HIMIZA SOCIAL JUSTICE

PROJECT PROPOSAL

PROJECT OVERVIEW

1. **Title of the project:** "Influencing Land Rights in Geita District"
2. Name of the organisation: HIMIZA SOCIAL JUSTICE

3. Short project summary:

The proposed project is entitled "Influencing Land Rights in Geita District". It seeks to address the issue of land ownership among poor smallholder farmers in Geita District. Due to lack of land ownership the target group of poor smallholder farmers in Geita District face persistent food insecurity because they don't have the confidence to invest in land fertility improvement or to use the land as collateral. This situation hinders smallholder farmers' efforts towards achieving sustainable improvements in land fertility and food production. This project is proposing to influence CSOs, local leaders and the community in the district to address the issues of land ownership by smallholder farming men and women in a manner that is appropriate and relevant to the context in which they operate.

The expected project outcomes include: CSOs and citizens seek information on land rights, participate in community dialogue on land right issues; actively engage with local leaders to influence decision making on land rights for women and men; Government leaders are more receptive and responsive to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights.The anticipated project out puts include: Increased awareness of SCOs, ordinary citizens and local leaders on the process and procedures of obtaining Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO) (as per Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999)in Geita District; Effective local advocacy and land policy engagement of district level CSOs and Citizens in respect of land rights for women and men in Geita District; and increased responsiveness of local leaders to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights for women and men in Geita District. The proposed project will implement the following key activities:

1. Conduct training on land rights (as per village land act No 5/199); the role of various actors in issuance of CCRO to citizens, determining and solving land conflicts, advocacy and dialogue skills. The training will target 140 participants (CSOs representatives (20), local leaders (60) and ordinary citizens (60)) in Geita District.

2. Conduct quarterly advocacy meetings involving CSOs, ordinary citizens, local leaders and journalists focusing on protection of land rights and non-discrimination of women against land ownership.

3. Conduct quarterly community dialogue meetings involving CSOs, citizens (right bearers), government officials and journalists to discuss, debate and deliberate on land right issues identified in advocacy meetings involving CSOs, ordinary citizens, local leaders and journalists

4. Carry out quarterly project couching and mentoring sessions to CSOs, ordinary citizens and local leaders on land rights in a way that enables them to address emerging issues on land rights. Also, the monitoring and mentoring intervention will empower them to take on locally relevant land governance and land rights issues including customary opposition to women's land ownership rights.

5. Conduct regular project monitoring and evaluation intervention involving project participants/beneficiaries.

4. Project Budget

Total amount of money requested from VOICE is: TZS: 453, 294, 800/= (equivalent to USD$: 202,455).

Registration Information of applicant:

The organization is registered as company limited by guarantee (mainly not for profit making) under The Companies Act No. 12 of 2002 and issued with certificate of incorporation No.108309 in the United Republic of Tanzania.

List of consortium partners:

(1) New Light Children Centre Organization (NELICO)

(2) Widow and Orphaned Development Organization (WODEO)

(3) Geita NGOs Platform (GNP)

Needs/Problems Analysis:

The proposed project seeks to address the issue of land ownership among poor smallholder farmers (women and men) in Geita District. Due to lack of land ownership the target group of poor smallholder farmers (women and men) in Geita District face persistent food insecurity because they don't have the confidence to invest in land fertility improvement or to use the land as collateral. This situation hinders smallholder farmers' efforts towards achieving sustainable improvements in land fertility and food production. This project is proposing to influence CSOs, local leaders and the community in the district to address the issues of land ownership by smallholder farming men and women in a manner that is appropriate and relevant to the context in which they operate.

1.1 Lack of Land Ownership for Smallholder Farming Women and Men:

Through interaction with CSOs, local leaders and communities on human rights, land rights and livelihood assets it was learnt that one of serious issue/key challenges faced by the community is household food insecurity caused by lack of land ownership among smallholder farmers leading to shifting cultivation and poor farming practices. It was also observed that land is the only key resource from which the majority of the poor smallholder farming women and men, mining women and men in the districts make a livelihood. It was estimated that out of 95% of people living in rural areas of Geita District 87% depend on agriculture but don't have ownership over land and therefore don't have the confidence to invest in it to improve land fertility, agricultural productivity and profitability or to use it as collateral.

Furthermore, the land tenure system in Tanzania has a long history. In 1995 a land policy that aims to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system and to encourage the optimal use of land resources was prepared. The policy provides for different land tenure systems covering village land and public land. Subsequently, the government enacted the Land Act and Village Land Act, No. 4 and 5 of 1999 and the new land laws came into operation in May 2001. As part of efforts to reduce poverty among the poor people, the government reviewed the Land Act in 2003 in order to facilitate legal ownership of land as a security. Although the government has developed the Land Policy and the two related Land Acts[1], that if implemented could promote the ownership of land by the poor, awareness of such policies by the rural poor in the district is non-existent or very limited. Currently the implementation of the development policies in the Country is extremely slow due in part to government's resource constraints. To enhance implementation of the land laws, the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD) launched in 2005 the Strategic Plan for Implementation of the Land Laws (SPILL) to provide a framework for the contribution of the land sector to the objectives of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA). The MKUKUTA further acknowledges existing inequalities in land ownership, for instance, the land policy states that inheritance of clan or family land continues to be governed by custom and tradition and ownership of land between husband and wife is not a subject of legislation.

In summary, little progress has been made by the government and civil society organizations to disseminate and create understanding of the land laws - leaving the poor, particularly those living in rural areas, unclear of their right to land and technical procedures in accessing and controlling it. Inequality issues are also very pertinent, as detailed below. While the legal issues remain a challenge, there is also an enormous need for changes in behaviours and attitudes at all levels in relation to women's land rights.

The proposed project seeks to influence the following key changes:

1) Enhanced community awareness of land ownership rights by women and men in Geita district.
2) Voice of women amplified and increasingly heard by rural and urban ordnance (duty bearers) in Geita District on their legal and fundamental land ownership rights.
3) Increased responsiveness of local leaders to women priorities on issues of land ownership rights in the District;
4) Effective local advocacy and land policy engagement of district level CSOs and Citizens in respect of land rights for women and men in Geita District.
5) Increase in number of women in Geita District with land title deeds as evidence of improved women access to, and control over land resource in the district.

[1] The United Republic of Tanzania, the Land Act, 1999 and the Village Land Act, 1999.

1.2 Inequality between Women and Men.

Inequality is yet another significant issue that negatively affects development initiatives for women and children in Tanzania. Women and children are the main producers of food at family level. These norms and traditions are so deeply entrenched that societies can hardly see the imbalance of workload among the two sexes. Men and male youth often do not effectively engage in agriculture. With the poor agricultural equipment they use, women alone struggle to produce enough to feed the family all year round. Even though women are the major producers of food and as such the main users of land they often do not own or control the produce or cash accruing from their sale. They are therefore not able to improve their farming techniques as they depend on men to decide on how to use the produce including the money they generate. In summary women are not accorded equal land rights, nor access and control of the produce, whereas they have to endure the heavy burden of work.

PROJECT DETAILS

Project Activities, Outputs and Outcome:

The proposed project will implement the following key activities

1. Conduct training(in quarter 1) on the land rights (as per village land act No 5/199);the role of various actors (Village Land Adjudication Committee & Village Council& Ward Tribunal) in issuance of CCRO to citizens, determining and solving land conflicts, advocacy and dialogue skills. The training will target CSOs representatives (20), local leaders (60) and ordinary citizens (60) in Geita District. HIMIZA will carry out the training in a way that will enable CSOs, local leaders and ordinary citizens to:Understand the village land act No 5/199 and take action (monitor service delivery, participate in community dialogue, engage with government) on locally relevant governance and land rights issues including customary opposition to women's land ownership rights; Respect, protect, promote and fulfill land ownership right for men and women in the district; and have self-trust and confidence to represent their priority needs and demand their land ownership rights from the government.

2. Conduct quarterly advocacy meetings involving CSOs, ordinary citizens, local leaders and journalists focusing on protection of land rights and non-discrimination of women against land ownership. The advocacy meetings will come up with land right issue statements calling for the attention of government officials, parliamentarians or other state and non-state actors.

3. Conduct quarterly community dialogue meetings involving CSOs, citizens (right bearers), government officials (duty bearers) and journalists to discuss, debate and deliberate on land right issues identified in advocacy meetings involving CSOs, ordinary citizens, local leaders and journalists

4. Carry out quarterly project couching and mentoring sessions to CSOs, ordinary citizens and local leaders on land rights in a way that enables them to address emerging issues on land rights. Also, the monitoring and mentoring intervention will empower them to take on locally relevant land governance and land rights issues including customary opposition to women's land ownership rights.
5. Conduct regular project monitoring and evaluation intervention involving project participants/beneficiaries.

Project Outputs:

The anticipated project out puts include:

1. Increased awareness of SCOs, ordinary citizens and local leaders on the process and procedures of obtaining Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO) (as per Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999) in Geita District.
2. Effective local advocacy and land policy engagement of district level CSOs and Citizens in respect of land rights for women and men in Geita District.
3. Increased responsiveness of local leaders to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights for women and men in Geita District.

Expected Outcomes:

The expected project outcomes include:

1. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and citizens seek information on land rights, participate in community dialogue on land right issues; actively engage with local leaders to influence decision making on land rights for women and men.
2. Government leaders are more receptive and responsive to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights.

The way this project was developed:

The project was developed through participatory processes involving project participants/beneficiaries. Through participatory processes the project staff interacted with target group and involved them in planning the proposed project activities.

During the project planning meetings with target groups (CSOs, local leaders and citizens) it was revealed that land rights issues are among the significant issues faced by smallholder farmers calling for their attention of state and non-state actors. It was discussed and agreed upon that lack of community awareness on land rights is a significant issue of concern to be addressed by a project through training the target group on land rights.

Risks Assessment and Mitigation:

	Risk	**Likelihood (L-low, M-medium, H-high)**	**Mitigation Strategy**
1.	Land resource conflict between farm families (controlling farm land) and pastoralists. , (looking for grazing land),	L-Low	-Conflict resolution and peace awareness training, -Raise community awareness of peace issues. - Influence authorities to regulate land allocation and to impose environment protection policies
2.	Displacement of people as a result of land conflicts	L-Low	-Conflict resolution and peace awareness training, raise community awareness of peace issues. -Prepare protection shelters (bunkers) - Identify sites for IDP camps, prepare emergency kits, prepare evacuation plans and facilities
3.	Malnutrition for under five children as a result of Internally Displaced People (IDP) with limited household and income security.	L-Low	-Plan for therapeutic feeding centres and distribution sites. -Establish vaccination campaign --Establish resettlement programmes for IDPs and demobilisation and re-integration
Etc.			

Monitoring/Reporting:

Project monitoring

The project monitoring system will be comprised of several elements. The first element of the project monitoring system is the collection of routine/periodic data using the project monitoring matrices that will be developed by HIMIZA. These matrices will clearly detail what information will be gathered, when and by whom. The monitoring intervention will involve the project participants in data collection and monitoring the service delivery in order to promote downward accountability to beneficiaries. The second element is the six monthly reviews between HIMIZA Organization and key stakeholders, which will assess the extent to which project indicators have been achieved. Also, at the end of each year joint annual review involving HIMIZA and key stakeholders will be carried out. Both six monthly and annual reviews will create an opportunity to

capture learning, check progress and make any necessary amendments to the project to ensure that all project activities are coherently contributing to the realisation of the project goal.

The third element of the monitoring system is the utilisation of the outcome mapping to capture changes in the behaviour of local leaders and ordinary citizens in the project focus area. The findings of the monitoring process will describe what has been observed to date by government leaders as well as ordinary citizens.

In principal, a combination of generic quantitative and qualitative data collection methods/tools will be used to track progress on project indicators and to monitor changes in behaviour of project participants/boundary partners (CSOs, local leaders and ordinary citizens) with respect to land rights. Basically, the monitoring process will track and record changes in behaviours, altitudes, relationship and ideas of project participants/boundary partners in respect of land ownership rights.

The expected outputs/effects of the monitoring intervention include:1) Documentation of project progress and learning to date as well as making recommendations for improvements; and 2) Informingthe decision on the key elements of the project to be carried forward into the next phase of the project. Also, the information obtained will be useful in re-shaping and re-designing further follow-up project activities/interventions.

Annual Work Plan-Year 1

Table A: Annual Work Plan with Summary Activities, Inputs and Expected Results														
Description of Activities	**Inputs Required**	**Timeframe (months)**												**Expected Results**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
1. Conduct training on Land Rights to 140 persons (CSOs Representatives (20); local leaders (60); and Ordinary citizens (60) in Geita District	**Transport for facilitators**	√	√	√										1. Increased awareness of citizens on the process and procedures of obtaining land title deeds. 2. Increased responsiveness of local leaders to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights for women and men.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators	√	√	√										
	Meals for facilitators	√	√	√										
	Accommodation for facilitators	√	√	√										
	Meals for participants	√	√	√										
	Transport for participants	√	√	√										
	Training venue	√	√	√										
	Stationery	√	√	√										
2. Conduct advocacy meetings involving CSOs, ordinary citizens, local leaders and journalists focusing on protection of land rights and non-discrimination of women against land ownership	**Transport for facilitators**				√	√	√							4. More effective local advocacy and land policy engagement of district level CSOs and Citizens in respect of land rights for women and men.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators				√	√	√							
	Meals for facilitators				√	√	√							
	Accommodation for facilitators				√	√	√							
	Meals for participants				√	√	√							
	Transport for participants				√	√	√							
	Training venue				√	√	√							

Table A: Annual Work Plan with Summary Activities, Inputs and Expected Results														
Description of Activities	**Inputs Required**	**Timeframe (months)**												**Expected Results**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
	Stationery				√	√	√							
3. Conduct community dialogue involving CSOs, citizens and government officials to discuss/debate and deliberate on land right issues.	**Transport for facilitators**							√	√	√				Increased responsiveness of local leaders to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights for women and men.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators							√	√	√				
	Meals for facilitators							√	√	√				
	Accommodation for facilitators							√	√	√				
	Meals for participants							√	√	√				
	Transport for participants							√	√	√				
	Training venue							√	√	√				
	Stationery							√	√	√				
4. Carry out couching and mentoring sessions to CSOs, ordinary citizens and local leaders on land rights.	**Transport for facilitators**										√	√	√	1. CSOs andcitizens empowered to address emerging issues on land rights. 2. CSOs and citizens empowered to take actions on locally relevant land governance and land rights issues including customary opposition to women's land ownership rights.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators										√	√	√	
	Meals for facilitators										√	√	√	
	Accommodation for facilitators										√	√	√	
	Meals for participants										√	√	√	
	Transport for participants										√	√	√	
	Training venue										√	√	√	

Table A: Annual Work Plan with Summary Activities, Inputs and Expected Results														
Description of Activities	**Inputs Required**	**Timeframe (months)**												**Expected Results**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
	Stationery										√	√	√	
5. Conduct project routine monitoring intervention involving project participants/beneficiaries.	Transport for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	1. Documentation of project progress and learning to date as well as making recommendations for improvements; and **2.** Informing the decision on the key elements of the project to be carried forward into the next phase of the project.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Meals for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Accommodation for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Stationery	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
6. Conduct project mid-term and end-line evaluation interventions involving project participants.	Transport for facilitators													
	Facilitation fees for facilitators													
	Meals for facilitators													
	Accommodation for facilitators													
	Meals for participants													
	Transport for participants													
	Training venue													
	Stationery													

Annual Work Plan-Year 2

Table A: Annual Work Plan with Summary Activities, Inputs and Expected Results														
Description of Activities	**Inputs Required**	**Timeframe (months)**												**Expected Results**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
1. Conduct training on Land Rights to 140 persons (CSOs Representatives (20); local leaders (60); and Ordinary citizens (60) in Geita District	Transport for facilitators	√	√	√										1. Increased awareness of citizens on the process and procedures of obtaining land title deeds. 2. Increased responsiveness of local leaders to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights for women and men.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators	√	√	√										
	Meals for facilitators	√	√	√										
	Accommodation for facilitators	√	√	√										
	Meals for participants	√	√	√										
	Transport for participants	√	√	√										
	Training venue	√	√	√										
	Stationery	√	√	√										
2. Conduct advocacy meetings involving CSOs, ordinary citizens, local leaders and journalists focusing on protection of land rights and non-discrimination of women against land ownership	Transport for facilitators				√	√	√							1. More effective local advocacy and land policy engagement of district level CSOs and Citizens in respect of land rights for women and men.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators				√	√	√							
	Meals for facilitators				√	√	√							
	Accommodation for facilitators				√	√	√							
	Meals for participants				√	√	√							
	Transport for				√	√	√							

Table A: Annual Work Plan with Summary Activities, Inputs and Expected Results														
Description of Activities	**Inputs Required**	**Timeframe (months)**												**Expected Results**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
	participants													
	Training venue				√	√	√							
	Stationery				√	√	√							
3. Conduct community dialogue involving CSOs, citizens and government officials to discuss/debate and deliberate on land right issues.	Transport for facilitators							√	√	√				1. Increased responsiveness of local leaders to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights for women and men.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators							√	√	√				
	Meals for facilitators							√	√	√				
	Accommodation for facilitators							√	√	√				
	Meals for participants							√	√	√				
	Transport for participants							√	√	√				
	Training venue							√	√	√				
	Stationery							√	√	√				
4. Carry out couching and mentoring sessions to CSOs, ordinary citizens and local leaders on land rights.	Transport for facilitators										√	√	√	1. CSOs andcitizens empowered to address emerging issues on land rights. 2. CSOs and citizens empowered to take actions on locally relevant land
	Facilitation fees for facilitators										√	√	√	
	Meals for facilitators										√	√	√	
	Accommodation for facilitators										√	√	√	
	Meals for										√	√	√	

Table A: Annual Work Plan with Summary Activities, Inputs and Expected Results														
Description of Activities	**Inputs Required**	**Timeframe (months)**												**Expected Results**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
	participants													governance and land rights issues including customary opposition to women's land ownership rights.
	Transport for participants										√	√	√	
	Training venue										√	√	√	
	Stationery										√	√	√	
5. Conduct project routine monitoring intervention involving project participants/beneficiaries.	Transport for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	1. Documentation of project progress and learning to date as well as making recommendations for improvements; and 2. Informing the decision on the key elements of the project to be carried forward into the next phase of the project.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Meals for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Accommodation for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Stationery	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
6. Conduct project mid-term evaluation intervention involving project participants.	Transport for facilitators							√	√	√				1. Documentation of project progress and learning to date as well as making recommendations for
	Facilitation fees for facilitators							√	√	√				
	Meals for facilitators							√	√	√				

Table A: Annual Work Plan with Summary Activities, Inputs and Expected Results														
Description of Activities	**Inputs Required**	**Timeframe (months)**												**Expected Results**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
	Accommodation for facilitators							√	√	√				improvements; and 2. Informing the decision on the key elements of the project to be carried forward into the next
	Meals for participants							√	√	√				
	Transport for participants							√	√	√				
	Training venue							√	√	√				
	Stationery							√	√	√				

Annual Work Plan-Year 3

Table A: Annual Work Plan with Summary Activities, Inputs and Expected Results														
Description of Activities	**Inputs Required**	**Timeframe (months)**												**Expected Results**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
1. Conduct training on Land Rights to 140 persons (CSOs Representatives (20); local leaders (60); and Ordinary citizens (60) in Geita District	Transport for facilitators	√	√	√										1. Increased awareness of citizens on the process and procedures of obtaining land title deeds. 2. Increased responsiveness of local leaders to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights for women and men.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators	√	√	√										
	Meals for facilitators	√	√	√										
	Accommodation for facilitators	√	√	√										
	Meals for participants	√	√	√										
	Transport for participants	√	√	√										
	Training venue	√	√	√										
	Stationery	√	√	√										
2. Conduct advocacy meetings involving CSOs, ordinary citizens, local leaders and journalists focusing on protection of land rights and non-discrimination of women	Transport for facilitators				√	√	√							1. More effective local advocacy and land policy engagement of district level CSOs and Citizens in respect of land rights for women
	Facilitation fees for facilitators				√	√	√							
	Meals for facilitators				√	√	√							
	Accommodation for facilitators				√	√	√							

Table A: Annual Work Plan with Summary Activities, Inputs and Expected Results														
Description of Activities	**Inputs Required**	**Timeframe (months)**												**Expected Results**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
against land ownership	Meals for participants				√	√	√							and men.
	Transport for participants				√	√	√							
	Training venue				√	√	√							
	Stationery				√	√	√							
3. Conduct community dialogue involving CSOs, citizens and government officials to discuss/debate and deliberate on land right issues.	Transport for facilitators							√	√	√				1. Increased responsiveness of local leaders to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights for women and men.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators							√	√	√				
	Meals for facilitators							√	√	√				
	Accommodation for facilitators							√	√	√				
	Meals for participants							√	√	√				
	Transport for participants							√	√	√				
	Training venue							√	√	√				
	Stationery							√	√	√				
4. Carry out couching and mentoring sessions to CSOs, ordinary citizens and local leaders on land rights.	Transport for facilitators										√	√	√	1. CSOs andcitizens empowered to address emerging issues on land rights.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators										√	√	√	
	Meals for facilitators										√	√	√	

Table A: Annual Work Plan with Summary Activities, Inputs and Expected Results														
Description of Activities	**Inputs Required**	**Timeframe (months)**												**Expected Results**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
	Accommodation for facilitators										√	√	√	2. CSOs and citizens empowered to take actions on locally relevant land governance and land rights issues including customary opposition to women's land ownership rights.
	Meals for participants										√	√	√	
	Transport for participants										√	√	√	
	Training venue										√	√	√	
	Stationery										√	√	√	
5. Conduct project routine monitoring intervention involving project participants/beneficiaries.	Transport for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	1. Documentation of project progress and learning to date as well as making recommendations for improvements; and 2. Informing the decision on the key elements of the project to be carried forward into the next phase of the project.
	Facilitation fees for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Meals for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Accommodation for facilitators	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Stationery	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
6. Conduct project end-line evaluation intervention involving project	Transport for facilitators										√	√	√	1. Documentation of project progress and learning to date
	Facilitation fees for										√	√	√	

Table A: Annual Work Plan with Summary Activities, Inputs and Expected Results														
Description of Activities	**Inputs Required**	**Timeframe (months)**												**Expected Results**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
participants.	facilitators													as well as making recommendations for improvements; and 2. Informing the decision on the key elements of the project to be carried forward into the next
	Meals for facilitators										√	√	√	
	Accommodation for facilitators										√	√	√	
	Meals for participants										√	√	√	
	Transport for participants										√	√	√	
	Training venue										√	√	√	
	Stationery										√	√	√	

TABLE C: Governance and Reporting Requirements												
Milestones (or Key Achievements)	**Project Life Cycle (months or weeks)**											
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Milestone 1: 25% of Contract Production of agreed Work Plan and Final Budget.												√
Milestone 2 (3,4...): % of Contract Progress Report submission (Agreed key achievements)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Final: 10% of Contract Final Project Report submission												√

- ✓ Milestones will be paid for key achievements completed.
- ✓ The 1st Milestone payment will be paid upon award of the contract and completion of a fully costed Work Plan (to the total contract value) which must be agreed by Voice
- ✓ Milestone payments will be an agreed % of the total contract value depending upon activities to be completed as per the agreed work plan
- ✓ Milestone payments 2 (3, 4...) will only be paid upon acceptance of Progress Reports of previous milestones by Voice
- ✓ The applicant should propose milestone payment timeframes in the chart above with a √ (tick) ensuring it aligns with the proposed Work

Plan and timeframes at Table A above.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (LOGFRAME)

	INTERVENTION LOGIC	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS
Goal (Principal Objective)	To contribute to the fulfilment of the right to land ownership by women and men in Geita District of Tanzania	An increase of 50% in the number of households owning land/ have certificates of customary land title	District land department statistics/reports Baseline surveys Implementing partners project progress reports Project evaluation report	-Continued political stability. -Government commitment to implement poverty reduction strategies -Government commitment to implement food and income security project
Specific Objective	To enhance land ownership right for poor women and men through an effective land right influencing project addressing the issues of land ownership rights in Geita district of Tanzania.	At least 40% of all households in the project area have certificates of customary land title	District land department statistics/reports Baseline surveys Implementing partners project progress reports Project evaluation report	-The government continues to maintain conducive environment for the involvement of CSO in the development processes in the country. Partners honour their commitment to the project made during the

				planning process
Expected results	Increased awareness of SCOs, ordinary citizens and local leaders on the process and procedures of obtaining Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO) (as per Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999) in Geita District.	At least 60% of target groups are aware of the process and procedures of obtaining Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO) (as per Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999).	Baseline surveys Implementing partners project progress reports Project evaluation report	-The government continues to maintain conducive environment for the involvement of CSO in the development processes in the country. Partners honour their commitment to the project made during the planning process
	Effective local advocacy and land policy engagement of district level CSOs and Citizens in respect of land rights for women and men in Geita District.	• At least two (2) CSOs in the district raise four (4) land right issues, present and discuss these issues with local government. • Citizens in the district raise at least four (4) land right issues, present and discuss these issues with local government.	Baseline surveys Implementing partners project progress reports Project evaluation report	-The government continues to maintain conducive environment for the involvement of CSO in the development processes in the country. Partners honour their commitment to the project made during the planning process

	Increased responsiveness of local leaders to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights for women and men in Geita District.	80% of local leaders are receptive and responsive to citizen's demands and priorities related to issues of land ownership rights.	Baseline surveys Implementing partners project progress reports Project evaluation report	-The government continues to maintain conducive environment for the involvement of CSO in the development processes in the country. Partners honour their commitment to the project made during the planning process
Activities	Key activities in sequence to produce the expected results	Means: e.g. personnel, goods, training, services	Sources of information. Costs can be included in the budget per activity	What pre-conditions are required before the operations starts?
	Conduct training on Land Rights to 140 persons (CSOs Representatives (20); local leaders (60); and Ordinary citizens (60) in Geita District	Training of CSOs and citizens on land right	Baseline surveys Implementing partners project progress reports Project evaluation report	District consultation and engagement involving district executive director to introduce the project Baseline survey to obtain baseline data and information on project indicators
	Conduct advocacy meetings involving CSOs, ordinary citizens, local leaders and journalists focusing on protection of	Carrying out advocacy activities to influence CSOs and citizens on non-discrimination of women against land	Baseline surveys Implementing partners project progress reports Project evaluation report	District consultation and engagement involving district executive director to build consensus and joint

	land rights and non-discrimination of women against land ownership	ownership		action plan on land right advocacy work in the district
	Conduct community dialogue involving CSOs, citizens and government officials to discuss/debate and deliberate on land right issues.	Carrying out community dialogue/ civic debate involving CSOs, citizens and government officials on land right issues.	Baseline surveys Implementing partners project progress reports Project evaluation report	District engagement involving district executive director to build consensus and joint action plan on land right dialogue work in the district
	Carry out couching and mentoring sessions to CSOs, ordinary citizens and local leaders on land rights.	Couching and mentoring sessions to CSOs, ordinary citizens and local leaders on land rights.	Implementing partners project progress reports Project evaluation report	District engagement
	Conduct project routine monitoring intervention involving project participants/beneficiaries.	Project monitoring involving project participants/beneficiaries	Implementing partners project progress reports Project evaluation report	District engagement
	Conduct project mid-term and end-line evaluation interventions involving project participants.	Project mid-term and end-line evaluation involving project participants.	Implementing partners project progress reports Project evaluation report	District engagement