



The United Republic of Tanzania
Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries

4TH ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY CONFERENCE [AAPC]

Integrating Food and Nutrition Security into Economic Transformation and Industrialization Agenda:

How can agriculture be the driver rather than follower of economic transformation in Tanzania?



New Dodoma Hotel, Dodoma

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Land Conflicts in Tanzania: Causes, Impacts, and Resolutions

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INTRODUCTION

- Land is a major source of livelihood and identity
- Rights to access, use and control are central to the users
- Land use conflicts and rates are higher in Tanzania than 10 years ago

Motivation

- The importance of land and related resources on livelihood opportunities
- Conflicts have been widespread over time



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MOTIVATION

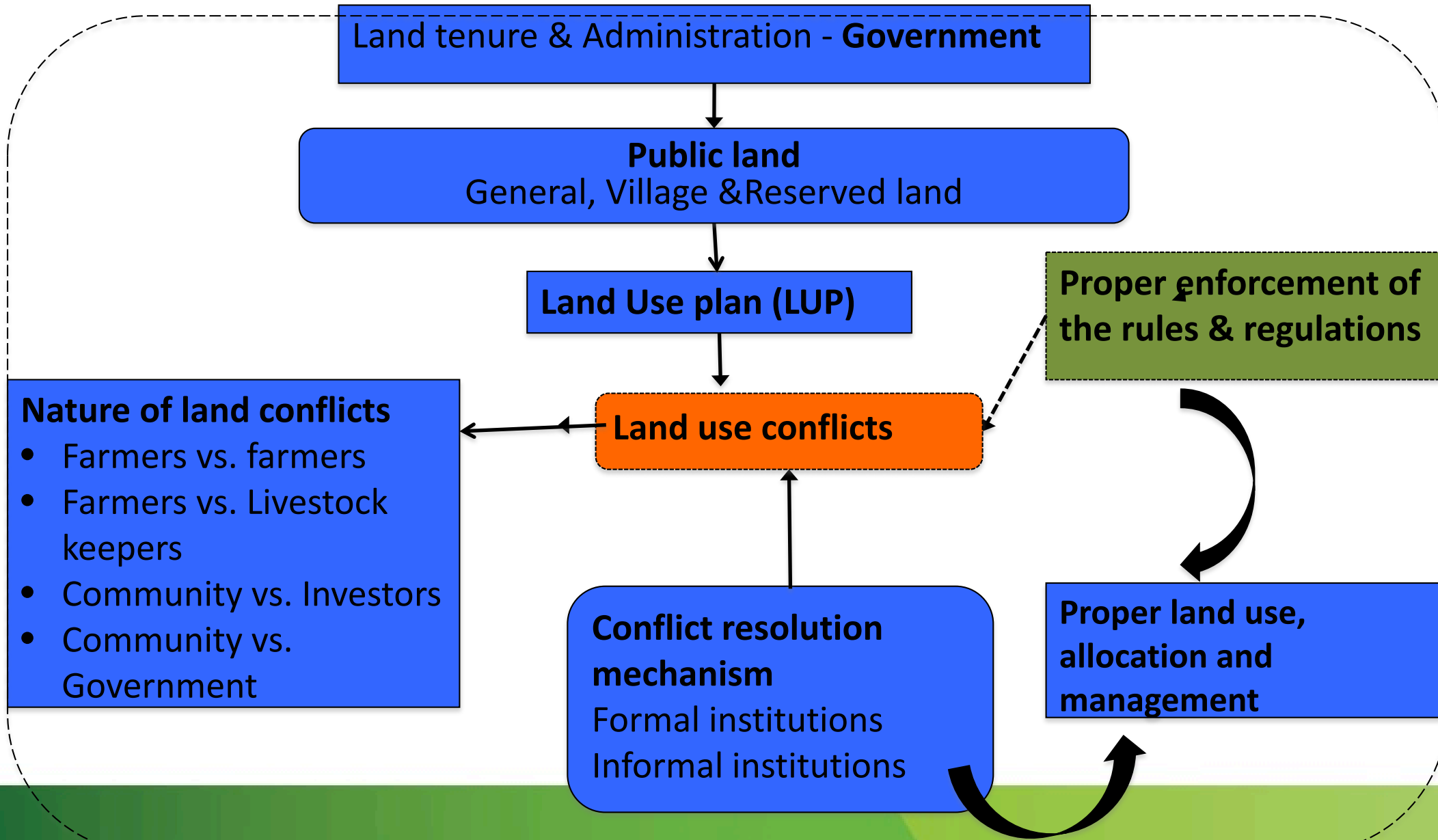
- A more recent effort is to speed up the land formalization process in the country
- Studies have examined the causes and effects of various land use conflicts.

This study will examine

- a. The nature & extent of land conflicts,
- b. Possible resolution mechanisms,
- c. Policy implications to land investments in Tanzania.



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK





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METHODOLOGY

- The study areas: *Mvomero, Kilombero, Moshi, Njombe, Liwale, Mkuranga, Magu & Kiteto district councils*
- Sampling: stratified random sampling
- Sample size: 1200 farmers
- How it was done: HH interviews (will be complimented by KI, FGD)

ANALYSIS

- Preliminary analysis; Analysis done at household level
- Descriptive analysis: One way table, Two way table with measures of association

FINDINGS

Surveyed land

- 70.37% of the household are do not have surveyed land/farms
- Njombe 28%, Mvomero (26%), Kiteto (23%) and Kilombero (14%) districts respectively.

Formalized ownership modality

- Households having CCROs – ONLY 4% mainly in Njombe, Mvomero, Kiteto followed by Mvomero Districts.

FINDINGS

Village Land Use plan (VLUP)

- 43% of the household are aware of the village having LUP
- Districts leading - Kiteto (29%), Njombe (23%), Liwale (15%)

The data confirm that in areas with VLUP, CCROs are also issued

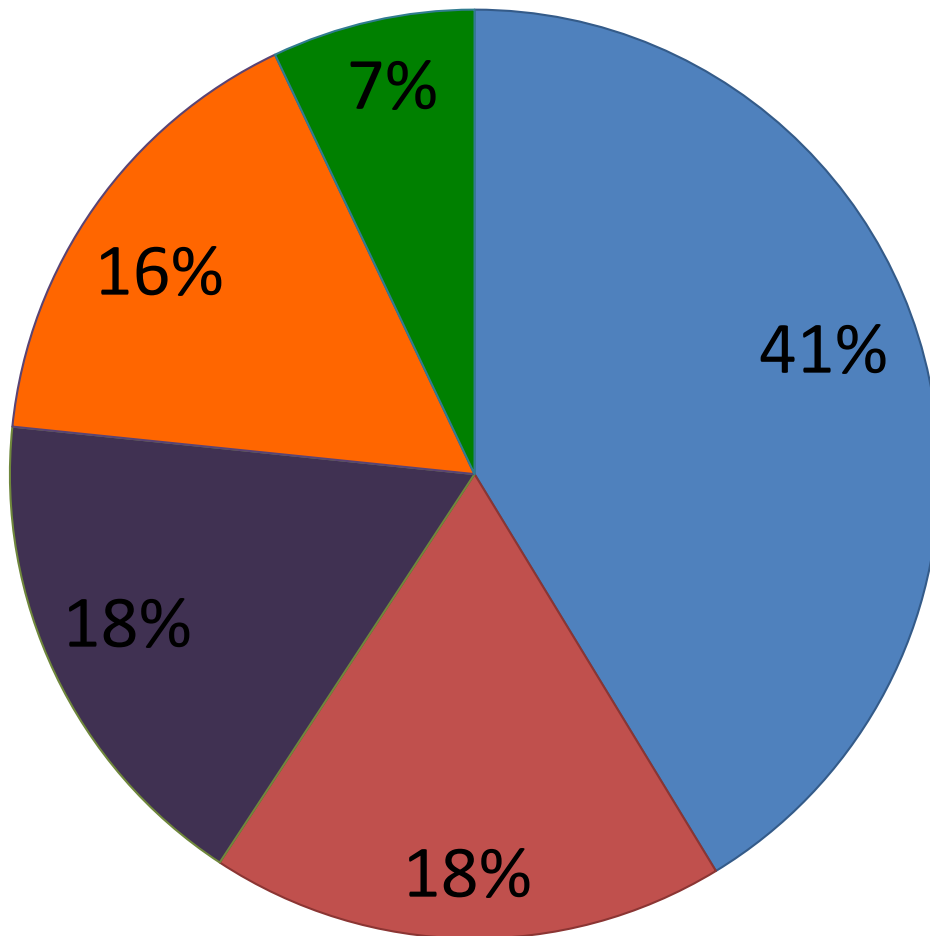
Land use conflicts

- 20% of the surveyed households experience conflicts
- Kiteto (38.4%), Njombe (24.5%), Mvomero (19%), Kilombero (7.6%), Liwale (3.4%), Mkuranga (3.4%), Magu (2.1%), Moshi Rural (1.7%)



FINDINGS

Nature of land conflicts



- Boundary conflict between individuals or between clans,
- Unauthorized grazing of land by livestock keepers
- Destruction of property (mfano-kuchoma miti, pitisha mifugo),
- Ownership conflict linked to inheritance within a family or clan
- Ownership conflict due to lack of certificate of right of occupancy of the land (Hati za ardhi za kimila-Hati miliki)



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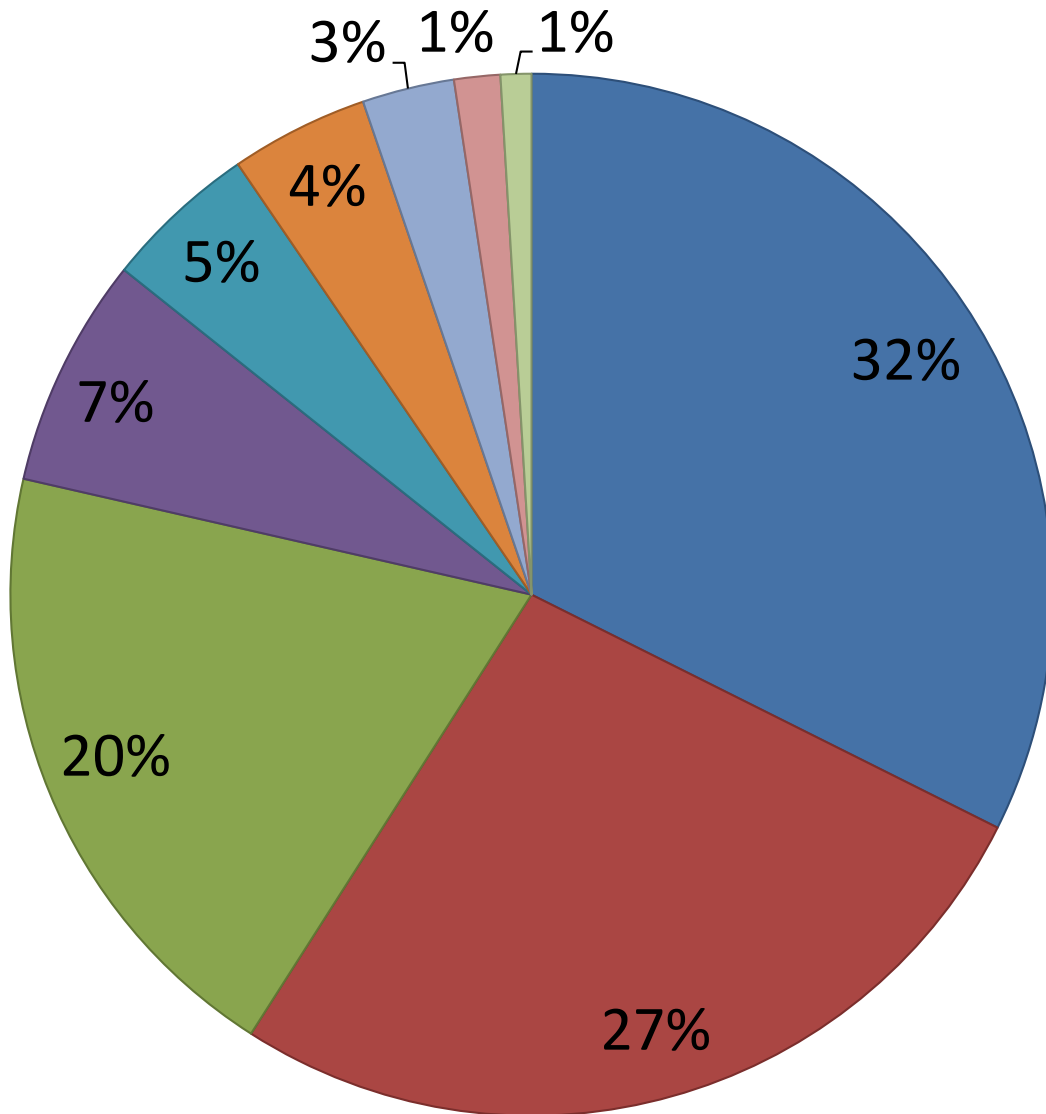
FINDINGS

Effects of land conflicts

- 54% have land holding size greater than area cultivated
- 20% of the hh experiencing land conflicts no longer own
- 40% of the hh reporting conflicts have no sufficient land for farming
- 90% of the hh reported not easier to access land than 5-10 yrs ago due to conflicts



EFFECTS OF LAND CONFLICTS



- Destruction of crops
- Cannot use the land parcels owned
- Reduced number of acres farmed
- No effect
- Waste of time and money to fight conflicts
- Loss of income
- Destruction of properties
- Bad feelings between neighbors/family
- Injuries from fighting, don't feel safe

FINDINGS

Conflicts Resolution

Efforts to resolve conflicts employed to 196(83%)

Efforts made by who?

- 64% by Local/Regional Government authorities ,17 % Met with opponents
- 14% Taken to court, 5% Family sat down and talked to resolve conflict

Champions for conflicts resolution

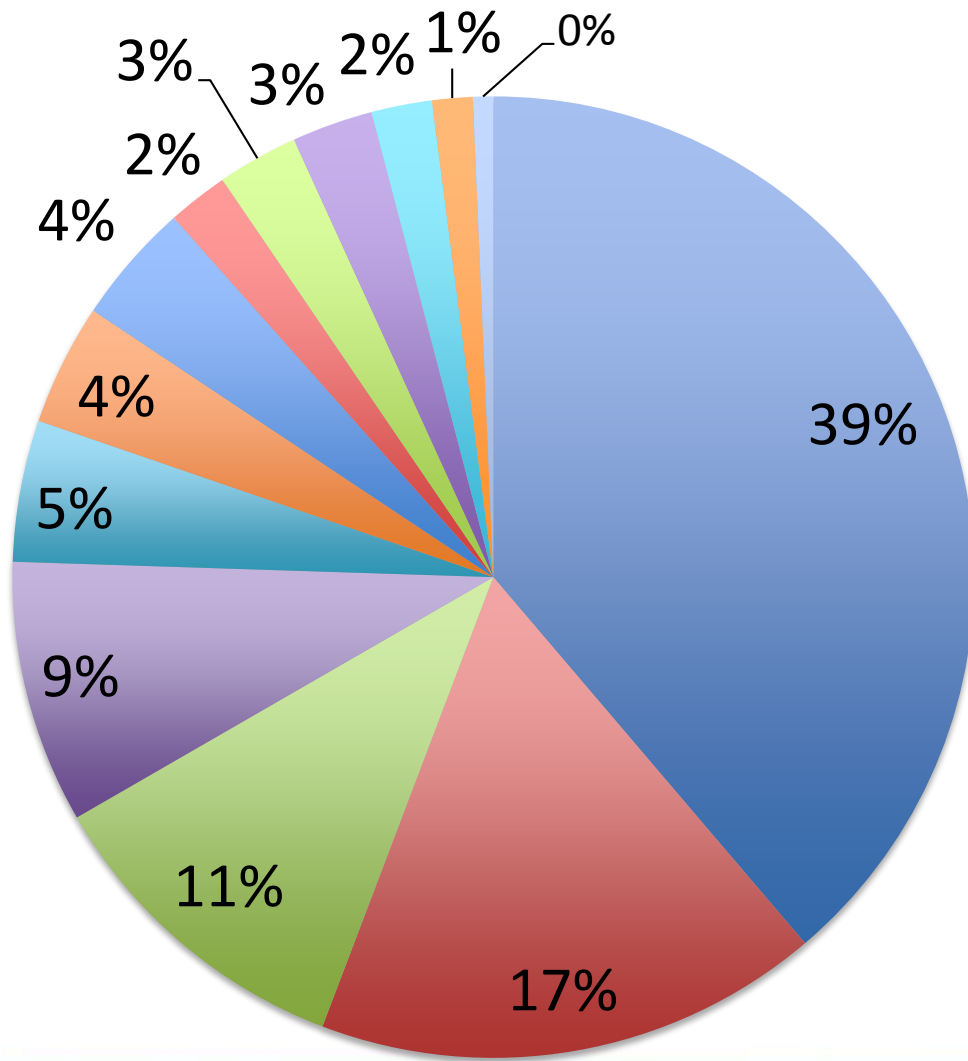
- Family members (39%), village elders (23%), own self(7%), courts (4%).

Outcome of the efforts

- 75% of the conflicts reported were successfully resolved



Land conflicts resolved successfully



- Boundary conflict between individuals
- Ownership conflict linked to inheritance
- Destruction of property
- Unauthorized grazing of land by livestock
- Ownership conflict due to lack of CCRO's
- Conflict due to multiple sale/allocation
- Conflict due sale of someone else
- Limited access to land due to discrimination
- Eviction by land owners
- Land grabbing by investors or high-rank officials

SUMMARY

- VLUP has been instituted but at a lower rate
- Land owned by farmers are not surveyed
- Communities have varying levels of conflicts

The most common nature of the conflicts are

- Boundary conflicts, unauthorized herding of livestock
- Destruction of properties
- Ownership conflicts due to lack of CCROs



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SUMMARY

- Effects of LC could lead to reduced production of crops and livestock – endangering the food security
- Resolution has been done to most of the reported cases from the informal (between individuals) to formal institutions (dispute resolution procedures) and 75% have been successfully resolved.

RECOMMENDATIONS & FUTURE WORK

- Proper functioning of the land conflict mechanisms
- Ensure all villages have VLUP
- Securing land occupancy rights for all land users

Future work

The way forward for this study

- Collect qualitative data through KI and FGDs
- Additional analysis to examine impact of conflicts on productivity and incomes of affected farmers

THANK YOU



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