The Impact of Tanzania’s New Land Laws on the Customary Land Rights of Pastoralists

A Case Study of the Simanjiro

YES! reviewing the impact of Tanzanian new land laws on the customary land rights of pastoralists is a case study of the Simanjiro valley, situated in the Ngorongoro region of Tanzania. Pastoralists in the Simanjiro region are facing new land laws that are changing their traditional ways of life. The new law is affecting their ability to access and use land needed for their livestock and livelihoods. The study aims to understand the impact of these new land laws on the customary land rights of the pastoralists in the Simanjiro region.

Sustainability and Sharing Economic Growth in Tanzania

In this chapter, the impact of Tanzania’s new land laws on the customary land rights of pastoralists is further explored. The study highlights the challenges faced by pastoralists in accessing and using land. It also examines the role of the government in protecting the rights of the pastoralists and ensuring that their livelihoods are not adversely affected by the new land laws.

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and makes recommendations for needed change, to ensure women's full contribution to private sector development and economic growth in Tanzania. Building on intensive stakeholder consultations and the findings of numerous studies, notably the MKURABITA diagnostic and the 2003/4 Investment Climate Assessments for Tanzania and Zanzibar, this report examines these gender-related factors to growth and investment. It highlights legal and administrative constraints that have a disproportionately negative effect on women-owned businesses, and makes recommendations for needed reform, addressing these issues head on and taking the full economic potential of women, but would help improve the environment for all businesses in Tanzania. While Tanzania's economic growth has been strong, this report finds that the country were to bring female secondary schooling and female total years of schooling to the same level as now enjoyed by males, this could unlock the full economic potential of women — a valuable contribution to achieving the oft-proclaimed growth targets of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP or MKUKUTA).

Unwritten Rule - Alice Beban 2011-04-15 In 2012, Cambodia—an epicenter of violent land grabbing—announced a bold new initiative to develop land redistribution efforts under a legal framework. Alice Beban describes how this land redistribution law is part of a broader patronage system, a patronage system that is sustained by the government's ability to reward its supporters with land. Unwanted Rule focuses on this land reform to understand the larger nature of democracy in Cambodia. Beban contends that the national land-titling program, the so-called leopard skin land reform, was first and foremost a political campaign orchestrated by the world's longest-serving prime minister, Hun Sen. The reform aimed to secure the loyalty of rural voters, produce "modern" farmers, and wrest control over land distribution from local officials. Through ambiguous legal directives and unwritten rules guiding the allocation of land, the government bewrayed uncertainty and fear within local communities. Unwritten Rule gives pause both to celebratory claims that land reform will enable land tenure security, and to critical claims that land reform will enmesh rural people more tightly in state bureaucracies and create a fiscally legible landscape. Indeed, Beban argues that the extension of formal property rights strengthens the very patronage-based politics that Western development agencies hope to subvert.

Tanzania’s Growth Process and Success in Reducing Poverty - Volker Treichel 2005-02 Since 1995, Tanzania has made major progress in economic reform and macroeconomic stabilization, resulting in strong growth and low inflation. This paper reviews Tanzania’s growth performance and prospects and reassesses the legacy of growth on poverty. It finds that growth has been strongly driven by higher factor productivity and that a continuation of recent policies should allow Tanzania to grow above 5 percent a year over the medium term. Furthermore, it finds that growth since 1995 has resulted in a significant decline of poverty and that prospects are favorable for Tanzania to attain its objectives for ending income poverty by 2015.