



Dreikönigsaktion
Hilfswerk der Katholischen Jungschar

PROGRAMME TITLE: STRENGTHENING THE LAND RIGHTS OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS, TANZANIA

“ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE BASE AND PARTICIPATION OF SMALL-SCALE PRODUCERS PARTICULARLY WOMEN IN POLICY AND DECISION MAKING PROCESSES AND HOLD LEADERS ACCOUNTABLE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME PROGRESS REPORT

PRESENTED ON 28TH SEPTEMBER, 2021 DURING HORIZONT3000 VISIT TO HAKIARDHI OFFICES

Programme Areas: 20 villages in Kilindi district (Tanga region) and Morogoro district (Morogoro region).

Programme objective: To enhance knowledge base and participation of small-scale producers particularly women in policy and decision making processes and hold leaders accountable for sustainable development.

Project focus:

- Enhancing small producers, women, girls and disabled knowledge to demand and protect their land and natural resources rights.
- Capacity to hold their leaders accountable and participation in policy processes to *make informed decisions* on land and natural resources.
- *Enhancing leaders' accountability, transparency and responsiveness* to the demands of small producers, women, girls and disabled.

Programme Overview

- The programme will contribute to achieve goals number 5.1, 5.a, 5.c, 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4 of the SDGs 2030. These goals aim to achieve gender equality, equal access to economic resources, control and ownership of land and other forms of property; and undertaking policy and legislation reforms to ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities.
- ❖ (5.1) End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- ❖ (5.a) Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- ❖ (5.c) Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.
- ❖ (10.2) Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- ❖ (10.3) Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
- ❖ (10.4) Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
- The programme assumption is “if small-scale producers, women, girls and disables will have access to and ownership of land resources will promote economies of scales to improve their livelihoods.”

Expected Result 1: Reliable and concrete information on land matters generated, analyzed, documented and disseminated.

Activities conducted for expected result 1:

- i. Conduct baseline study on the project areas to identify land rights problems to be addressed by the project.
- ii. Conduct radio programs to disseminate land and natural resources information to project beneficiaries and public at large.

Expected Result 2: Enhanced knowledge base and participation of small-scale producers and women in matters affecting their rights to access, use and ownership of land and natural resources for sustainable development.

Activities for Expected Result 2:

- i. Capacity building training to women and girls on land and other resources ownership for sustainable development.
- ii. Public debates to ordinary villagers on governance, land rights and natural resources ownership for sustainable development.
- iii. Capacity building to Land Rights Monitors *to advocate for* land rights of small-scale producers, women, girls and disables.
- iv. **Technical backstopping** to LGA on protection of land and natural resources rights of small producers, women, girls and disables for sustainable development.
- v. Capacity building on land and natural resources use and management of village land to members of Village Council and Village Land Council.
- vi. Capacity building to members of Ward Tribunals on *resolution of land and natural resources conflicts* for sustainable development.

Expected Result 3: Strengthen policy dialogue to effectively advocate reform on legal and institutional framework with progressive social contexts to realize sustainable development among small-scale producers, women, girls and disables.

Activities for Expected Result 3:

- i. Policy analysis for advocacy** on smallholder producers, women, youth and marginalized groups rights to land and natural resources.
- ii. Policy dialogue engagement** to harmonize conflicting policy and legal framework to address land rights problems, reconcile traditional practices with progressive social contexts for sustainable development among small-scale producers and women.
- iii. Policy dialogue forum with Government** Ministries, Departments and Agencies to advocate for land and natural resources rights of small-scale producers and women for sustainable development.
- iv. Networking and coalition building** at national level for promoting and protecting land rights small scale producers, women, girls and disables.
- v. Conduct semi annual *Monitoring and Evaluation visits*** in programme areas.

Activities for Expected Result 4;

- i. Support *preparation of village land use plans* and provision of Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) to small-scale producers and women for sustainable development.

Target groups reached

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES					INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES				
	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified		Total	Male	Female	Unspecified
2019	5097	1202	894	3,000	2019	25,485	6,010	4,470	15,000
2020	58,569	1,643	1,926	55,000	2020	292,845	8,215	9,630	275,000
2021	15,318	193	125	15,000	2021	76,590	965	625	75,000

Achievements...

- ❑ Resolution of boundary conflict between Vyadigwa and Mbogo villages in Kilindi district in July 2019 and Mbwade and Bonye villages in Morogoro in June 2019.
- ❑ Incorporation of land issues on women land rights and climate change issues in the NGOs Shadow Report on the implementation of SDGs 2030 presented in the HLPF on SDGs held in New York on July 2019.
- ❑ In 2020 Morogoro district received Funds from National Land Use Plan Commission (NLUPC) for VLUPs in 10 villages as a result of HAKIARDHI support to facilitate VLUPs in 3 villages.
- ❑ Development of an analysis paper on land dispute settlement mechanisms reforms and shared with Government and Judiciary.
- ❑ Radio shows strengthened women land rights struggle beyond programme areas.
- ❑ Fair composition and participation of women in leadership and decision-making process at the village level (Village Council, Village Land Council & Ward Tribunal).
- ❑ Provision of equal opportunities to men and women in allocation of village land.
- ❑ Improved coordination and communication in land conflicts resolution organs i.e. Village Land Councils & Ward Tribunals.
- ❑ Consultation of Land Rights Monitors by Villagers and Village Leaders in addressing land matters at the family and village levels.
- ❑ Incorporation of land rights issues on women and climate change in the development of FYDP Phase III for the year 2021/2022 up to 2025/2026.

Achievements...

- ❑ Community members are able to hold their leaders accountable on land related matters.

- ❑ Invitation from the Permanent Parliamentary Committee on Land, Natural Resources and Tourism as well as Tanzania Women Parliamentary Group (TWPG) for capacity building on Women Land Rights and Gendered Land Budget.
- ❑ Issuance of 248 CCROs (125 females, 123 males) at Madamu village in Morogoro district on March 2020.
- ❑ Land Right Monitors initiatives to conduct public debates and indoor discussions with their fellow villagers and leaders on land matters, agriculture, climate change, gender issues, etc.
- ❑ Establishment of Study and Discussion Groups in programme villages by Land Rights Monitors.
- ❑ Establishment of Community Libraries at the village level by Land Rights Monitors.



A picture showing members of a study group in Msowero Village, Kilosa District, sitting together following radio show conducted by HAKIARDHI at Radio Abood FM. They used the radios in their mobile phones to catch the radio shows. This picture was shared by Mr. Mustafa Seif (LRM) from Msowero Village, Kilosa District.

Pictures' illustrations: Women's & Girls' training sessions



Pictures' illustrations: Women's & Girls' training sessions



Pictures illustrations: Indoor training to Village Leaders





A picture taken when monitoring and evaluation team visited some of the members of Study and Discussion Group in Lubasazi village, Morogoro District.



Pictures' illustrations: Capacity building to Land Monitors



Participants of Capacity building Training to Land Rights Monitors of Kilindi District in a Group photo, November 2020





A picture taken during a monitoring and evaluation visit conducted in November 2020 showing HAKIARDHI monitoring team and the respondents from Gomero and Kwamaligwa villages, Kilindi District after Focus Group Discussion.

Lessons

- Training sessions and dialogues among Women themselves are relevant in addressing women's rights issues at the village level.
- It's important to link land rights issues with climate change as climate change tends to affect land uses and land users. Meaning that addressing CC issues will directly and indirectly address some of land rights issues.
- Girls from Primary and Secondary Schools are important participants/stakeholders in the discussion on women's rights including land, leadership, economic growth, etc.
- Establishing informal mechanisms of resolving land conflicts especially among farmers versus pastoralists as well as villages' boundary land conflicts works better than using statutory procedures and organs.
- Linking land rights and economic growth among small producers in agriculture and livestock keeping sectors by addressing value chain challenges.
- Strengthening land rights advocacy at local level works better especially when lead by local such as Land Monitors through local initiatives.

- Land sector not being among the top government priorities has caused delays in implementing key recommendations from stakeholders on land access, ownership and conflicts resolution mechanisms.
- Outbreak of Covid-19 to some extent has disturbed implementation of the programme activities and realization of the programme results.
- Absence of accountability and transparent in decision making among duty bearers at all levels in addressing land issues.

- ✓ Strengthening support models especially by facilitating the LRMs and other local community members leverage participation in climate change initiatives e.g. application of traditional resilience methods and linking up with national level institutions such as TMA for sharing up to date information on CC with farmers and pastoralists.
- ✓ Empowering LRMs to dialogue and influence legal and policy reforms at grassroots levels by scaling up the operationalization of the Land Rights Monitors (LRMs) by motivating them, more backstopping programs to make them sustainable and self-reliant.
- ✓ Continuing advocating for recognition of local-based land and resource rights which allow application of indigenous knowledge on land management e.g. by pastoralists, hunters and gatherers as ethnic groups which wholly connected to their indigenous lands for survivals.
- ✓ More engagement in policy review to advocate for the land rights of small-producers. For instance, prioritization of investment in the village land might have negative consequences if not properly executed.

End of presentation

ASANTENI KWA KUSIKILIZA / THANK YOU FOR LISTENING