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

14th - 16th February, 2018
Land Conflicts in Tanzania: Causes, Impacts, and Resolutions

Judith R. Valerian*, Ntenga S.Y. Mdoe*, Theresia Sagamilwa†, Milu C. Muyanga#

* SUA, † NBS, ‡ MSU
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
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

Land tenure & Administration - Government

Public land
General, Village & Reserved land

Land Use plan (LUP)

Nature of land conflicts
• Farmers vs. farmers
• Farmers vs. Livestock keepers
• Community vs. Investors
• Community vs. Government

Land use conflicts

Conflict resolution mechanism
Formal institutions
Informal institutions

Proper enforcement of the rules & regulations

Proper land use, allocation and management
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**

- 41% Boundary conflict between individuals or between clans,
- 16% Unauthorized grazing of land by livestock keepers
- 18% Destruction of property (mfano-kuchoma miti, pitisha mifugo)
- 18% Ownership conflict linked to inheritance within a family or clan
- 7% Ownership conflict due to lack of certificate of right of occupancy of the land (Hati za ardhi za kimila-Hati miliki)
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**

- 32% Destruction of crops
- 27% Cannot use the land parcels owned
- 20% Reduced number of acres farmed
- 7% No effect
- 5% Waste of time and money to fight conflicts
- 4% Loss of income
- 3% Destruction of properties
- 1% Bad feelings between neighbors/family
- 1% Injuries from fighting, don't feel safe
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: 39%
- Ownership conflict linked to inheritance: 17%
- Destruction of property: 11%
- Unauthorized grazing of land by livestock: 9%
- Ownership conflict due to lack of CCRO's: 5%
- Conflict due to multiple sale/allocation: 4%
- Conflict due sale of someone else: 4%
- Limited access to land due to discrimination: 3%
- Eviction by land owners: 3%
- Land grabbing by investors or high-rank officials: 2%
- Other conflicts: 1%
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
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