

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



NATIONAL LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION



STRATEGY FOR ADDRESSING LAND USE PLANNING CHALLENGES IN TANZANIA

OCTOBER 2017

1. INTRODUCTION

Land is a key resource in achieving better lives for every Tanzanian as it affects the lives of most people living in rural areas. If land is planned, surveyed, titled and used sustainably is fundamental for economic development, food security, and poverty reduction in Tanzania. Thus, preparation and implementation of land use plans will increase productivity of land and other related natural resources.

Land use plans enable people to translate the goal(s) of sustainability into specific objectives and to integrate a wide range of decisions. Fundamental to this are (i) to strengthen institutions and coordinating mechanism, (ii) to improve and strengthen planning and management systems and (iii) to create mechanism to facilitate the active involvement and participation of people at local level. Land Use Planning (LUP) addresses resources management in a holistic way to incorporate broader interactions between natural and socio-economic conditions of local production systems, macro-policy implications and the national context. Analysis, negotiation and decision-making in LUP are multi-sector tasks integrating different fora both horizontally and vertically distributed, in which action takes place (individuals, families, communities, village, district, nation, and supra-national).

One of the objectives of land use planning is to make the best use of limited land resources which can be attained through strengthened institutions and coordinating mechanisms for facilitating active involvement and participation of people at local level. Coordination among sectors with stake on land is necessary due to increasing demand to regulate the use of land resources and the growing awareness that land-use management problems that are better addressed through a participatory and integrated approach.

Also, to foster co-operation with Central Government, local government authorities, Non Governmental Institutions and other institutions engaged in land use planning, the Land Use Planning Act No. 6 of 2007 recognizes the concept of participatory land use planning and management by establishing Planning Authorities at the National, District and Village levels

However, inadequate coordination among land-related sectors in managing land use planning activities and low awareness on legal and regulatory frameworks related to land

(such as Land Act No. 4 of 1999, Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999, The Courts (Land Disputes Settlement) Act No. 2 of 2002, Land Use Planning Act No. 6 of 2007) contribute to ineffective and inefficient land use planning, implementation and management in the Country.

2. RATIONALE FOR DEVELOPING THE STRATEGY

The National Land Use Planning Commission in collaboration with Care International Tanzania, Tanzania Natural Resources Forum and Oxfam Tanzania organized a stakeholder's workshop to discuss challenges, share experiences, identify opportunities and deliberate on measures for addressing challenges and hence promoting effective and efficient land use planning, implementation and management in Tanzania. The workshop was held from 04th - 05th August 2016 and attended by various stakeholders from the Land related Ministries, Government Institutions, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners.

Through stakeholders' workshop, challenges facing land use and management were identified and recommendations for addressing those challenges were made. Some of the recommendations proposed aimed at strengthening coordination and co-operation between various stakeholders and recognizing the whole concept of land use planning as an important tool for addressing land disputes and promoting sustainable investment in the Country. Also, one of the recommendations was to formulate a Task force to work on identified challenges and recommendations and prepare identified, one of the resolutions was to a Task Force which would prepare a strategy for addressing the identified challenges for land use planning, implementation and management in the Country. Challenges and recommendations made by stakeholders are shown in **Table No. 1**.

3. METHODOLOGY USED TO PREPARE THE STRATEGY

The National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) officially communicated with Permanent Secretaries from the Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Natural Resources, Tourism; and PO – RALG in order to appoint members of the Task Force. Similarly, the NLUPC communicated with Care International, Oxfam Tanzania, MVIWATA, Tanzania Pastoralist Association, PELUM Tanzania, Ujamaa - CRT, and the TNRF to

obtain CSOs representatives in the Task Force. Therefore, the Task Force composed of members from the following Ministries, Institutions and CSOs.

- The National Land Use Planning Commission as the coordinating organ
- President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Forest and Bee-keeping Division, Wildlife Division)
- Care International – Tanzania
- Oxfam Tanzania,
- MVIWATA
- Tanzania Pastoralist Association
- PELUM Tanzania,
- Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT) and
- Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF)

The Task Force were guided by the following Terms of Reference;

- a) Reviewing identified challenges and recommendations and prioritizing them according to importance.
- b) Identify and prepare implementation strategies to address identified challenges and recommendations.
- c) Prepare a matrix/database of all stakeholders involved in the planning, implementation and management of land use plans in the country.
- d) To prepare Action Plan for implementation of the recommendations given
- e) To prepare coordination and communication plan between the Ministry, Departments, Agencies and various stakeholders implementing and managing land uses.
- f) To prepare a public education program on matters related to planning, implementation and management of land uses in the country.
- g) To develop a monitoring and evaluation mechanism on the implementation of the strategy and Land Use Plans in the country

h) To identify sources of funds for implementing the strategy

Being guided by the Terms of Reference above, Five Task Force Meetings organized by the National Land Land Planning Commission in collaboration with Care International, Oxfam Tanzania and UCRT were held and worked to develop the action plan, public awareness plan, coordination plan and monitoring and evaluation plan for implementing interventions aimed at addressing identified challenges and recommendations given during stakeholders meeting.

4. CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND USE PLANS

A total of 17 identified challenges with relevant recommendations given during the August 2016 stakeholders meeting is shown in Table.1 below.

Table 1: Challenges and Recommendations Identified by Stakeholders

SN.	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	Sub division of villages with land use plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To institute a mechanism for co-ordination and communication between the PO-RALG and other sectors when necessary to sub-divide a village or and establish new villages. • Before sub-dividing a village, village boundaries should be surveyed and prepared with Village Land Use Plan • Villages with Land Use Plans should not be sub-divided until 10 years after approval of the plan.
2.	The lack of adequate coordination between the Governments, Civil Society Organization and Development Partners in the planning,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NLUPC will re-establish and reconstitute the Land Use Coordination Committee by joining the Civil Society Organization and Private Sector. • Establish a mechanism for identifying and

SN.	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	management and implementation of land use plans.	<p>integrating the financial, human physical resources from various stakeholders for preparation and implementation of land use plans</p> <p>Prepare a training programme for Training of Trainers (ToTs) on land use plans in order to have coordinated preparation, implementation and management of land use plans and ensuring that all community groups are properly involved in planning processes.</p>
3.	Inadequate monitoring and evaluation of implementation of land use plans	Establish a joint framework for stakeholders to evaluate and monitor the implementation of land use plans
4.	Low participation of women and some community groups such as pastoralist and hunters-gatherers in planning, implementation and management of land use plans due to the traditions and practices in some communities.	Prioritize participation of women and other minority groups in the planning, implementation and management of land use plans.
5.	District Councils delays in approving by – laws for enforcement of Village Land Use Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLUM Guidelines should specify the maximum number of days to approve VLUP by – laws preferably three months. • District Legal Officer should be involved during preparation of VLUP in order to understand the processes of preparation of VLUP and contents of by- laws.

SN.	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
6.	In the preparation of land use plans it is sometimes difficult to set aside sufficient land for pasture and water in one village.	Land use planning actors should prepare joint land use and management plans (include more than one village)
7.	Land use planning is not given priority to the national plans and district councils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, implementation and management of land use plans should be national priority. • Mass media should be used for sensitization and awareness creation to all stakeholders on the importance of preparation, implementation, management and monitoring of land use plans. • The NLUPC should prepare a sensitization strategy on the importance of land use plans for Regional Commissioners, District Commissioners, District Executive Directors, Council Chairpersons and Mayors.
8.	District Councils as planning authorities do not allocate budgets for land use planning	PO-RALG should direct district councils to allocate funds into their annual plans and budget for land use planning activities.
9.	Increase in land disputes between different land users due to the absence of land use plans, unpredictable movement of pastoralist and shifting cultivation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use plans should be prepared to allocate areas for grazing and other uses and to set up essential infrastructures such as earth dams, stock migratory routes, cattle dips etc. • Undertaken research to identify the whole system of migration among farmers and pastoralist in order to improve the existing systems for stimulating economic growth,

SN.	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
		<p>protect environment and heritage while preserving traditions, customs and cultures which are environmentally friend.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers and pastoralists should be educated on sustainable farming and pastoralism according to the availability of land and its resources. • The mining sector should comply with legal requirements as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act of 2004 on restoration of degraded mined areas so that they can be used sustainably.
10.	Low pace of preparation of land use plans (until May 2017 out 12,545 villages in the country, only 1,731 villages hland use plans)	Prepare a joint strategy between the Governemnt and Civil Society Organizations for achieving the objectives of preparing land use plans for 25 District per year and 7,500 villages between 2015 and 2020.
11.	Land use plans are being prepared/developed but are not implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-Laws on land use plans must be implemented. • Involvement of communities needs to be taken into consideration so that they can understand, implement and manage land use plans. • Stakeholders should join efforts to mobilize resources for preparation and implementation of land use plans.
12.	Absence of database for land use plans.	Establish an intergrated and interactive land use information database

SN.	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
13.	The NLUPC has no zonal offices for managing land use plans.	The NLUPC should establish zonal offices that will be responsible for overseeing and coordinating implementation and management of land use plans in respective zones
14.	Roles and responsibilities of NLUPC are not known to stakeholders.	The NLUPC should review and implement its Communication Strategy in order to be visible to its stakeholders.
15.	Coordination Strategy for preparation and management of land use plans is not known to stakeholders.	Coordination Strategy should be reviewed and disseminated to various stakeholders for implementation.
16.	Inadequate collaboration between Government institutions, Development Partners, the Private Sector and the Civil Society in the implementation and management of the existing Land use plans	Prepare Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Government institutions, Development Partners, Private Sector and Civil Society Organization for joint efforts in preparation and implementation of land use plan.
17.	The National Land Use Framework Plan 2013-2033 and its programs is implemented at low pace and not known to wide stakeholders.	The National Land Use Framework Plan and its programmes should be officially launched and introduced to stakeholders for implementation.

5. STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING CHALLENGES OF LAND USE PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT

Recommendations shown in Table 1 provide a basis for preparation of strategies to address Challenges of Land Use Planning, Implementation and Management in the country. The Strategy composes of the action plan, public awareness programme, Communication and Coordination system and Monitoring and Evaluation plan.

4.1 ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS AS PROVIDED BY STAKEHOLDERS

During the Stakeholders meeting held on August 2016 on identification of challenges and Institutions involved in land use planning, implementation and management, the following challenges were identified;

- a) Slow implementation of land use plans due to lack of commitment and prioritization
- b) Increased land related conflicts due to poor management of land use plans at all levels.
- c) Lack of established data base for integrated land use information management system
- d) Low participation of women and other marginalized groups in preparation, implementation and management of land use plans
- e) Lack of effective coordination and communication strategy between the Government and other stakeholders in planning, implementation and management of land use plans
- f) Lack of implementation of land use plans
- g) Lack of awareness and implementation of National Land Use Planning Framework 2013-2033 and its programmes and
- h) Poor monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of land use plans

All the above challenges formed the action plan as shown in Table 3. The strategy highlights resources required, activities, responsible personnel and timeframe for implementation. The action plan shows sources of challenges and expected outputs.

4.2 PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON CHALLENGES HINDERING LAND USE PLANNING , IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

Public awareness programme has been prepared based on challenges and various issues involving land use planning. This programme is designed based on the action plan to address challenges of land use planning, implementation and management. The plan aims to achieve the following:

- a) Creating awareness to national leaders on importance of land use planning,
- b) Creating awareness among other stakeholders on importance of land use planning,
- c) Ensure active participation of women and other marginalised groups on land use planning,
- d) Proper sensitization on the importance of land use plans, resource allocation and implementation.
- e) Sensitisation on National Land Use Framework Programmes 2013 -2033 and participation of all relevant stakeholders
- f) Institutional capacity building on addressing land related conflicts and
- g) Incorporating land use planning, implementation and management, addressing land related conflicts in the teaching curriculums

Awareness programme shows activities, responsible personnel, resources required and timeframe as shown in Table 4.

4.3 COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION PLAN

The coordination and communication plan aims at facilitating efficient and effective coordination and communication among stakeholders on land use planning, implementation and management. It also highlights coordination mechanisms and accountability as shown in Table 5.

4.4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF STAKEHOLDERS ACTION PLANS

Monitoring and evaluation plan has considered 8 major challenges presented by stakeholders which were stipulated in the action plan. Major challenges, objectives, indicators and activities are components to be considered in Monitoring and Evaluation. The action plan is shown on **Table No. 6**

5. IDENTIFICATION OF LAND USE PLANNING STAKEHOLDERS AND THEIR SWOC ANALYSIS

Land use planning stakeholders analysis involves identification of stakeholders engaging in land use planning activities, challenges, opportunities, coverage, and contact address as shown on **Table No. 7**. Also, SWOC analysis is shown on **Table No. 8**. Stakeholders' analysis is a continuous process that will be undertaken through media outlets, press release, and info kit for stakeholders, NLUPC Website (www.nlupc.go.tz) and Integrated and Interactive National Land Use Information System. Stakeholders Database will enable sharing of information, coordination and communication on planning, implementation and management of land use plans in the country. Thus, Table No. 7 and Table No. 8 will be updated and maintained regularly.

6. SOURCES OF FUND FOR IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY (FIRST YEAR 2017/18)

Implementation of this strategy will involve MDAs, CSOs, Private Sector and Development Partners engaging in land use planning activities. In the first year of implementation, stakeholders shown in **Table No. 9** will implement some of the interventions for addressing identified challenges stipulated in the action plan of this strategy. Interventions and challenges to be addressed in 2016/17, shown in Table 9 are as per institution's objectives and activities for the financial year 2016/2017.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND USE PLANNING FUND

Stakeholders recommended for establishment of Land Use Planning Fund that will facilitate and speed up preparation, implementation and management of land use planning in the Country. The Land Use Planning Fund will receive funds from the Government, Fund Raising Workshops, Development Partners and stakeholders' contributions such as farmers, livestock keepers and investors. Monitoring and evaluation plan composing of relevant

Sectoral Ministries, CSOs and Private Sector. Progress reports and financial expenditures from the fund will be prepared and provided in quarterly basis of each year. Other procedures and regulations for fund management will be in accordance to the relevant laws.

8. SHORT TERM ACTION PLAN – DECEMBER 2016 TO OCTOBER 2017

Short-term action plan focuses on achieving the following objectives:

- a) Present the Strategy to the Minister of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development.
- b) Engage Ministers and other relevant sectors
- c) Prepare MoU for strategy implementation and communication among stakeholders
- d) Launch the strategy and inform the public on the objectives and implementation of the strategy.

This short-term action plan with activities for implementation is shown below:

No.	Activities	Time	Responsible
1.	Present the Strategy to the Minister of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development.	December 2016	Director General - NLUPC
2.	Present the Strategy to the Permanent Secretary of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development.	January 2017	NLUPC
3.	Submit the Strategy to the Minister of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development.	August 2017	Taskforce and other stakeholders
4.	Present the Strategy to the Permanent Secretaries of the relevant Ministries.	August 2017	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development.

5.	Present the Strategy to the Ministers of other Ministries so as to get their commitment on budget allocation and implementation of the strategy	September 2017	Minister for Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development. Taskforce
6.	Preparation of MoU for strategy implementation	September 2017	NLUPC and Taskforce
7.	Signing of MoU among stakeholders	October 2017	All stakeholders/ Representatives from the Government and CSOs
8.	Launch the strategy and inform the public on the objectives and implementation of the strategy.	October 2017	Ministers of the relevant Ministries (Land, Agriculture, Livestock, Natural Resources, PO-RALG).
9.	Establishment of Land use planning fund	August 2017 onwards	NLUPC and Taskforce

9. LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS ATTENDED WORKSHOP AND TASKFORCE MEMBERS

List of stakeholders attended the August 2016 Workshop and members of the taskforce is shown in **Table No. 10** and **11**.

Table 3. ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON LAND USE PLANNING IN THE COUNTRY AS PROVIDED BY STAKEHOLDERS IN THE YEAR 2016 TO 2020

NO.	CHALLENGES	CAUSES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	IREQUIRED RESOURCES	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS	TIME FRAME (YEARS)					REMARKS
									1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Absence of intergrated database for landuse information management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inadequate funds •Lack of communication among LUP stakeholders 	To develop integrated dabase with correct information on LUP stakeholders	Stengthening the NLUPC information center by establishing a consolidate information system to access correct LUP information	Identification and assessment of pre-requisites (needs) for consolidated database	Needs assessment report	Funds, ICT Consultant	NLUPC, Land Sector Line Ministries, CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓					
					Purchase database equipment	Database equipments in place	Computers, Servers and accessories	NLUPC	✓					
					Establish and operationalize integrated database	Integrated database in place	Database Manager and office consumables	NLUPC	✓	✓				
					Form social networks (Blogs, facebook and twitter) for updating NLUPC website for dissemination of LUP information.	Easy availablity and accessibility of correct LUP information to stakeholders.	Domain	NLUPC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
					Capacity building of users and system administrators on the use and management database.	Skilled personnels on system use and administration.	Trainers of ToT	NLUPC, Land Sector Line Ministries, CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.	Slow implementati on of land use plans due to low prioritization	Inadequate commitment of policy and decision makers on the importance of land use plans	To prioritise land use planning in national development plans	Sensitize policy and decision makers at national and local levels on the importance of land use plans.	Prepare a Cabinet paper on the importance of land use planning	Prioritise land use planning in the national development agenda	Human resource, equipments	NLUPC, Land Sector Line Ministries, CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

NO.	CHALLENGES	CAUSES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	REQUIRED RESOURCES	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS	TIME FRAME (YEARS)					REMARKS
									1	2	3	4	5	
				Raise awareness on national Leaders and other stakeholders on the importance of land use planning	Sensitize Ministers and Parliamentary Committee on land, natural resources and tourism	National plans and Parliamentary resolutions to reflect the importance of land use plans	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
					To sensitize the DEDs, training facilitators, councilors and villagers on the importance of land use planning at different levels	Districts and village authorities are sensitized and resources allocated for land use planning.	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
					To have 7500 village land use plans and 20 district land use framework plan by 2020.	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
3.	Low participation of women and other marginalized groups in preparation, implementation and management of land use plans.	Customs and traditional practises Failure to recognize some of the traditional livelihood systems Increased mobility in search of grazing and farming land	To have land use plans incorporating needs of women and other marginalised groups	To prepare land use plans incorporating views of women and other marginalised groups	Sensitize Training facilitators to emphasize on participation and views of women and other marginalised groups	Women issues are identified and incorporated in the planning, implementation and management of land use plans	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
				Community capacity building and awareness	Training and sensitize various groups to	Active participation of women and	Funds Human resource	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

NO.	CHALLENGES	CAUSES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	IREQUIRED RESOURCES	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS	TIME FRAME (YEARS)					REMARKS	
									1	2	3	4	5		
		Social responsibilities		raising	participate on land use planning, implementation and management	other marginalised groups on land use planning, implementation and management	Office equipments	to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.							
		Inadequate knowledge on land issues			Increase participation of women and other marginalised groups on land use planning, implementation and management	Awareness raising through radio programmes, and publications etc	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
					To prepare fliers emphasizing the need to incorporate issues affecting women and other marginalized groups on land use planning, implementation and management	Availability of fliers providing guidance and e emphasis on the need to incorporate issues affecting women and other marginalized groups on on land use planning, implementation and management	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
					Disseminate fliers and other publications to Stakeholders and Trainers	Trainers and Stakeholders to access and use fliers and other publications for land use planning activities	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

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									1	2	3	4	5	
4.	Inadequate coordination and communication mechanisms among the Government and other stakeholders in planning, implementation and management of land use plans;	Lack of commitment on prioritising on preparation, implementation and management of land use plans	Effective coordination and communication strategies among stakeholders on planning, implementation and management of land use plans	Coordination and Communication Strategies in place and establishing Stakeholders Forum	Training and awareness creation on the importance of land use planning	Reduced land related conflicts amongst different users	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
					Establish a Coordination Committee	Increased participation of stakeholders to implement the Strategy and action Plan	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
				Review of NLUPC Communication Strategy	Effective collaboration among stakeholders	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
				Prepare a strategy to ensure effective participation of all Govt Sectors and other stakeholders in budgeting process and implementation of land use plans	Review of NLUPC Coordination Strategy to reflect current needs	Existence of Stakeholders Platform and improved communication strategy between the Central Govt and Local Govt Authorities	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
				To identify sources of funds in collaboration with stakeholders	Increased budget allocation for land use planning	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/	✓	✓					

NO.	CHALLENGES	CAUSES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	REQUIRED RESOURCES	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS	TIME FRAME (YEARS)					REMARKS	
									1	2	3	4	5		
								INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.							
						Stakeholders prioritise budget allocations to facilitate Platform	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓				
5.	Limited implementation of the approved land use plans	Insufficient budget allocated by stakeholders Lack of effective stakeholders participation Violation of land use planning management ByLaws	Effective land use planning and implementation.	Sensitize on the importance of land use planning and allocate budget for implementation	Sensitize stakeholders on land use planning	Proper village land use plans in place (I – VI Steps)	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
				Integration of land use planning among related Sectors	Involving stakeholders in budgeting for implementation of NLUPF programmes	Stakeholders participation in implementation of land use plans	Copies of NLUPF Programmes	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
				Effective Coordination Strategy in place to ensure participation of all lands use planning stakeholders	Training of stakeholders on importance and adherence to Land use planning management Regulations and By Laws	Reduced land related conflicts	Copies of Cap. 116, Regulations and VLUP By Laws Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

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									1	2	3	4	5	
6.	Low pace of implementation and awareness of National Land Use Planning Framework Plan 2013-2033 and programmes of	Lack of priority funds allocation Ineffective participation of other stakeholders	Stakeholders are aware of the existence of NLUF Programmes	Sensitize stakeholders on the existence of NLUF Programmes	Sensitize relevant sectors on implementation of NLUF Programmes through mass media	NLUF and its programmes implemented	Vitendea kazi Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
					Coordinate implementation of NLUF Programmes	Multi stakeholders implementation of NLUF Programmes	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7.	Increased land conflicts due to absence and poor management of land use plans at all levels	Inadequate financial resources Low priority given on LUP Low understanding of consequences arising from sub-division of villages with LUP	To reduce land conflicts	Presence of rules and regulations for coordinating mobility to different land users	Community sensitization on laws, rules and regulations related to land	Reduced land conflicts	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
					Creating awareness to institutions involved in land conflict resolution	Sternghened institutions with capacity to resolve land conflicts	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
					Preparation and distribution of various ICE materials on land laws, guidelines, policies and regulations	Increased community understand of land issues and conflict resolution	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
					Inclusion of basic	Sensitization of education	Increased number of	Funds Human	NLUPC, Ministries and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NO.	CHALLENGES	CAUSES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	REQUIRED RESOURCES	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS	TIME FRAME (YEARS)					REMARKS
									1	2	3	4	5	
		Non implementation of By Laws enacted for LUP Management		information for LUP management and land conflict resolution in education curricula	Institutions for inclusion of basic information for LUP implementation, management and land conflict resolution in education	graduates with knowledge and skills in LUP, and land conflict resolution	resource Office equipments	Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.						
			Preparation of LUP in consideration of various users needs and interests	Participatory involvement/engagement of various stakeholders in LUP	Preparing LUPs and issuing land rights (titles) to users	Proper utilization of each land parcel as per LUP; Increased productivity, sustainable land use and environmental conservation	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs Universities, and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
							Avaliable financial resources and LUP in place	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs Universities, and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
				Presence of LUP zonal offices to qucken the delivery of LUP services	Establishment of zonal offices	Increased pace of LUP Simplification of access of LUP services at zonal levels	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs Universities, and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
			Ensuring security of land tenure and increasing	Preparing LUPs and issuing land rights (titles) to users	Preparing title deeds and providing them to land users	Assuarance of secured land ownership/tenure	Funds, personel, Furniture and equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

NO.	CHALLENGES	CAUSES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	REQUIRED RESOURCES	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS	TIME FRAME (YEARS)					REMARKS
									1	2	3	4	5	
			land value					INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.						
8.	Weak monitoring and evaluation of implementation of land use plans	Insufficient funds allocation Lack of intergrated M&E manual on the implementation of land use plans	To understand the current status on the implementation of land use plans	To have an effective M & E tool	To review the current M & E tools	Efficient implementation of land use plans	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓				
					Design a new tool for M & E	Efficient monitoring tool for land use plans		NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.			✓	✓		
			To identify causes of non implementation of land use plans	To conduct research on the causes of non implementation of land use plans	Land use plans implemented	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.	✓	✓	✓				
				Publication of research findings to stakeholders	Land use plans implemented	Funds Human resource Office equipments	NLUPC, Ministries and Institutions related to land sector CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/INGOs/DPs, LGAs and Private Sector.			✓	✓			

Table No. 4

PUBLIC AWARENESS PLAN TO ADDRESS LAND USE PLANNING CHALLENGES

NO.	CHALLENGES/ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED	RESPONSIBLE	REQUIRED RESOURCES	TIME FRAME
1.	Slow pace on implementation of land use plans due to lack of commitment and prioritization	Sensitize Ministers and Parliamentary Committee on land related sectors into Mainstreaming land use planning into their development plans	Conduct sensitization through Parliamentary sessions	National Technical Committee	Funds Stationery	Semi annually (Dec – Apr)
		Sensitize leaders at different levels (RCs,DCs, DEDs, Councilors, Trainers and Villagers) on LUP	Sensitization through Districts Councils meetings, Village Assemblies	NLUPC Ministries (MLHSD, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, PO – RALG, MNRT, Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports,CBOs, CSOs,	Funds Office equipments	Quartely

NO.	CHALLENGES/ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED	RESPONSIBLE	REQUIRED RESOURCES	TIME FRAME
				and DPs		
			Sensitization through mass media programmes	National Technical Committee	Funds, Office equipments	Monthly
2.	Increased land related conflicts due to lack and poor management of LUP at different levels	Training community on importance and adherence to Land related Laws and Regulations	Sensitization through mass media programmes such as Tv, Radio, Newspapers, Website, Blogs and other social networks	NLUPC Ministries (MLHHSD, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, PO – RALG, MNRT, Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, CBOs, CSOs, and DPs	Funds, Office equipments	Monthly
Public awareness on the importance of land use plans and conflict resolution		Sensitization through mass media programmes	NLUPC Ministries (MLHHSD, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, PO – RALG, MNRT, Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, CBOs, CSOs, and DPs	Funds, Office equipments	Monthly	
Institutional training to planning, implementation and		Sensitization through mass media	NLUPC Ministries (MLHHSD,	Funds Office	Quartely	

NO.	CHALLENGES/ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED	RESPONSIBLE	REQUIRED RESOURCES	TIME FRAME
		management of land use plans and conflict resolution	programmes	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, PO – RALG, MNRT, Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, CBOs, CSOs, and DPs	equipments	
		Training of District Land and Hoousing Tribunals, Ward Tribunals and Village Land Councils on Land conflict resolution	Sensitization through workshops and mass media programmes	National Land Conflicts Resolutioin Committee National Technical Committee District Legal Officers	Funds Office equipments	Quartely
3.	Lack of consolidated system for LUP information/data	Stakeholders training on information sharing	Training through stakeholders workshops	Data base administrator National Technical Committee (Coordination team)	Funds Office equipments	Annually

NO.	CHALLENGES/ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED	RESPONSIBLE	REQUIRED RESOURCES	TIME FRAME
4.	Ensure active participation of women and other maginalised groups on land use planning,	Training of ToTs and other stakeholders on LUPlanning implementation and management; taking into consideration women and other maginalised groups views	Short term training to women and other maginalised groups on LUPlanning implementation and management	National Technical Committee (Coordination team) PLUM team Higher learning Institutions	Funds Office equipments	Annually
		Train and sensitize various groups (women, Pastoralists, hunters and gatherers) on LUPlanning, implementation and management	Training through stakeholders workshops	NLUPC Ministries (MLHSD, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, PO – RALG, MNRT, Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports,CBOs, CSOs, and DPs	Funds Office equipments	Annually
5.	Lack of effective coordination and communication strategies between the Governemnt and other stakeholders in planning, implementation and management of land	Training and awareness rising on the importance and effectiveness of coordination to stakeholders	Training through stakeholders workshops, Sectrol meetings, mass media and official communications	NLUPC Ministries (MLHSD, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, PO – RALG, MNRT, Ministry of Information,	Funds Office equipments	Quartely

NO.	CHALLENGES/ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED	RESPONSIBLE	REQUIRED RESOURCES	TIME FRAME
				Culture, Arts and Sports, CBOs, CSOs, and DPs		
6.	Lack of implementation of land use plans	Training and awareness rising to stakeholders and public on the importance and effectiveness of Regulations, By Laws for land use planning management	Land use planning processes disseminated through website, mass media and other networks	NLUPC Ministries (MLHSD, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, PO – RALG, MNRT, Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, CBOs, CSOs, and DPs	Funds Office equipments	Quarterly
7.	Lack of awareness and implementation of National Land Use Planning Framework Plan and its programmes	Stakeholders are aware of the existence of NLUFP Programmes	Trainings on the implementation of the program disseminated through website, mass media and other networks	NLUPC Ministries (MLHSD, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, PO – RALG, MNRT, Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, CBOs, CSOs, and DPs	Funds Office equipments	Quarterly
8.	Poor monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of land use plans	Disseminate research findings	Research findings disseminated through website, mass media and other networks	Higher learning Institutions CSOs, CBOs	Funds Office equipments Human resources	Annually

NO.	CHALLENGES/ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED	RESPONSIBLE	REQUIRED RESOURCES	TIME FRAME
				Private sector NLUPC, Higher learning Institutions, Research Institutions, CSOs, Private sectors, CBOs etc		

Table No. 5

COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION PLAN

S/N	MEANS OF COORDINATION	INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY	HOW WILL IT BE DONE	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION	RESOURCES REQUIRED	TIME FRAME
1.	Technical Committee (Coordination team)	- Review Committees TORs	- NLUPC to review Committees TORs	- NLUPC	- Human resource - Funds - Office equipments	May – Dec 2017
		NLUPC to strengthen technical Committee	- To appoint the Coordination team	- NLUPC	- Human resource - Time frame - Funds - Office equipments	May – Dec 2017
			- To convene Committees meetings	- NLUPC	- Time frame - Human resource - Funds - Office equipments	Quartely
		- Participatory training of stakeholders on the responsibilities to improve coordination	- Training - Website - Fliers - Newsletters etc	NLUPC, Higher learning Institutions, Research Institutions, CSOs, Private sectors, CBOs etc	- Time frame - Human resource - Funds - Office equipments	Monthly

S/N	MEANS OF COORDINATION	INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY	HOW WILL IT BE DONE	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION	RESOURCES REQUIRED	TIME FRAME
2.	Coordination Strategy	- NLUPC to review Coordination Strategy	- Collect and collecting stakeholders views through meetings	- NLUPC - Stakeholders	- Time frame - Human resource - Funds - Office equipments	May – Dec 2017
3.	Stakeholders LUP Work Plan and Budget)	- Presentation of the action plan and budget to NLUPC	- Stakeholders meeting - Memorandum of Understanding	NLUPC, Ministries, Institutions, CSOs, Private sectors, CBOs etc	- Time frame - Human resource - Funds - Office equipments	Twice a year
4.	Stakeholders Implementation Progress Report	- Prepare and submit implementation progress report to NLUPC - Disseminate information through mass media, emails, telephone etc -	- Stakeholders platform - Emails	NLUPC, Higher learning Institutions, Research Institutions, CSOs, Private sectors, CBOs etc	- Time frame - Human resource - Funds - Office equipments	Quarterly
5.	Field Visits to Implementation Sites	- Resource allocation for field visits	- TOR for field visits to monitor implementation of LUPs	NLUPC, Ministries, Institutions, CSOs, Private sectors, CBOs etc	- Time frame - Human resource - Funds - Office equipments	Quarterly

Table No. 6

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF STAKEHOLDERS ACTION PLANS

NO.	ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR
1.	Inadequate coordination and communication among Government, CSOs and Development Partners in preparation, implementation and management of land use plans.	Strengthened coordination and communication among Government, CSOs and Development Partners in preparation, implementation and management of land use plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of Stakeholders Coordination strategy - Conduct Consultations with Coordination strategy users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders Coordination strategy in place - takeholders Coordination strategy in place in operation - Uniformity of M&E reports among stakeholders
2.	Land use plans are not prepared to the final stage e.g. Detailed management plans for various land uses are not prepared and implemented.	Land use plans are prepared to the final stage and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct inventory for approved land use plans - Conduct inventory for the existing land use conflict against the previous ones. - Conduct analysis of variance on productivity - Verifying capability of people to meet their basic needs - Identify number of title deeds issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved land use plan in place - Land use conflicts reduced - Productivity improved - Environmental conservation measures undertaken - Per capita income increased - Title deeds issued
3.	Programs of National Land Use Framework Plan 2013 -2033 are not well known by stakeholders	Stakeholders awareness and implementation of Programs of National Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launching of National Land Use Framework Plan 2013 -2033 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Land Use Framework Plan 2013 -2033 launched - National Land Use Framework

NO.	ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR
	and not implemented.	Framework Plan 2013 -2033	- Awareness raising of National Land Use Framework Plan 2013 -2033 to stakeholders	Plan 2013 -2033 implemented
4.	Absence of land use plans at different levels and ineffective management of the existing ones	Reduced land use conflicts	- Reporting on the resolved land use conflicts - Field visiting and data collection on land use conflicts from land dispute settlement organs	- Percentage of land use conflicts reduced - Existed land use conflicts resolved
		Assurance of security of tenure and improved land value	- Visiting areas with land plans - Conducting inventory of number of land users with tittle deeds	- Number of land users with tittle deeds - Number of tittle deeds issued
		Preparation of land use plans with consideration of various land users groups	- Visiting areas with land plans - Conducting search on land use database	- Number of land use plans prepared
5.	Low participation of women and other social groups e.g. pastoralists and hunters in preparation and implementation of land use plans.	Provision of equal opportunity for every citizen in preparation and implementation of land use plans.	- Engaging women and other social groups in land use planning activities. - Conducting consultations with women and other social groups on their	- Percentage of engaged women and other social groups in preparation, implementation and management of land use plans.

NO.	ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR
			participation in land use planning activities	
6.	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of land use plans implementation	Availability of implementable land use plans at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting on the existing land use conflicts against the previous ones - Conducting a comparative analysis of productivity - Reporting on number of title deeds issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of land use conflicts reduced - Increased on productivity - Environment conservation improved - Increased number Tv and radio programs on land use plans preparation, implementation and management - Increased per capita income - Number title deeds issued
7.	Lack of database for land use plans	To have adequate and integrated land use plan database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting search of land use plan information on database - Operationalise land use plan database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility of land use plans information - Land use plan database in place and operational
8.	Land use planning is not among national priorities hence low pace of planning	Prioritised land use planning in national strategic plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting analysis on the national budget trends in relation to land use planning - Conducting inventory on land use plans prepared - Conducting inventory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National budget for land use planning activities increased - Number of prepared land use plans increased - Number of working equipments and human resources increased

NO.	ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR
			of human resource and working equipments.	

Table No. 7.

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS UNDERTAKING LAND USE PLANNING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IN TANZANIA

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
1.	National Land Use Planning Commission	<p>Land Use Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate land use planning, administration and management. <p>Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop guidelines and standards for land use planning, administration and management - Coordinate land use plans preparation and enforcement. - Capacity building to planning authorities. <p>Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct research on land use planning versus natural resources, environment and climate change. <p>Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct monitoring of land use plans. 	Mainland Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the National Land Use Framework Plan (planning and implementation of lower level land use plans) - Identification of potential productive areas for commercial farming in the country - Areas with potential for investments in mining, tourism, forestry, wildlife conservation etc. - Areas faced with land use conflicts e.g. - Severely degraded lands (Environment conservation) - Water catchment areas - Sensitive and hazardous areas such as wetlands, breeding areas for birds, biodiversity and other fragile ecosystems - Poverty stricken areas (critical food insecurity areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1645 village land use plans facilitated/prepared. - 38 District Land Use Framework Plans prepared - 102 District Councils facilitated in terms of capacity to prepare and manage land use plans - Research on mosquito repellent plans undertaken - Implemented the MACEMP project 	<p>Director General Box 76550 Dar es Salaam</p> <p>dg@nlupc.go.tz and dgnlupc@ardhi.go.tz</p>

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
				- Demand driven approach.		
2.	ARDHI UNIVERSITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teaching and Learning - Research - Public Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country wide (No specific area of interest) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to DSM - Demand driven 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Land Use Plan/Framework - Urban Master Plans e.g. Kilosa, etc (Floods) - Village Land Use Plans - Detailed Plans(Neighborhoods) - Urban Renewal - Site plans - Regularization Schemes etc. 	<p>Prof. Aldo Lupala Box 35176 Dar es Salaam</p> <p>Mob. 0754 - 565655</p>
3.	MTANDAO WA VIKUNDI VYA WAKULIMA TANZANIA (MVIWATA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate for land, Water & natural Resources for Small Scale farmers - "Farmers Rights are heard" - Markets for Small producers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Across Tanzania (Morogoro, Manyara, Mbeya,Ruvuma , Arusha, Zanzibar, Kilimanjaro, Kagera, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mara - LUP-Specific areas – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Namtumbo (Nambecha, Mtumbati and Kitanda) 2. Songea (Lutu, Kila, Mtya – ngimbole, Gumbilo) 3. Tunduru – Milonde and Namanambale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Oriented - Members' Call - GVT Programs e.g Pets In Agricultural Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy - Policy Advocacy - Market Information & Construction - Community mobilization into groups - Pets in Selected Areas - Land Use Plans (Pilot) – Ruvuma - Publications on Land rights - Meetings/Forum on Land Rights - Awareness raising - Land rights monitors/Paralegal - Research on Land rights/conflicts 	<p>Box 3220 Morogoro</p>

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
4.	Ministry of Natural resources and Tourism - TAWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources Wild life & Related Products. - Integrating Wild life conservation and rural development 	Country wide (Game Reserves, National Parks, WMAs, GCAs, W/corridors, forests wetlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas rich in Wildlife resources - Areas adjacent to Protected Areas (Buffer) - Wildlife Corridors - Wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint land use in villages forming WMAs - Conservation Education on Sustainable use. 	0744 071779 Hermanic2010@gmail.com Herman.nyanda@tawa.go.ts
5.	Ministry of Natural resources and Tourism - FOREST AND BEEKEEPING DIVISION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conserve, manage, and ensure sustainable utilization of natural and cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generation. - To sustainably manage the national forest and bee resources in order to contribute in social economic, ecological and cultural needs of present and future generations. 	Tanzania Mainland.	Priority issues are highly ranked according to our policy and targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy and legislation formulation - Participatory forest management - Preparation of guidelines - Patrol - Planting frees in Government plantations - Revenue collection - Monitoring and evaluation 	MPINGO HOUSE 40 NYERERE ROAD P.O. BOX 9372 DAR ES SALAAM +255222861870, 0784 427690 Email; ps@mnr.go.tz emmanuelmsoffe@yahoo.com
6.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries - AGRICULTURE - Land Use Planning and Management Division	Mandatory duty in addressing issues of sustainable use and management of agricultural land which can be achieved through, inta alia, participatory land use planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National - Collaborative (regions/districts / others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory - Demand driven 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural Land Use Planning and management: - Reconnaissance survey - Soil Survey & Soil Mapping - Land Suitability & Capability classification - Land Evaluation / Land resource mapping; - On-farm soil moisture / soil and water management (soil erosion control, surface runoff/rain water 	Director of Land Use Planning & Management Division dlup@kilimo.go.tz ; paulo.tarimo@gmail.com ;

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
					harvesting, conservation farming, agroforestry..)	paulo_tarimo@yahoo.com
7.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries - LIVESTOCK	To have a sustainable livestock supporting livelihoods of keepers and contributing to the GDP – as per instrument of the Minister.	- Tanzania Mainland	- Regions with high livestock population. - Areas where livestock move during crisis eg drought. - Areas with conflicts. - New areas potential for investment	- Construction and rehabilitation of charcos and dams. - Land use plans in Kiteto and Chemba. - Conflict resolution a Kiteto. - SRMP III will extend to Kilindi and Bagamoyo.	cvmwita@yahoo.com 0717 - 977977
8.	Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT)	To strengthen community capacity to improve their livelihoods, to secure rights to land and natural resources and to sustainably manages them.	- Arusha, - Manyara - Singida (Longido, Monduli, Ngorongoro, Karatu, Mbulu, Mkalama, Hanang, Simanjiro, and Kiteto)	- Marginalized pastoralist, Agro-pastoralist, hunter – gatherers living in Northern Tanzania - In secured common Pool Resource Users	- Working in 76 villages - 20 LUP submitted to NLUPC – 2015 - 20 LUP in progress, 2016 - 16 communal CCROs facilitated covering 200000 ha - 5 communed CCROs in progress (170000 ha) - Community Based tourism in 6 villages - 150 Judges were trained on Indegenous rights.	P.O. Box 15111, ARUSHA Email: director@ujamaa-crtr.org baramayeguajamboi@gmail.com Program Coordinator Longido
9.	PO-RALG	To design and facilitate implementation of duties considering D by D, human settlements development policy, guidelines and standards to enable Regions, LGAs to provide better services to the public	Mainland Tanzania – Regional Administration and Local Governemnets	- Lnd use conflicts - Land based investments –farms, livestock keeping and industries	- Establishment, registration and subdivision of villages, districts and regions - Coordination of townships with GPS - Identification of emerging towns - Facilitate LGA'S in preparation of detailed village centres	
10.	CARE	- To ensure land tenure	Iringa, Mbeya,	- Land conflict hot spot	- LUP – Kilolo	Mary Ndaro

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
	International Tanzania	<p>security to pastoralists and small holder framers in Tanzania (access, control and ownership of land)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender equality 	Manyara, Arusha, Singida, Dodoma, Geita, Tarime, Morogoro	<p>areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partners' area of implementation. - SAGCOT - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formalization using MAST in Kilolo. - Policy advocacy - Capacity building or advocacy land rights, gender equality and climate change. - Private sector engagement in land based investments - Community score card. 	<p>Ardhi Yetu Program Coordinator. 0785-177552</p> <p>Madubi MA. PP Coordinator. 0784761306</p>
11.	OXFAM Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to ending rural poverty and women economic empowerment. This includes strengthening of women and other vulnerable groups through land formalization which includes also land use planning 	Arusha, Manyara, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Geita, Lindi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Kigoma.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gender, patriachial and power dynamics in the communities. -Community with weaker land rights (women and vulnerable groups) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Worked with local NGO's and local governments in Shinyanga, Simiyu, Morogoro, Arusha and Manyara to support formalization of land for communities (facilitating land use planning and provision of certificate of customary rights of occupancy). -Research on impacts of formalization on women land rights. -Animation around community Land Rights for sensitization and understanding of citizen's position and government's position on issues such as land rights. 	<p>Naomi Shadrack Nshadrack@oxfam.org.uk 0688 014 611</p> <p>Dastan Kweka Dkweka@oxfam.org.uk 0688 014 250</p>
12.	Chama Cha Wafugaji Tanzania (CCWT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unite all pastoral society and safegurard their interest. - Establish dairy products processing industries in 7 zones - Manage rangelands 	Tanzania Mainland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCWT General Meeting decides on priority areas for rangelands - Land use conflicts between pastolarists and other land users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identified dermacated rangelands and those converted for other uses 	<p>Katibu Mkuu CCWT (Magembe Makoye)</p> <p>Mobile: 0754 268788</p>

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
13.	PELUM Tanzania	To strengthen capacity of Member Organizations in ecological agriculture for improved smallholder farmers' livelihood	Tanzania Mainland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land conflict hot spot areas. - Villages with no land use plans - SAGCOT - Heavy investment targeted areas. 	PELUM Tanzania is implementing Citizens Engaging in Government Oversight (CEGO) in Agriculture, a four-year (2013 -2017) USAID-funded project implemented with a budget of \$ 1,908,154. The project is targeting 10,000 people in 30 villages from six district councils namely Mufindi, Kilolo, Bahi, Kongwa, Morogoro and Mvomero	Country Coordinator Tel: +255 23 261 3677 senzia@pelumtanzania.org
14.	Tanzania natural Resources Forum (TNRF)	<p>TNRF's mission is to bring about improved natural resource governance by being a demand-driven network of members and partners that helps people to bridge the gap between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's local natural resource management needs and practices, and National natural resource management priorities, policies, laws and programmes. 	National level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a catalyst for change and improvement in natural resources management including land, TNRF works with communities, civil society organizations and the private sectors. • TNRF's current strategic direction 1) Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), 2) Land Based Investment(LBI), and Climate Change(CC). • A pioneer of rangeland 	In each of strategic areas TNRF is doing a number of activities including 1) Policy Advocacy at National and Regional levels, 2) Research and Publication in the areas of Pastoralism, Climate Change, Land rights, Community Based Natural Resource Management; 3)Capacity building to Civil Society organization(CSOs) across the country, partners, village leaders, villagers, district officials, members of parliaments(MPs) and technocrats from various ministries; 4)Facilitate Platforms through District and National level multi-stakeholders forums, working groups; and 5) Communication through	TNRF Executive Director Box 15605 Arusha, Tanzania Email: info@tnrf.org Phone +255787140140

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
				<p>management, and capacity building to partners, community and high level officials on land rights, pastoralism, and spatial planning in the context of changing climate</p>	<p>developing Television(TV) and Radio Program, media campaigns and specially documentary to influence policy and practice.</p> <p>At district level, some of the following activities has been accomplished</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported joint land use planning/spatial planning in Kiteto, Longido, and Chemba district. • Supported Community based natural Resources Management initiatives across the selected districts in the country • Capacity building to communities, partners at district and national level on land use planning, land rights and land use conflict resolution • Coordinator of various national level working group in Tanzania dealing with land use and related issues on natural resources: Coordinator for land Based investment in Tanzania, Part of rangeland working group in Tanzania, Forestry 	

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
					working group and wildlife working group	
15.	HAKI ARDHI	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 pastoralists, peasants, hunter gatherers, artisanal miners and other related groups	Tanzania Mainland	-Presence of Land Conflicts -Presence of Land governance challenges - Climate change mitigation	- Land rights and Village Governance, dispute resolution and climate change training, public debates, land legal aid to District land and natural resources officials, district council members, Ward Development Committees, Ward Tribunals, Village Council, Village Land Tribunal and ordinary villagers - Research, factfinding mission, baseline studies on various land topical issues - Implementation of land use plan and issuance of CCROs -Capacity building to CSOs,LRMs, CBOs and journalists -Oureach and media programs on land rights governance and climate change awareness raising	Executive Director P.O Box 75885 Dar es Salaam. beatha@hakiardhi.org
16.	African Wildlife Foundation	The African Wildlife Foundation, together with the people of Africa, works to ensure the wildlife and wild lands of Africa will endure forever.	-Northern Tanzania -Maasai steppe (Engaging communities so that wildlife can wander) -Ruaha -Where wildlife and agriculture meet(Sustainable Farming rising)	Focus on land and Wildlife	-Wildlife Conservation Protecting an astounding diversity of species. (Humans included.) -Protecting Africa's wildlife means conserving its land -Community Empowerment. Improving the lives of local people, helping their communities, and saving wildlife simultaneously	Executive Director Box 2658 Arusha africanwildlife@awf.org Mobile: +255785666700 Also,

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
					-Economic Development. Economic development saves communities, which in turn saves land and wildlife.	pmagingi@awf.org +255754369502
17.	LANDESA	Addressing Responsible Investment in Land and Property through the development of guidebooks on the same.	Tanzania with Focus on the SACGOT region.	Ongoing large scale agriculture initiatives	-Conducted consultation meeting with Government, and CSO to gather ideas on appropriate responsible land based investment, current practices and trends. -Formation of the Project Advisory Group that incorporates the ministry of land representative staff -Advisory group meeting to inform the development of the responsible investment guidebooks.	Contact Person: Godfrey Massay Email: godfrey@landesa.org
18.	Programu ya Maendeleo ya KINNAPA	"To contribute to the improvement of the quality of life for pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and small scale agriculturalists in Kiteto District, while ensuring community participation in development projects, gender balance, accountability, Tanzania's national interests and sustainable resource management".	Kiteto Simanjiro district	-A community-based not-for-profit organization. - Its success was based on people's solidarity to protect their land rights in order to improve their standards of living. - Facilitated various trainings on Land Rights and Village Land Use Planning in Kiteto district to minimize land use related conflicts, improve environmental conservation, and enhance resources access	-The founding villages worked together for Village Title Deeds - collaborates with small development groups, villages, district government departments, Central Government, Umbrella Organizations, various Networks and Fora and other NGOs in and outside the district of Kiteto in developing joint land use plans - the last 20 years KINNAPA has implemented a wide range of projects to address the felt needs of its constituency in the	Tel: +255 (0) 272552088

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
				by various groups.	areas of gender and children affairs particularly early Food Security for the Akie (most vulnerable community), Environmental Management, Good governance, Land Rights and land use planning. -Sustainable Rangelands Management Project ie. OLENGAPA in Kiteto	
19.	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	To conserve and restore the biodiversity of globally important forests in Tanzania for the benefit of the present and future generations.	Through field-based projects TFCG works with over 150 communities in Eastern Tanzania so that communities can manage their forests more effectively whilst also improving rural livelihoods.	TFCG has four strategic aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: Foster an understanding of the amenity, ecological and economic value of trees. • Livelihoods: Enable communities to develop and restore sustainable and productive landscapes through tree cultivation. • Environment: Increase tree cover, promote reforestation and appropriate tree cultivation. • Capacity Building: Build capacity in community organizations to advocate, share knowledge and implement community based forestry and 	FCG is currently piloting a number of innovative approaches to forest conservation including demonstrating a pro-poor model for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD); integrating sustainable charcoal production into participatory forest management; and promoting more participatory and equitable watershed management.	Box 23410 Dar es Salaam. Tel: +255222669007 Email: tfcg@tfcg.or.tz

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
				agroforestry.		
20.	Tanzania Pastoralist and Hunter-Gatherers Organization (TAPHGO)	To advocate for pastoralists and hunter-gatherers (P&H-G) rights at the national and global level by coordinating members advocacy initiatives, undertaking research and publication, Networking, lobbying, and building capacity of member organizations.	National level	<p>-TAPHGO vision is seeing that pastoralists and hunter-gatherers are living in a society that respects their rights and cultural values.</p> <p>- TAPHGO is an umbrella organization formed by pastoralists and hunter-gatherer NGOs that are working towards improvement of the socio-economic wellbeing of pastoralists and hunter gatherers in Tanzania.</p> <p>- TAPHGO has a demonstrable experience in issues of policy advocacy for marginalized pastoralists dating back to 2002 to date.</p>	<p>-TAPHGO membership with a total of 52 NGOs and CBOs are members.</p> <p>- Strengthening TAPHGO and member Organization Network capacity on Land rights Lobbying and Advocacy for Pastoralism</p> <p>- "Sustainable Livelihoods Security Amongst Pastoral and Hunter-Gatherers Communities"</p> <p>-Various national level advocacy projects</p>	<p>P.O.BOX 12568 Arusha.</p> <p>Email: Taphgo2000@habari.co.tz</p> <p>Mobile: 0785-130965 & 0784119095</p>
21.	WOMEN DEVELOPMENT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION (WODSTA)	Enhancing the status and position of women in Tanzania. It emphasizes on improving the status and position of women focusing on grass root women, the girl child and marginalized communities.	WODSTA's programs are focused in Arumeru, Longido, and Arusha municipality in Arusha region and Kiteto district in Manyara region.	WODSTA envisions a society in which women are empowered, motivated and have equal opportunities with men. The organization's mission works for gender equality, environmental conservation and sustainable livelihoods among women in Tanzania. Its goal is to support women and their	<p>For the past 20 years, WODSTA has worked to promote gender equality, environmental conservation and sustainable livelihoods among women in Arusha and Arumeru region.</p> <p>Some of them include</p> <p>The Women's Socio-economic empowerment project, The Girl Child Program (focusing in formal education system to address gender equality), Public</p>	<p>P.O Box 3182 Arusha</p> <p>Phone: +255736502359 and +255784388213</p> <p>Email: wodstatz@wodsta.org wodstatz@aim.c</p>

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
				<p>communities to become empowered through gender equitable and sustainable development initiatives through the four main objectives. Among the objectives are to support women's environmental and other income-generating activities which increase women's economic empowerment; to promote gender-sensitive planning at all levels of society; and to enable women to become aware of their basic legal rights including land</p>	<p>Expenditure Tracking System (PETS) /Social Accountability Monitoring (SAM), Natural Resources Management Programs, Social Accountability, and Pastoralist Empowerment on Land Rights and Land Use.</p>	<p>om</p>
22.	Community Economic Development & Social Transformation (CEDESOTA)	To enhance rural livelihood through popular participation and strengthening public - private partnerships opportunities in rural development through trainings in land rights, climate change adaptation, gender rights, HIV/AIDS, governance, lobbying and advocacy for women and child rights and pastoralism as a livelihood system.	National level with more focus at: Mvomero, Igunga, Babati, Nzega, Shinyanga and Manyoni, Arumeru, and Kilindi	Committed and qualified staff in policy issues, economy, legal and land issues. Currently projects on climate change and Policy advocacy for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists livelihood improvement projects transfer the experiences, strategies and lessons learnt from local communities and district levels to national.	Projects ranges from community capacity building in land rights, good governance and social accountability, civic education, lobbying and advocacy for pastoralism in Meru district (2010–2011) and supporting rice farmers to establish and sustain village savings and lending to agro pastoralist communities in the districts of Mvomero, Igunga, Babati, Nzega, Shinyanga and Manyoni (2012 -2013), and land rights and advocacy as well as climate change projects in Arumeru and Kilindi districts	<p>Contact person: Jackson Muro</p> <p>P.o Box 316 Babati-Manyara</p> <p>Mobile: +255 754 548180</p> <p>Email: cedesota2006@yahoo.com</p>

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
23.	NAADUTARO SURVIVAL OPTION	To stimulate the desire and aspirations of pastoralists in Kiteto district, and coordinate responsive strategies in a gender sensitive manner, to seek education, promote health, protect their land and sustainably manage the natural resources and environment.	Focus on the development of pastoralist, hunter and gatherer communities in Kiteto District, Manyara region	NAADUTARO performances in the following areas: -Revision of the land use plans for Partimbo and Ilera villages. - One Joint Grazing Land of four villages (NAPALAI) agreed upon and has been established (Namelock, Partimbo, Laalala and Ilera village) - Draft agreement has been developed. The joint VCs signed an agreement by the four villages to form the NAPALAI Joint Livestock Resources, on 24/3/2016. - Formed NAPALAI Livestock Keepers Association	2009-2016 Previous projects: • Climate Action Initiative – CC Awareness and Adaptation Strategies among pastoralists in Kiteto District (With ForumCC) • Through a Girl Child Education Coalition, Advocacy on Girl Education, mainly of Secondary School level in relation to construction of hostels – Coalition led by WEGCC. • Climate Change awareness among pastoralists in Kiteto district (KIPACCA Project) – (Two phases with CARE International in Tanzania) • Research on Land Issues: Social and Environmental Impacts of Large Scale Land Acquisitions in Tanzania – (World Bank, Washington, DC). • Institutional capacity building - (Foundation for Civil Society). • Land rights awareness - (CARE International in Tanzania).	Lembulung M. Ole Kosyando Box 46 Kiteto Mob. +255784533389 Email: naadutaro_pso@yahoo.co.uk
24.	TANZANIA PASTORALIST COMMUNITY FORUM	Work with others to ensure that, pastoralist rights and interests are safeguarded in Tanzania mainland.	National level with frequently focus in Ngorongoro (Ioliondo)	-Focus in three areas of: human rights, governance and Networking for the Pastoralist groups from the ground to the national level, we use collective voice of pastoralist groups	Managed projects that are focusing TPCF areas of expertise that is pastoralism as a livelihood: -Advocating for Pastoralism policy -Advocating Human rights	Contact Person: Joseph Ole Persambei Mob. +255787037521

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
				approach to reach to decision makers at different level	issues as well as developed Pastoralist Human Rights Report in Tanzania -Land use planning projects -Land sue conflicts resolution in Loliondo	
25.	Chama cha Wanasheria Wanawake Tanzania (TAWLA)	- Promoting women access to Land and property through legal aid provision to access justice and advocacy towards laws, policies, regulations, bylaws and national programs to respond to women rights to access, control, use and own land and other properties	Rural Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Arusha, Morogoro, Tanga, Kisarawe and Morogoro	- Strong patriarchy systems that discriminates women rights to land - High rate of Gender based Violence -	- Facilitate Formulation of gender sensitize bylaws for villages governance and inclusive participation in management and administration of land - Strengthening of local formal and informal institutions dealing with land example the village Councils, relevant committees and the Village Land Councils - Monitor the large scale land acquisitions in project areas and develop guidelines for investors to adopt best practices on inclusivity	Director of Programs Box. 9460 Dar es Salaam. Phone: +255 (0) 222 862865 Email: office@tawla.or.tz
26.	SOLIDARIDAD	Improvement of livelihoods of smallholder producers through producer support and market linkages, improve standards of living for project beneficiaries as well as contributing to the national economies in the respective countries through development of sustainable commodity value chains	Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Geita in Tanzania, in East and Central Africa it covers seven countries including Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania	Our focus is on four result areas - Enabling policy environment - Robust infrastructures - Good practices - Sustainable landscapes	- Multi stakeholder platforms/dialogues - Developing an investment framework for the Kilimanjaro landscape - Enabling policy environment for sustainable landscape management and fruits and vegetables sector - Developing the value chain for coffee, banana, livestock and fruits and vegetables farmers	Country programs manager P.O Box 1494 Phone no: + 255 784 936 392 Email: marym@solidaridadnetwork.org

No.	Name of Organization	Interest/Mission	Area/Region of Operation	Selection Criteria	Activities undertaken/completed	Contact Details
			and Uganda		- Capacity building to CSOs to effectively participate in dialogues	

Table No. 8

**SWOC ANALYSIS FOR INSTITUTIONS UNDERTAKING LAND USE PLANNING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IN
TANZANIA**

No.	Name of Organization	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
1.	National Land Use Planning Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Legal and policy frameworks pertaining to sustainable land management in the country - Relevant information and tools such as sector policies and related laws governing agricultural, forestry, water, wildlife, human settlement etc - Available Guidelines of Participatory village land use planning and district land use planning that have been accepted at grass roots. - Land Use Act Regulations in enforcement of land use plans. - Multidisciplinary professions at NLUPC and facilitation teams at the NLUPC and districts - Potential for mediation and conflict resolution between pastoralists and farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate working facilities - Inadequate resources and budget envisaged to task and mandates. - Slow recruitment procedures and inadequacy of staff incentives and motivation - Low public awareness. - Shortage of staff at available zonal office - Poor integration of land use planning in the district development plans, programmes and projects. - Low visibility of the NLUPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Competent and well qualified technical staff in various fields e.g. forestry, agriculture, wildlife etc available in respective districts. - Willingness of relevant sectors to cooperate such as Forestry, wildlife, rangeland, agriculture, environment and water resources etc - Donor community willing to provide support and resources - An increasingly sensitized and supportive public on land use planning in areas where sensitization has been done. - Existence of the Decentralized Policy and other sectoral policies - Increasing population growth and livestock units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unreliable funds for land use planning - The growing conflicts in land uses. - Growing land degradation in rural areas due to climate change - Farms are scattered and difficult to manage due to the fragmented mode of human settlement. - Lack of commitment for land use planning activities in Tanzania - Promoting further participatory approach to land use planning to replace the commonly practiced top-down approach in urban areas. - Implementation and follow up of already prepared land use plans at various levels - Ensuring Land Use Planning are undertaken by multi-

No.	Name of Organization	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
					<p>disciplinary teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing population growth and livestock units versus the limited land available - Understanding and awareness of land use planning is still low - Division of Villages - Mismatch with national interest
2.	Ardhi University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training - Researching - Public Services (In Land Related Fields and Environmental Engineering) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skewed academic staff succession. Thus, Relatively few Senior and Professing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lands Sector is a Popular one and needed by majority - Popularity of programmes (Highest cut-off points for admission) - Favorable Policies (Links with other Stakeholders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate development funds to cope with demands of expanded environment
3.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries – LIVESTOCK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy, Programs Legislations e.g. Grazing –Land Act. - Mandate all over the country - Staff - Available land for Livestock grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial resources. - Ability to respond to stakeholders requirements - Human resources esp. on range management. - Legal frameworks to protect grazing lands do not fully exist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders willing to work with government - political will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of D by D where responsibilities overlap - Development of grazing leads to required standards - Conflicts between livestock keepers and other land users. - Planning of land at village level is too small.

No.	Name of Organization	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
					- Grazing –land continue to diminish-being turned into other land uses
4.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries – AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruments -Draft ALUPM Master Plan, Draft Legal Framework on Agric. land - Establishment at HQs and Zonal Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Division not fully staffed - Resource flow - Tooling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political will to address challenges of land use planning & management, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration rather than autonomy - Financing
5.	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism – FOREST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MNRT is main stakeholders of land uses in Tanzania i.e. 55% of Tanzania area is covered with forest - Facilitated preparation of several land use plans as the need for establishing forest reserves - Some staff with knowledge on land use planning - On going support on village land use planning. - Forest policy of 1998 and Forest Act No. 14 of 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial resources. - Some of staffs are not knowledgeable on land use plans. - Overlapping land uses which results to land use conflicts. - Inadequate staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donors to Forestry sector - International concentration which encourage on establishing forest reserves - Collaboration with other stakeholders (WLOF, TFCG, Mpingo Care, TASAF, MJUMITA, SADC-JICA, FOREST PROJECT, EAST-AFRICA, RUGANDA, SAGCOT) - Establishment of Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depending on donor support. - Encroachment to forest reserves - Wildfires - Some villages are established in forest reserves. - Illegal harvesting - Forest sector is not a priority to National Plans. - Poor coordination - Conflicting policies - Women are still marginalized on access, own and management of Forest resource on some areas.
6.	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism - TAWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity to mobilize the rural in forming Joint Land Use Plans for WMAs - Capacity to enforce bylaws in collaboration with rural communities - Training to wild life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds for land use planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High willingness of villagers to participate - Potential areas/rich for investment in tourism - Policy Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use conflicts in villages - Formation of new villages in wildlife areas - Lack of funds to accomplish Land Use

No.	Name of Organization	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
		entrepreneurship and investment			Plan in some villages - Public awareness on Land Use Planning
7.	CARE International Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff capacity - Expertise in MAST - SALAMA strategy. - Collaboration with government (LGA) - Partnership with other actors - local and national level CSOs. - Within CARE linkage and collaboration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resources - Donor dependence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SALAMA – strategy. - Government sense of grown and commitment. - Networking with other actors OXFARM, Action Aid. - Strong partnership with local and national level CSOs - Land based investment (Increased DD for LUP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government misconception about pastoralism (mobility) attributed to knowledge gap between the two. - Resource constraints Ayp –pp coming to an end 2016/2017 - Operational challenge (village subdivision, cost of crested papers)
8.	Tanzania natural Resources Forum (TNRF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TNRF is network organization, bringing together about 5000 members to change policy and practice in the natural resource sector including rangeland, forestry, and conservation areas. - TNRF has unique strategies that include to engage: member driven, Flexible and able to respond to emerging issues in the NR sector and rangelands, Considered a 'neutral' space, Able to bring together diverse groups of people to collaborate, debate, research and share 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor dependent as major sources of income to sustain its services to communities and partners - Operate through contract based staff that is likely to lose skilled and experienced staff after contracting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TNRF has diverse ranges of expertises and experiences on land use planning, rangeland, land based investment, CBNRM, conservation and forestry issues - Strong membership base on various thematic areas- LBI, CBNRM, Climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funds that lead to Staff turnover - More demands from partners and community on TNRF services

No.	Name of Organization	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
		information; and An information sharing network			
9.	OXFARM Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxfam has Engagement strategy and country strategy. - Oxfam in Tanzania is part of the large Oxfam confederation with 17 affiliate (members) - Have land as standalone programme - Have land projects mainstreamed in other development programmes - Good working relationship with the local government, Local NGOs and other stakeholders. 	Limited Donor fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having partners in different parts of Tanzania. - Strong network with other stakeholders. - Sharing Learning and resources with the Oxfam confederation. - Building strong relationships with local government authority in different parts of the country so as to contribute to ending poverty. - Experience through research and work in on development including researches on land - Experience working in both pastoralist and farming communities 	Oxfam operates through partners who face operational challenges when facilitating land use planning and management projects
10.	Mtandao Wa Vikundi Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Membership base (200,000) - Strong organized networks and groups - Network across the globe - Reliable assets e.g. - Training Centers (Markets) TAWA, TANDAI, KIBAIGWA etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diverse & Fragmented Interest(s) - Donors dependency - Only small scale farmers - Pastoral Communities Not much Engaged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small Scale Farmers Joining MVIWATA - Favorable Policies - Networks (DONORS- IRISH AID, EU) - Land is the first asset for SSFs - Government commitment to have LUPs for all villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor dependency - Ignorance/low level of understanding of land rights - M & E is not properly done
11.	PO-RALG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covers all lower administrative levels –Village to Regional governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor communication and coordination within the Ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of staff with LUP knowledge - Presence of Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financing - Land is not a priority for

No.	Name of Organization	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative experience in all levels - 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> secretariat and local governments - Availability of policies, laws and guidelines on land use planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGAs plans - Poor coordination between PO-RALG and Other ministries - Poor coordination between PO-RALG and its organs
12.	UJAMAA COMMUNITY RESOURCE TEAM (UCRT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established Leadership and expertise locally and nationally in Land Use Planning, Community Based Natural Resource Management, Land tenure & Land Management. - Unique role in supporting the rights of hunters-gatherers communities - Strong relationship at community, district and National level - Increasing recognition of UCRT'S achievements and work in Tanzania and global context. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008 UNDP equator price • 2016 – could Men Prize - Long term strategic relationship with key supporters - UCRT has its own office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate or extremely stretched core funding for staff. - Technical skills gaps that often require outsourcing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political will of the government on land matters - New opportunity for international support for land rights - New alliances, Ministries, departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Threat of land alienation and reduced access to natural resources - Communities are denied access to resources and revenues generated from their customary land. - The increasing competition over land and resources. - Climate change
13.	Panda Miti Kibiashara (Private Forestry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of fund - Availability of tools and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land scarcity Inadequate staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donors - Potential market for forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor driven project - The increasing competition over land

No.	Name of Organization	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
	Programme)	equipment - Willingness of people to carry out conservation - Forest policy of 1998 and Forest Act No. 14 of 2002	Lack of enough expertise	produce - Political will of the government on land matters	and resources - Operational challenge (village subdivision, cost of crested papers) - Climate change
14.	Mpingo Conservation Development Initiative (MCDI)	- Availability of fund - Availability of tools and equipment - Willingness of people to carry out conservation - Long term strategic relationship with key supporters - Network across the global	Land scarcity Inadequate staff Localized only in Southern of Tanzania	- Donors support - Potential market for forest produce - Political will of the government on land matters	- Doner support syndrome - The increasing competition over land and resources - Operational challenge (village subdivision, cost of crested papers)
15.	World Wildlife Fund (WWF).	- Capacity to mobilize the rural people in forming Joint Land Use Plans for forests and WMAs - Capacity to enforce bylaws in collaboration with rural communities - Ability to training local communities on landuse plan.	The exercise of land use plan being expensive Land scarcity Inadequate staff Localized only in Southern of Tanzania	- Donors support - Potential market for forest produce - Political will of the government on land matters -	- Doner support syndrome - The increasing competition over land and resources - Operational challenge (village subdivision, cost of crested papers)
16.	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)	- Capacity to mobilize the rural people in forming Joint Land Use Plans for forests and WMAs - Capacity to enforce bylaws in collaboration with rural communities - Ability to training local communities on landuse	- The exercise of land use plan being expensive - Land scarcity - Inadequate staff - Localized only	- Donors support - Potential market for forest produce - Political will of the government on land matters	- Donor support syndrome - The increasing competition over land and resources - Operational challenge (village subdivision,

No.	Name of Organization	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
		plan.			cost of crested papers)
17.	PELUM Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focused on agricultural sector which is among the government priority sectors and one of the main contributors to growth of the Tanzania economy - Strong and committed member organizations - Strong ties with development/funding partners - Strong and committed Board members - Effective and efficient organizational procedures - Wealth of knowledge and experience in promoting ecological agriculture - Knowledgeable, experienced and committed personnel - Good relationship with relevant government offices, officers, policy and decision makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff - Funding sources too narrow, new donors have not been explored - Ineffective media engagement - Insufficient publicity of PELUM Tanzania and its activities - Unsatisfactory information sharing within and among PELUM Tanzania MOs, and PELUM Regional Secretariat - Ecological agriculture principles and practices not well harmonized among MOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of likeminded organizations and institutions for support and partnership in ecological agriculture interventions - A number of Media houses with wider coverage and interest in agriculture - Existence of supportive government policies, laws and regulations in favour of ecological agriculture - Existing global and National initiatives on the importance ecological agriculture - Consumers increasing awareness on the effect of what they eat - Increasing value of ecological agriculture in addressing climate change - Existing government reforms and initiatives aiming at creating an enabling environment for ensuring household food security, improving agricultural productivity, profitability, farm incomes and alleviating rural poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased demand for land from national and international Investors thereby threatening smallholder farmers access to arable land. - Climate is highly variable and complex as a result changes in rainfall patterns could cause dramatic shifts in agro ecological zones, increase uncertainty in the onset of the rainy season, and increase the severity of droughts and floods - Smallholder farmers have remained a group that constitutes the majority of poor Tanzanians - Ecological agriculture has been hindered by inadequate knowledge and information among policy and decision makers and other influential stakeholders including educational and research institutions, leading to a poor appreciation of its potential in poverty

No.	Name of Organization	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
					eradication and food security.
18.	Chama cha Wanasheria Wanawake Tanzania (TAWLA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Membership based organization with more than 600 women lawyers committed to promote women rights - Members in strategic positions - Legal expertise and Gender mainstreaming - Sustainability of legal aid and advocacy based on members voluntary spirit in strategic positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor dependency - Dependency on members ,subscription for revenues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good working relationship with the government - Collaborative approach with the local government - National, regional and international network on land rights - Potential to engage and tap on resources from the government and the private sector - Availability of gender sensitive legal framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding to expand and reach more vulnerable women to respond to the demand - Membership participation is low - Lack of strategies for sustainable access to justice on family matters
19.	SOLIDARIDAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our projects are designed to lessen the rampant problems associated with social exclusion across the East and Central Africa region - Narrowing the gender gap in coffee, tea, cotton and gold producing areas with increasing numbers of women accessing productive assets and expanded financial bases - Working with producer groups in line with the four strategic thematic areas: good practices, robust infrastructure, sustainable landscapes, and enabling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor dependency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good working relationship with CSOs, government and government institutions - Good gender experts with different inclusive approaches - Clear strategic role of engaging with commodity producers, processors and markets in the developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food insecurities induced by climate change, political and ethnic conflicts, social exclusion, population growth and shrinking land sizes in the region - Climate change has altered the productivity of agricultural commodities and has exacerbated food insecurities across the volatile regions

No.	Name of Organization	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
		Policy. - Experienced an increased adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices in the face of climate change by farmers.			

Table No. 9

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT THE STRATEGY – FROM YEAR 2016/17

No.	Issue	Activities	Funding Source/Responsible Institutions	Years			
				1	2	3	4
1.	Lack of consolidate system for LUP information/data	Identification and assessment of pre-requisites (needs) for consolidated database	NLUPC, DANIDA, USAID, DFID, SIDA, IFAD, UCRT, SOLIDARIDAD, TNRF				
		Purchasing database equipments	NLUPC, IFAD,				
		Establishment of database	NLUPC, IFAD, UCRT, SOLIDARIDAD				
		Developing social media networks (blogs, facebook and twiter) and updating NLUPC website for dissemination of LUP information.	NLUPC				
		Capacity building of users and system administrators on the use and management database	NLUPC, IFAD, UCRT, OXFAM, SOLIDARIDAD				
		Training of key stakeholders on the use of database	NLUPC, IFAD, OXFAM, SOLIDARIDAD				
2.	Lack of priority on land use planning leading to slow pace	To write and share with decision makers a concept note on the importance of prioritizing LUP in the national development plans	Task Force members, NLUPC, UCRT, Care Tz, Haki Ardhi, TNRF				

	in preparation, implementation and management of land use plans in the country	To sensitize decision makers (Ministers, Parliamentary committees, MPs caucus and District Executive Directors on importance of land use planning	Task Force members, NLUPC, UCRT, Care Tz, Haki Ardhi, TNRF				
		To sensitize decision makers (trainers, DEDs, DCs, RCs) on importance of land use planning	Task Force members, NLUPC, UCRT, Care Tz, Haki Ardhi, TNRF				
		Preparation of District and VPLUPs	NLUPC, LGAs, UCRT, Care Tz, Haki Ardhi, TNRF				
		To develop infrastructure in the areas with LUPs	Ministries (Water, Livestock and Agriculture)				
3.	Low participation of women and other vulnerable groups in the preparation, implementation, and management of LUP processes	Sensitize trainers to incorporate views from women and other vulnerable groups in preparation, implementation and management of LUP	TNRF, NLUPC, Care Tz, Haki Ardhi, UCRT, TALA				
		Train and sensitize various groups to participate in the preparation, implementation, and management of LUP	TNRF, NLUPC, Care Tz, Haki Ardhi, UCRT, TALA				
		To Develop info briefs, Radio and TV programs that addresses the importance of women and other vulnerable groups' participation in the preparation, implementation, and management of LUP	TNRF, NLUPC, Care Tz, Haki Ardhi, UCRT, TALA				
		To disseminate info briefs to stakeholders and trainers	TNRF, NLUPC, Care Tz, Haki Ardhi, UCRT, TALA				
4.	Poor/lack of coordination and communication between Government sectors, Civil Society Organizations, private sectors,	Public awareness and sensitization on the importance of land use planning	NLUPC, MVIWATA, TALA, Media Outlets (Mwananchi Co. Ltd, Blogu za Mikoa, , Task Force Institutional Members, TAMISEMI				
		To formulate coordination team	NLUPC				
		To improve communication strategy that will involve all stakeholders	NLUPC, Task force Members				

	development partners and other actors on land use planning, implementation and management	To improve coordination strategy reflecting current needs on land use planning	NLUPC, Task force Members				
		Identifying and soliciting funds for land use planning in collaboration with stakeholders	Task force Members, TAMISEMI				
5.	Poor implementation of LUPs	To provide education to all stakeholders on LUPs procedures	Task Force members, NLUPC, UCRT, Care Tz, Haki Ardhi, TNRF and DPs				
		Provide education to stakeholders and community members on the importance of adhering to LUP guidelines and by laws					
6.	National Land Use Planning Programmes are not implemented unknown to stakeholders	To sensitize the National land Use Programmes to stakeholders through mass media	NLUPC, MNRT, Task force Members				
		To coordinate implementation of the National Land Use Planning Programmes	NLUPC, Task force Members				
7.	Increased land conflicts incidences attributed to lack and poor management of LUP at different levels	Community sensitization on laws, rules and regulations related to land	CSOs (PELUM, UCRT, CORDS, HAKIARDHI, GIZ, NLUPC, MIFUGO, KILIMO, ARDHI, MKURABITA, MALIASILI,				
		Creating awareness to institutions involved in land conflict resolution	UCRT, PINGOs, PELUM, CARE, CORDS,				
		Preparation and distribution of various ICE materials on land laws, guidelines, policies and regulations.	PELUM, WWF, NLUPC, HAKIARDHI, MKURABITA, CARE, Wildlife Division				
		Sensitization of education Institutions for inclusion of basic information for LUP implementation, management and land conflict resolution in education curricular	NLUPC				
		Prepare and effect implementation of LUP at different levels (National, Zonal, Regional, District and Village)	PELUM, HAKIARDHI, CARE, MLHSD, UCRT, RUBADA, NLUPC, ILUC, MNRT, MW, LVEMP, KILIMO, MIFUGO, LGAs, PO-RALG,				

		Resource mobilization for LUP implementation	NLUPC, HAKIARDHI, OXFAM, CORDS, PELUM, CARE,				
		Establishment of zonal offices	NLUPC,				
		Recruit and allocate staff to zonal offices	NLUPC, MLHHSD				
		Preparing title deeds and issuing to land users	MLHHSD, LGAS, HAKIARDHI, CARE, PELUM				
8.	Poor monitoring and evaluation of prepared land use plans	Review and improve the existing monitoring and evaluation system/plan	Task force Institutional Members, NLUPC				
		To establish monitoring and evaluation system	Task force Institutional Members NLUPC				
		To undertake research for identifying factors for poor implementation of land use plans	ARU, UDSM, Task force Members				

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