After so many years of hard work by the UCRT team and dedicated support and encouragement from our patrons, partners and communities, 2016 was a year to make it all worth while.

What a privilege it has been for me to step into the role of Executive Director during this truly remarkable year.

One of UCRT’s stand-out highlights came early in the year, when in April our own Edward Loure was announced the 2016 Goldman Environment Prize Winner for Africa.

Edward was awarded the prize for his leadership of UCRT as our Executive Director over the past 10 years, during which time we made history in the legal recognition of land ownership for indigenous people in Tanzania through the establishment of Communal Certificates of Right of Occupancy (CCROs).

UCRT’s role in establishing legal precedent, policy and process for communal entitlement of traditional lands has already positively impacted many communities in northern Tanzania. Following the Goldman Prize acknowledgement, support and advocacy for our work and the communities we serve has echoed across the globe.

Much of the global attention we received during the year recognised our role in supporting the hunter-gatherer
(Hadzabe and Akie) communities, which remain culturally marginalised – and now protected – on the traditional lands they have inhabited in Tanzania for more than 10,000 years.

In 2016 we were able to continue this legacy of support for the most traditional and marginalised people of northern Tanzania by securing the first ever communal CCROs for the Akie tribe. These hunter-gatherer peoples equal the Hadzabe in their struggle to retain lands and traditions in a modernising Tanzania. The landmark securing of the Akie CCROs has resulted in considerable recognition of UCRT and our work within the national government here.

Our reputation, as an organisation that supports both communities and government to take care of the people and environment of Tanzania, continues to burgeon. This positive recognition of UCRTs standing within the environmental field in Tanzania was solidified in 2016 when we were invited to join the new National Land Use Planning Task-Force, which as a body will layout the plan for Tanzania's land sustainability for the foreseeable future.

All of this success in 2016 marked the end of a well-achieved strategic plan. As UCRT begins 2017 we find ourselves ready for our next evolution, and we very much look forward to dreaming big as we finalise appraisals and work toward forming our next strategic plan.

Once again, I thank you all as supporters, advocates and patrons of UCRT, on behalf of our team of staff and the thousands of individuals, families and communities you helped impact in 2016.

Makko Sinande
Executive Director
2016 at a Glance

UCRT worked with 83 villages impacting 317,014 people.

60 students from hunter gatherer and pastoralist communities supported with educational scholarships.

Over 350,000 total hectares of land stewarded by Land Use Plans.

$43,434 USD income in carbon credits earned by Hadza communities through positive environmental practices. The income was used for community education, health services and food purchases.

15 new Women Rights and Leadership Forums established.
Edward Loure won the prestigious 2016 Goldman Environmental Prize for Africa on behalf of UCRT for our historic work in establishing CCRO as an effective tool for strengthening land tenure security for both pastoralists and hunter communities in Tanzania and supporting marginalised indigenous communities to access them. The Goldman Prize is the world’s largest award honouring grassroots environmental activists.

The first ever communal land titles were secured for marginalised indigenous group, the Akie people, of Simanjiro.

A record 335,825 hectares of land was secured by CCROs in UCRT-supported communities, more than tripling the total CCRO-secured hectares.
Strengthened Community Land Rights

Our Land Rights programmes help local and indigenous communities secure rights to own and manage the land and resources they live and depend on.

Increasingly, Tanzania’s most traditional pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities are losing their land and resources due to progressive land encroachment and lack of representation in Tanzanian government and policies.

We help communities and indigenous groups work with local government authorities to demarcate, plan, and legally formalise ownership over their land through Certificates of Village Land (CVL) and Communal Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs).

3,048 women engaged in CCRO processes in Simanjiro, where WRLF representatives in Narakauwo village are leading the development of land use plans and land titles for their area

5,850 hectares formally secured with a Certificate of Village Land for Mungere village in Monduli

Total number of communal CCROs for grazing forests or hunter-gatherers
A record **12** communal CCROs issued to communities in Lake Eyasi, providing a total of **20,132.25** hectares for use by Hadza hunter-gatherers and Datoga pastoralists. **5** villages received the land titles, of which five are for Hadza hunter-gatherer use, two for retained natural forest and five for grazing.

**9,464** hectares secured for some of Tanzania’s last remaining hunter-gatherers, the Akie, in Kitwai, Simanjiro district.

In June the community received their first ever CCROs - one for Kitwai A village and one for Kitwai B, providing communal land titles for hunter-gatherer traditional use.

“The pastoral community will now enjoy greater connectivity thanks to proper land use planning and facilitation of CCROs, improving livestock health in the case of pasture management and livestock mobility”

- Nyika Shaushi, Kitwai Ward Councillor

**Right:**
Land and Housing Minister Hon. William Lukuvi in Hadza attire at a CCRO presentation ceremony in Lake Eyasi
In August 2016 the Ilchango’itsapukan village council gathered to reach a milestone in their progress toward land security. Together with UCRT field staff, the council agreed to the proposed boundaries of 27,030.25ha of land for CCRO application, on which more than 4,000 people currently depend.

Village Chairman Tulito Karino chaired the meeting.

“I felt hopeful when UCRT came, because I knew they would help to build up the community. Initially people feared they would lose their grazing areas, but now it is fine. This has been a difficult process, to get everyone to understand the issues and agree on the right way forward. With UCRT’s help we have achieved it in the end” Tulito says.

“This map illustrates everything we have achieved so far. Today is a great achievement. Our land boundaries and land usage now becomes legal. We can all care for our families and feel confident that our land is secure.

Also in longido District, UCRT has facilitated the formulation of demarcation of village land and development of LUP in Mairo and Karao and the land set aside for CCRO application for grazing.

In Mairo a total area for CCRO is 5549.26 Hectares and Karao total area for CCRO is 4,157.86 Hectares.

Protecting the Last of the Akie

The Akie or ‘Dorobo’ people don’t have records, but they know from stories passed through generations that their people have lived in the Kitwai area for hundreds of years.

They are an ancient tribe of hunter-gatherers who strive to live today as their ancestors have for many generations. However, difficulties for the Akie way of life began more than 10 years ago.

“Increasingly we are experiencing issues from outsiders coming onto the land. The serious issues escalated six years ago when farmers began heavily cultivating the land surrounding us, which destroyed our natural food sources.

“Before UCRT came, outsiders began painting trees within our traditional Akie lands to claim them. Then our village reported our issues to the local government at Kitwai A” says local Akie woman, Anna.
“When the people of Kitwai B first approached Kitwai A about their land-grabbing issues three years ago, we didn’t even know there was another Akie community in the area” says Paulo Rokongo, the Simanjiro field officer.

Anna, remembers that first meeting with UCRT representatives.

“The people from UCRT came and briefed us on the possible opportunity to secure our land. The community met and agreed to go ahead with the process, electing a committee of men and women to work with UCRT as representatives.”

The village were experiencing conflict with many surrounding people of Kiteto, though in particular the villages of Amme and Loliera. UCRT assisted with mediated meetings which resulted in collective agreement of fair boundaries for the Kiteto villages and the Akie people.

The formal CCROs for the Akie land were awarded in 2016, to great celebration by the local people.

“We had a big ceremony for the whole area which everyone attended. We invited our local people as well as Maasai and others from the surrounding districts, and we slaughtered bulls and celebrated with singing and dancing” recalls Anna.

Akie leaders say that the CCRO has come at a time of great need, to help protect their land from the rapidly growing populations around them.

“When the land here is healthy and we receive enough rain the food sources here are enough for our people. But with drought already reducing the natural resources it has become even more crucial to protect and access our traditional lands.”
Communities Benefit from their Natural Resources

The Indigenous peoples of northern Tanzania have occupied and cared for their surrounding land and wildlife for many hundreds of years and so we believe they are best placed to continue stewarding these precious resources.

As populations and livestock numbers increase and land grabbing and encroachment is heightened due to tourism and farming practices, today Tanzania’s natural resources and wildlife are at great risk, as are the traditional land inhabitants who increasingly find grazing and hunter-gatherer areas reduced.

We work to dually support the rights and wellbeing of indigenous peoples and the flora and fauna of northern Tanzania through land security and facilitated improvements to land management and use.

**Land Use Plans (LUPs)** are established following environmental analysis and community consultation. They define land areas for grazing, farming and habitation and outline rotational grazing calendars to ensure land regeneration.

LUPs aim to enable economic and food security for land inhabitants, as well sustainable regeneration opportunities for wildlife, waterways and pasture. LUPs apply to individual villages, but seek to coordinate grazing practices in particular district-wide for the betterment of the land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUP stage reached during 2016</th>
<th>No. of villages &amp; districts</th>
<th>Beneficiaries in LUP areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village Councils (VCs) and Village General Assemblies (VGAs) trained on LUPs</td>
<td>1 Mbulu, 5 Karatu, 3 Simanjiro, 3 Longido</td>
<td>35,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance of LUP process, minutes and sketch maps approved by VC and VGA</td>
<td>1 Karatu</td>
<td>1,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village land use data collection and physical internal zoning</td>
<td>3 Longido, 4 Hanang</td>
<td>13,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final LUP maps and report produced and approved by VC/VGA and district</td>
<td>4 Monduli, 2 Hanang, 4 Simanjiro</td>
<td>44,892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UCRT have been working with Engaresero Village in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area to better preserve and utilise their land.

“UCRT have helped the people here to understand their rights to land and property. They have also provided education on how to best use the land” says Village Executive Officer, Joshua Lasoi.

“UCRT have helped us to establish rotational grazing patterns that everyone in the area is adhering to. This in increasing land restoration which is positive not just for our livestock, but for the wildlife in the area too.

“Conflict resolution with local investing businesses in the area has been an increasing issue for Engaresero. UCRT has helped us to establish fair and mutually beneficial contracts with the tourism companies operating here. The income for tourism activities are helping to improve our schools and infrastructure. We currently sponsor students to attend school when they can't afford it.

“With UCRTs assistance, in 2016 we have also achieved a communal grazing CCRO for this village land and established byelaws to protect it. The recent drought problems here have heavily impacted the local community. UCRT’s rotational grazing system is helping us to manage this, for the benefit of our people and also for the protection of the precious land and wildlife in this area.”

105,804 hectares protected by bylaws at district level, enforcing community agreed LUPs for 10 villages in 3 districts

100% of government representatives related to natural resource preservation in Karatu District attended UCRT Natural Resource Management training. As a result, the district council has begun to implement LUPs using their own resources in two villages of Karatu.

3 villages in Longido District have by-laws approved and operational.

4 Ward Tribunals were formulated, approved and trained on their roles and responsibilities.

4 villages in Simanjiro lodged their natural resources governing bylaws to the district level for approval.
Increased Community Capacity

UCRT aims to build the capacity of communities to manage their lands, resolve conflicts, enter into beneficial economic arrangements with investors, and make wise decisions regarding their natural resources.

The diverse nature of the indigenous populations involved in our programs provide opportunity for UCRT to positively impact areas in conflict through mediation as well as sensitize communities to legal and political rights and policies.

Successful resolution of conflict in Simanjiro between Terrat and Loiborsoit A has enabled these villages to come to peaceful agreement on boundary placement and acceptance of new physical demarcation beacons. UCRT mediated discussion between village leaders, engaged local stakeholders and provided the support in reaching the peaceful settlement. As a result of this settlement agreement the two villages withdrew the court case which was pending at the High of Tanzania on the disputed boundaries.
Formulation of **governing by-laws for four villages in Lake Eyasi** now legally protect positive practices including environmental protection, education, illegal migration, and agriculture.

Penalty fines are being enforced by village government, with income being reinvested in local development.

**Monduli District** land governance strengthened through the formation of **five Village Land Councils** and two Ward tribunals.

Leaders from **eight villages** were also given **training on land laws**, land use planning, financial management, good governance, rangeland management, conflict resolution mechanisms and other related natural resources laws and regulations.

Below: **Facilitators clarifying bylaws with village council members in Endamaghan**

“There are a lot of things UCRT have contributed to Makame. A key thing is providing training on governance which has improved leadership and management of our villages.

UCRT are helping us to link the WMA leadership with the villages, so that we can understand the shared issues and work toward solutions together. Thanks to UCRT’s work in this area we have traditional leaders, we have women’s groups, we have empowered youth that are educated and everyone is working together toward positive community development.”

- Oloserian Siiyo, Sub-village Chair, Mbonget, Kiteto
Two Sides of the Coin

Conflict between pastoralists and farmers are common in northern Tanzania, where land and water grow in scarcity and the population continues to expand. Here we share the stories of neighbours, farmer Rose and pastoralist Hanot.

Being a farmer in the traditional Datoga sense means that Rose understands both agricultural and livestock needs of the land in Hanang' District.

As a member of the Mulbadaw village community, at 45 years old Rose has seen an entire generation of conflict between farmers and pastoralists as both a growing local population and reduced land access compromised everyone's economic wellbeing.

One morning a few years ago Rose awoke to find all of her crops destroyed by livestock that had passed by during the night.

“Producing maize and beans has financially supported my family for as long as we can remember. Having our livelihoods destroyed can't help but cause conflict, even when the pastoralists are our neighbours” says the mother of five.

Rose credits recent positive changes in Mulbadaw to UCRT's intervention.

“UCRT helped the situation by separating and protecting pastoralist and farming areas with by-laws. Our new land use plans mean everyone has the access to the farming and grazing areas they need to provide for their families” she says.
Husband to three wives, father to 20 children and pastoralist of 56 years, Hanot Shabqu took action when he saw conflict reach an all-time high within his community.

“Land use issues were causing conflicts among families within my village, and also conflicts with our neighbouring villages” Hanot says.

“When UCRT began working in our area I wanted to get involved for the benefit of my family and our grazing areas, and also to help ease the conflict surrounding us.”

Hanot is now the Chairman of the Land Use Planning Committee for his village of Mulbadaw in Hanang' District.

“When I was 14 years old my father took me into the field to teach me the ways of livestock grazing. He taught me that I could support a family as a pastoralist. That if I cared for the land and my livestock I could be prosperous and happy.” Hanot recalls.

“But peace is also important for happiness and prosperity. It is important that as communities, as farmers and pastoralists we work together for the health of our land and our families” Hanot says.

“I am proud to be part of the progress we have made toward peace and prosperity, with UCRT's help. I hope the plans we put in place will ensure peace among the community and good health for the land for my children and their generations to come.”
Leadership training for women in eight villages Simanjiro resulted in reformation of village natural resource committees to include equal representation of women on land use planning committees and water committees.

Women’s empowerment activity in Ngabolo village, Kiteto, led to local women standing up to their Village Executive Officer and demanding gender-supportive practice changes by village leadership, including endorsement and support for their local Women’s Rights and Leadership Forum (WRLF).

25 women accessed justice in property rights cases through local governance structures such as VC, ward and district tribunals

15 new Women’s Rights and Leadership Forums formed and provided training on Women’s civic rights, informing and empowering directly 367 women.

Maa Constitution approved by the General Assembly of traditional leaders and submitted for registration at the national level. The Maa constitution will formalise equal rights for women in the traditionally patriarchal Maasai society by defining equality for women across inheritance rights, land rights, participation in village leadership and decision making processes, and forced marriage.

56 women granted rights to marital property, challenging traditional practices and evolving gender norms.
“I have a vision for equal rights for women and men in Maasai society. We are making progress but we still have far to go. I believe that with continued progress I can see my vision fulfilled within my lifetime.”

Through education we women are moving from the darkness and into the lights, together, with strength.”

- Anna Arpardo,
WRLF Loibosiret, Simanjiro

“This change in women’s power and voice is positive. It is not changing our culture, it is just enabling women to contribute to our existing culture in a more equal way”

- Namayani Daudi,
WRLF Oldonyo, Monduli

“The WRLF here is now so strong that the men want their own forum to keep us with us!

They can see everything that we are learning. Our men learn from us now, they borrow money from us and ask our advice. We are now the leaders in our village.”

- Nanoto, WRLF Ngabolo, Kiteto

“Before, we women didn’t own anything. Not land, not our children. Our husbands could beat us because we did not even own our own bodies.

But now since the WRLF started we know our rights, so life is getting better for us”

- Namayani Tekoi, WRLF Ndodo, Kiteto
Meet ‘Mama Nyuki’

Agnes, Maria and Mary-Francis are the nominated leaders of the 50-strong ‘Mama Nyuki’ women’s group using modern techniques and enterprising spirit to produce a record yield of honey in Hanang’, thanks to a little help from UCRT and Oxfam.

As Datoga women, honey has always been an important part of their families’ diet. It features strongly in traditional recipes and provides energy and reward to keep their many children well-behaved on even the longest days.

What began as a local shared project to produce honey for their own village quickly became an entrepreneurial venture, as a UCRT and Oxfam partnership saw the womens’ effort and potential.

“We began with 35 traditional style hives in the trees. That is the only way we knew how to produce honey. When UCRT and Oxfam saw our potential they helped by investing financially and providing new modern-style hives” Agnes says.

The women now take turns caring for 50 modern hives and 30 traditional hives.

“We are so excited to see the difference between our traditional hives and the new hives when we harvest for the first time next month.

Will the honey look or taste different? We don’t know!

What we are sure of though is the greater yield we can expect from the modern hives.”
The traditional Datoga hives produce a biannual harvest of 12-15kgs of honey.

The new hives are expected to provide 25-40kgs of honey per harvest, with three harvests per year possible.

“The extra honey will be sold at local markets and the profits will be shared among the women involved. We can get 10,000 TSHS ($5 USD) per kilo.”

The women’s bee-keeping practices are now a unique mix of modern technology with traditional know-how.

“We use the modern hives, and modern protective equipment provided by UCRT” says Mary-Francis.

“But the trick to getting the bees here in the first place is a traditional Datoga one” explain Agnes as she rubs the hives with a local plant.

“This is the burachand plant, the bees love the smell. It draws them to the area and encourages honey production. We have planted it all around the hives, and we take turns rubbing the hives with it to keep the bees happy”.

[Image of women with hives and tree]

[Image of women standing in front of hives]
Education Support

UCRT provides education support to pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities to bring about positive changes for these vulnerable groups through improved livelihoods and increased community skills as well as enhanced ability to represent themselves in the political and legal framework of modern Tanzania.

In 2016 we provided 60 scholarships to primary, secondary and tertiary students to enable their continued education.

We also support education by empowering and financially enabling women to send their children to school through our WRLFs.

“Women are united in solidarity now. We are currently supporting two women to stand up for their rights to property. We are fighting for children to attend school. We plan to continue our follow up year-by-year and we know thinks will continue to improve with time”

- Sabina Musa
Chairwoman, Makame WRLF, Kiteto

“The WRLF has really impacted our daughters. We did not used to send girls to school, but now every single one of us has our daughters in school.

There is gender equality among our children now.”

– members of Ngabolo WRLF, Kiteto
In 2016 UCRT continued our investment in education with support for Loibosiret Primary School in Simanjiro. UCRT has supported the school since 2014 when we built additional classrooms to accommodate the climbing student numbers. In 2016 UCRT provided for the building of more toilet facilities and dining space.

“This school has a long relationship with UCRT. They have been supporting our efforts to increase participation and improve education quality for more than 10 years.” - Togolani Samwell, Head teacher, Loibosiret Primary

Akie student Yohanes Parsanga received educational sponsorship from UCRT in 2016. Born in Napilukunya village in Kiteto District, Yohanes has been supported by UCRT since primary school and is now completing higher education in Dodoma.

Johanes has shown great potential and interest in Akie community development. As work experience after Form 4 completion he undertook a land rights advocacy role to promote the rights of his vulnerable Akie hunter-gatherer village. Now with UCRT’s support Johanes is studying community development and hopes in the future to return to his village and advocate for their rights as a future community leader.
Our Collaborators and Alliances

UCRT believes that building strong collaborative relationships with other organizations and stakeholders is the most affective approach in dealing with the complexities associated with land and resource rights. We are proud to partner with, or be members of, the following organisations, alliances and platforms:

African Initiatives
Carbon Tanzania
Hadzabe Survival Council
Honeyguide
Heifer International
KINNAPA
Kivulini Trust
Mama Ardhi Alliance
MVIWATA Arusha
Northern Tanzania Rangelands Initiative
Pastoral Women’s Council
Pastoralist Indigenous NGO Forum
Tanzania Land Alliance
Tanzania Natural Resource Forum

Thank you to the following 2016 donors who helped finance UCRTs projects and outcomes:

Department for International Development UK
Dorobo Fund for Tanzania
Flora Family Foundation
Friends of Serengeti
Global Green Grants
Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility
International Land Coalition
International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs
Maliasili Initiatives
Oxfam
The Nature Conservancy
The Womadix Fund
Veterinaries Sans Frontieres Belgium
Wildlife Conservation Society

UCRT also wishes to thank the many Tanzanian government leaders and bodies who have enabled our positive outcomes in 2016.
Our Finances

Overview of financial results for the year ending 31 Dec 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>2,803,372,278 TSHS</th>
<th>$1,253,748 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plus 503,444,490 TSHS carried over from 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Expenditure | 2,398,525,753 TSHS | $1,072,999 USD |

Expenditure breakdown:

- Human Resources 32%
- Program Costs 47%
- Travel 8%
- Core & Capital 7%
- Prog Consumables 6%

Program expenditure by geographic area:

- Simanjiro 28%
- Yaeda&Lake Eyasi 18%
- Longido 9%
- Kiteto 13%
- Hanang 8%
- Cross-Cutting 7%
- Ngorongoro 1%
Join Us

At UCRT we believe that lasting change can only come from sustained collective efforts. We recognise that in every stage of our work – from working on the ground with marginalised communities, to influencing change in national level policies – collaboration is the key to success.

You can support our work as a donor by funding our programs in the field or engagement in the policy arena.

You can also support our work as a partner, collaborator, or as a community volunteer by joining our efforts to strengthen community rights to their land, influence national policies, and promote justice.

Learn more on our website
www.ujamaa-crt.org

Like us on facebook
www.facebook.com/UjamaaCRT