STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP

LEARNING ROUTE ON

“INNOVATIVE PRACTICES AND TOOLS TO REDUCE LAND USE CONFLICTS BETWEEN FARMERS AND LIVESTOCK KEEPERS. EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS FROM KENYA AND TANZANIA”
The Role of Civil Society Organizations in OLENGAPA Experience

KINNAPA Hall, Kiteto District, Manyara Region, Tanzania
27th September, 2017

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Presentation outline:

• Introduction
• Background
• Role of CSOs towards, and in OLENGAPA experience
• Achievements
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Introduction

• Kiteto district is one of the six districts that form Manyara region.

• It has an area of 16,685 square kilometers, and a population of over 289,925 people (M. 142,472, F. 147,453) (National Bureau of Statistics projection of 2017), divided into 7 Divisions, 23 Wards, 63 registered Villages and 210 sub villages.

• Some 48 villages have had their land use planning process initiated, but only 17 have completed the process.

• The main land uses in the district are pastoralism, farming, conservation and settlements.

• The OLENGAPA Case Study is a project implemented by KINNAPA Development Programme under SRMP with support from ILC, Kiteto District Council and the MoALFD.
Background

• Pastoralism used to be the main traditional land use in Kiteto, up until the last two decades when waves of immigrants came to the scene, most of them in pursuit of agricultural land.

• While most of the immigrants are small farmers, there are also large scale land users, mostly absenteees, with either senior political or public positions of influence, over decision makers,

• The intensity of pressure on pasture lands gradually grew with time stretching pastoralists tolerance to the limits, hence, some resistance and the beginning of conflicts between the main land users.
Background

• Civil Society organizations have been concerned by the land conflicts and have been trying to address the source, albeit in their small ways.

• OLENGAPA, not even yet the finished product, is nonetheless so far the only at that highest level that is so much wished by all the land use stakeholders in the district, for sustainable land use and conflict management.
Role of CSOs towards, and in OLENGAPA Experience

- Most of the local CSOs that have worked on land issues in Kiteto district have their origin and roots within the district.

- A few national level CSOs have also had some interventions, mostly in times of land crises between the land users, (PINGOs Forum, LHRC)

- Local CSOs have sought financial support from international CSOs or bilateral organizations based in Tanzania and beyond, to support them in land rights interventions.
Local CSOs worked on land issues in Kiteto district, and supporting international partners (in no order)

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Role of CSOs towards, and in OLENGAPA Experience

• Main roles:
  ✓ Fundraise for and financing of land rights interventions,
  ✓ Develop baseline information on land issues,
  ✓ Mobilize stakeholders to cooperate in the respective proposed land rights interventions (relevant ministries, governmental organizations e.g. National Land Use Planning Commission, Local Government, )
  ✓ Raising land rights awareness among communities, on relevant policies, laws and regulations,
  ✓ Capacity building at both district and village levels (training of PLUM and VLUM Teams, Village Councils and relevant committees, councilors).
Role of CSOs towards, and in OLENGAPA Experience

✓ Training to conflict management/resolution structures (Ward Land Tribunals, Village Land Committees),

✓ Facilitation and support to Land Use Planning process at village level,

✓ Facilitation of the process towards provision of group and individual Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs).
Achievements of CSOs towards formalization of land rights

• Village councils and communities are more aware and active in their roles as guardians of their land and related resources,

• A number of villages have developed their land use plans,

• Land use, access and ownership conflicts’ management structures empowered to fulfill their roles and responsibilities (Ward Land Tribunal, Village Land Committees),

• Some groups (e.g. OLENGAPA) and individuals have obtained their Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs) over their designated lands,
Achievements of CSOs towards formalization of land rights

• Local government land use planning mechanism have better technical capacity to facilitate land use processes,

• Ecosystem based resources jointly owned, utilized and managed by a wider community through their registered structures (e.g. ENDEMA – wildlife, SULEDO – Forestry, Murtangos – community conservation)
Challenges

- Inadequate resources,
- Occasional political tensions,
- At times tension between the competing land users (mainly farmers and pastoralists),
- Conflict of interest among some government officials,
- Corruption at different levels, including village level,
- Inconsistency in financing of land rights intervention process, thus often momentum is lost, and changes of leadership and perceptions, affect commitments in between one financing period and another.
- Land formalization process involves a lot of negotiations, thus is both time and resources consuming.
Way forward

• Improve central and local government budgets to enable enhanced implementation of land related programmes.

• Increase collaboration and coordination of CSOs, Central and Local Governments, and land user communities to properly manage land utilization for peaceful and sustainable productivity,

• Kiteto district should develop its District Land Use Framework Plan,

• Enhance capacity of land focused CSOs,

• Learn and share experiences with other people with similar socio economic environment.
Thank you for your attention!!