

## **Women land rights in Moshi rural district**

**Edwin Pantaleo Bilikundi**

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The Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and national laws such as the Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania and other laws made under it guarantee equality between men and women. The gist of these international instruments and national legislation is to protect women and to avail equality in every aspect of life. When it comes to property ownership, the laws are also clear that, property should be owned equally without gender discrimination.

This work aims at investigating how these laws providing for women right to property are implemented in Moshi Rural area. The work further examines whether equality between men and women is achieved in place of women discriminatory traditions.

The researcher sought to examine international laws, domestic laws, policies and their implementation (basically the land policy in relation to women rights to access, own, control and dispose land). The researcher further examined customary practices that are practiced in Moshi Rural area which are repugnant to national laws and how they affect implementation of laws that guaranteeing equal land rights to both men and women. The researcher made an analysis of the laws guaranteeing equality and what is done in practice.

Lastly the researcher recommended as to what the government should do in building capacity to women by educating them on their land rights. Further other land rights actors such as NGO's and Civil Society Organisations located in Moshi Rural and other nearby places should play their role in sensitizing women on their land rights so as to raise awareness that will allow women to struggle for their statutory and Constitutional rights.