



Women Action Towards Entrepreneurship Development

BASELINE STUDY REPORT

**Grassroot Voices of Coastal Women – Environmental Justice
Project-LINDI and KILWA DISTRICTS**



Partnership with Both Ends GAGGA


Both ENDS
Connecting people for change

GAGGA GLOBAL ALLIANCE
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GENDER ACTION
  

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1. Acknowledgement

F EMAPO would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to all the people who participated in one way or the other in making this baseline study possible. We acknowledge with very high Appreciation to the Government of Tanzania through the Executive Directors of Lindi Municipal and Kilwa District Council for giving us the permit to visit the villages of Dimba and Likong'o in Lindi Municipal and Rushingi village in Kilwa District. Furthermore, we appreciate the logistical and data collection support we got from Lindi Women Paralegal Center (LIWOPAC) to be specific Mama Cosma Bullu and Nelson Chowaji who helped us to communicate all the logistics to local governments in Dimba, Likong'o and Rushungi. We also thankful to the village's leaders of Dimba, Likong'o and Rushungi for coordinating and inviting the respondents who turned up in large numbers that we expected. We appreciate all the respondents who volunteered their information because without them we couldn't have come up with this report.

Last but not least FEMAPO would like to highly appreciate WATED and specifically WATED management Maria for entrusting this task to FEMAPO as they would have given to someone else as well. Sister Maria has also been so helpful in the entire process of this baseline study. This task has been a learning opportunity for us, and we hope we will continue to work together in the future.

2. Glossary/Acronyms

WATED	Women Action Towards Entrepreneurship Development
FEMAPO	Foundation for Environmental Management and Campaign Against Poverty
GAGGA	Global Alliance for Green Gender Action
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Company
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LNGP	Liquefied Natural Gas Plant
FGD	Focus Group Discussion

3. Introduction

3.1. Country context

Natural gas was discovered in Tanzania since 1974, however by that time no significant production initiatives were taken until 2004 when Tanzania entered Gas production. The demand for natural gas has risen in the global hence Tanzania been a country with potential for natural gas, started intensive and extensive exploration of natural gas and oil and invited different companies to start exploration and later exploitation of the resource. Tanzania have a proven Natural Gas reserves of about 55 Trillion Cubic meters, this reserve has caught the attention of multinational companies to invest in the exploitation of natural gas in Tanzania. In 2013 Tanzania witnessed a massive and destructive resistance of the communities of Lindi and Mtwara regions who were resisting the construction of the gas transportation pipeline from Mtwara to Dar es salaam to transport Natural gas that will be produced in Mtwara and Lindi. This citizen up rises in Lindi and Mtwara was a result of lack of information and awareness of the on on how as communities they are going to benefit from the gas investment. As result of this the government used force to suppress the demonstrations and took the initiative to make thorough consultation with the communities particularly in the areas where there was high pressure and resistance.

Tanzania through the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) has entered into agreement with international companies (Statoil, ExxonMobil, Ophir and Shell) develop and exploit natural gas in Mtwara and Lindi regions. Recently the Government of Tanzania through the Minister of Energy they announced in the parliament that they will start the actual construction of LNG plant in Lindi at Likong'o village in 2022, and the plans for resettlement of the Likong'o Community members are in place.

The exclusion and marginalization of communities especially women in the development projects is not recent phenomenon in Tanzania. The women of Lindi and Kilwa districts have not being involved and consulted in the development of the gas and oil projects in Lindi and Kilwa districts, therefore they have no clues of what is going on and how they will benefit from the opportunities that will come as a result of gas and oil investments in their areas. WATED in collaboration with GAGGA have come up with a project title:- "Grassroot Voices of Coastal Women – Environmental Justice Project" this project aims to

strengthen and unify the capabilities of grassroots women groups, movements to lobby and advocate for women to claim their rights to water, food, clean, health and safe environment in the areas where gas and oil projects will be operated.

3.2. Project Overview

This project tries to respond to the gender and environmental justice issues that face the women around the areas where gas and oil development projects will be conducted.

WATED in collaboration with GAGGA they would like to achieve the following objectives as they implement the “Grassroot Voices of Coastal Women – Environmental Justice Project” in Lindi and Kilwa districts:

- 3.2.1 To increase grassroots women ownership and participation from the grassroots level focusing on legal end of the projects happening in the coastal regions of Southern Tanzania.
- 3.2.2 Enhancing lobbying and advocacy skills to allow women and girls at the grassroots to effectively lobby and advocate, realizing the knowledge and experiences these women hold on in relation to problems they face.
- 3.2.3 Creating synergies and platforms for grassroots women and organisations working with women at grass root, investors and the government to find sustainable options/solutions to challenging situation in the communities. To increase space of grassroots women from local to National discussions.
- 3.2.4 The synergies will help in creating a bridge for women to equally participate on decision-making processes, particularly in relation to natural resources management

3.3. Proposed Project activities

- 3.3.1. Skills building to grass root women in formal and in formal setting. This is due to ongoing investment and also activities in the regions where this project will be implemented. It is important for women to understand their rights and

responsibilities. And what is the role of the development projects in their communities and impacts.

3.3.2. Discussions with local government leaders/village leaders to ensure women are taken on board during discussions and negotiations on the communities relating to development. Women voices should be respected and issues relating to environmental justice should be clearly articulated, with a clear implementation on how women concerns are discussed sustainably, both by having them taking agency and also by ensuring safe environment and job creation for women.

3.3.3. Grassroots women in these regions where projects are implemented are bound by cultural norms and practices with relative less access to information. Hence, access to information will be one of the priorities.

4. Executive Summary

4.1 Project Context

“Grassroot Voices of Coastal Women – Environmental Justice Project” is a project supported by Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action - GAGGA and implemented by Women Action Toward Entrepreneurship Development - WATED located in Dar es salaam. The project aims at strengthening and unifying the capabilities of grassroots groups and movements to lobby and advocate with and for women to claim their rights to water, to food and to a clean, healthy and safe environment. The Baseline survey was done in response to WATED’s plan to implement a project in the region of Lindi in the two districts of Kilwa and Lindi.

4.2 Objectives of the Baseline study

The information generated from the Baseline will provide Women Action Towards Entrepreneurship Development – WATED historical points of reference that will inform program planning, target setting, monitoring and evaluating change during and after programme implementation as well as impact assessment of the project that will be implemented in Lindi and Kilwa districts.

The baseline study had the following specific objects to achieve: -

1. Baseline survey to consider the opportunities that gas projects brings to farmers and fishermen and women in improving their livelihoods skills
2. How the gas development in Lindi and Kilwa have improved access to markets and enterprise development for the women and communities of Lindi and Kilwa districts
3. How are communities engaged and play an active part in their own development
4. Tackling the challenges farmers and fishermen and women face and improving their livelihood

5. Methodology

FEMAPO in this baseline survey we used Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Interviews as a methodology for extracting information from the respondents about the “Grassroot Voices of Coastal Women – Environmental Justice Project”. The baseline study basically not only investigated the socio-economic profile of the coastal women of Lindi and Kilwa districts but also looked into the power relation aspect of the women within the society. The study also assessed women capabilities in the society in terms of the assets they possess and how we can transform these into tools for women empowerment. Through interviews we also extracted information from key informants such as local authority leaders, key government leaders, Investors, and IFIs where applicable. The main respondents of this study are the women groups in Lindi and Kilwa Districts, in the specific villages that will be selected. FEMAPO sampled three villages from the two districts which are Likong’o village from Lindi Manispaa, and Dimba villages from Lindi District Council, the third village was Rushungi which is located in Kilwa District Council.

In the three villages we conducted Focus group Discussions from representatives of women groups, villages leaders and men and women from the villages who did not belong to any groups. The focus group discussion was sampled to take not more than 12 respondents per village but because of high interest of the women and community members to participate in the survey more than 19 respondents appearing in our focus group discussions which had intense discussions that involved women and men from the communities.

The first Focus Group Discussion started in Dimba village which is in the administrative area of Lindi District Council. Dimba village has a population of more than 950 people, and

women make 65% of the entire population of Dimba, this is according to the National Statistical Census of 2012 and the data that are available at Dimba village office. In Dimba village we sample 12 respondents to appear for the Focus Group Discussion, however more than 19 people show up for the FGD that we had previously sampled, women, village leaders and community members are highly enthusiastic and they are ready to participate in the project, this was a positive sign to us that the proposed project for "Grassroot Voices of Coastal Women – Environmental Justice Project" will be highly accepted by the community and therefore it has high percentage of sustainability and impact. Characteristically Dimba village is not located in an area which will be directly impacted by Gas and Oil projects, but as part of the ecosystem of the gas and oil project implementation Dimba villagers has the right to know the potential impacts that they will get as a result of gas and oil development activities that are going on in Mtwara and Lindi regions, in the findings you will see how extensively they explained their deep concern regarding the implementation of Oil and gas projects in Lindi and Mtwara and their expectations.

Likong'o was the Street where we had our second Big Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as it was in Dimba at Likong'o we expected 12 respondents as there were sampled for the FGD but fortunately more than 20 people turned up for the Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Likong'o is located within the Lindi Municipal just 20KMs along the Dar es salaam road. The area has a population of more than 998 people whereby 519 are women and 179 are men. Likong'o has 317 households. Likong'o holds a significant position in the implementation of this project because, Likong'o is an area which has been surveyed by the Oil and Gas companies for the installation of Gas refinery plant. As it will be detailed explained in the findings Likong'o has been evaluated by the government and the houses in Likong'o have been marked for demolition to give a way for the development of gas refinery plant. In Likong'o we also conducted key informants interviews with the Ward Executive Officer and he explained the dilemma that the Likong'o inhabitants have regarding the development of Gas and Oil industry in their area. The detailed explanations about the FGD and Key informants interviews at Likong'o will be found in the findings section. The

Focus Group Discussion at Likong'o also involved representatives from the nearest Street known as Masasi ya leo, this street will also be directly impacted by the installation of the Gas refinery plant is is planned to stationed at Likong'o area. A large part of Masasi ya leo

street will be taken by the project and also their houses have been earmarked for demolition. Representatives from Masasi ya leo who were respondents in the FGD were also interviewed separately as Key informants for the issues related to Gas and oil, their detailed responses will be explained in the key findings section.

In Kilwa District Council we sampled Rushungi Village, Rushungi village is approximately 70-100KMs North of Dar es salaam road. Rushungi village has a total population 2182 people according to the statistics we found at the village office, whereby Male are 906 and Female are 1276. The work force of the village is 302 Male, and 585 Female. From this statistics you can observe that women in Rushungi constitutes large percentage of the population and the work force of the village. Rushungi was the area previously surveyed for the installation of the gas refinery plant, and there were a lot of preparation for the community to receive and support the proposed project in their community, the community was given very high expectations about the prosperity that will come with gas investments in their area. The respondents who were representatives of the community explained their deep concern about the government silence on their promises and the expectations they gave to the community; this was well captured in the findings of the baseline and it will be well explained from the respondent's mouth. FEMAPO at Rushungi conducted a focus group discussion of more than 20 people and one key informant interview with the Ward Executive Officer.



Picture on Participants of a Focus Group Discussion at Rushungi Village in Kilwa Districts

6. Key Findings

a. Economic activities

One of the key aspects of this baseline study was to profile the key socio-economic characteristics of the key respondents in the targeted project areas which are primarily women. The baseline aimed to identify the key economic activities that engage women but also the communities that the women come from. During the Focus Group Discussions that we conducted in Lindi District in the Dimba, Likong'o and Masasi ya Leo villages, we dived in to identify the key economic activities that the people of these villages depend including women.



Picture of women from Lindi Discussing on Economic issues

During our interviews at Dimba village which is within Lindi District Council, the respondents identified the following economic activities to have a major contribution towards their livelihood and socio-economic development:

Small Scale Farming/Agriculture was the leading economic activity of the people of Dimba, during the interview they said small scale farming in the major economic activity which supports the families to meet their basic needs. The major crops that are farmed in this village includes:- Food crops which are sorghum, Maize, Beans, and Cassava; food crops provides food security in the community, and they are also used as cash crops when the have surplus they sale to meet family needs that needs money such as schools fees, medical expenses, and clothing.

Cash crops are also farmed in Dimba and the main cash crops in this village are Cashew nuts and Sesame seeds. Cashew nuts and Sesame Seeds are the leading cash crops in the village of Dimba, women as part of the community and also as part of the family they fully participate in the production chain of cash crops such as Cashew nuts and sesame seeds. According to their explanations Cashew nuts and sesame seeds maintain higher prices in the market and therefore many people are involved in the cultivation of these crops.

The communities at Dimba villages are also involved in other economic activities such as livestock keeping such as poultry farming and cattle keeping. This economic activity is not done in a large scale due to lack of grazing areas and only few people are involved in livestock keeping. Small businesses such as Handcrafts, Soap selling, and small shops are common economic activities in the villages and they predominantly done by women. Youth are involved in Motorcycle riding known as Bodaboda which is most used transportation in the village.

FEMAPO also made a thorough survey at Likong'o and Masasi ya leo villages to also identify their key economic activities apart from small scale farming of cash crops and food crops, the communities at Likong'o and Masasi ya leo village are also involved in fishing activities especially men, but also women are involved in buying and selling fishes in the markets and in the households. Women also have Horticulture production groups in Likong'o and Masasi ya Leo villages whereby they produce vegetables such as tomatoes, spinach, and Chinese and they sell in the markets. Horticulture is not done in a large scale due to lack of farming implements and water for irrigation. In Likong'o also women are practicing microfinance whereby women save and borrow small amounts of money from each other they call it VICOPA.

Rushingi village is nearby the Indian Ocean and along the coast where gas exploration was done, women are also involved in retail fish selling in the markets and in the households. Horticulture production is also done but in a small scale due to lack of water for irrigation and farming implements.

Profiling of economic activities was very key in this baseline study because it will give WATED clear options of intervention if they would like to come up with projects that will aim at economic empowerment of women in Lindi and Kilwa districts, it is imperative to know what are the predominant economic activities that women are involved and what support can be provided to add value to what they are doing.

b. Market Accessibility and reliability

The issue of market access and enterprise development is one of the priority areas for WATED interventions to the women of Lindi and Kilwa districts. During our interviews in Rushungi, Dimba, Likong'o and Masasi ya leo villages we tried to dig on the issues of market access particularly for the agricultural products that they produce. The respondents explained their deep concern on the unreliability of Markets especially for ground nuts, and green beans in Likong'o and Masasi ya leo villages, they have a great potential to produce ground nuts and green beans but absence of markets is what disappoints them. They gave an example in 2015 the price for Green beans was 1,200/= per Kilogram but it drastically fell down to 250/= per Kilogram this has made many farmers especially women to refrain from cultivating this crop due to markets uncertainty. The same issue was raised in Dimba villages where the respondents said they have a potential for bee keeping as an economic activity but the markets for the bee products is also unreliable as they just have to sell within the community of Dimba and there are few buyers. The development of oil and gas in Lindi and Kilwa has not brought changes to the market terrain still local products from the farmers especially women have no access to national or international markets especially for the crops which do not have higher value and demand in the community.

The crops that were identified to have stable and steady market in the villages we conducted interviews are the cash crops of Cashew nuts and Sesame Seeds. These crops the respondents claimed that they have market reliability; for example the price for Cashew nuts has doubled in price from 1,600/= in 2015 to 3,800/= per Kilogram in 2018. The price for Sesame seeds have shown steady increase from 1,500/= in 2017 to 2,800/= in 2018 this has motivated farmers including women to participate in the cultivation of Sesame seeds as one of the cash crops for income generation.

c. Oil and gas Awareness, expectations and development

Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation is partnering Statoil, ExxonMobil, Ophir and Shell on the development of the project that will enable Tanzania to export its offshore gas reserves. Tanzania has a total recoverable natural gas reserve which is estimated to be over 55 trillion cubic feet. The discussions on gas reserves in Tanzania has been going on for the past five years in Tanzania with a lot of promises being made to Tanzania and

the people of Lindi and Mtwara on how the discoveries are going to benefit the country and the communities in Lindi and Mtwara regions. In early 2013 in Lindi and Mtwara citizens demonstrated against the construction of the Gas pipeline from Mtwara to Dar es salaam claiming that the Gas reserves will be stolen it will not be for the benefit of the people of Mtwara and Lindi, so they wanted the natural gas processing to be done in Mtwara and Lindi so that they can get the multiply effect of the gas investment; but these demonstrations were quenched by the government and the government went ahead and they built the gas pipeline to Dar es salaam. Also in reducing the resistance of the people

in Lindi and Mtwara the government made a promise that the Liquefied Natural Gas plant (LNG) will be built in Lindi, they also said they build industries in Lindi for producing fertilizers and in return many young people from Lindi and Mtwara will be employed and therefore reduce the problem of youth unemployment. These promises were made from 2013 to 2014 when the people of Lindi and Mtwara were protesting against the government plans to build the gas pipeline to transport gas from Mtwara to Dar es salaam for exportation and electricity generation. Currently the status of gas development has been dormant and there are no feedbacks provided to the citizens of Lindi and Mtwara particularly to the communities that will be affected by the project.



Picture on stakeholders meeting on Environmental Justice project at LINDI

One of the objectives of WATED and this baseline study is to find out the opportunities that gas projects brings to farmers, fishermen and women in improving their livelihoods and lifeskills. FEMAPO during the interviews we conducted in Lindi and Kilwa districts at Dimba, Likong'o and Msasi ya leo, and Rushungi villages we probed the respondents to explain if there are any opportunities and benefits that has been accrued so far as a result of the development of gas projects in their villages.

The respondents in Dimba village exhibited very little awareness on the natural resources within their area such as gas and oil explorations, they said they have just been hearing

about it, they need more education on this, they have no idea what opportunities the gas projects will bring in their community. There have been some CSOs that have tried to reach out to these communities such as Oxfam in the past years but there are still some gaps that show citizens are not being meaningfully involved in the gas projects, the government only focused in the areas where there was stiff resistance against the gas projects, in those areas the government tried to educate the communities of the opportunities that gas development will bring to their communities, but in areas such as Dimba village where there were no demonstrations against the gas projects the citizens were not given any education as to how the gas development in Mtwara and Lindi will benefit them.

FEMAPO also conducted a very huge Focus Group Discussion in Likong'o village, the focus group discussion also involved representatives from Masasi ya Leo Village which is very close to Likong'o village and it will be affected by the project during the discussion the following issues were raised by the respondents:-

The respondents at Likong'o were excited by the projects and the Liquefied Natural Gas plant that will be built in Likong'o, the community members of Likong'o were excited and ready to be resettled as long as they will be fully compensated. However the process of compensation has taken so many years since they were evaluated and their houses being marked for demolition. The respondents said it has been more than four years since they were evaluated and the government has not paid them, and they are not allowed to do any development in their land, this has affected their lives economically and psychologically because they have been in dilemma and they don't understand whether the government plans for the gas projects will continue in their areas because no feedback has been given to them so far. During a one to one interview with a key informant who is the Ward Executive Officer of Likong'o ward said;-

"The community members at Likong'o and Masasi ya Leo who are going to be resettled, their land and properties have been evaluated, and their houses marked with red mark which means their houses are planned for demolition to give a way for the project, but for more than four years now they have been waiting to be compensated and resettled to the area that has been selected for them, this delay has created a confusion to the people and they have no option but to wait for the government decision".

From our interviews with the respondents we found out that Oxfam have conducted trainings to the community members of Likong'o and Masasi ya leo on the advantages and disadvantages of gas investments in their community, and therefore the people were looking forward to being employed in gas projects; in meeting the curiosity of the young people to be employed in the gas projects VETA in Lindi region started a course on gas and Oil for preparing young people to be employed in the gas and oil sector, the challenge is that young people had no income to help then study at VETA for the mentioned courses an NGO known as VSO sponsored only four young people to study at VETA in Lindi region and they only sponsored those who were ready to take driving, welding and cookery courses.

The area that community member of Likong'o will be resettled to have been identified, it is Kikwetu Village. The area has not been surveyed if it will be enough to accommodate farming activities for the entire population that will be resettled there. Though the government said the area is big enough and the land use plan of the area has been done, it will have areas for settlement, farming, Industries and for other activities.

The communities of Likong'o and Masasi ya leo villages have been informed by the government that the Liquefied Natural Gas Plant will be built at Likong'o Village the prospected fertilizer industry which they were promised that it will attract massive employments for the young people from Likong'o village and in Lindi and Mtwara regions as well. The respondents also showed awareness on the what companies are investing in the development of oil and gas in their area, when they mentioned Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation – TPDC in partnership with Statoil and other companies that they did not remember.

However from our literature review we are aware that TPDC was partnering with Statoil, ExxonMobil, Ophir and Shell on the development of the project. The plans for investing in the LNG at Likong'o village has been delayed as previously it was planned that by 2020 the LNG plant will be already built, but in the Budget parliament of 2018, the Minister for Mineral Dr. Medard Kalemani told the parliament that the actual construction of the Liquefied Natural Gas Plant will start in 2022, which the people of Likong'o still have more years to wait to determine their fate.

The community members of Likong'o and Masasi ya leo who will be affected by the project expressed their concern that they have waited for too long and they would wish for the

government to relocate them or to allow them to continue with their lives and develop their land and their properties. One respondent who did not want to be mentioned said;-

“ Kindly if you have access to these people (meaning the Government and the companies) tell them we are tired of empty promises, year after year, this situation is causing poverty among the community members, as we can’t develop our land we can’t even renovate our houses and they falling apart, this in not right”. She said.

During our interviews at Rushungi, FEMAPO found a case Rushungi that, it was previously determined that Rushungi was the area that the LNG plant will be built for gas processing – Citizens were engaged, areas were surveyed, evaluation for resettlement was done, and some of the representative of the community were taken for a study tour in Norway to learn how the resettlement will be done, but unfortunately the government and the companies abandoned the plan and the villagers at Rushungi were not informed and they started hearing from the news that the LNG plant will be built in Likong’o and not at Rushungi. This has disappointed people and they are not interested anymore to hear anything related to Gas and Oil projects in their areas. The people were affected by this process as they stopped development of their properties such as land and houses because they were waiting to be compensated for a long period from 2014-2018. The government and the company overpromised, and they never delivered this has disappointed people to a large extent.

Recently while President Dr. John Pombe Magufuli was in his normal visits to Mar region, he expressed his concern that Tanzanian government will not benefit from the gas investments due to the nature of the contracts that the government entered with the companies, therefore Tanzania should not have high hopes regarding investment from the gas as large percentage of the earnings and the natural gas is being taken the big fishes. He further said that is why he is investing in the Stigler’s Gorge Dam project so that I can produce enough electricity for the country because the gas has already been appropriated by capitalists through contracts and we cannot use our gas freely to produce electricity.

d. Gender issues and Ownership of family income.

One of the primary objectives of Women Action Towards Economic Development and GAGGA in this project is to strengthen and unify the capabilities of grassroots groups and

movements to lobby and advocate with and for women to claim their rights to water, food and to a clean, healthy and safe environment. Therefore one of the aims of this survey was to look into key issues related to gender, ownership, awareness to women rights and power relations in the society. During our interviews at Dimba, Likong'o and Rushungi villages, the issues related to gender emerged and the respondents especially women discussed with great passion particularly on the issues related to ownership of properties in the family and their participation in the whole value chain of production.



Group photo of Women after discussion on oil and gas with WATED staff

At Dimba village during the focus group discussion the respondents especially women, they expressed their concern on the conflict of ownership of the benefits of labor within the family between women and men, according to the discussions that also involved men, it was evident that men still control and use large percent of the income that is accrued from family economic activities. It was therefore suggested that in order to cub this issues, there should transparency in the use of the family income, and there should be joint family account where a man and the woman are co-signatories. Because there have been a tendency of men to appropriate and misappropriate the family income while they have labored together during production but at the end men controls all the income and uses it with other women. One of the respondents said: "Regarding the use of income in the family I can say men still have a control and ownership of the income, though work together in the farm but at the end because it is the man who takes the crops to the market, he is the one that knows the real price of the crops and the income that

the family will get, other men who are not faithful they don't tell us the truth so that they can take the families money and use for the personal luxuries, this is still a problem to many women, gender education should also be given to men".

FEMAPO also found out that because of the mistrust that exists between men and women in the family and the need for women to own their own income, women now tend to have a separate farm that neither the husband nor the family that knows its existence. The women in their spare time and the little resources that they have they can cultivate from one to three acres of Sesame seeds which the husband is not aware of, and when they sale the crops it becomes their own income and use that income for their personal development. However this on the other hand has resulted into conflict within the family when their husbands finds out the existence of this separate farms.

When probing on the issue of ownership of income the women and men together agreed to a large extent the conflict of ownership is mostly to the cash crops such as Cashew nuts and Sesame seeds, this conflict does not exist to food crops the control is entirely given to the women because in their view it has to do with domestic responsibilities to provide food for the family which is the responsibility of women. However when we probed further the respondents especially women said, food crops has no real market value therefore men tend not be interested, but they had a real market value like cashew nuts and sesame seeds men could have assumed control and ownership as well.

"Men are the one who take the farm produce to the markets, so are the one who knows the real price of the produce, because they do not even bring home receipts so that we know the real price as per the market value". One women said.

On the issue of power relation in the family and shared decision the respondents especially women said, though there has been an increasing shared decision making in the families compared to previous years, more education is still needed particularly to men. Men still tend to take all the decisions themselves and only inform the women later that I have done this and that without considering their opinion on those decisions.

" Families that have shared decision making on family income tend to have more development , peace and tranquility in the family than those who do not have shared decision making in the families, as they tend to use family resources in a manner that does not support

family development, but they also lack peace and tranquility in the family as they tend to quarrel every time they have income". One woman said.

A wareness of women rights at Dimba village, the women claimed to be more aware of their rights compared to previous years, and they said at least more than 40% of women are aware of their rights and this has given them more voice in the decision making within the family and in the community, though more education on women rights still needed and this education should involve women and men.

In all the areas that we conducted interviews there was an agreement among respondents men and women that, women are still having the most burden of work in the family (work load), though there some improvements in division of labor compared to previous times. In Rushungi village there was a concern on the issue related to children, that families tend to go the farms with their children who are still very small and are supposed to be attending school especially for kindergarten children, this has affect children participation in school, this has been a result of lack of school feeding programs in schools that forces parents to go to the farms with their children because they cannot live them behind alone and nobody to feed them.

e. Opportunities

The gas and oil development in Lindi and Mtwara raised very high expectations to the people of these regions women included. The community members particularly of Likong'o and Rushungi where the LNG plant and the proposed industries related to gas were expected to be built they were promised employments, education opportunities on the sector gas and oil development, however all these has not being realized as far as gas and oil projects are concerned. However the local communities in these villages they have potentials, opportunities and capabilities that if taped into can transform the livelihoods of people especially women. At Rushungi and Likong'o there is a potential for Horticulture production which can be used to a full scale if the challenges that limit the potential of horticulture production will be addressed, the challenges includes lack of water for irrigation, lack of education on horticulture production which means they have no access to agricultural extension services, and therefore have no enogh knowledge on the use of fertilixers and other farming implements to increase productivity. They lack proper

equipments for irrigation therefore they use buckets for irrigation which is very difficult and tiresome, therefore they cannot irrigate a big area hence low productivity.

Horticulture production will be very key when the operation of the gas projects starts, there will be high demand for horticulture products, therefore an opportunity for income generation especially to women.

The fishery opportunity for the people of Likong'o, Masasi ya leo and Rushingi is another opportunity if well utilized, currently fishing done in small scale by using crude tools, with the coming projects on the gas and oil sector especially the construction of Liquefied Natural Gas plant at Likong'o and the proposed industrial development it will open a market access for fishery products.

f. Citizen Engagement

WATED has an objective of ensuring there is a meaningful citizen participation and engagement in the whole process of gas and oil development projects, therefore in this baseline survey FEMAPO wanted to know to what level the communities in Lindi and Kilwa districts have been involved, and whether meaning community consultations were made by the government and companies especially in the areas where gas exploitation and investments will be made. During the interviews we found out from the respondents that the government and the companies made community consultations at Likong'o and Rushungi villages because those were the areas were targeted for construction of the LNG plant. We also found out that Oxfam has done some consultative activities at Likong'o, Masasi ya leo and Dimba villages which are all in Lindi districts. Again we observed all the government consultation were done during the time when citizens were resisting the gas pipeline construction and therefore it was done as antidote to issues of citizens resistance, however there have been no feedbacks given as to what is the status of gas development in those areas. There is also a sense of increasing shrinking of civil space and fear to freedom of expression particularly on the issues related to gas and oil development, during the discussions with civil servants at the district level they were avoiding to respond to issues related to gas even question our motive as consultants as to why we are interested in asking issues related to gas and oil.



Picture on Stakeholders meeting on Baseline study of Environmental Justice Project in Dar es Salaam

g. ESIA and Environmental justice

Environmental justice is one of the key components of WATED and her organization GAGGA project, in this baseline study FEMAPO tried to look into the issues related to environment and whether the communities particularly women are aware of the impacts of Gas and oil development in Lindi and Kilwa. The respondents in all the villages we visited they confessed to have very little knowledge on the impacts of gas and oil production to the environment. When we probed whether they participated in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, they are not aware if this was done if it was done then they were not involved. They asked FEMAPO and WATED can be able to provide environmental education to the women groups and the community at large particularly on the environmental and social impacts of gas and oil production in their areas and what they can to advocate for environmental and social justice.

h. Corporate Social Responsibility projects

Corporate Social Responsibility is a good will of the companies that they extend to the communities around their projects to promote good and health relationship between the communities and the companies, we asked the respondents whether they have witnessed any project which was done in their community which was a result of the companies social responsibility, they said they have never seen such a project, maybe they will start doing later but for now there is no such a thing. Also, this calls for WATED to educate the community on the issue of company's social responsibilities so that the communities can demand from the companies.

i. Deterioration of Social services at Likong'o village

During the stakeholders meeting in Lindi, and Dar es salaam a woman representative from Likong'o village expressed herself with great sorrow the extend of the deterioration of social services at Likong'o villages where schools has not been renovated for more than five years, teachers houses are in bad shape and they need renovation as they are posing a potential threat to the safety of children and teachers at the school.

j. Resettlement Plan and Compensation at Likong'o LNGP areas

During the stakeholders meeting in Lindi and Dar es salaam the representative of Lindi Municipal Government said, the Lindi Municipal as part of the Government they have played the part of providing the land where the people from Likong'o will be resettled to, they have even demarcated areas for social services such as schools and hospitals, Government offices and areas for economic activities such as Agriculture and fishing, so he urged the central government to also play the role in providing timely compensation to the people so that they can start building their new residences at Kikwetu area where they will be resettled.



Picture shows a house that has been evaluated for compensation at Likongo Village for the LNGP.

k. Consultation with the companies investing in Oil and Gas in Lindi and Kilwa Districts

WATED and FEMAPO needs to make a meaningful consultation with the corporations investing in Oil and Gas Lindi and Kilwa districts so that they can clarify to the people the status of their projects so far. The communities where oil and gas investments are done have no feedbacks being provided by these companies especially in areas where there was to high expectations that the discovery of oil and gas will change their life for the better but now time has gone and their situation in worsening.

l. Involvement of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in Oil and Gas Projects

WATED and FEMAPO should investigate if there are any involvement of International Financial Institutions in financing of the Oil and Gas projects in Lindi and Kilwa districts. Companies and governments has a tendency of acquiring financial capital from IFIs to finance their operations, therefore it is critical for WATED and FEMAPO to investigate in the companies or the government of Tanzania acquired or planning to acquire financial support from IFIs for the Oil and Gas projects in Kilwa and Lindi so that they can devise an advocacy

strategy to address that. The representative from the Lindi Municipal council cautioned TPDC that the costs of Compensation is rising every by 6% according to Compensation Act, therefore the investors will have to pay more as they delay to Compensate,; but He also urged that if the evaluation will be repeated this will affect the people as their properties have depreciated and they are not allowed to grow permanent crops again in their lands until they are resettled to Kiwetu Village.

j. Women's Concern on the Project Sustainability and future plans

It was a concern to many women in Lindi and Kilwa in the villages we visited during the baseline that, they are being used by Companies and Civil Society Organization just as research respondents. They urged WATED to have sustainability plan of engaging women in the future projects, there must be a continuation of this project which will empower and amplify the voices of coastal women on the issues of Oil and Gas investments.

7. Limitations

The communities of Dimba, Likong'o, Masasi ya leo and Rushungi identified key challenges or limitations that they face towards achieving economic and social development. The following are the challenges that the community members of Likong'o, Dimba, Masasi ya leo and Rushing identified during the interviews:

The farmers explained their grievances on the lack of agro-inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides which do not come on time which affects their productivity particularly for the cashew nuts, sesame seeds and horticulture farmers.

The farmers also expressed their concern on the lack agricultural extension service which makes it so difficult for farmers to get consultation from the extension officers when they face challenges in their farming activities. For example, in the entire ward of Rushungi there is only one extension officer who is government employee it very difficult for her to support all farmers in the entire ward of Rushungi, the same to Likong'o the respondent said they have only one agricultural extension officer in the entire area.

The farmers also raised the issue of affordability of agricultural inputs, they said even when the farm implements are available, they are sold in high prices and farmers cannot afford as a result of low income.

Horticultural producers at Likong'o, Masasi ya leo and Rushungi they claimed to access to water for irrigation and this limited their ability to produce in a large scale, water availability is very crucial for horticulture production.

Though they have a potential for horticultural production, they lack education on horticulture, most of the farmers who are involved in horticulture production they have no any training, this also affects their productivity, because it is not easy for them to identify early symptoms of diseases in their crops until it is very late, and even when they know the problem they have no idea what pesticides to use to control or treat the disease.

Since the evaluation for resettlement was done, they have not been paid and they are not allowed to develop their areas, this has been a challenge for the community of Likong'o and Masasi ya leo, and to great extent it has affected their development plans.

Women in the villages we conducted interviews claimed that they have not attended any entrepreneurship training, and whatever they do they are doing just out of experience; they said they need this education so that they can be able to diversify their economy whether is agriculture, poultry, and other small business such as hand craft.

Lack of environmental and civic education is challenge among the women and the communities of Lindi and Kilwa districts. Women needs to be mobilized and trained on issues related to environmental justice, civic rights and lobbying and advocacy skills so that they can be in position to hold accountable leaders/government and companies that pollute the environment.

The issue of ownership of the family income after production was identified as one of the key limitations that impede women's development. Many women expressed their concern on this issue, and they urged WATED to provide gender education to men so that they can understand the impacts of this behavior towards women sustainable development.

Women during the interviews they also raised the issue of lack of access financial services in terms of credit and grant that will help them to acquire startup capital for their businesses. Financial Inclusion is one the important components for women economic empowerment.

8. Recommendations and Conclusion

To achieve the overall goal of WATED and GAGGA for this project which is to strengthen and unify the capabilities of grassroots groups and movements to lobby and advocate with and for women to claim their rights to water, to food and to a clean, healthy and safe environment; and after the findings of this baseline study and the limitations to women development that have been identified through the cause of this baseline study the following are the recommendations and conclusions that WATED in collaboration with GAGGA and other key stakeholders for women development will have to implement in order to empower women towards economic and social development:-

1. Education for gender issues should be given to the communities within the project areas in Lindi and Kilwa Districts. There is an existing knowledge gap among women and men on the issues related to women rights in the community. There is a need for education on division of labor in the family this will help to reduce the work load of responsibilities for women in the family, women still work more hours than men in a day, but because men do not consider domestic labor or work. Women domestic responsibilities are not counted as contribution to the overall family income.
2. Entrepreneurship education should be provided to women so that they can be able to identify opportunities that the gas and oil industry will provide but also to use that education to identify opportunities that are within their community. WATED, GAGGA and other stakeholders responsible for women development need to provide livelihoods training to the women so that they have life skills that will enable them to navigate out of poverty.
3. The Gas and Oil development plans are still not known to the community members of many areas in Lindi and Kilwa districts, therefore WATED, GAGGA and the government on the hand have a responsibility to continue to address these issues. The communities need to understand the linkages that exists between the development of gas and oil sector

and their own development, they need to understand the opportunities and challenges that will come with the gas and oil development.

4. More than 60% of the women we interviewed in Dimba, Likong'o, Masasi ya leo and Rushungi does not belong to any women groups only less than 40% belonged to women groups. The major reason why they did not belong to any groups, they have been told by many people to start economic groups by promises that have never been kept. Therefore, WATED should work to regain the trust of the women and mobilize them into groups so as to achieve the goal of strengthening and unifying grassroots women to be able to lobby and advocate for women rights and environmental justice.
5. Women should be granted access to financial services and financial education so that they can acquire startup capital for their businesses. WATED in collaboration with other partners should find a way to ensure women get access to loans, credit or grants with lesser conditionality.
6. Environmental and civic education should be provided to the communities of Lindi and Kilwa, particularly women, with the development of gas and oil environmental and civic challenges are inevitable hence the community members needs to be equipped to tackle those challenges. Community members needs to understand the legal framework under which the companies the obliged to keep the environment safe, and when it is needed, they need to take civic action to hold accountable the companies and the government when they have polluted the environment.
7. WATED and her partners should make it mandatory to make a thorough follow up on the issue of resettlement and compensation of the people of Likong'o who have been stranded for many years while their land and properties have been evaluated and now just waiting for payment. According to the laws of Tanzania once your properties have been evaluated for compensation one cannot be able to any developments because whatever you do after evaluation will not be valued, hence there is a need for the government to resettle the people of Likong'o otherwise they are increasingly pushing them to extreme poverty every day they delay to make a decision. The people of Likong'o after consultation with government they agreed to be resettled to a place known as KIKWETU to give a way for the construction of the LNG plant.

8. During the interviews the respondents said they were not involved not involved in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the gas and oil project, this is an important aspect for WATED and other stakeholders to make a follow up and determine to what extent the ESIA engaged the communities that will be affected by the gas and oil projects in Kilwa and Lindi.
9. It is mandatory for any development project to engage citizens particularly when the project has potential side impacts to the community. The gas and oil projects have been going silently ever since there was a resistance in Mtwara and Lindi. When we interviewed the respondents about the status of the gas and oil projects, they had no idea which means there are feedbacks being provided on regular basis regarding the progress of the project.
10. The participants of Dar es salaam Stakeholders meeting recommended to WATED and its partner FEMAPO to make a thorough consultation with the Government, the Tanzania Petroleum Development Company (TPDC) and the companies on the Oil and Gas investments in Lindi and Kilwa Districts especially on the issue of resettlement of the community of Likong'o.
11. Since the baseline is interested in women rights, WATED should seek to also to address health issues which significantly affect women and children. The Oil and gas investments will also lead to violations of children rights hence there is a need to have a focus on that angle.
12. Another recommendation which came out very strong during the Dar es salaam stakeholders meeting is the issue of preparing the citizens in the affected communities earlier before investments starts; the geological survey of Tanzania is very clear about all the areas where there are mineral potentials, there is a need of the government to alert the people who living in such areas that they will be potentially affected in the future if the government will make a decision to invest
13. The participants also recommended that TPDC as a government agency has a responsibility of reaching out to the affected communities and provide feedback on the status of the investment of Oil and Gas projects in Lindi and Kilwa Districts

14. The participants of the stakeholders meeting in Dar es salaam urged the WATED and FEMAPO to further investigate to what extent child rights and safety has been violated as a result of Oil and Gas Projects in Lindi and Kilwa districts, specifically at Likong'o Village where the community which was evaluated for resettlement has been stranded for more than 5 years since 2013.

9. Conclusion

FEMAPO was privileged to meet and discuss formally and informally with respondents and key informants during the baseline study exercise in Lindi and Kilwa; we made thorough observations of the situations and patterns regarding Oil and Gas investments in Lindi and Kilwa and how citizens especially women are directly or indirectly affected by the operations of Oil and Gas investments. Also putting into considerations the key findings and the recommendations provided by the respondents especially women of Kilwa and Lindi, and bearing in mind that the major focus of WATED project is to amplify the voices of grassroot women in Kilwa and Lindi districts in the Oil and Gas investments; FEMAPO would therefore like to provide our humble opinion to WATED and its partners GAGGA to work on the findings and the recommendations that the women of Kilwa and Lindi have provided in this baseline study. More importantly I would like to highlight a key recommendation which came out very strong from the Women of Lindi and Kilwa districts that ***WATED should not be like other CSOs who have used the women of Kilwa and Lindi just as mere respondents for their research work and they abandon them just after collecting their data they don't ever hear from them again; therefore they urged WATED to have a further engagement with the women in Kilwa and Lindi so that they can build their capacities and capabilities to meaningful engage and benefit from the Oil and Gas opportunities and also be able to mitigate the impacts that will result from the Oil and Gas Investments.*** FEMAPO would also like to recommend to WATED to further build their capacity for Lobby and Advocacy targeting the key channels of influence and decision making spaces as far as the Oil and gas investments is concerned and FEMAPO would appreciate to support WATED to come up with a Lobby and Advocacy strategy that will address the key issues and recommendations that were observed in the baseline study in Kilwa and Lindi. The Lobby and advocacy strategy will help WATED to increase its engagement with the government institutions and the companies involved in Oil and Gas operations but also will increase WATED visibility in the society and bring the issue of Oil and gas into public domain for public involvement and scrutiny.

Prepared by Women Action Towards Entrepreneurship Development (WATED)
Funded by BothENDS GAGGA



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