UJAMAA COMMUNITY RESOURCE TEAM

# 2021 Annual Report



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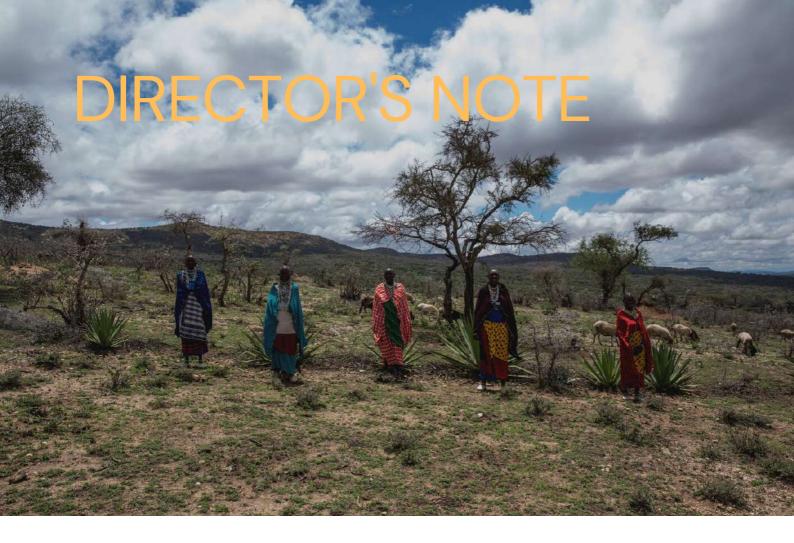
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# Our Vision

Strengthened livelihoods and social justice for pastoralist, hunter-gatherer, and agropastoralist communities through security over land and natural resources and sustainable community based natural resource management."



#### Dear Friends,

UCRT would like to celebrate with you all another year with so much done and a lot achieved on the ground. Thanks to all our combined efforts, we continue to serve our communities diligently. I am extremely grateful for a dedicated, committed team and a web of collaborators and partners that helped us achieve so much for our communities. I would like to share with you all a glimpse of what we have achieved this year:

For the first time, UCRT was able to push for the gazettement of 86,386 Hectares in Monduli district involving 19 villages for communally owned lands for grazing. This cements our Communal CCROs legal recognition. As a continuity to our critical work on communal CCROs, 391,282 Hectares of communal land was secured under 20 CCROs across the land scape. Bringing the total to 1.2 million hectares benefiting not only local community members but also the diverse biodiversity in the area. These incredible strides in land tenure security mean that we are over 50% of the way in community-connected land in our target area in the Northern part of Tanzania.

Land under Certificate of Village lands in 2021 was 106,444 Hectares. This gave communities the legal foundation to gain further security over their village land rights. In relation to benefits from nature, communities of Yaeda – Lake Eyasi and Makame landscape were able to earn \$410,487 from reducing emissions, deforestation and forest degradation. Under our gender program, our team was able to train 50 Women Rights and Leadership Forums (WRLFs) in 4 districts of Ngorongoro, Monduli, Simanjiro and Kiteto, helping to create stronger female leaders within each community.

As we reflect on these achievements, we think of the tremendous difference our work makes in people's lives. Keeping our vision in mind and the critical fact that pastoralists and hunter gatherer's livelihoods depend on healthy and diverse landscapes. Therefore, it is critical that the land and natural resources is secure to give them a hopeful future and peace. Without land and its related natural resources for pastoralists and huntergatherers, there is no culture, no identity and no life. We all have a role to play in preserving these communities sense of culture, belonging, unity, and continuity, not only for their benefit but for the benefit for all. I sincerely hope you enjoy reading our annual report and immerse yourselves in the work UCRT did in 2021. All this would not have been possible without your continued support and dedication to the work we do.

> Paine Mako EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

# Where we work



NATURE-DEPENDANT LIVELIHOOD SYSTEMS HAVE SUSTAINED THI ANDSCAPE FOR CENTURIES.

We work in solidarity with these groups, understanding the challenges they face and empower them to advocate for their own rights to natural resources and land.

# How we work

Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT) is a non-profit environmental and social organisation that empowers marginalised indigenous groups to secure rights to their natural resources and land in order to improve their livelihoods.

For indigenous communities in northern Tanzania, land is life. We developed a unique award-winning model for indigenous-led conservation and community land ownership, which secures a communal land title deed known as a 'Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy' (CCRO). Together with improved governance structures, and equitable engagement from all members, including women, youth and the elderly, we empower communities to make wise and informed choices about how they manage the natural resources afforded to them.

We use five thematic programs targeting vital issues fundamental to our goals of building equitable societies that can sustainably manage and benefit from their environments. This report includes some of our achievements in 2021 within each of our programs:





3 Improving Social Empowerment and Equality



# Impact in 2021







#### 1 Gazettement

Covering 86,386 Hectares in Monduli district involving 19 villages. The first of its kind in Tanzania is paving the way for cementing legal recognition over priority areas vital for supporting livelihoods and rangeland protection and management across northern Tanzania.

#### 391,282 Hectares secured under 20 new communal CCROs

Bringing the total to 1.2 million hectares benefitting traditional nature-dependent livelihoods that protect vast areas from land conversion that also threatens one of the world's most important biodiversity hotspots.

#### 106,444 Hectares titled under Certificate of Village Land

Giving those communities the legal foundation to gain further security over their village land rights.

#### \$410,487

Earned from reducing Emissions, Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Yaeda-Eyasi and Makame Landscape.

#### 50 Women Leadership Forums trained

in 4 districts of Ngorongoro, Monduli, Simanjiro and Kiteto, helping to create stronger female leaders within each community.

#### \$51,000 Earned into VICOBA women's community banking system

The VICOBA program has led to a great improvement in participants' household incomes, which has helped families meet their basic needs such as food, shelter, and education.



Villages benefitting from secure communal land rights

# 1,200,000

Hectares of indigenous land secured across the Northern Tanzanian ecosystem

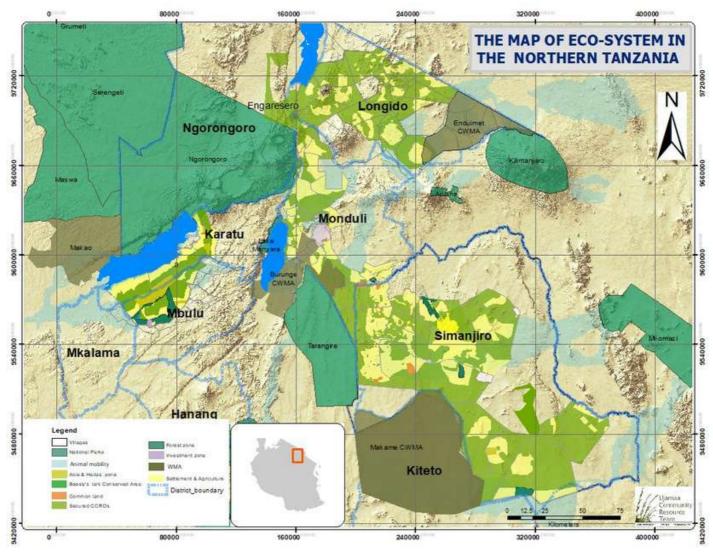


#### Connectivity

What we do now to protect the northern Tanzanian rangelands has never been so crucial.

Through secure land rights, our vision is for connected rangelands to allow mobility for both livestock and wildlife to support the adaptation of climate change. Security over vital land, forests, and natural resources is needed to support indigenous cultures, livelihoods, and the vast array of wildlife that rely on healthy rangelands. The map below shows how indigenous land achievements in 2021 and previously secured communal lands protect vast areas from land conversion that threatens to destroy the balance of this important ecological area and deprive endangered species of habitat. The 1,200,000 hectares of indigenous land part of the northern Tanzanian landscape. In addition to helping improve livelihoods and preserving the landscape, the CCRO model works as an adapted conservation approach, keeping livestock and wildlife migratory routes open to reach critical food and water sources.





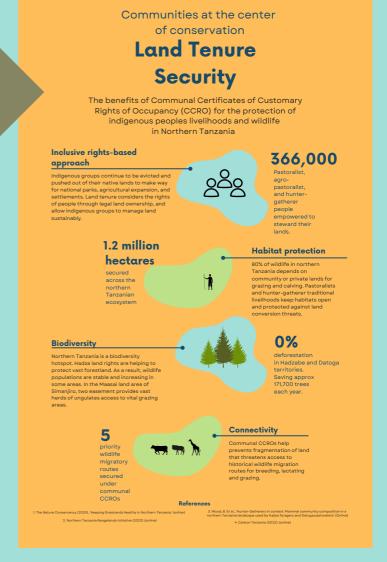
## Communal Land Tenure Security

The fundamental surrounding much of UCRT's work is protecting the rights to the lands on which Hadza, Datoga, Maasai, and Akie communities depend for their traditional lifestyle. We believe without land rights, everything else fails. Poverty increases, education decreases, land degrading practices rise, and livestock and wildlife suffer as a consequence, as the health of the land depend on indigenous people's livelihood systems to prevent land conversion that threatens much of the landscape. Our driving force in 2021 was to create a more connected landscape through land tenure security that supports the healthy populations of people and wildlife. We continued to push for law changes and advocate for more legal recognition of indigenous peoples land ownership and show the wider nature-based solution benefits to many environmental challenges, such as climate change, deforestation, biodiversity loss and land degradation.

# Changing the narrative around conservation

Conservation in northern Tanzania is often based on defunct and outdated paradigms, which stress hard boundaries and separation of people from the environment and wildlife. Instead, nature is fluid, and wildlife depends on the landscapes that the livelihoods of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers maintain. 10% of Tanzania's land mass is currently classified as a protected area. These areas often fail to protect areas needed for migratory animals and deprive endangered species of habitat. Since 60% of wildlife in Tanzania passes through community and privately owned land, UCRT believes in and promotes conservation models based on local empowerment, traditional knowledge, benefits from wildlife and other resources, and effective local institutions.

Throughout our work in 2021, we aimed to demonstrate an inclusive conservation approach that considers both the rights of people and wildlife.



We are not stakeholders in conservation. Conservation for us is not an initiative; it is a way of life." - Samuel Nang'iria, Maasai community elder.



#### Monduli – Our first CCRO Gazettement

## 2021 was a monumental year for advancing Land Rights in Tanzania.

At the end of the year, we received the formalised notification of the gazettement of 86,386 Ha involving 19 villages in the Monduli district. Since 2015, we have been fighting tirelessly for additional national-level legal recognition of communal land tenure across northern Tanzania. Out of over 1.2 million hectares, we have helped communities secure through communal CCROs, these are the first to be gazetted. This difficult process involved working alongside the government to gain national legal status of village grazing land, which ultimately required a change in the law. Thanks to this groundbreaking achievement in Monduli, we now have the opportunity to push for the gazettement of the many other CCROs we have secured over the years across the landscape.

What are the benefits of gazettement in northern Tanzania?



Country-wide legal recognition and protection of community land



Increased community protection against encroachment threats



Secured connectivity of grazing land for livestock and wildlife, whilst protecting wildlife migration corridors and breeting areas



#### Simanjiro – Protecting a critical livestock and wildlife habitat



In 2021, we supported the Maasai pastoralist and Akie forager communities in Simanjiro to gain rights to over 223,000 hectares of land.

After previous successes in gaining Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy protection in the critical villages of Sukuro, Emboreet Loiborsoit A, Loiborsiret and Kitiangare, in 2021, we aimed at expanding this protection to other areas. Extending tenure security in the Simanjiro district continues to offer great benefits for both people and wildlife. The area is one of Tanzania's most critical livestock and wildlife habitats. Located on the outskirts of Tarangire national park, Simanjiro supports diverse and high populations of wildlife that disperse onto the plains during the dry seasons to graze on the nutrient-rich grasses. Community land rights keep this area open, which is under continuous and significant threats of invasion by powerful farming conglomerates attracted to the area for its healthy, rich soils. The Maasai and small Akie community, located in the centre of the district, can now carry out their traditional livelihoods without the threat of encroachment from agricultural expansion.





## Meet one of Simanjiro's Game Scouts

Leboy Ngoira has dedicated his career to protecting the Simanjiro easement area. 5 Village game scouts are employed to patrol the plains as an anti-poaching force, report activities on illegal settlement and charcoal production, and provide monitoring data on wildlife population trends.

In 2021, game scouts reported 3 separate wildlife poaching incidents that led to the arrest of 9 people.

## Yaeda Valley Securing Datoga Land

65,240 hectares of pastoral Datoga land was secured and the certificate of ownership was handed over to village leaders.

Since 2016, conflicts and uncertainty over the CCRO process, fuelled by regular land grabbing from more powerful groups, prevented the village of Dumbechand benefiting from secure rights to their land. UCRT helped facilitate training activities to build capacity, including sessions on land rights to reassure community members of land tenure benefits. Only when everyone was in agreement could the process move forward. During the CCRO handover ceremony, the Datoga community thanked UCRT for their dedication to helping them gain legal jurisdiction over their lands.

A Certificate of village land was also issued in Munguli village in Mkalama District with a total of 30,240 hectares, which helped Western hunter-gatherer land in Kipamba sub-village gain a CCRO to 1,645 hectares. These land achievements will protect the Datoga's cattle economy and serve as a buffer to stop encroachment on Hadza forest land.

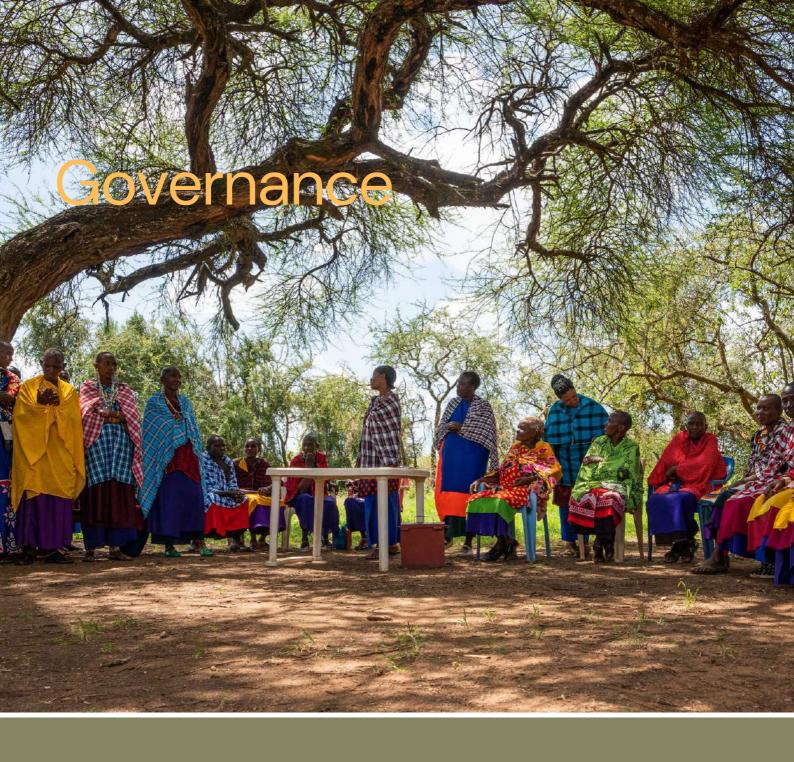




#### Kiteto – Protecting the Akie culture through land rights and capacity building

20,000 hectares protected under land use plans and communal CCROs.

In 2021, we focused considerable efforts on strengthening the land rights, village capacity on communal land tenure and improving governing structures to prevent the sale of Akie land. Kiteto district is home to some of the last Akie hunter-gatherer community members. This small hunter-gatherer community of approximately 1,400 face considerable risk of land loss and cultural erosion caused by much stronger tribes and other more powerful forces taking their land and marrying young Akie women. Over recent years, despite UCRTs interventions to support the Akie, land is also being sold by the group. The Akie are some of the most marginalised communities with no substantial income, relying solely on nature to support their traditional hunter-gatherer livelihood system. As a result, male tribe members often cannot afford the dowry needed to get married. Young Akie women are more often marrying into other tribes, sometimes as the fourth or fifth wife where they face a future of limited opportunities. Poverty within the Akie community is therefore a key contributor to the group selling their land. To prevent the disappearance of the Akie culture, UCRT made significant efforts to increase the protection of the remaining Akie land. UCRT believes strong leadership development and continuous support in preventing land sales are the first steps to addressing the many insecurity challenges that limit the community's development, resulting in cultural erosion.



The long-term sustainability of our work depends on developing strong, effective governance institutions involving accountability and collective decision-making over the sustainable management of shared natural resources. Also, structures that promote equality by protecting the interest of an entire group, including the rights of vulnerable people, women, children, and other minorities in a community who share and depend on communal land and its resources. Throughout UCRTs processes of adopting good governance, we dedicate the time and effort needed to ensure that such principles as transparency, accountability, local by-laws, equity, and participation are applied to communal land management needed to enhance livelihoods.

Developing these processes can often take up a lot of time and resources, still, this additional effort is key to building a broad yet deep consensus among community members.

In 2021 we continue to develop and strengthen new and existing governance institutions to gain even more security over communal lands and to achieve greater success in long-term natural resource management for the benefit of communities and the northern Tanzania landscape. We also facilitated crucial training on basic financial skills to ensure that village income is managed effectively, raised awareness on laws governing village land, and mediated conflict between villages.

#### 2 Major Conflicts Resolved

Climate change, land fragmentation, and competing interests are all major causes of conflicts, as people become increasingly desperate for land and natural resources needed to support their livelihood.

We resolve conflicts through community engagement and mediation so that communities can resolve their issues to benefit from communal use of natural resources and develop plans that restore and preserve natural areas.

## Ending 15 years of conflict in Monduli

After months of hard work, we helped resolve 15 years of conflict between the villages of Naitolia and Mswakini Juu. On 29th April 2021, village councils finally reached a boundary agreement – an incredible achievement from the Monduli team.

Following the conflict resolution training was conducted and communal CCRO boundaries were demarcated to reduce the emergence of conflicts in the future .These communities can now benefit from shared resources, helping to strengthen livelihoods and conserve these important rangelands.

### Protecting the oldest village in Simanjiro

Naberera is the oldest village in Simanjiro. Conflicts over boundaries with Ogutu village prevented developing a land use plan for many years. This made the area vulnerable to land grabbing compared to neighbouring villages with land certificates already in place. However, after 4 mediation meetings with village elders and Simanjiro's district council, we successfully helped resolve the key issues preventing the villages from benefitting from more secure rights over their land and natural resources. Naberera community members now have access to over 119,349 hectares of shared land.

## More mediation in Simanjiro

The indigenous Maasai and Akie community land of Simanjiro is continually threatened by agricultural expansion and encroachment. These valuable lands continuously face false ownership claims by individuals or groups because of the mineral-rich soils. In 2021, UCRT were alerted to over 1000 hectares of land being illegally demarcated with beacons in Loiborsiret village, while another claim was being made in Emboreet village that the CCRO was on an individual's land. After mediation and providing ownership evidence to dispute the claims to the district commissioner and village general assembly, each case was successfully resolved.

Our traditional grazing methods are being interfered not only by the external people but also by the community themselves because of their own feelings on land insecurity and land use pressure in villages. Now is the right time to start managing our land and resources because we can't afford to see our cows and families suffer as the consequences of outside factors and unspoken villages disputes" Laanoi Munge traditional leader from Arash village.

B

### Navigating challenges in Ngorongoro

Since 1992, the land available for Loliondo's pastoralist communities has been subjected to intense investment forces that shrunk grazing land for this community. A factor of land insecurity is the conflict of natural resource use and the multiplicity of laws that leads to unclear legal entitlements to land in which these communities reside.

UCRT supported communities on training activities to build capacity, including sessions on land rights through participatory land-use planning, which emphasised strengthening traditional land-use plan mechanisms based on village and cross-village seasonal grazing calendars. Further training was conducted on functions and roles of traditional institutions and systems towards influencing for a statutory framework for the protection of communal grazing land. To establish mechanisms for conflict resolution for community land disputes and claims; while enhancing a sustainable mechanism for livelihoods security for pastoralists in Ngorongoro district.

In summary, these are some of the outcomes of the activities:

- Facilitated traditional leadership forums training and meeting on conflict resolution in 4 wards. Village council's leaders and community representatives are knowledgeable and informed about the importance of land use planning, conflict resolution, and the security of communal territories. While social solidarity was created within community institutions to claim and defend their land rights in Ngorongoro district.
- Training on land rights and sustainable rangeland management and governance to community members from 4 wards that include representatives from 15 village councils, traditional leaders and women members of WRLF. Social movement was strengthened towards influencing land rights and natural resources management.
- Training session on land rights through a participatory land use planning. Critical obstacles and solutions were identified for future land use planning and rangeland management in Loliondo.

## Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Community-based natural resource management aims to ensure a healthy environment that supports community livelihoods and biodiversity for years to come. Helping communities understand their statutory roles and responsibilities and improve and strengthen their management systems and practices is critical to achieving this goal. UCRT supports communities in village formulation of land use plans, natural resource management bylaws, and building community capacity to create more resilient communities and environments when dealing with unforeseen challenges.

UCRT expanded its approach in 2021 assisting in the demarcation of areas and facilitated land use plans so communities can protect connectivity between migratory livestock routes. While holistic land management integrates scientific knowledge with customary management approaches to improve pasture. Management strategies were also implemented to address water shortages in key villages that suffer from significant drought issues.

#### Demarcating boundaries for clear and sustainable land-use

#### 1 District boundary

demarcated between Mbulu and Karatu districts In 2021, we focused considerable effort in demarcating crucial Hadza and Datoga boundaries between Mbulu and Karatu districts that have long prevented the surrounding villages from benefitting from land ownership titles. This vital demarcation work took several months of meetings, paper-work and labour-intensive fieldwork to complete. The success of these activities means the communities can now manage their forest and rangelands and contribute to the long-term sustainable management of communal natural resources.

#### 8645 Hectares

Demarcated in Kiteto.

#### 200,000 Hectares

Demarcated in 6 villages ir Longido district. Engirenyi lies in the village of Partimbo, which is made-up of different farming and grazing areas. UCRT facilitated sign-posts and boards to identify a clear distinction between different land-uses, as a result reducing conflict. These interventions have already made a difference in protection of encroachment in grazing areas.

With drought being one of the biggest challenges in Longido for pastoralists, UCRT assisted in adjusting a portion of settlement land into a communal grazing area. This will ensure there is enough pasture for the pastoralist communities to sustainably manage and allow crucial grazing connectivity for livestock and wildlife.



#### Holistic Rangeland Mangement

129 grazing blocks for wet and dry seasons were demarcated in 12 villages in Kiteto, Simanjiro and Monduli districts.

The availability of enough quality grass for the pastoralist Maasai community is becoming increasingly scarce. Grazing mismanagement, increased competition for pasture, changes in weather patterns, and invasive species have contributed to a reduction in nutrient-rich grass species needed to support the Maasai's livestock and the wildlife that share the lands.

UCRT's training on grazing plans that combine traditional land management practices and modern approaches are helping communities regenerate and maintain land health. With entire communities working together and ongoing coaching and mentoring, the program is proving highly successful, with reports of restored grazing areas and reductions in livestock death and malnutrition



#### Land use planning

10 Land use plans totalling 246,534 hectares were submitted to the National Land Use Plan Commission for approval to officially legalise the documents in Simanjiro, Monduli and Longido.

These Land Use Plans allow communities to manage all land and resources within their village boundaries sustainably and ensure grazing connectivity for livestock and wildlife.



#### Improving communal water access and sanitation

Droughts and water access issues have long presented significant challenges for pastoralist communities in Tanzania. It is not uncommon for rural community members to travel long distances to fetch potable water and find areas for livestock to drink. Competition over these natural resources can lead to conflicts and degradation activities counterintuitive to community well-being.



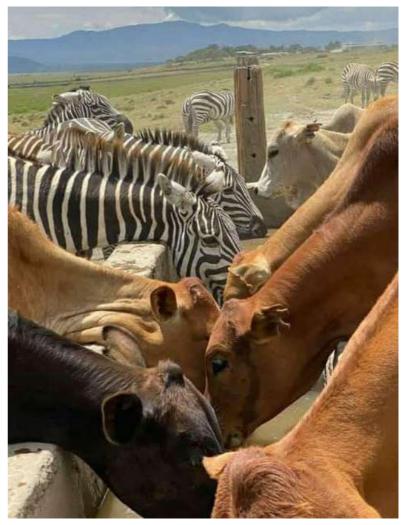
In 2021, we supported Maasai pastoralist communities in 8 villages in Simanjiro and Kiteto to manage their water supplies through management trainings and development of improved water distribution systems.

To strengthen local Community Water Management Organisation, UCRT was able to facilitate financial management and operation training in 3 villages. Since the interventions, the communities have already seen positive changes in water supply management, especially in the village of Londerkes, which previously had significant water shortages. Further drilling was conducted in Makame, Ngabolo and Kimotorok to provide improved water access to these communities.

In Kiteto, low energy water and distribution systems were installed to replace diesel systems in the villages of Ndedo and Irkiushioibor, with additional capacity building training to strengthen the Community Water Management Organisation on financial management and scheme operation. The project has increased domestic water use in the area that in the past struggled with drought and mismanagement issues.

66 'My entire life savings are invested in my cattle. can't afford to lose more livestock because of drought. We are so grateful for helping our community's water supply and management that will help provide our families with clean water and protect our livelihood'.

- Ndedo community member



PAGE 22 | SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

## Nature-based Livelihoods

Enabling communities to benefit from their environmental conservation efforts is what we believe leads to achieving greater social welfare, wildlife protection and long-term sustainable land management. Connecting communities to natural resource-based enterprises such as eco-tourism, carbon projects, or easements from ethical private sector partners can offer the chance to address poverty issues whilst supporting the natural environment and wildlife. Despite short-falls in tourism revenue caused by Covid-19, UCRT helped communities generate a significant amount of nature-based income in 2021. As the benefits of carbon trading reached new records for Hadzabe communities, we focused on building community capacity, so revenue is distributed and managed effectively to improve social welfare.

#### 214,600 HECTARES Communal land ownership in Yaeda Valley, Lake Eyasi and Makame has enabled communities to enter into

carbon offsetting

agreements

PROTECTING ENDANGERED

SPECIES Community forest drylands protect species including elephants, lions, cheetah, and wild dogs.

#### \$410,487

Earned for 17 participating villages, with approximately 76,000 people. Improving food security, health and children's education in each community.

#### 439,700

TREES SAVED 0% deforestation and 307,284 tonnes of CO2 emissions avoided in 2021.

#### 57 VILLAGE GAME SCOUTS

Community funds are used to employ game scouts to patrol the forests as an anti-poaching force and report any incidents of encroachment to village authorities.

#### Reference:

 Carbon Tanzania (2022) (online)
 Wood, B. Et al., 'Hunter-Gatherers in context: Mammal community composition in a northern Tanzania landscape used by Hadza foragers and Datoga pastoralists' (Online)

#### Carbon Revenue

UCRT has helped the communities in Yaeda Valley and Lake Eyasi acquire village land certificates, Land Use Plans, and communal CCROs, resolving conflicts along the way to protect their forestland and ensure governing structures exist. While in Makame, capacity building on the management of communal rangelands developed leadership at the WMA. This support led to the sale of certified carbon offset credits through our partner Carbon Tanzania.

The results of securing land rights are often tremendous, as we have seen in the Yaeda Valley and Lake Eyasi areas. Since the inception of UCRTs inclusive rights-centered approach in stronger legal tenure security, 12 CCROs have helped the Hadza and neighbouring tribes gain collective security to over 110,527 hectares of forest and pasture. Rights over their lands has allowed the Hadzabe to benefit from monetary incentives through enhancing conservation in their territories. In 2021, UCRT continued to improve financial literacy and revenue management training designed to the community needs. Money generated from carbon offset agreements is being used to improve education access, build health facilities and improve future opportunities for this once marginalised ancient group of huntergatherers.



## **Communities in Conservation**

#### Simanjiro Easement – payments for ecosystem serv<u>ices</u>

Simanjiro easement has proven robust and reliable, as local communities see the economic and social benefits of protecting valuable communal grazing lands from being sold to individuals for farming. This critical area is an important breeding and grazing area for vast wildlife populations. Recognising the area's importance to the wider ecosystem and tourism businesses' success, tour operators contribute an annual fee to villages that uphold agreements according to village by-laws that prevent land uses that deviate from the sustainability of the Simanjiro wildlife habitat.

## \$4,930

in tourism income was received by Sukuro and Terrat village. The money was used to build a school in each village and a dispensary.





#### Protecting an endangered bird species

The Beesley's lark is a small bird, whose only known habitat is located in village of Engikaret in Longido District. To encourage tourism and support this community-led conservation initiative a new sign-post was built to encourage local visitors. The program not only protects the critical habitat for this rare bird species but also helps the community through money earned in the area's conservation.



## **Community development**

#### Improving local economy in Hanang

Horticultural development continues to combat insecurity issues for youth and vulnerable groups in Hanang. Since 2004 UCRT has assisted women in developing naturebased livelihoods in response to pastoralist community development challenges. Soda ash, sunflower, beekeeping, and honey production are some of the entrepreneurship opportunities supporting sustainable development in the region. In 2021, UCRT handed over farming equipment, such as a tractor, plough, trailer, and various properties used to advance production levels. In addition to helping train participants to increase capacities towards handling, and managing executing, established businesses. Through these financial empowerment interventions, poor and marginalised women and youth benefit from improved business skills, access to employment, and markets in the targeted communities.





#### Beekeeping and honey production supporting livelihoods in Kiteto.

Beekeeping and honey production continues to provide additional income for Akie communities, in addition to supplementing their traditional honey diet. One project in Katikati village includes 20 members, including eight women. Each member describes how they have purchased livestock and maize, improving financial security for entire families.



# Social Empowerment & Equality

Social empowerment serves as an important foundation for good governance of local natural resources, as effective management depends on equitable engagement and representation. To improve social empowerment and equality WRLF's mobilise women and the wider community to provide collective action against threats to land, strengthen governance, and ensure women have a voice in land management decisions. In 2021, we made significant strides to improve gender rights through our first year of implementing our social norm project – 'Secure your family's future'. VICOBA community banking program was expanded to increase financial empowerment and WRLF was rolled out in 4 districts helping to create stronger female leaders who know their rights.

## Supporting women's land rights and livelihoods

UCRT is dedicated to social change that leads to the long-term empowerment of women and other marginalised groups. We believe mechanisms of change can be achieved through, linking them to groups that help address insecurity issues and build confidence to participate in decision-making. We increase opportunities for women through Women Rights and Leadership Forums (WRLFs), where women are supported to advocate for their rights to own, utilise, and benefit from land and property. UCRT delivered training on land rights, increased VICOBA economic empowerment opportunities to assist women to develop nature-based livelihoods and supported particularly vulnerable women in individual CCRO aquisition.

# \$51,000

earned by VICOBA women's groups in addition to **61** livestock across **5** districts. While **43** new groups were established, reaching **436** new members.

Vikundi vya Akiba na Mikopo Glabu cha Hisa cha Mwanachama

> Ujamaa Communite Resource Team Josie Xigundi

\*VICOBA is a tailored micro-finance program. It is designed to provide credit to low-income women who need capital to start their own businesses. The program brings together groups of women, and allows them to combine their savings to create a communitybased bank.





WRLF groups were formed and land rights training conducted in 4 districts.
village WRLF now owns a maize grinding machine thanks to the program's empowerment.

# 48

Vulnerable women received individual CCROs in Simanjiro and Monduli totalling 388 hectares. Transforming lives for the better.



\*Naini Edward from Partimbo village, Kiteto used her Individual CCRO as collateral to acquire a loan from CRDB Bank which she successfully paid back.

## **Securing Families Futures**

UCRT has been working hard across Northern Tanzania to implement 'Secure your family's future' curriculum. This involves community-based training and dialogues to achieve greater social norm change to improve women's health, wellbeing, and empowerment. The pastoralist community, specifically for men, has slowly started realising and enforcing the concept of the social norm that tends to change men's attitudes toward women. Behaviour change of the entire community takes a long time. Under this project we have been initiating movement of pastoralist women, and men champions, changing negative social norms and practices so that they no longer oppress pastoralist women and girls and deny them access to, and control over, land and property. At the end of each training session participants light candles to pledge their commitment to improving women's rights within their communities.



"Flocated land for my three wives because women have become strong in preventing land grabbing and selling family land, I found this a safe corner to secure my family land for generations."

- Lemalali Ranoi, Terrat village, Simanjiro

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Men attended social norm training, helping to break free from patriarchal systems that prevent growth for all.

## **Financials in 2021**

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021		
	2021	2020
ASSETS	TSH	TSH
Property, Plant and equipment	655,543,655	567,650,411
Intangible assets	6,000,000	6,000,000
Cash and bank balances	716,842,348	190,277,105
Account receivables	89,552,433	189,818,923
Total Assets	1,467,938,437	953,746,438
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
Deferred income	832,572,228	405,117,074
Account payable	100,565,209	13,838,364
General operating Funds	534,791,000	534,791,000
Total funds and Liabilities	1,467,928,437	953,746,438
Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 December 2021		
	2021	2020
REVENUE	TSH	TSH
Funds received from donors	3,621,457,273	3,738,486,648
Deferred revenue brough forward	405,117,074	287,887,986
Total revenue	4,026,574,348	4,026,374,634

#### EXPENSES

Programme expenditure	2,578,364,849	3,230,658,504
Human resources	370,663,841	300,038,748
Administrative expenses	244,973,429	90,560,307
Total Expenses	3,194,002,119	3,621,257,560
Deferred income	832,572,228	405,117,074

Partner contributions 2019-2021 (TSH)

Expenses in 2021

Administration expenses 7.7%

Human resources 11.6%

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2021

2020

## Acknowledgements

#### Boss+

Department of International Development Dorobo Fund Friends of Serengeti Italian Agency for Development and Cooperation Lincoln Park Zoo Maasai Conservation Maliasili Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands Oikos-Kisima Project Oxfam Pastoral Women Council The Nature Conservancy The Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa Trias-VZW USAID-Endangered Ecosystem-Northern Tanzania University of York Wellspring Philanthropic Fund W.K Kellogg

> Our efforts in 2021 wouldn't have been possible without the valuable support of our incredible partners and donors – Thank you.



# 2021 Annual Report