must give feedback to other 10 villagers as a means to disseminate the information.</li> </ul>
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3-12/11/2013	Training of Ordinary villagers from 15 villages in Mufindi District	732(332 women) -Members of village council, village land council, youth, women and people living with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The training revealed that Women have no rights over land ownership, access and control in some village such as Mapanda, Lugolofu, Ukami, Chogo, Igombavanu and Mbalamaziwa. It was equally noted that there is an increase in rate of land conflicts between villagers and investors like <i>Green Resources Ltd-GRL</i> and Mapanda village over carbon credit benefit sharing. In Ukami village, villagers denied to have allocated land to GRL but the said investor is using their land. HAKIARDHI is making follow up on this matter as it has been reported that GRL has requested the district council to survey the said area.</li> <li>- The positive outcome is that participants resolved that land issues should be permanent agendas in village meetings along with a campaign to plant trees every rain season.</li> </ul>
1-3/8/2013	Training of Land rights monitors from Kilolo and Mufindi Districts	60(30 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The training revealed that there is a fast growing land market in villages at the cost ranging between Tsh.100,000 and 150,000 while prior to that land was either allocated for free or disposed off at Tsh. 25,000 per acre. In some areas land is exchanged with consumable items like three bags of rice per acre.</li> </ul>

29-30/1/2014	Technical backstopping training to land rights monitors from Kilolo and Mufindi Districts	60(30 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The re-training aimed at gathering information from land rights monitors on the impacts of their work, challenges and how they have been working to mitigate those challenges but also the session intended to identify areas to improve the work of LRMs in results tracking in their villages.</li> <li>- It was noted that Land rights monitors have been disseminating land rights, governance and climate change information to other villagers through village assembly meetings, hamlets meetings and informal gatherings in villages.</li> <li>- Some of the challenges faced by land rights monitors include investors being given land by village government because of corruption e.g. Magome village in Kilolo district, Chogo and Iramba villages in Mufindi District.</li> <li>- Participants agreed to share feedback to the district council for it to make follow up of the issues raised but also LRMs to continue monitoring and reporting of illegal land transactions.</li> </ul>
1-2/2/2014	Training of CBOs from Kilolo and Mufindi districts	30(12 Women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The objective of the CBOs training was to increase capacity of CBOs from Kilolo and Mufindi Districts on land rights, governance and climate change issues in order to accommodate land and climate change issues in their programmes. It also aimed to strengthen the partnership and network between HAKIARDHI and grassroots CBOs</li> <li>- CBOs officials learned about lobbying and advocacy, legal aid services and land dispute settlement mechanisms. Those are the issues they will put into practice within the mandates of their programmes.</li> </ul>

11-12/11/2013	Programme management reflection meeting with Kilolo and Mufindi Districts council officials.	8(2women)	<p>- After land rights training HAKIARDHI through its management organized a session to share programme implementation feedback with district land officers and the District Executive Director's office.</p> <p>Ten villages were selected for execution of participatory village land use plan. In Kilolo district the villages were Magome, Kihesamgao, Kiwalamo, Kipaduka and Kidabaga while in Mufindi district the villages were Kasanga, Magunguli, Kisasa, Ihowanza and Wamimbalwe</p>
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**Table 7: Land rights, governance and natural resources training sessions in different levels**

### 3.2 IMPROVED POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND PRACTICES ON LAND IN FAVOR OF THE MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

Tanzania Land Tenure system has evolved from a historical development of the Tanzanian society since pre colonial period. Various changes have been made at policy and legislative levels but also some practical changes are taking place basing on experience from land laws implementation. HAKIARDHI intends to continue with more reform based advocacy with a view to improve the legal and institutional framework that governs land and natural resources in Tanzania. The overall aim is to ensure that the policies and practices work in favor of small producers who are largely marginalized. In order to achieve this noble objective, the Institute has been undertaking a number of policy interventions such as; provision of legal aid services to indigents, and analysis of policies, laws and regulations on land and natural resources as a way to improve the legal land regime. This is in addition to undertaking lobbying and advocacy interventions to policy and decision makers with a view to reform laws and policies in favor of small scale producers. Some of the activities have been implemented during this reporting period as highlighted hereunder;

#### 3.2.1 Analysis of the draft constitution

In June 2013, HAKIARDHI formed a Constitutional Council in line with the instructions of the Constitutional Reform Commission (CRC) in order to review and give comments to the first draft constitution. The Institute's council constituted of its members, staff, Land Rights Monitors from different districts and representatives from likeminded CSOs. Two workshops were held by HAKIARDHI Constitutional Council one on 29<sup>th</sup> -30<sup>th</sup> July 2013 and the other one on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2013. After analysis of the first draft constitution the Institute submitted recommendations to the CRC on 29<sup>th</sup> August 2013 which contained not only the analysis but also the comments and additional recommendations for land issues that were not part of the proposed draft constitution.

The second draft of the proposed constitution was equally analyzed by HAKIARDHI and the recommendations shared with not only the members of the public but also members of the Constituent assembly in Dodoma. Analysis of the second draft was done from 3<sup>rd</sup> -6<sup>th</sup> February 2014 in Dar es Salaam by a team composed of HAKIARDHI members, staff, LRMs, academicians, and likeminded CSOs. The analysis aimed at assessing the extent to which issues raised in the first draft were accommodated in the second draft. **28(18 women)** participants attended the analysis workshop. It was from this session that an advocacy document to engage with the Constituent Assembly in Dodoma was developed.





**Picture 8:** Part of HAKIARDHI constitutional council during analysis of second draft of the new constitution held at Wanyama Hotel Dar es Salaam

### 3.2.2 Analysis of Land and related policies and regulations

Apart from analysis of the two drafts of the New Constitution, the Institute in collaboration with other stakeholders like government institutions, research institutions, individual researchers and advocacy CSOs analyzed a number of laws, policies and regulations related to land issues to identify their gaps and the extent to which they have negatively affected land rights of small scale producers. This would form the basis for lobbying and advocacy. The pieces of laws analyzed and results achieved are highlighted in the table 8.

S/n	Date	Type of analysis (laws)	Stakeholders involved	Objectives of the Analysis	Results of the analysis
1.	4 <sup>th</sup> – 6 <sup>th</sup> June 2013	Village land Act No 5 of 1999	ESRE, AGRA, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Land, MKURABITA, TALA members and district officers from Kilombero, Wanging'ombe and Mbozi	<p>Identification of gaps in the implementation of the Village Land Act No 5 of 1999</p> <p>Development of a training manual for grassroots level leaders and villagers training</p>	<p>- The document was submitted to ESRF as a coordinator of the project</p> <p>- A Training manual was developed by HAKIARDHI to be used by all project stakeholders in the three districts to raise awareness of villagers and their leader on land rights issues.</p>

2.	12 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Land related laws (Mining, Wildlife, Environment, Livestock	Analysis was commissioned to Dr. Elifrauha Laltaika of the University of Makumira in Arusha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To show how different laws related to land have affected or are affecting land rights of small scale producers.</li> <li>- Highlight the challenges brought by existence of these laws.</li> <li>- Point out the spirit of the laws in reducing poverty and protecting land rights of small scale producers</li> <li>- Recommendation for better ways to harmonize them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Generally, the analysis came out with issues to be worked by CSOs to advocate for law reforms but also proposed the harmonization of the same policies since they are conflicting each other.</li> <li>- The analysis document was shared to stakeholder during constitutional making process.</li> <li>- Recommendations shared to the Ministries of Land, Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resources (Wildlife).</li> <li>- All TALA members were provided with copy of the analysis who in turn gave comments to improve it before it was submitted to the Ministries</li> </ul>
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3.	12 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Analysis of Climate Change national and international related laws, strategies, policies and legislations,	Analysis was commissioned to Dr. Elifrauha Laltaika of the University of Makumira in Arusha who is also African climate change representative to UNFCCC on REDDs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The results of the analysis were shared during Multi-stakeholders forums on climate change held in Iringa and likeminded organization working on Climate Change like TFCC, MJUMITA, Forum CC, Ministry responsible for Environment and NEMC.</li> <li>- The analysis informed the advocacy document for HAKIARDHI during constitutional making process</li> </ul> <p>It was also a basis for the Institute's engagement with ongoing climate change policy reforms.</p>
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**Table 8: Analysis of Land, climate change and related laws**

### 3.2.3 Provision of legal aid services

The Institute has been providing land legal aid services to communities at the office in Dar es Salaam or in strategic programme districts through mobile legal aid and in the Court of law through collaboration with other likeminded organizations that provide litigation based legal aid service. During this reporting time, a total of **710 (213 women)** were given legal aid by HAKIARDHI as highlighted in the table below.

S/n	Date	Nature of legal Aid	Results	Recommendation/issues transpired
1.	March 2013-February 2014	Legal aid to indigents who visited the office, phone calls, text messages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A total of <b>325 (126 women)</b> indigents visited the office and make phone call through office number and seek advice.</li> <li>- Some of the cases were completely resolved while others are pending.</li> <li>- A total of 10 people were assisted in drafting of legal documents on land issues to help them to get into contract with investors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many of the cases submitted by indigents were on issues of: inheritance of matrimonial properties, land conflicts and use of land or houses as collaterals without spouse consent.</li> </ul>

2.	20 <sup>th</sup> -22 <sup>nd</sup> June 2013	Mobile legal aid in Mkuranga District	<p>-A total of <b>24 (4 women)</b> were assisted on land issues including land conflicts, urban planning issues, contracts between villages and investors and how to appeal to the high court on land cases.</p> <p>-A total of <b>38(21 women)</b> were given legal aid from five (5) villages of Lugodalutali, Igomaa, Igombavanu, and Bumilayinga.</p>	<p>-Communities are mostly affected in the area because of lack of understanding of land laws and how to file case.</p> <p>-Many villages are losing their lands because they do not have technical skills to prepare contracts when there are investment opportunities that could benefit villagers.</p>
3.	5 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Mobile legal aid in Mufindi District	<p>-A total of <b>91 (37 women)</b> were given legal aid in villages of Idete, Bomalang'ombe, Kipaduka, Kitelewasi, Vitono, Ilole and Lundamatwe.</p>	
4.	10 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Mobile Legal Aid in Kilolo District	<p>-A total of <b>85(25 women)</b> people were given legal aid in both districts in 10 villages<sup>3</sup></p>	
5.	3 <sup>rd</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> February 2014	Mobile legal aid in Kilolo and Mufindi Districts respectively		

<sup>3</sup> Magunguli, Wamimbalwe, Kisasa, Tramba and Mbalamazwiwa villages in Mufindi District and Ipalamwa, Kimala, Kising'a, Ndengisivili, and Mwatasi villages in Kilolo District.

6.	2013-2014	Representation in the Court of Law in Shinyanga Region. ( <i>Mhuli Lugenga and others versus Village Chairman Mwamatiga and Executive Director of Meatu District Council (No.5 of 2008)</i> ).	-HAKIARDHI through its alliance (TALA) supported Advocate Shilinde Ngalula from LHRC Arusha Legal Aid office to represent villagers from Mwamatiga village in Shinyanga Magistrate Court.	- At the time of reporting the case is at hearing stage and the Advocate is completing some of the legal documents require by the court.
7.	October 2013	Representation in the Court of Law (Zakaria Joseph, Joel Shauri, Petro Tarimo, Paul Fiay and 147 others against Christian Mndeme and 8 others	-HAKIARDHI has supported Advocate Shilinde Ngalula of LHRC to represent communities over their land targeted for grabbing. -The case has been arranged for hearing March 2014 in Shinyanga Magistrate court	The case is at its preliminary stages of presentation of facts before hearing can start.

**Table 9: Series of Legal aid services provided to indigents by the Institute in 2013/2014**



**Picture 9:** HAKIARDHI lawyers provide legal aid during mobile legal aid in Kilolo and Mufindi Districts



### 3.3 ENHANCED COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON LAND RELATED DECISION MAKING PROCESSES

One of the key strategic objectives for the Institute is to create platforms and provide space for citizens engage with the decision making processes. A number of activities are always planned with a view to enhance communities' participation in determining their own fate. During this reporting period, HAKIARDHI ensured that the public at large is informed and participate on land and natural resources based discussions at different levels in society. Series of debates ranging from closed sessions to open public debates were organized both in strategic programme districts and some hotspot areas for land conflicts. Through *National Land Forums (NALAF), monthly seminars and public debates*, the Institute has been sharing experience with the public on how to reduce the fast growing resource based conflicts between different resources users in Tanzania.

#### 3.3.1 Monthly Seminar on Land and Natural Resources Issues

Monthly seminars are strategic sessions conducted in urban and peri-urban areas where the Institute prepare topic on land issues and invited the affected small scale producers to listen, discuss and share issues with other invited members including those from the press. Quite often, reporters from newspapers, radio and Televisions are invited to cover stories from communities on their media channels. For the period under review, two (2) monthly seminars were organized by members of HAKIARDHI who live in peri-urban areas of Dar es Salaam to deliberately widen the scope of participants from the Dar es Salaam City peripheries.

The seminars were conducted on 24<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> May 2013 at HAKIARDHI conference Room under the topic 'The Land rights of peri-urban residents of Dar es Salaam' and attended by **73(32 women)** people in total constituting of women, youth, elders and academicians.

#### 3.3.2 Multi-stakeholders workshop on Climate Change

A two days multi-stakeholder workshop was organized from 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> August 2013 in Iringa town and attended by **20 (5 women)** participants from different sectors ranging from Civil Societies such Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, Lawyers Environmental Action Tea (LEAT), ENVIROCARE, Land Rights Monitors (LRMs), and Government Institutions like Ministry of Land, Ministry of Agriculture and Districts officials from Kilolo and Mufindi Districts respectively. The workshop was organized to ensure that the public is informed on land and climate change issues and how small-scale producers are affected by climate change so that

they can join other actors to devise strategies for both adaptation and mitigation of climate change effects.

Participants discussed and shared their experience and strategies in addressing and mitigating effects of climate change. It was deliberated that participants, through their Institutions, should raise awareness of local communities on climate change issues and reduces unfriendly environmental practices that have far reaching consequences to human life. The government was challenged to be more vigilant in its strategies to fight the effects of climate change without putting the rights of citizens to risk. That would be avoided only if allocation of chunks of land to investors without due involvement of communities is stopped or supported with participatory village land use plans. A caution was given to the ongoing forestation projects that are linked to REDD as they seem to contradict with national efforts for food security for they compete with local farmers on arable land.

### 3.3.3 Land and Climate Change Public debates in villages in Kilolo and Mufindi Districts

Public debates on land, governance and climate change in villages have been conducted in two programme districts and reached a total of **3,361 (1,489 women)** people as highlighted below. These are open forum that intended to create and provide platform for the public at large especially villagers to learn about land rights, governance and climate change issues in their own context.

S/n	Activity	Date	District	Total participants		
				Ma	Fe	Total
1.	Public debates	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Kilolo	192	112	<b>304</b>
2.	Public debates	5 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Kilolo	524	491	<b>1015</b>
3.	Public debates	11 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Mufindi	266	285	<b>551</b>
4.	Public debates	4 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup> February 2014	Mufindi	557	364	<b>921</b>
5.	Public debates	10 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> February 2014	Kilolo	333	237	<b>570</b>
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1,872</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>3,361</b>

**Table 10:** Total number of people reached through public debates in the programme Districts in 2013/2014

### Issues transpired during public debates:

- Lack of knowledge on land laws, governance and natural resources management issues was echoed in almost all the villages as there have never been any similar exposure to knowledge before.
- Issues related to corruption, violation of land and human rights as well as disregard to women rights to land were reported throughout the villages where debates were conducted. Villagers in both districts accused their leaders especially district officials of malpractices in land administration especially double allocation of land and violation of women land rights.
- Increased land conflicts in villages caused by different resources users like pastoralists and farmers, investors and ordinary villagers whose population is fast growing.
- Trainers from HAKIARDHI and district councils raised awareness of communities on land issues and District councils committed to make follow up of the training.



**Picture 10:** Participants of public debates listening attentively to HAKIARDHI facilitator in Kising'a village in Kilolo District

### 3.4 STRENGTHENED STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS WITH LIKEMINDED LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS

Strategic partnership with like minded local and international networks in land rights advocacy aims at amplifying the synergies of the organization joint efforts. The variations in advocacy skills, competences and approaches is healthy for greater impacts as that is what reduces duplication of work in similar constituencies. For the period under review, HAKIARDHI continued to strengthen its partnership with other likeminded networks both locally and across the region with a view to advocate for land rights of small scale producers at regional and international levels. The summary below gives a brief but concise highlight of the extent of partnership covered through national and regional networking engagements.

Date	Place	Objective	Representative from HAKIARDHI	Issues transpired/topic
April,2013	International visit to -Welthaus Austria	Networking with Development partners and Donors WELTHAUS	Godfrey Massay & Beatha Fabian	<p>Welthaus- Is a religious organization which funds development programmes in Africa. Each year Welthaus prepares and facilitates networking between its partners in developing countries especially in Africa with other communities in Austria to share experience, success stories and challenges during execution of activities. During this reporting period, two CSOs in Tanzania that are HAKIARDHI and ADP Mbozi were facilitated and each organization selected two staff to travel to Vienna where they were engaged in quite a number of interactions with Austrian Development actors.</p> <p>- Representatives from HAKIARDHI and ADP Mbozi presented papers on trends of land grabbing and food security in Tanzania and how International policies and strategies contributed to the existing land conflicts. They also met with members of parliament, mayors, students from agricultural Institutions, farmers, activists, internal organizations and academicians.</p> <p>The focus of advocacy was broadened by ensuring that networks with developed countries and international advocacy institution is built.</p>

10-12 /6/2013	Morogoro	Evaluation of Forest Resources in Tanzania	Nakamo Tenende	<p>HAKIARDHI was invited by Forest department of the Ministry of Natural Resources to attend a stakeholders meeting in Morogoro on the state of Forest resources and management in Tanzania and strategies on the best possible ways to protect the loss of forest resources.</p> <p>- Forum for Climate Change allies FORUM CC based in Dar es Salaam organized a three days training on climate change and food security in the context of national and international strategies. This session aimed at enhancing knowledge base of participants on matters pertaining to climate change and forge ways to work together in the ongoing initiatives to address the effects of climate change globally.</p> <p>Policy Forum. LEAT, HAKIMADINI, LHRC, and JUKWAA LA KATIBA invited HAKIARDHI to attend to the analysis session of the new constitution and add inputs. HAKIARDHI used the opportunity to share the analysis from its Constitutional Council with other stakeholders</p>
8-10/7/2013	Local-DSM	Training on climate change and food security in Tanzania	Saad Ayoub	<p>- The forum aimed at getting from participants across the country the challenges facing the land sector in Tanzania with a view to establish a platform where those challenges could be discussed and solved. A platform called Jukwaa la Ardhi Tanzania or Tanzania Land Forum was established for further mobilization and engagement with land rights actors in Tanzania on matters of common concern. HAKIARDHI is a key stakeholder in the formed platform.</p> <p>- During organization of the forum, HAKIARDHI set in the steering committee but also presented a paper on Compensating land Holders in Tanzania: The Law and Practice. The paper was presented by Godfrey Massay and appeared in the forum final report for further reference to readers.</p>
July-August , 2013	DSM	Inputs on the New Constitution	Nakamo Tenende, Gloria Jimwaga and Saad Ayoub	
9-12/9/2013	DSM	Land Forum organized by Sebastian Kolowa University.	Godfrey Massay, Joseph Chiombola and Yefred Myenzi	

1-11/10/2013	Mvomero and Ulanga Districts	Training on Land Rights, good governance and human rights to village leaders organized by the Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance in Tanzania.	Godfrey Massay	<p>- Trainings were conducted in public forums where a total of 2000 people attended from five (5) wards of Ilonga, Mbuga, Malinyi, Mimbira, and Lupiro in Ulanga District and four wards of Melela, Mlandizi, Wami Luhindo and Kanga in Mvomero District.</p> <p>- Issues transpired included land conflicts between communities and investors who failed to comply with contractual agreements especially in Mvomero district. Conflicts between pastoralist and farmers in Ulanga District mainly due to incomplete land use plans implemented by the government and many other related resources based conflicts. The CHRGG took charge to follow up on the issues that emerged during the training.</p>
18-12/1/2014	International "Summer School- Zimbabwe"	Issues on Land tenure, Agriculture and small scale producers in Sub-Saharan Africa	Prof. Issa shivji, Dr. Ng'wanza Kamata, Yefred Myenzi and Gloria Jimwaga	<p>- During this reporting period Summer school programme took place in Harare Zimbabwe from 18-22 January 2014 focusing on <i>'The Agrarian Labor in the Global South: Diversity of Farm and Non-farm Rural Work'</i> the details of the theme included issues of land tenure security, environmental management, social economic impact assessment for large scale investments and food security to mention but a few. This being a learning and sharing platform, the Institute saw the need to engage with other land rights practitioners to broaden its understanding of issues and where necessary link up with the regional initiatives to address the challenges facing small scale producers in the south and particularly in Tanzania. Four participants represented the Institute. Those were: Prof. Issa Shivji (member of the Advisory Council) Dr. Ng'wanza Kamata (chairperson of the Board), Yefred Myenzi (Executive Director) and Gloria Jimwaga (Programme Officer). Other participants hailed from Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Kenya, Ghana, Senegal, Mali, South Africa, Botswana, Japan, USA, Brazil and India.</p>

**Table 11: Showing HAKIARDHI participation into the National and International networking activities**

### **3.5 ENHANCED, EFFECTIVE AND JOINT COLLABORATION OF CSOS**

Under the aforementioned strategic objective, the Institute as a coordinator for the Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA) has been mobilizing other members to undertake joint national level advocacy interventions. The result of this alliance has enabled the Institute to expand its advocacy work to cover more areas and decision makers who could not be reached without the alliance both within and outside the strategic programme areas. Some of the achievements under this objective are as follows.

#### **3.5.1 Influencing key decisions through the Parliament**

HAKIARDHI supported six members from the Kigamboni citizens Committee to meet members of the Parliamentary Committee for Land, Natural Resources and Environment in Dodoma from 25<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> May 2013. The committee has been formed by Kigamboni residents to follow up on the land conflict that emerged since 2008 when the government issued a notice to acquire land in Kigamboni for development of a new Satellite City. The notice was accompanied by a stop order which the communities are disputing that it was delivered contrary to both the land laws and urban Planning Act of 2007. A meeting with MPs was meant to share the community's sentiments with their representatives as a means to influence the government change its decision in favor of the communities.

Some Members of parliament took the issue seriously for discussion during parliamentary session to discuss the budget speech of the Ministry of land. Some of those MPs who were very provocative on the matter included; Ester Bulaya (CCM) who doubled as a member of the committee, Halima Mdee (CHADEMA), John Mnyika (CHADEMA) and Dr. Faustin Ndungulile (Kigamboni-CCM) who is also a member of parliament for Kigamboni constituency. The biggest result for this intervention was the government decision to withdraw the project plan and commitment to involve Kigamboni residents in all the steps for implementation of the project something the communities were fighting for. This is indeed a big achievement as the citizens managed to successfully lobby for and hold the government responsive.

#### **3.5.2 Multi-stakeholders meeting on land issues in the Maasai Northern Steppe**

Despite the fact that joint interventions by members of the Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA) have seen a significant reduction, there have been some joint actions that members are putting their efforts together in order to achieve much bigger impacts. Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT) as a member of TALA was supported to organize a multi-stakeholder meeting held from 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> May 2013 in Arusha on land tenure and use of rangeland in the Maasai

## Northern Steppe in Tanzania.

Issues raised included how pastoralist would benefit from land and other rangeland resources in their areas. Due to increased land conflicts involving communities, TANAPA, investors and district councils, the meeting resolved that there should be involvement of all the stakeholders during implementation of government initiatives along with community sensitization to enable citizens understand both positive and negative impacts of such programmes. The meeting was attended by among others, the Member of Parliament for Longido, the District Commissioner for Longido and representatives of TANAPA and Tanzania Tourist Board who are key stakeholders in the implementation of government initiatives in rangelands.

### 3.5.3 Sustainable use and management of land promoted

The key objective under this programme component focus is to ensure that land and related resources are well utilized, managed and secured as means of mitigating the negative impacts of climate change. This would be achieved through preparation of participatory village land use plans. Preparation of land use plan in villages (VLUP) is a very important step that follows after a comprehensive citizens awareness raising package about land rights, governance and environmental management issues. During this reporting period, the process started in three villages of Kilolo district which are; Kihesa Mgagao, Kiwalamo and Kidabaga out of the five expected villages. Preliminaries for the VLUP in the said villages were carried out between 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2014 and 4<sup>th</sup> March 2014. A similar exercise took place in Mufindi district in Kisasa village only due to the fact that, the district officials in the land department were committed to other equally important undertakings for their district at the time when the process was to start.

#### ***Lessons learned from conducting VLUP***

The village land use plan is implemented in six stages that are linked to one another. The stages and processes as detailed in the training manual of the Institute<sup>4</sup> involve different officers from not only the land department but also other officials from such sectors as natural resources, Agriculture, Community Development, Planning, Forestry and Livestock development in the district council. It is thus a participatory process from the district level before it devolves down to the villages. The big lesson learned at this stage is that, all the actors in this process are equally important and their roles are crucially linked to one another such that when any of the officers misses a single stage

4 See the stages of preparation of the village land use plan in the HAKIARDHI training manual titled; “*Mwongozo wa Mafunzo juu ya Sheria za Ardhi na Utawala katika Muundo wa Serikali za Mitaa*” of Januari 2013: 41-58



in the process, it can hinder the entire plan. During this reporting period, the following stages were completed in the four villages but at different levels.

S/N	VILLAGE	ACTIVITIES DONE SO FAR
1	KIHESA MGAGAO	(i) Surveying of 75 plots of individual farms
2	KIDABAGA	(i) Enacting, approval and sensitization of Village Land use Management Committee (VLUM) (ii) Preparation of Village Land Use Plan by 7 PLUM members (Town planner, Land officer, Surveyor, Agricultural officer, Community development officer, water technician & Forest officer, (iii) Details picking for different uses of land for analysis (iv) Presentation of draft land use plan by 4 PLUM members (Town planner, Community dev. Officer, Water technician & Forest officer
3	KIWALAMO	(i) Enacting, approval and sensitization of Village Land Use Management Committee (VLUM) (ii) Preparation of Village Land Use Plan by 7 PLUM members (Town planner, Land officer, Surveyor, Agricultural officer, Community development officer, water technician & Forest officer, (iii) Details picking for different uses of land for analysis (iv) Presentation of draft land use plan by 4 PLUM members (Town planner, Community dev. Officer, Water technician & Forest officer
4	KISASA	(i) Enacting, approval and sensitization of Village Land Use Management Committee (VLUM) (ii) Preparation of Village Land Use Plan by 7 PLUM members (Town planner, Land officer, Surveyor, Agricultural officer, Community development officer, water technician & Forest officer,
5	Activity not done at all	(v) Preparation, registration and issuance of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs)

**Table 12:** Stages reached in implementation of Land Use Plan in four villages.

### ***Expected results from the Village Land use Plan***

There is high expectation from both the villagers and district council officials that conducting of participatory village land use plan will have so many advantages to villagers and the districts at large upon successful completion of all the stages. Some of the envisaged benefits include:

First, compliance to the village land use plan by laws will result into the protection of land with high conservation value, forests and all other lands identified and specified for particular usages.

Secondly, village land use plan will help combat such incidents of wildfire outbreak, farming in water sources and river banks, charcoal burning in protected land, deforestation and similar environmental degradation practices.

Thirdly, land allocation in villages whether small or large scale will be subjected to strict rules of participatory decision making and according to the nature of land use as defined in the village land use plan. This will help reduce quite a number of unnecessary land conflicts between users.

### ***Outcome of the Land Use Plan process***

Out of the four villages in which the land use plan process has began, it is in Kihesamgagao village in Kilolo district where changes have been seen so far. The village had traded on a boundary conflicts with the prison department for long time and all the efforts to resolve it ended up in vain. HAKIARDHI conducted a series of training in the village, which enabled the village authorities to make a step to settle the dispute with the prison institution that was holding chunks of the village land illegally. Employing the knowledge and skills gained during the training, the leaders were able to negotiate and convince the prison authorities to return back 340 acres of the land. During the village land use plan processes in the village, the subject land has been designated for community services. The conflict is over and the villagers are happy.

Similarly, Kihesamgagao village has been able to designate land for livestock passage, a problem that was unsolved for many years. This was an impact of the sensitization about the importance of land use plan to designate land for animal routes due to the fact that the law prohibits animal passage on public roads. Prior to this designation, animals were passing on the public roads hence contributing to soil erosion and village land degradation.

Preparations of 75 CCROs for farms and residential areas in Kihesamgagao village is ongoing after the completion of all other stages. The same exercise will resume after the rain season in Kiwalamo and Kidabaga villages as the four stages have already been completed. Although the process is incomplete in Kiwalamo and Kidabaga villages some notable changes are already seen which include designation and protection of water sources and catchments which were drying up.



**Picture 11:** Villagers of Kiwalamo village endorsing the proposed village land use plan as presented by members of PLUM team from the District Council.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAMME SUPPORT (IMPS) UNIT INTERVENTIONS

#### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

During this reporting period, activities implemented under Institutional management and programme support unit aimed at achieving the set targets for the year which included improvement of the internal monitoring and evaluation systems, improving institutional governance and effective and efficient use of resources. IMPS unit further divides into three strategic areas of focus which are; improvement of performance of human resources, ensured availability efficient utilization of resources and quality assurance.

#### 4.1 Improved performance of human resources

The main target of this programme component was to attract, train and retain the most skillful human resources in both the programme and support staff aspects. This is made possible through in house human resources development programmes which look at the aspects of training needs assessment and gap filling strategies. During the period under review, the most pressing demand in terms of human resources was in the areas of monitoring and evaluation. To respond to the need, the Institute facilitated one of its programme staff to attend a short course on monitoring and evaluation for social accountability at the MS-TCDC centre in Arusha. The trained staff became the Institute's focal person on Monitoring and evaluation issues and has been very instrumental in carrying out programme interventions impact assessment internally.

Human resources performance was also improved through internal staff performance appraisals in which the management team sat with their subordinates to discuss the key areas of success, weakness and opportunities for further improvement. The feedback mechanism is designed in such a way that it is participatory and based on mutual learning. Ad hoc staff meetings at programme unit level have been very instrumental in shaping the work behavior of many staff.

#### 4.2 Ensured availability and efficient use of resources

HAKIARDHI has been criticized for its high dependence to donors for more than ninety percent of its budget. One of the main tasks under this sub unit has been to

solicit funds from various sources but with a view to enhance the organization's self reliance spirit. Unfortunately, ways of coming out of dependence seem to be extremely narrow as no means was proposed to generate income for the Institute's self sustenance. The institute thus continued to rely on its traditional donors from North and a few local foundations which are merely outlets of the same donors. All this dependence notwithstanding, a considerable amount of money was fundraised from seven (7) local and foreign partners to cover for the Institute's programme and recurrent expenditure during the period under review.

### **4.3 Improved quality of service delivery**

This strategic objective covered monitoring and evaluation for quality assurance and internal control systems. For the internal control systems, HAKIARDHI is a well established institution with effective governance instruments such as policies, regulations and financial management manual. The organs of the Institute including Board and members assembly are all well functioning. For the period under review, three Board meetings were conducted on August 31<sup>st</sup> 2013, on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2013 and 15<sup>th</sup> February 2013. The member's assembly was also conducted as planned towards the end of February 2013. It should be noted that these organs mandates are to ensure that the organization runs its business in line with both the laws of the land and the rules governing its existence.

#### **4.3.1 Evaluation of TALA interventions**

During this reporting period, the Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA) interventions came to an end warranting an external evaluation to be carried out. Consultants from Legal and Development consultants (LEDECO) company assessed TALA's performance and were generally satisfied that it lived up to the expectations of its seven founding members. TALA was founded by HAKIARDHI, LHRC, MVIWATA, U-CRT, WLAC, LEAT and PINGOS forum to initiate, coordinate and conduct joint advocacy interventions on land rights, governance and environmental management issues. The evaluation report reveals that TALA made some significant milestones in collectively intervening for the rights of pastoralists in Loliondo, Kilombero, Mahenge and Kilosa besides engaging very constructively in land reform initiatives that saw a number of provisions in land laws amended thereafter.

Apart from TALA programme component evaluation, the institute organized another internal assessment of the performance of a programme on land rights and governance on Kilolo and Mufindi. A programme on land rights, governance and natural resources management was implemented in the two districts with a focus on climate change effects mitigation. The evaluation took place in

February 2014 covering 16 villages out of the 30 programme villages in Kilolo and Mufindi districts. A total of **320 (107 women)** programme beneficiaries were interviewed to share their feedback about the impact of the programme on land rights and governance and the Institute's performance overall.

- (i) The result of the assessment showed that, villagers are generally happy with the programme that it has opened up their eyes on land issues that were not known to them before. Particularly, issues of sale of land, allocation of land to investors, land rights for women, climate change and protection of water sources as means to preserve environment and increase farm productivity sounded alien to them partly because this part of the country has experienced a considerable amount of rainfall throughout the year. Such testimonies were noted from villages in Wamimbalwe, Mbalamaziwa, Ipalamwa and Iramba where villagers who attended in the focus group discussions confirmed that, the knowledge gained has helped them to stop wild fires, cultivating in water sources, burning charcoal without permission and selling land to people from outside the village especially those who come under the banner of investors.
- (ii) The second key result concerned village authorities. The evaluation revealed that village councils in programme areas have made progress in organizing for village assembly meetings according to the local government Act of 1982 which requires that quarterly village assembly meetings be held. The monitoring and evaluation team confirmed that 15 villages out of the 16 were able to hold village assembly meetings at least twice in the year 2013 and one meeting in 2014 unlike the situation before this programme where such meetings could hardly be convened.



**Picture 12:** A section of Ndengesivili villagers during their village assembly meeting one year after HAKIARDHI Land rights training showing an increase in number of participants.

- (iii) It is important to note that land or environmental conservation and protection issues have become permanent agenda in villages unlike the situation before training where such matters would hardly be discussed in village assembly meetings. Furthermore, the village environmental committees have been charged with the responsibility to oversee those breaking the bylaws on environmental management. The bylaw authorize the committee to collect fines from defaulters. It was noted that the fines vary from village to village but the minimum is Tsh.30, 000 in Kipaduka village of Kilolo district and maximum is Tsh. 50,000 in Wamimbalwe village of Mufindi district.
- (iv) There is also a remarkable progress in recognizing and protecting women rights. Whereas patriarchy is dominantly practiced within the Hehe tribe, women members of the focus group discussion from the visited villages testified that the training conducted by HAKIARDHI has helped them to get and secure their land in such villages as Ipalamwa, Mbalamaziwa, Kidabaga, Kihesa Mgagao and Kipaduka. Beneficiaries stated that men and women attended those training and after the training men realized that women or girls have equal right to own or inherit land. The best case in point was from Wamimbalwe Chairperson who got ownership to land from her husband after the training despite her protracted struggle for the same in many years.
- (v) It was confirmed that, there are evidence of citizens taking action to protect environment and improve their livelihoods. Some villagers in Mbalamaziwa, Iramba and Wamimbalwe have planted trees for both environmental conservation and diversification of income purposes for their families.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CHALLENGES, LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 INTRODUCTION

This part of the report highlights albeit in a nutshell, the challenges that were encountered in the course of implementation of the planned activities in villages, lessons learned and recommendations to various actors with a view to improve the future programme interventions. It is important to underscore the fact that HAKIARDHI work is largely framed within a rural set up and that most of the implications that are referred to as challenges are largely influenced by this geographical context. However, a grassroots context offers the best platform for learning and sharing of experiences on local governance issues for which the programme is tailored to address.

#### 5.1 Challenges

There are quite a number of challenges that the implementation of activities within the three programmatic portfolios have been facing.

- (i) The first and foremost is surely inherent to the institutional management. This has to do with the dependence of the Institute on donors. Unless this challenge is resolved, the organization will not be in a position to plan and respond to all the needs from the citizens as they are far too higher than the ability of the organization to respond.
- (ii) The issue of transparency is definitely one of those hard battles to engage on. Despite the training to the village leaders, there are quite few of them who are ready to involve their citizens fully in decision making processes through village assemblies. There is still a tendency of deciding crucial issues in doors and thereafter imposing on villagers to endorse quite often by force. Besides, it is another hard battle for the village authority to openly share and be accountable to the villagers on the village revenues and expenditures. This is an area where HAKIARDHI needs to still capitalize in its subsequent interventions.
- (iii) The scope of the programme is another challenge. Now that the results are becoming evident, other villages outside the 105 selected targets in the seven programme districts



are calling upon HAKIARDHI's intervention. This pressure notwithstanding, the Institute limited resources is a stumbling block to expand further. The land use plan is particularly highly needed in some villages that are not covered in the list of ten selected villages for Kilolo and Mufindi. Specific requests were advanced by such villages as; Ihowanza, Maduma, Wamimbalwe, Kipaduka, Igombavanu and Lugodalutali that they direly needed village land use plan to address some of the challenges of misuse of village land and related resources.

- (iv) The districts authorities are not responding equally on the programme needs. Much as they do not object to the ongoing activities but Kilolo district, Kilindi and Ulanga are fast responder and actor than Mufindi and Morogoro Rural Districts. There could be other factors beyond the coverage of this monitoring focus but the slowness in responding timely to the programme has partly contributed to the delay in the start of the land use plan activity for Mufindi district.
- (v) Village leaders and villagers raised a concern about the coming local government election this year which may result into the election of new members to the councils who are not as knowledgeable as those already trained. The villagers were advised to make sure that they elect people who have attended the training as they will be equally knowledgeable.
- (vi) Communication network barrier to reach villages. This challenge combines the infrastructure network limitations as well as telecommunication. In some parts of the programme districts, the roads are not passable at all during rain seasons. Coupled with lack of communication connectivity networks in some villages, it is normal to find the training team stuck in villages and receive no help to the town centre. When this happened, there was a delay in the training planned for the next day.



**Picture 13:** HAKIARDHI member Mr. Abdallah Matata looking for a place where the motor vehicle will pass to Kisasa villages due to heavy rainfall which deteriorate the road.

## 5.2 OVERALL LESSONS LEARNT

During this reporting period a number of activities have been executed across the three units of the Institute. While implementing the above activities a number of lessons were learnt some of which include the following;

### **(i) Importance of land use plan cannot be underestimated**

Land use plan activity is for the first time implemented by the Institute in the two districts of Kilolo and Mufindi. It was learnt that, without undermining the importance of the big land rights, governance and climate change program implemented in several stages in those district, local communities and District officials (District Executive Directors, Head of Land, and Natural Resources Departments) have highly appreciated this stage of the program. This is partly because the District Council allocates no funds to undertake this activity in their local budgets. The District Executive Director (DED) for Kilolo District and Head of Land and Natural Resource Department had to reschedule their activities in order to accommodate HAKIARDHI activities to implement the land use plan. This was a notable commitment on their part. More so, District officials had to work during weekends and public holidays in order to finish the activity within the time frame against their tradition of not working during public holidays and weekends.

### **(ii) Increased access to reliable information is key to changes in villages**

As it is said that information is power, this programme has seen a lot of changes happening at the grassroots levels that can be attributed to the citizens having access to information they didn't have before. For instance, some families have started allocating land to women something they have not done in the past. This change of behavior and attitude of men towards women rights is a big achievement in programme areas like Kilolo and Mufindi which are traditionally strong patriarchy societies. Similarly, public debates were eye openers to the ordinary citizens as they asked a lot of questions to their leaders especially district council officials who accompanied the team of trainers in villages. This shows that information can empower citizens and invoke actions for change.

### **(iii) Access to justice is improving**

It is important to highlight the significant role played by land disputes settlement organs in villages and wards. Prior to the training, the performance of both village land council and ward tribunals was seriously disputed by citizens for lack of consistency in their decisions and delivery

of justice for all as expected. It was learnt that, after the training, the performance of both village and ward tribunals in most of the programme districts (Kilolo, Mufindi, Kilindi, Mkinga, Morogoro, Ulanga and Kilombero) has improved as testified by their timely delivery of judgment and adherence to the principles of natural justice and fairness. Records from some villages in Kilolo and Mufindi districts show that the rate of land conflicts is declining unlike before when cases were taken to the Ward Councilor or Village Executive Officers. In some instances, members of ward tribunals have succeeded to solve cases amicably with few appeals.

Villages	Village land council in solving dispute before and after the training										
	Before the training – (to-July 2013)					After the training August-2013-up to March 2014					
	Received case	Solved	Pending	Forwarded	% of Solved cases	Received case	Solved	Pending	Forwarded	% of Solved cases	
Kipaduka	30	5	20	5	16.7	2	1	1	-	50	
Lundamatwe	20	1	14	5	5	13	10	-	3	76.9	
Kidabaga <sup>5*</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	100	
Ndengesivili <sup>6*</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	100	
K/Mgago	15	5	5	5	33.3	1	1	-	-	100	
Kisasa	30	10	7	13	33.3	6	3	1	2	50	
Iramba	40	5	25	10	12.5	6	5	1	-	83.3	
Maduma	50	10	35	5	20	15	15	-	-	100	
Ihowanza <sup>7*</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	1	4	28.5	

**Table 13: Showing dispute settlement trends in Village Land Councils before and after the training as extracted from M&E report 2013.**

<sup>5</sup> The Village Land Council did not exist before the training

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

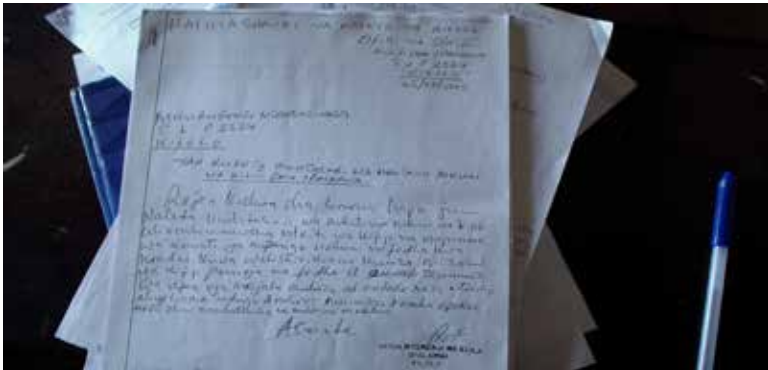
<sup>7</sup> Ibid

#### (iv) Increased citizens participation in decision making processes

One of the major problems that the programme on land rights and governance intended to address was lack of effective participation of villagers in decision making processes. This was partly attributed to lack of information about the meetings, poor mobilization and organization of the meetings and allegations of village leaders not adhering to the principles of democratic governance. It was also learnt that, access to right information that is made available in a transparent manner increases citizen's confidence to engage with their leadership and attend meetings. Unlike the situation before the training where attendance to village assembly meetings was very poor, there has been an increase in number of villagers participating the meetings but also those who are asking critical questions to their leaders and make follow up on issues raised in subsequent meetings.

#### (v) Increased accountability

This is in regard to citizens that have started requesting information and demanding explanation from the District Council. The best example is a letter from Ipalamwa Village Council to Kilolo district Council which follows up on the money contributed by the village as fees for the preparation of the CCROs in the village. The District Council had not given any feedback and the village had kept quiet until when the training opened up their eyes. A letter was thus written immediately as a deliberation of the village assembly that took place after the training.



**Picture 14:** A letter from Ipalamwa Village Council to the District Executive Director following up on a matter that was raised by villagers after the training

## 5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

This report cannot claim to be comprehensive enough to cover each and everything that took place during the actual implementation of activities at different levels but rather a snapshot of what actually transpired that is worth reporting. To that effect, there is a need to highlight some pertinent issues in the form of recommendations to the various actors that may be involved in sustaining the programme agenda to other levels. The key recommendations will focus on functionaries under four levels;

### 5.3.1 Recommendations to national level government functionaries

Many actors have been involved in advocacy to reform land laws and related policies/laws from different government institutions. What has been noted that this level is that there is still no coordination between one institution and another such that there could be a lot of duplications of efforts by government institutions for no good cause. The good example is the initiative by the Ministry of Agriculture to bring about the so called Agricultural land Act that aims at setting aside land for farming. Much as this might be a good move, it was noted during consultations that other Ministries including the parent land ministry that is responsible for land administration was not fully consulted. Hence, the discussion was paralyzed and could not result into intended results. There is a need for government institutions to coordinate their land related initiatives for better results. This applies to other moves like Kilimo Kwanza initiative, Big result now and SAGCOT all of which are primarily focusing on land but do not seem to have fully taken advantage of the existing Ministry of land bureaucracy.

### 5.3.2 Recommendations to district council officials

Three recommendations can be forwarded to the councils. First, there is a need to increase budgetary allocations for village land use plan so that the councils are capable of managing the ongoing investment and land use initiatives in the villages

Secondly, there is a wide knowledge gap between district council officials and local government officials at the ward and village levels. That means, district council officials should find mechanisms to train and build capacity of local level government functionaries if they are to achieve bigger impact of the district plans that depend on local level officers like VEOs, WEOs and ward level extension officers.

Thirdly, the performance of village and ward tribunals in resolving land disputes was a matter of high concern to citizens. They either charge too heavy fines or make judgments without reference to relevant laws. This is partly due

to poor financing of the tribunals and lack of knowledge competences all of which have to devolve from the district councils. It is strongly recommended that the councils should adequately resource the tribunals if the justice is to be dispensed.

### **5.3.3 Recommendations to village leaders and ordinary citizens at the grassroots level**

Quite often, this is the level where both village leaders and their people are victims of the situation. Depending on the proximity from the council headquarters, village leaders can turn into terrible dictators to their own subjects. Ordinary citizens have been seen to emulate what the leaders do. If for example the leadership is strong, there is relatively better response than when the leadership is weak. This occasional functioning of the system is affecting those who are weak in society. The government even if it is at the village level should play a role of social justice distribution on an equal basis in order to protect the interest of the weak members of society against marginalization by the giants. This is the traditional role of the government to its people.

### **5.3.4 Message for HAKIARDHI to take home**

HAKIARDHI has been overwhelmed with lessons from communities. They are ready for changes beginning with their own selves only that, they lack the right information at the right time. That is the role HAKIARDHI has tried to play. That is to generate concrete, reliable and up to date information that ordinary citizens can rely in their self awareness raising efforts and can employ to demand and advocate for their rights when aggrieved.

## **6.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS**

Throughout this report, it has been highlighted that changes are happening at the grassroots levels which also inform some changes in the district councils and high up at the national levels. There are two forms of changes happening one of which focuses on behavior and the other one is on policies and practices. What is so important for both forms of changes is that, what used to be a myth for citizens to know is increasingly becoming public knowledge and that is driving citizen's actions to demand for more accountability and responsiveness from their leaders. Chances are, more actions will be seen as citizens become more and more knowledgeable on matters of their daily concern. HAKIARDHI's role as change agent is to see and capitalize on such actions in order to amplify the results. This is the second year of the interventions under the 2012/15 strategic plan which suggests that by the end of the plan phase in February 2015, most of the targets set will be reached. Let's keep the pace to empower citizens for their informed actions.









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