

**THE LAND RIGHTS RESEARCH AND RESOURCES INSTITUTE
(LARRRI/HAKIARDHI)**



**SYSTEMATIZATION FOUNDATION DOCUMENT ON PUBLIC DEBATES
APRIL 2018**

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Land Rights Research and Resources Institute (LARRRI/HAKIARDHI), herein referred to as the Institute, is a Non-Governmental Organization that was established in 1994 with the aim of ensuring the rights of the small scale producers are realized and protected. By small scale producers implies the small scale farmers, pastoralists, fisher folks, artisan, small miners and hunter gatherers who are mainly found in the villages and peri-urban areas.

The Institute work has mainly focused on researches, capacity building, dissemination of information through radio and television, holding dialogue session and provision of legal advice and counselling on land matters. Since 1994 the Institute has managed to reach more than 1,000 villages and 40 Districts in conducting various interventions on land matters.

1.1 Motivation to undertake systematization process

From 2016 to 2018 the Institute has been implementing a programme titled *“Enhance Citizens engagement in Land rights, governance, natural resources use and management”* in Kilindi and Morogoro districts found in Tanga and Morogoro regions respectively funded by Austrian Development Cooperation, HORIZONT3000, DKA Austria and Welthaus Graz. The programme is designed to enhance citizens’ knowledge in demanding and protecting their land and natural resources rights while holding duty bearers accountable.

Despite the fact that land rights issues have been articulated in various pieces of policies and legislation for more than 20 years in Tanzania still there is very low level of land legal literacy thus demand for awareness raising initiatives is inevitable. In responding to the demand, the Institute, has been using different approaches in raising public awareness on land rights issues whereby such approaches includes trainings, workshops, public debates and the use of media programs to mention a few. In order to reflect the efficiency of the approaches

used and in particular the public debates with the view to improve them, the Institute agreed to undertake systematization process.

The process has helped the Institute to retrieve history by realizing all stages, the critical elements and analyze how effective were implementation of the programme implementation and in particular the public debates. Also the process provides in-depth information and understanding of the challenges and opportunities faced during public debates done in villages of Kilindi and Morogoro districts in the period of March 2016 to February 2018.

1.2 The need for the systematization

Systematization is important as it provides the Institute with a critical overview of the experiences and processes being examined. Through this process the Institute aimed at understanding the experience and the process of implementing the programme and specifically on conducting public debates.

The Institute considered the importance of beneficiaries and other stake holders to build a common vision about how to improve the public debates (learning the successes and mistakes, possibilities and limitations) throughout the programme. The reflection on what happened helps to avoid repetition of the same errors in implementation of activities.

Through discussions and accumulation of lessons learned in enhancing public debates, systematization contributed to the creation of knowledge that could be applied to general situations. For example, design of intervention methodologies that will be more effective in undertaking public debates.

1.3 The facilitation team

The facilitation team was composed of four individuals namely Dr. Joachim Mwami (Member of the Institute), Kumbuka Mwakyusa, Augustino Munuma and Gloria Msaki who are volunteers. From 22nd – 26th March, 2018 the team and Consultant Mr. Mengo Kay had a field visit for history retrieval in 6 villages namely Madamu, Gwata and Kizinga of Morogoro District as well as Kikunde, Msamvu and Lusane of Kilindi District.

The team held focus groups discussion with communities and the village leaders to create a common understanding of the process and agree on the framework. Also the team had the task to document information raised by the communities as part of the history retrieval.



Figure 1&2: Show facilitation team in a discussion with programme beneficiaries during history retrieval and critical analysis respectively

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 The systematization process

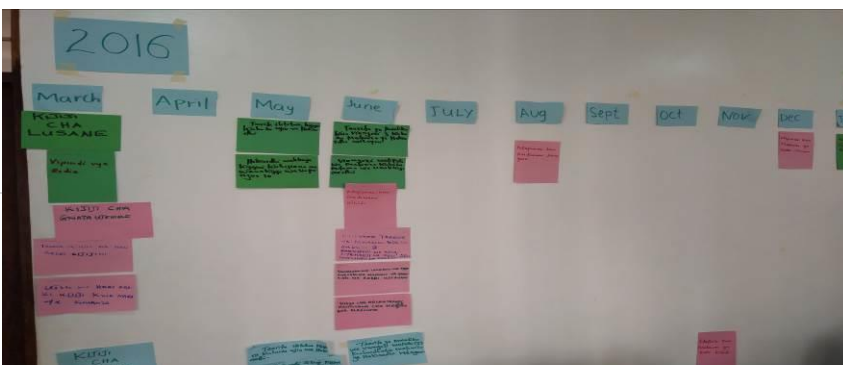
2.1 Brief description

Systematization is an organized and participatory reflection on the experience of implemented programme activities through accumulation of information and knowledge. It is a conceptual interpretation of practices, whose outcomes serves as the foundation for deeper analysis. It creates a logical connection between the practical process, its context, and the theoretical premises on which the experience is based.

Systematization process engaged a range of stakeholders from the Institute personnel who took place in the public debates, Government officials at the District level, village leaders, ordinary villagers and all other beneficiaries who were part of the public debates. The involvement of all stakeholders was crucial to understand a social process from within, drawing on the dynamics of the experience in order to realize factors for failure or success and hence draw lessons from them.



Picture 3&4: Show the Consultant Kay Quentin Mengo facilitating during systematisation process at the HakiArdhi conference room



2.2 Significant anecdote that provided insight into the systematization process

The Institute has adopted the use of various approaches that help to improve land legal literacy among the group the small scale producers who are mainly small scale farmers, pastoralists, fisher folks, hunter-gatherers and artisanal small miners residing in the rural and peri-urban areas. The common approach used in engaging with the small scale producers is through the public debates which are done in the form of Village assembly involving all Villagers who resides in the village.

This approach has helped the Institute connect directly with the group of small scale producers whose rights to land have been advocated for by the Institute since formation. That being the case it is important that the Institute undertakes systematization process which will give a reflection on performance and effectiveness of the approach. Also the process will help the Institute learn and devise new mechanism to better improve the public debates so as to make sure the approach help the Institute realize it mission, vision and ultimately the goal for its establishment.

2.3 Systematization participants

The Institute in undertaking systematization process consulted wide range of stakeholders from the ordinary villagers to government officials. Most of the consulted participants were the ones who took part in the public debates whereby the list includes the following;

- i. Government officials from programme Districts.
- ii. Beneficiaries from 6 villages namely Gwata, Madamu and Kizinga in Morogoro. Others were Kikunde, Msamvu and Lusane in Kilindi.
- iii. Institute Board and Institute members, Staffs and Volunteers.



Picture 5&6: Participants taking part in the discussion during systematisation process, left at the HakiArdhi conference room, right at Kizinga village, Morogoro District.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 The Framework

Objective: To improve dissemination of land rights information to small scale producers.

Subject: Public debates from March 2016 - February 2018 in 6 villages of Kilindi and Morogoro Districts.

Central aspect:

- a) Organization and mobilization of public debates.
- b) Modality of conducting public debates.
- c) Contents of the public debates.
- d) The roles of Land rights monitors.



Picture 7&8: Show systematization framework and Participants in the history retrieval in Lusane village, Kilindi District understanding the framework

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 The Context

4.1 Situational Analysis on Land Rights and Natural Resources Management in Tanzania

The land tenure system in the country is still marred with incidences of land rights violations, prevalence of land conflicts, land grabbing, procedural misconducts in land acquisitions and transfers and disregard of the local communities' voices in decision making regarding their land rights.

In addition to that increased large scale investment; mining, agribusiness (food for export, crops for energy, forests for carbon credits), oil and gas and wildlife tourism are threatening small producers' access to ownership, control and use of land.

Moreover, lack of adequate consultations during land acquisition and transfer from communities to investors; leading to displacement of communities. The problem is more serious in areas where the investors deliberately ignore the principle of free, prior and informed consent.

Furthermore, there is poor involvement of the public particularly small-scale producers in decision making processes and policy review. Another feature that characterizes the current land tenure system is the lack of effectively functional land service delivery system.

All these are happening partly because of the weak local governance institutions, lack of adequate information to the communities and pressure from global forces that are not contained by Central Government Institutions.

4.2 The Institutional context

The Institute is a not for profit organization that was established in 1994 in recognition of the need to facilitate realization of a socially just and equitable national land tenure system, that promotes and advances the rights to land of

majority rural based small producers such as peasants, pastoralists, artisan miners and other related groups.

In order to achieve this noble objective the Institute has since its establishment embarked on; promoting land rights of small producers through research, advocacy, public dialogues, legal advice and counselling of land rights victims, broad based awareness raising and outreach programmes.

The basis of those interventions has always been to enhance the knowledge base of the small producers and their capacity to participate in decision making processes in order to protect their rights and influence changes in the land tenure system in their favour. The objectives of the Institute include the following;

- ◇ To offer advice, counselling and related assistance on land tenure issues to small land users in rural and peri-urban areas and in this relation to undertake (or assist in undertaking) occasional test cases on pro bono basis before relevant judicial, quasi judicial and administrative bodies.
- ◇ To make available on request arbitration services for resolving land disputes consistent with the Institute's objective.
- ◇ To research into, construct and suggest amicable means of resolving land disputes among and between small land users and villagers.
- ◇ To provide and organize on request short courses on land tenure and land rights.
- ◇ To provide on request consultancy services to government and non-governmental organizations provided it is within the spirit of social and educational objectives of the Institute.
- ◇ To raise funds for the purposes of the Institute on such terms as compatible with the autonomy of the Institute and within the spirit of its social and educational objectives.

The **vision** of the Institute is a society with a socially just and equitable land tenure system. This is a society with a land tenure system that guarantees small

producers with an equitable access to, ownership and control over land and other natural resources for their own and national development.

The **mission** of the Institute is to research into, train, advocate for, and promote land rights of the rural based and peri-urban small producers who constitute a majority of the Tanzanian population.

4.3 The Institutional approaches in addressing land rights interventions

Since its establishment, the Institute has made significant contributions in addressing the land problems that face majority small producers especially in rural areas. The uniqueness of the Institute in its interventions is making the communities at the centre of the programme intervention. The involvement of the communities begins at the problems identification during the baseline study follows the implementation whereby the activities designed to the interests of the communities.

For programme sustainability there has been the selection of the Land Rights Monitors in every project villages, these Monitors play the role of paralegal by maintaining the linkage with the Institute through dissemination of land rights information and providing legal aid advice to fellow villagers.

To address the land rights problems facing the small-scale producers comprehensively the Institute uses the approach of linking the grassroots and national level interventions. Mostly the land rights problems happening at the local level such as land conflicts, investment issues, women land rights issues and poor land governance can be addressed through land legal reforms taking place at the national level. For instance, the previous interventions included advocacy for land policy reforms between 1994 and 1999, the organization embarked on advocacy for land policy reforms; that resulted into the promulgation of the National Land Policy in 1995 followed by the Land Act number 4 and Village Land Act number 5 both of 1999.

For the period between 2000 and 2006 through the land rights and governance programme; decision making organs like Village Councils, Village Assemblies,

Ward Development Committees and Ward Tribunals were enabled to make informed decisions (Mbarali, Kilosa, Hanang, Kahama, Meatu, Kilombero and Rufiji districts)

Between 2007 and 2014, the organization has further expanded its programmes; (Kilindi, Korogwe, Mkinga, Morogoro, Ulanga, Rufiji, Kisarawe and Mkuranga. Other districts include; Mpanda, Bagamoyo, Liwale, Kiteto, Kilolo and Mufindi). Notable achievements includes enhanced knowledge on land issues, increased citizens actions to hold their leadership accountable, changes in policies and laws governing land, wildlife, mining, bio-energy and natural resources management in general.

The Institute for the last two decades made tremendous contribution in improving the land governance systems, land conflicts management, land use management, accountability of leadership in the land sector; most notably issuance of Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancies (CCROs) after facilitating preparation of land use plan in various villages. At this juncture, it is also important to note the Institute's leading role in holding debates to include a land chapter in the new Constitution.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 History Retrieval

5.1 The Institute information sharing mechanisms

In all interventions organized by the Institute, information sharing with key stakeholders is an important aspect prior to implementation. Various means were employed in information sharing with consideration of number of factors such as accessibility and availability.

The District Councils play a major role in introducing the programme and the Institute to the communities and village leaders. The Institute also had a task to introduce the programme and its objectives to the beneficiaries during baseline survey. The Institute sent formal letters and made physical visits to the District Council indicating the intention of conducting the programme in selected villages. The next step was for the Land Officers to communicate the same information to Village Authorities through official letters, phone calls and short text messages.

5.2 Baseline surveys

The baseline survey was the first activity conducted purposely to introduce the programme to the District Council officials' particularly the District Executive Director who is villages' custodian according to the Local Government (District Authorities) Act number 7 of 1982. The survey was also used to identify, select and visit 30 villages in Morogoro and Kilindi Districts. The purpose of the visit was for data collection to establish situational analysis. *During history retrieval it was revealed that baseline survey was conducted on March and May 2016 in Morogoro and Kilindi Districts respectively. During the baseline survey the Institute was required to establish direct communication with the Village Authorities so that during public debates there will be direct communication in case Land Officers failed to do so.*

5.3 District stakeholders' workshops

This was the second intervention which brought together District Council officials (District Executive Director and Head of Departments in the land and natural resources departments such as land, forest, mining, agriculture, community development, law and planning). Other participants were the Village Chairpersons, Village Executive Officers and Chairpersons of the Village Land Councils from the 30 selected villages. *The history retrieval revealed that the workshops were conducted on June 2016 in programme districts.*

5.4 Ward Councillors' trainings

This was the third intervention that involved Ward Councillors who are democratically elected to represent the villages in the District Council meeting which is the highest decision making organ at the Local Government. The Ward Councillors are key in decision making particularly on land and natural resources matters. Their influence is paramount in planning and budgeting for land use planning and other activities. They were engaged in the programme based on their influence. *The trainings were conducted on June and August 2016 in Kilindi and Morogoro Districts respectively. The Councillors showed positive response to the programme and committed to work on the deliberations in order to improve land governance in their villages.*

5.5 Ward Tribunals' trainings

This was the fourth level of intervention which brought together members of the Ward Tribunals from 20 wards in both Districts. The Ward Tribunal is a body vested with the mandate to mediate land disputes at ward which is formed by up to five villages. The training aimed at strengthening the performance of these organs in land conflicts resolution mechanisms, important procedural and substantive matters when hearing parties, collecting and analysis of evidence and the quality of a good judgment. *The trainings were done on November 2016 in Kilindi and Morogoro Districts. The Institute invited participants to trainings via official letters sent to District Councils who extended the invitation to members of the Ward Tribunal.*

5.6 Village leaders' trainings

This was the fifth level of intervention which targeted 50 participants namely the members of the Village Council, members of Village Land Council and representatives from political parties, religious leaders, elders, teachers, women,

youth and people with disabilities. The trainings in both Districts were held on February 2017. Land rights issues covered were administration of village land, resolution of land conflicts, and preparation of village land use plan and village land governance. Topics were descriptive and prepared in such way to build up common understanding of land laws, land dispute settlement mechanisms and village governance's issues. *The trainings were participatory in manner that participants got opportunity for plenary discussion after every topic presentation.*

5.7 Public debates

The public debate was the sixth stage of programme implementation which brought together all the ordinary villagers eligible to attend the Village Assembly meetings. The debates were held in the open areas where every villager had an opportunity to access the training without being interfered and that every participant had a chance to ask question or clarification on the presented topics. The public debates planned to sensitize villagers on land rights, management of natural resources, women land rights and conflicts resolution. The decision on timing to conduct the public debates was mostly done by village leaders in collaboration with some villagers using their experience of holding the Village Assemblies meetings. In most cases, public debates were done in the evening hours when most of villagers were back from their daily economic activities. *The public debates were conducted on September and October 2017 in 30 villages in Morogoro and Kilindi Districts.*

5.8 Land rights monitors' trainings

The training to Land Rights Monitors was the seventh stage of programme intervention. The Land Rights Monitors were selected during the public debates whereby the villagers were given an opportunity to democratically select two fellow villagers, a man and a woman. They were trained to become paralegals so that they can provide legal aid advice in collaboration with the Institute's Lawyers. Ideally, the Land Right Monitors were established to ensure programme sustainability after the programme has phased out.

Training to Land right monitors was conducted on February 2018 in Kilindi and Morogoro Districts. Training comprised of the comprehensive package including the deeper understanding of the Village Land Act of 1999, The Courts (Land dispute) Settlement Act of 2002, Land Use Planning Act of 2007 and Local

Government (District Authorities) Act of 1982. Other topics include campaigning and advocacy techniques.

During the training the Land Rights Monitors were active and eager to contribute on the presented topics, asking questions and share their experience on various land rights issues. Some of the resolutions agreed by the Monitors were to establish villagers' group discussions platform.



Picture 9&10: Land rights monitors in Morogoro and Kilindi Districts attending the training on land rights and natural resources management

5.9 Radio programs on land rights and governance

Media is a strategy used by the Institute to disseminate land rights information to the programme beneficiaries and the public at large. *Up to December 2017 a total of 32 radio shows were conducted through the community radio station called Abood FM based in Morogoro town. Key topics discussed include women land rights issues, review of the National Land Policy, administration of land and natural resources and related land issues.*

The radio shows conducted were educative, inclusive and participatory whereby listeners had an opportunity to make calls and send short text messages asking questions and clarification.

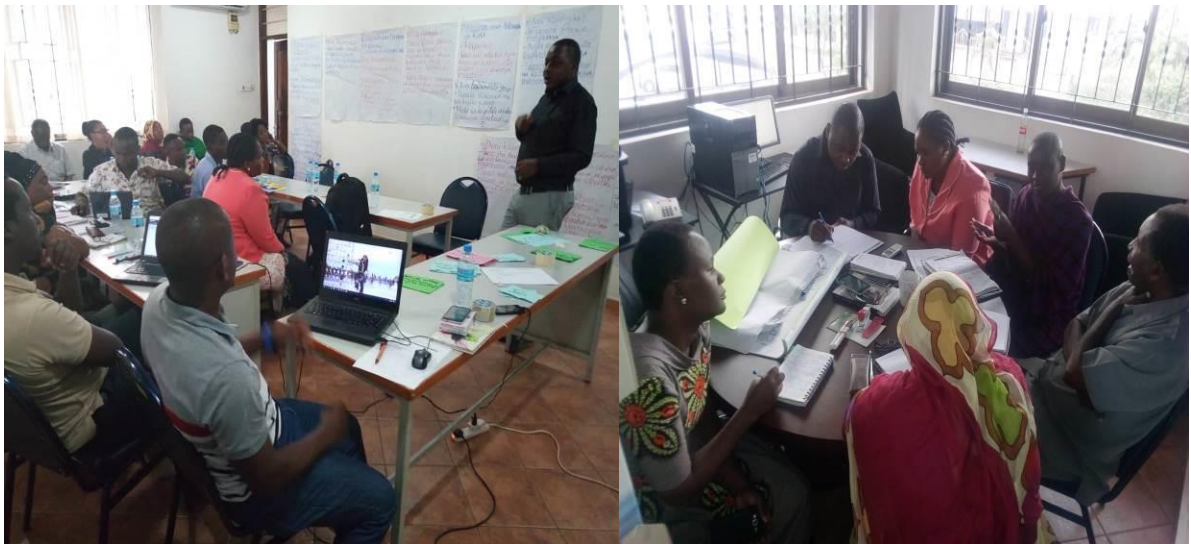
CHAPTER SIX

6.0 The Critical Analysis

As far as systematization is concerned, critical analysis involved comprehension and reasoning on the particular experience. Critical analysis involves the question why the particular experience has taken place and why it took place the way it did. This analysis involves the series of guiding questions or a critical guide to examine the critical elements drawn from the experiences. In this case the questions involved were;

- ⇒ What worked? Why it worked?
- ⇒ What did not work? Why did not work?
- ⇒ What would you do differently? How? (Recommendations).

The analysis allowed identification of factors which were significant to the process by analyzing them while explaining each stage of critical elements and draw the recommendation. The following are the drawn critical elements and the analysis;



Picture 11&12: Participants in the discussion during critical analysis in the HakiArdhi conference room

6.1 The information sharing

In every intervention the Institute used official letters, phone calls and text messages for invitation of the participants in the trainings and public debates. The information shared was precise, concise, clear and straight to avoid ambiguity among the receivers.

The experience shows that information sharing has been successful based on the following factors;

- Having the clear content.
- Earlier information to District Councils.
- Direct communication to village leaders

The means of communication worked effectively and efficiently as it gave chances for the information to reach the Village Council direct and on time.

Prior to public debates in the selected villages, the village leaders shared invitation information through various means such as the use of public address system, circulation of posters around the villages and using of sub-villages chairpersons. However, the limitation was the fact that not every villager was reached due to long distance from one sub village to another due to geographical location.

Nonetheless, one of the gaps noticed is for District Council officials' failure to deliver the same information immediately to Village Leaders. During the critical analysis session the villagers argued the information delayed to reach their villages on time which affected the attendance of the villagers.

Recommendations from the participants;

- ✍ *The Institute has to make effective use of direct communication to Village Authorities and Land Right Monitors during the interventions in villages.*
- ✍ *The Institute has to secure reliable and durable Public address system which will enable every villager get the information on the public debates.*

- ✍ *The Institute has to discuss with Village Authorities on the possible timing for public announcement for every villager to get the information. Evening hours were recommended as appropriate for announcement.*

6.2 District stakeholders' workshops

During the critical analysis the villagers acknowledged the impacts of this workshop through the decisions done by their village leaders in relation to land and natural resources. They also acknowledged that the leaders provided the feedback on the training during the Village Assembly meetings. Also the villagers confirmed the positive changes in decision making processes in comparison to the previous moment. The topics presented in the workshop were the history of land tenure system in Tanzania, administration of village land, preparation of land use plan, resolution of land conflicts and village governance.

During the focus group discussion the villagers expressed their appreciation to the feedback offered by the village leaders which led to the improvement on the formation and operation of the Village Council and Village Land Council.

The village leaders interviewed during the critical analysis session commend on the training techniques used by the Institute's facilitators as one of the factors for them to provide healthy feedback to the villagers. These factors include open discussions session, groups' discussion, supply of reader friendly publications, and availability of breakfast, lunch, refreshment and allowances.

However, villagers had a problem with limited time allocated for the workshop which squeezed the time for discussion. Also village leaders were unhappy for being mixed with District Council officials because their freedom of discussion was limited since these officials are superior to them.

Recommendations from the participants;

- ✍ *The modality for the training has to provide plenty of time for discussion particularly for village leaders to share the practice and experience on land rights issues.*
- ✍ *The training to village leaders has to be conducted at least once per year to accommodate some newly elected leaders. This training can also be*

extended to members of the Village Land Council who are elected after every three years.

6.3 Village leaders' trainings

Training involved members of the Village Council and Village Land Council as well as representatives from other groups such as political parties, religious groups and minorities like people with disability. During the critical analysis session the villagers applauded the idea of group representation however women were still marginalized.

The villagers also acknowledged the package and content of the training which were delivered by qualified facilitators who made the training participants' confident during the group discussion. According to the villagers the training set an entry point for the resolution of the land rights problems faced their villages for many years. One of the participants said that

"It was like facilitators were living in our village because everything trained was touching our daily lives on land issues."

The villagers' applause the publications and training manuals distributed to them by saying that they were readable to everyone as the language used and cartoons were simple and clear.

Among the motivation factors for the participants to take active participation was the techniques used in the training which include open discussion, use of flip charts for presentation, group work and group discussion and presentation by every group, healthy breakfast, lunch and refreshments as well as per-diem and refund of transport cost.

One of the concerns exposed during critical analysis was nepotism applied during the invitation of the participants in the training. Some of the village leaders invited their relatives and friends even if they were not qualifying for the training. This practice caused complaints among the villagers and was dissatisfied with the procedures of getting the participants through the village leaders.

Recommendations from the participants;

✍ *The Institute has to take part in the selection of the participants for training.*

6.4 Public debates on land rights

The public debates on land rights designed to bring together all villagers eligible for Village Assembly meetings regardless of gender. During critical analysis session the villagers' applauded the use of public debates in reaching every villager as an alternative to indoor training.

The villagers also supported the preparation and presentation methods used before and during the public debates. Some of these methods include the use of public announcements through public address system, posting of the posters in famous places in the villages as well as use of radio shows promos. All these mechanisms had comprehensive information about public debates which include dates, time, venue and contents of the debates.

Another issue remembered well by the villagers and village leaders was the flow of information during the invitation for public debates. The village leaders supported the Institute's approach of sending official letters to the District Executive Director then having direct phone calls and sending text messages to Village Chairperson and Village Executive Officers.

Open discussion free to everyone is another issue which impressed the villagers. The participants of the public debates had enough time to ask questions and asking for the clarification on any issue during the presentation and after the presentation.

In addition to that the villagers were much-admired with the fact sheets on village land administration, preparation of village land use plan, land conflicts resolution and women land rights. They said that the fact sheets were specific on the topics which made them clearly understand the content of the topic.

Challenges encountered during the public debates

During critical analysis session the villagers mentioned some of the challenges which happened in the implementation of the public debates.

(i) **Limited time** – in practice the public debates were conducted between 4 to 6 PM. During critical analysis session the villagers' state that time allocated for topics presentation and discussion was not enough to bring out healthy, hot and constructive debate. However, they admitted the fact that they were the one who delayed but they promised to correct their mistakes in the future.

(ii) **Language barrier** – in some communities such as Maasai and Nguu the common used language is vernacular. However, the facilitators used only Swahili language without translation which left out some of the participants.

(iii) **Poor participation of women** – women attendance was poor in comparison to men. In addition to that women participation was symbolic and passive. They were neither asking questions nor demanding for clarification on whatever presented topics. When questioned on their silence they responded that they were raised in experiencing that it's badmannered for a woman to speak in public places particularly before men.



Picture 13: Picture shows few women who attended public debates in Madamu village, Morogoro District

(iv) **Un-conducive places for public debates** – in some villages public debates were conducted at the public places which some of them were not conducive. For instance, at Kikunde village in Kilindi District and Lugeni village in Morogoro District the debates took place at the market place which had a lot of noisy and movements of people thus affected the focus of the facilitators and participants.

Recommendations from the participants;

For future improvement the following were recommended in relation to public debates;

- ✍ *Public debates have to be conducted twice a year per village instead of once.*
- ✍ *Four hours for public debates are enough for presentation and discussion.*
- ✍ *Translators should be available during public debates for translation where Swahili language is a challenge to villagers.*
- ✍ *There should be the use of drama, songs, dances and plays as part of mechanisms to motivate villagers participate in the debates.*
- ✍ *Introduce indoor training to women only prior to public debates as a way to raise their confidence in public gathering like public debates.*

6.5 Selection of Land Rights Monitors

In every programme village there is a man and woman known as Land Rights Monitors (LRMs). They were democratically selected by fellow villagers during the public debates.

During the critical analysis session the villagers mentioned some of the gaps in the selection of the LRMs in Kilindi and Morogoro Districts as highlighted below;

- ✍ Some of the LRMs were selected based on favouritism from the village leaders but not for the interests of the communities.
- ✍ Some of the LRMs are illiterate without the capacity to read and write.
- ✍ Some of the LRMs particularly women were not willing to take position but were pushed because the requirement was one should be a woman.
- ✍ Some of the LRMs are not committed to their duties so villagers cannot access them when they are in need of legal advice and counselling.

Recommendations from the participants;

For future improvement the following were recommended in relation to land rights monitors;

- ✍ *The selection of the LRMs should be conducted at the beginning of the programme so that they will grow while supervised by the Institute thus those who will not be able to continue will be replaced.*
- ✍ *There should be a formulation of the guidelines to guide the process of selecting LRMs to avoid getting unwilling and uninterested people.*

6.6 Land rights monitors trainings

The training to LRMs intended to strengthen their understanding on land rights and natural resources issues. The training package include training them in details on Village Land Act and Land Act of 1999, The Courts (Land dispute) settlement Act of 2002, Local Government (District Authorities) Act of 1982 and other topics related to Human Rights in specific women, children and people with disabilities rights.

The training sessions were participatory to allow every LRM understand every presented topics having in mind that when they are back to villages will also train their fellow villagers. Other modalities used include group discussion and presentation from every Land right monitor.

Challenges encountered during the training to LRMs

Some of the challenges encountered the training revealed in the critical analysis session are as follows;

- ✍ Some of the LRMs received invitation to attend the training very late which affected their participation.
- ✍ Some women LRMs entered into conflicts with their husbands as the training was conducted outside the village.
- ✍ The training schedule was tight from morning to late evening which was not conducive to some of the LRMs.
- ✍ The training is only once without the possibility of having another.

Recommendations from the participants;

For future improvement the following were recommended in relation to land rights monitors training;

- ✍ *The training topics should be formulated in thematic focus.*
- ✍ *The training should at least be conducted twice per year.*

6.7 Ward Tribunal members' trainings

The critical analysis session revealed that the training to members of the Ward Tribunals has strengthened the mechanisms for conflicts resolution in comparison to situation prior to the training. The villagers have witnessed some of the changes in the operation of the tribunals and fair resolution of the conflicts however still there are some gaps.

This level of training was very successful in terms of attendance and participation. All invited participants managed to attend as the information was given earlier and there was follow up made to crosscheck if information was delivered to intended participants.

However, some of the weaknesses revealed include large number of participants which could not be easily controlled during the training. Also the two days allocated for the training were not enough as there were some technical issues which require more time for discussion.

Recommendations from the participants;

For future improvement the following were recommended in relation to ward tribunal training;

- ✍ Reduce the number of the participants from eighty per District to forty participants.*
- ✍ Include the Land Rights Monitors in the training so that they will interact with members of the tribunals and learn more.*
- ✍ Reduce the number of wards selected for this purpose from 10 to 5.*

6.8 Councillors' trainings

During the focus group discussion in critical analysis session it was revealed that the villagers were not much aware with the training to Councillors. According to villagers they never knew due to number of reasons such as Councillors did not provide any feedback of the training to the villagers in their wards. Secondly, they have not heard or seen any of the initiative by the Councillors which may indicate that they have received training on land and natural resources.

However, the training encountered with several challenges such as lack of concentration among the Councillors. They had a lot of movements having in mind that the training was conducted at the headquarters of the District Councils. In some occasions the training was politicized especially when the discussion showed that politicians were among the sources of land conflicts in villages.

Recommendations from the participants;

For future improvement the following were recommended;

- ✍ The Institute should strengthen the monitoring and evaluation so that it will be easy to monitor the impacts of the training at every stage.*

- ✍ *Establish the commitments with the Councillors and make follow up on the implementation.*
- ✍ *The training to Councillors can be merged with the District Stakeholders workshop to cut costs and concentrate more on ordinary villagers particularly women.*

6.9 Radio programs

Radio programs meant to reach wide range of people within and outside the programme Districts. The radio shows aimed at sharing concrete and up-to-date information on land and natural resources issues.

During critical analysis session it was revealed that villagers in Morogoro and Kilindi Districts had access to radio programs. Also the villagers commented that the topics discussed during the shows were very relevant to what is happening in their villages. However, in some villages there was a network problem that hindered some villagers' access to the radio shows.

Recommendations from the participants;

For future improvement the following were recommended;

- ✍ *More radio programs are needed as they will help those who failed to attend the training and public debates to learn on land matters.*
- ✍ *More than one radio station should be used so that to solve the problem of poor coverage in some villages.*
- ✍ *Use the Land Rights Monitors and Village Leaders to disseminate information on the date, time and topics for discussion during the radio programs.*

CHAPTER SEVEN

Conclusion

The systematisation process has revealed challenges and strength in the implementation of the programme on land rights and management of land and natural resources in Kilindi and Morogoro Districts. The history retrieval and critical analysis have offered an opportunity for villagers to share their experience on the programme design and implementation.

The systematisation process has created a space for innovation, creativity and context-sensitivity to improve the programme implementation particularly on the information sharing, training and public debates.

Closing

The Institute has used systemization as a learning tool to general participatory assessments on how public debates were conducted while realizing the range of danger and factors supporting success. When conducting systemization exercises,

facilitation team was presented with a range of issues and concerns which may have arguments for discussions. Over time, this process will enable all the actors to move beyond easily observed challenges to open discussion to critical and specific elements which affect programme implementation. Also systemization practice places the Institute in a better position to build and strengthen partnerships with various groups in the community.

Systematization brought views, perspectives and interpretations of the participants with common experience. Through interaction, history retrieval, discussions of the stages and critical elements drawn from the history, it has made possible to put the pieces together and to generate a practical recommendations or resolutions to highlighted challenges. The process considered the inner dynamic of the programme villages, the particular social, cultural, economic, historical and political context. It has been very participatory by influencing collective learning process.

Appendixes:

1. List of Participants – History retrieval

SN	Name	Designation	Region	Contact
1	Dr. Joachim Mwami	Member	HakiArdhi, DSM	0754537998
2	Abdallah Matata	Board Member	HakiArdhi, DSM	0713292950
3	Gloria L.Msaki	Volunteer	HakiArdhi, DSM	0715650950
4	Kumbuka Mwakyusa	Volunteer	HakiArdhi, DSM	0714263446
5	Issa Kechana	Driver	HakiArdhi, DSM	0717012284
6	Maneno Huseni	Village Chairperson	Madamu, Morogoro DC	0718279780
7	Isaya S. Palamisa	Village Chairperson	Lusane, Kilindi DC	0759840429
8	John K. Komba	Land Officer	Morogoro DC	0757924431
9	John Y. Ngozi	Village Executive Officer	Kizinga, Morogoro DC	0713704209
10	Bazil G.Tarimo	Valuer	Kilindi DC	0685807520
11	Joyce Kakwabanga	Land Rights Monitor	Morogoro DC	0655559481
12	Mwamini G. Botto	Land Rights Monitor	Kilindi DC	0759304444
13	Sadiki H.Hossein	Land Rights Monitor	Kilindi, DC	0686689866
14	Martha Y. Mbwillo	Resource Person	HakiArdhi, DSM	0717434564

15	Seas Kimata	Security Guard	HakiArdhi, DSM	0713799433
17	Mary Mrosso	Accountant	HakiArdhi, DSM	0757154680
18	Grace Mpangala	Administrative Officer	HakiArdhi, DSM	0718461467
19	Consalva Mahengo	Assistant Accountant	HakiArdhi, DSM	0715228453
20	Kay Quentin Mengo	Consultant	Kenya	+254723713769

2. Critical analysis participants

SN	Name	Designation	Region	Contact
1	Cathbert Tomitho	Executive Director	HakiArdhi, DSM	0787292224
2	Alquin M. Senga	Board Member	HakiArdhi, DSM	0767356277
3	Sabatho Nyamsenda	Member	HakiArdhi, DSM	0784641031
4	Dr. Joachim A. Mwami	Member	HakiArdhi, DSM	0754537998
5	Salma Twahiri	Member	HakiArdhi, DSM	0713491288
6	Joseph Chiombola	Senior Programme Officer	HakiArdhi, DSM	0713700660
7	Gloria L.Msaki	Volunteer	HakiArdhi, DSM	0715650950
8	Augustino Munuma	Volunteer	HakiArdhi, DSM	0712838378
9	Isaya S. Palamisa	Village Chairperson	Lusane, Kilindi DC	0759840429
10	Maua Gurumo	Village Executive Officer	Gwata, Morogoro DC	0786190307
11	Hamisi S. Mgagala	Village chairperson	Kizinga, Morogoro	0711904583
12	Sadiki H.Hossein	Land Rights Monitor	Kikunde, Kilindi DC	0686689866
13	Mwajuma M. Salehe	Ordinary villager	Msamvu, Kilindi DC	0716109222
14	Hamisi H. Juma	Ordinary villager	Madamu, MorogoroDC	0714288722
15	Mary Mrosso	Accountant	HakiArdhi, DSM	0757154680
16	Grace Mpangala	Administrative Officer	HakiArdhi, DSM	0718461467

17	Issa A.Kechana	Driver	HakiArdhi, DSM	0717012284
18	Kay Quentin Mengo	Consultant	Kenya	+254723713769