



CONTEXTUAL RESEARCH

HORIZONTAL LEARNING NETWORK

PARALEGALS AND THE PROTECTION OF LAND RIGHTS IN THE COMMUNITIES OF MANHIÇA AND MASSINGIR, SOUTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

Horizontal Learning Network



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEDES	Ecumenical Committee for Social Development
CFJJ	Legal and Judiciary Training Center
CTV	Terra Viva Center
DNTF	National Directorate of Lands and Forests
DUAT	Right to Land Use and Enjoyment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IPAJ	Institute of Sponsorship and Legal Assistance
LDHM	Mozambique Human Rights League
LaS	LAND-at-scale
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PNL	Limpopo National Park
SDAE	District Economic Activities Service
UNAC	National Union of Peasants
SDPI	District Planning and Infrastructure Service

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The race for the exploitation of natural resources has brought challenges of different natures, including land conflicts, mainly between investors and the local population. In some cases, the resolution of problems has been unfair due to the lack of legal knowledge and representation to help the vulnerable population. It is in this context that the paralegal figure was established, endowed with solid knowledge to voluntarily provide basic legal support to community members.

This research analyzes the extent to which paralegals are adequate to represent community interests in land governance interventions focused on the land use management process in the districts of Manhiça and Massingir. For this purpose, interviews were conducted with interested parties, with emphasis on paralegals.

In Mozambique, the role of paralegals is recognized by rural communities, especially the communities of Massingir and Manhiça, for their intervention at the local level on aspects of land conflict resolution, transmission of knowledge about rights and duties regarding land management and other natural resources.

The survey found the existence of several challenges, such as the threats that paralegals have suffered from Government entities, on the other hand, the socio-cultural and traditional barriers that women in rural areas face. It should be noted that despite this, it was found that most paralegals are female, who were selected based on well-defined criteria for recruiting paralegal candidates.

It is concluded that in both districts there have been situations of land conflict that are mitigated by paralegals, who with their interventions contribute to strengthening the sense of security of rural communities in relation to land ownership, thus avoiding conflict situations and guaranteeing sustainable exploitation of land and natural resources for the benefit of the environment.

The study proposes, as follow-up actions, the strengthening of training campaigns for paralegals and the training of government institutions and investors for full compliance with the land law.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report analyses the role of paralegals regarding the enhancement of legal literacy among members of the communities located in Massingir, Gaza Province, and Manhiça, Maputo Province, in Mozambique, as well as the role of paralegals training and their institutional organization and integration among different stakeholders that participate in the land-use management process.

The research was designed to complement the LaS program in Mozambique and is a continuation of findings from the inception report. By analyzing the impact of paralegal training on both legal literacy and the recognition of paralegals' work among community members, the research findings will contribute to the reduction and management of risks. With these research findings, we expect to identify adequate mechanisms to prepare the community to intervene in an informed manner in the land sector and promote equality

Approximately 62,4% of the Mozambican population lives in rural areas (INE 2017; Ministério da Agricultura 2015), depending mainly on the land and natural resources to sustain their livelihoods. Mostly, the land and natural resources management is based on the customary norms and practices. According to the Constitution and the land legislation, customary systems are recognized as legal mechanisms of land and natural resources management and transferring and inheriting rights, where the local communities appear as central institution in the process, including conflicts prevention and resolution.

Despite the legal recognition of customary systems, (Isilda Nhantumbo & Duncan Macqueen, 2003; Chiziane, 2007; Hartlief, V, Ntauazi, C, Razão Deus, N, Santpoort, R & Steel, G., 2018; Paulo Lopes José, Adérito Machava, Luísa Chicamisse Mutisse, Benilde Mourana, Catarina Chidiassamba, 2022), appoint the lack of knowledge of the national land and natural resources policies as the main obstacle among local communities' members to fully enjoy their tenure rights.

CTV is contributing to the solution of this problem by implementing the "Community Paralegals Training Program" in the context of the Land-at-Scale Program, with the main objective to expand access to information and knowledge among rural communities, especially legal knowledge, to strengthen the security of community land rights and enhance their capacity to act as local development actors in partnership with the government and private investors. In particular, training of community paralegals has gained recognition as a relevant contribution to the expansion of government social preparation initiatives for sustainable development.

In this context, the LaS inception phase report mentions that very few paralegals come from the district and communities where land occupation processes and conflicts occur. It also noted that some paralegal associations are not formalized and that because of this some other organizations do not recognize them. After more than a year of implementation, we are now in the position to assess preliminary results and identify the direction of possible changes and impacts, with the objective to understand whether paralegals training and activities are integrated in the communities and in what

extent are they contributing to the recognition of local communities' voices in the land governance interventions, focusing on land-use management process.

Similar to the LaS inception phase report, this research found that in the District of Massingir, the platform of local civil society organizations, notes the absence of the work of paralegals, going so far as to state that their existence in the District is not felt and in the same vein, the Massingir District Administrator also states that she does not recognize the role of paralegals, due to the fact that she assumes responsibilities exclusively for the Government, not giving space for communities to express opinions on land governance.

This research reports on the changes that have occurred in communities as a result of the existence of paralegals. The next chapters mention the research methodology, the criteria for selecting paralegals, their changes after training, the perception of their role in the community, the challenges they face, conclusions and follow-up actions.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

General

In this project we intent to analyze the suitability of paralegals to represent community interests in land governance interventions, focusing on land governance.

Specific objectives

- To understand how communities' members are involved in the selection of candidates to be trained as paralegals;
- To discuss, with paralegals, the changes they perceive in their work after training process;
- To explore the challenges faced by paralegals in their activities, focusing on their recognition by different stakeholders;
- To collect information regarding how communities' members, perceive the paralegal's role in their community.

2 METHODOLOGY

The data generation process of this research combined the following techniques: individual semi-structured interviews, informal conversations, focus group discussions, direct observation and use of photography. Initially, we identified potential participants namely: paralegals, members of local communities, managers of civil society organizations, community leaders, representatives of government institutions and members of district platforms in Manhiça and Massingir.

Field work was carried out over a period of one week, from 12 to 17 June 2023, where the first day was reserved for the District of Manhiça and the remaining days for the District of Massingir. The research took place in the communities of Whatibjane and Maguenhe, Manhiça District, in Maputo Province and in the communities of Cubo, Mavodze, Massingir District, Gaza Province. The selection

of communities took into consideration: areas where land conflicts occurred, the establishment of game farms and the transfer of the community that lived inside the Limpopo National Park.

In the District of Massingir, we visited the Administrator's Office, where we presented the objectives of the research and requested their consent to interview members of the District Government, namely: Director of District Services for Economic Activities, Director of District Services for Infrastructure and NLP Planning and Administration.

To assess the level of involvement in the process, with particular interest in seeing what community members think about the legitimacy of paralegals and the qualities required in the selection process, youth and adults of both sexes were selected in each community to participate.

A total of 10 interviews and 8 focus group discussions were carried out. The interviews were with 9 paralegals, (1 man and 8 women), and 226 people (118 women and 108 men) participated in the focus groups. Priority was given to (i) the consultation of communities that benefited from the legal assistance of paralegals in resolving and mediating conflicts and (ii) the paralegals who were selected and trained during the implementation of the LaS project, as well as those trained by CTV in previous programs. Given the socio-cultural inequalities that exist in Mozambique, the research focused on interviewing female paralegals to counteract custom and empower women and let them take the lead.

The interview guides (attached) were prepared in advance and facilitated conducting the survey. The interviews were scheduled in advance. They took place in previously selected locations, in coordination with community leaders. The choice of the day, as well as the place for the interview, depended on the availability of the participants and not the researchers. During the data collection process, confidentiality and anonymity were observed, so that no participant took part in the research out of obligation or coercion.

Each interview lasted approximately one and a half hours (1h:30min). To ensure the accuracy of the conversation, the use of recorders was permitted, and photographs were taken. In Manhiça, the interviews were conducted under the recommended conditions, specifically in the offices of CTV and the Ecumenical Committee for Social Development (CEDES) in Massingir. Meanwhile, in Manhiça, the interview took place at the SDPI offices located in the Manhiça District and at the office of the Peasant's Association.

The interviews were also conducted in the shade of trees and within the homes of the paralegal ladies, with a preference for using the local language, Changana. This approach facilitated the collection of information, allowing for a more authentic capture of narratives and fostering a more robust development of debate points.

3 DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 PARALEGALS IN THE DISTRICTS OF MANHIÇA AND MASSINGIR

There are community paralegals in the Manhiça and Massingir Districts, known as community legal assistants, members of the community elected in coordination with local leaders. In Massingir, paralegals were trained by CTV, the Legal and Judiciary Training Center (CFJJ) and FAO, and benefited from several exchange opportunities. In Manhiça, paralegals had few opportunities, they only benefited from the transmission of basic knowledge promoted by a local NGO.

3.2 PARALEGAL RECRUITMENT CRITERIA

According to Salomão (2015), the ability and availability to perform this role in the community are generally the main criteria for selecting candidates who want to work as a community paralegal. Additionally, paralegals are typically selected based on commitment to community issues and integrity recognized by their communities. Literacy level and age are also relevant factors, but are not necessarily the main requirements for the selection of community paralegals.

The research found that the selection of candidates for the training of paralegals in the Districts of Manhiça and Massingir was done in collaboration with local administrative structures and the CTV, where it was required that candidates have some level of basic education and that they are based on communities. After their selection, they underwent intensive training lasting a maximum of one week. They were trained fundamentally so that they are capable of dealing with conflicts of a diverse nature, with a focus on the following: mediation in land conflicts, human-wildlife conflicts, partnerships with investors, domestic violence, among others. In the selection process in Massingir, the CTV had an innovation in selecting and training female paralegals considering that women are one of the most harmed in decision-making processes on land.

CTV's innovation aims to safeguard the socio-cultural and traditional barriers that women in rural areas face, especially in relation to women's rights to land. In the District of Massingir, the factors that contribute to barriers to limit access and control of land and other natural resources by women include the following (i) social and cultural aspects combined with gender stereotypes that limit women, particularly widows, divorced, mothers who are heads of households, having access to and control over land in the same way as men; (ii) limiting women's travel to community consultation sites (distance and time); (iv) the limitation of women expressing themselves and giving their voice and opinion on the management of land and other natural resources; (v) the weak participation of women in decision-making bodies. Despite these barriers, the interviewees showed that the paralegals' training created opportunities for them to actively participate in discussion and decision-making spaces.

Contrarily, in the Manhiça district, CTV did not train paralegals but collaborated with paralegals who had received training from other organizations, such as UNAC.

With the existence of paralegals in both districts, there are changes in behavior in the communities. Before training, paralegals were deprived of basic technical-legal knowledge. Currently, paralegals are able to deal with matters and guide the community to make the best decision. On the other hand, the assistance of paralegals encouraged communities to resell their rights, actively participate in community consultations, in negotiations with partners and the results of the changes are visible as reported by the testimonies.

3.3 ROLE OF PARALEGALS IN THE COMMUNITY IN RELATION TO THE LAND USE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

In Massingir, based on discussions with the focus group, it became clear that local communities understand the role of paralegals. They acknowledged that paralegals disseminate basic aspects of land legislation, conflict management, and involuntary resettlement, including good environmental practices such as avoiding uncontrolled fires and refraining from cutting down trees, among others. The approach of the paralegals is always supported by the land legal framework.

However, in the District of Manhiça, the community does not fully understand the role of the paralegal, despite their regular dissemination of matters related to the management and administration of land and other natural resources.

Despite the recognition made by the communities, the Government of the District of Massingir, in the voice of the respective Administrator, says it is not aware of the actions carried out by paralegals in defense of community rights in relation to land and other natural resources, making the work of paralegals difficult and Local NGOs [Non-Governmental Organization]. A different scenario was seen in Manhiça, the District Government is open to working with paralegals and considers them as crucial in resolving conflicts resulting from the use of land and other natural resources in the communities in which they are inserted.

Based on the interviews conducted with community members in both districts, it was found that the intervention of paralegals in the process of resolving violations significantly influences decision-making, without favoring any of the parties involved. It was reported that there have been cases that reached government institutions as a result of the legal advisory work carried out by paralegals. This highlights the impact and importance of paralegals in these communities.

The understanding and recognition of paralegals' work varies between these two districts. Communities in Massingir have a clear grasp of their role, while communities in Manhiça are still gaining familiarity. Despite these differences, the impact of paralegals is undeniable, particularly in conflict resolution and advocacy for community rights over land and other natural resources.

In the following sections, the role of paralegals in three distinct communities: Cubo and Mavodzi in Massingir, and Whatibjana in Manhiça, is explored. The specific conflicts they deal with and how they

intervene to uphold community rights are examined. This examination provides a more nuanced understanding of paralegals' contributions to land use management in these communities.

3.3.1 Cubo Community

In the Cubo community, paralegals faced a conflict with an investor who sought to take over their land to establish a game farm. Through the intervention of paralegals and other partners, the community was able to regularize its lands, marking and delimiting the area until obtaining the Land Use and Benefit Right (DUAT). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with DUAT for the creation of a wildlife farm, where business income is shared—70% for the company and 30% for the Cubo community. Furthermore, a partnership was established between the Cubo community and the Karingane Game Reserve Company for agricultural production. Currently, the community engages in collective agricultural production.

Members of the Cubo community, Massingir District also realized the importance of paralegals in the process of mediating land conflicts between the community and the investor, which after several negotiations resulted in a partnership between the community and the investor. The partnership allows business income to be shared in the proportion of 70% to the Company and 30% to the Cubo Community Association.

*“We fought a big battle here in the community with investors. If it hadn't been for CTV's support, which opened our eyes, taught us how to face investors and the Government, we wouldn't be here today. Our land would have been handed over to investors. But with the knowledge we have, we managed to establish a partnership with the investor, where we both came out to win. We are very proud because we, the paralegals, disclosed our rights over the land and natural resources to the entire community and with the support of local leaders, we managed not to allow the land to be handed over to investors”
(Cubo's paralegal).*

3.3.2 Mavodzi Community

The Mavodzi community, residing within Limpopo National Park, faced several conflicts:

- **Involuntary Resettlement:** Paralegals provided legal assistance to the community during their removal from Limpopo National Park. The community was advised not to accept resettlement without basic conditions such as unfinished houses and no area for agricultural production. The community decided to strike, but paralegals intervened, advising against striking and supporting the community in writing letters to all levels of Government expressing their discontent and refusal to leave Mavodzi.
- **Human-Wildlife Conflict:** Wild animals attacked livestock and agricultural production. With paralegal support, it was possible to intervene with the Government to request compensation.

In the community of Mavodze, Massingir District, the use of strikes to resolve land conflicts and other violations was common. The research found that currently, with the intervention of paralegals, through legal advice, the community to expose its concerns, submits letters to the competent authorities, following the legal procedures. This is yet another finding that research can assess about the important role that paralegals play in this community.

“We had problems with our cattle being attacked by wild animals from the PNL [Limpopo National Park]. Due to having acquired knowledge in the CTV training, we submitted letters to the District Administrator, with knowledge of the PNL Administration. We had no response. We decided to submit the case to the Governor of the Province of Gaza, where we were called to a meeting, after several discussions, the payment modalities were decided. The decision was not to our liking, as compensation was 50% of the corresponding amount.” (Mavodze’s paralegal).

3.3.3 Whatibjana Community

Paralegals from Manhiça District intervened in the Whatibjana community to mediate a land conflict between an investor and the community caused by transforming community pasture areas into areas for agricultural production.

Members of the Whatibjana community in the Manhiça District realized the importance of paralegals when mediating the land conflict between the community and the investor, in the end the community won the case and 30 hectares of the 44 hectares that had previously been usurped by an investor.

“Thanks to the teachings of the paralegals about our rights in relation to land and other natural resources, I faced and defeated an investor who intended to take over my plot to expand his sugarcane plantation, here in the community of Whatibjane”. (Female, Whatibjane community)

“When there is land conflict between communities, the paralegals have intervened in the management of land conflicts, especially in the limits of their areas. Paralegals have instructed communities that despite not having DUATs, they have another mechanism to secure land tenure through customary rights which are customary practices. So that CTV effectively knows that we, the community and the paralegals are united, we even recognize the importance of their work, when you carry out activities that require the presence of paralegals, ask us too because we are interested” (Distrito da Manhiça community member)

3.4 PARALEGAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The performance of paralegals was evaluated based on four key aspects. The areas where paralegals excelled were (i) mobilization and advocacy in defense of community rights over land and other natural resources, and (ii) dissemination of legislation on land, environment, and other natural resources.

The paralegals have shown a strong commitment to managing conflicts within their communities, particularly in the areas of mobilization, advocacy, and dissemination of legislation. Their approach is rooted in community engagement, awareness-raising, and active participation.

In the Mavodzi community, for instance, the paralegals demonstrated their ability to effectively manage conflicts arising from Human Wildlife Conflict.

“Due to the Human Wildlife Conflict, the Mavodzi community decided to go on strike... After the strike, I mobilized the community not to strike, but rather to prepare a document containing the complaints and submit it to different levels of the Government.” (Female, Mavodzi community)

Similarly, in the Bingo community, paralegals took proactive steps to prevent environmental degradation.

“When the members of the Bingo community (the resettled people) arrived here, they started cutting down trees to produce charcoal... we approached the group and raised awareness not to continue with this activity because here in our community it is forbidden to cut down trees.” (Female, Bingo Community)

In the Cubo community, paralegals played a crucial role in resolving land conflicts with the Karingana Company.

“In the Cubo community... we mobilized the community, particularly the elderly who know the limits of our area best, to participate in the process of demarcation and delimitation of the area.” (Female, Cubo Community)

However, despite these successes, paralegals also face challenges. The fear of reprisals and lack of access to employment in government institutions sometimes hinder their ability to promote legal advice.

Sometimes we have been afraid to promote legal advice (disclosure of the law) for fear of reprisals and not having access to employment in Government institutions.” (Male community member)

Overall, while paralegals have made significant strides in managing conflicts and advocating for their communities’ rights, there is still room for improvement, particularly in providing legal advice and assistance.

Despite facing numerous challenges, the intervention of paralegals has brought about significant and impactful changes within communities. These changes are not only feasible but have already begun to transform the landscape of legal aid and advocacy. Here are some of the viable changes that have occurred:

- Lands that had been usurped by investors have reverted to the communities. This reclamation of land has allowed communities to regain control over their resources.

- Communities have benefited from a formal land use and benefit document (DUAT), which reinforces customary rights. This formal recognition of land rights has provided communities with legal protection over their lands.
- Women, who were previously secondary, have begun to take the lead. This shift has empowered women in these communities and promoted gender equality.
- The benefits of partnerships are visible, particularly in terms of social services. These include water supply, construction of classrooms, improved schools, construction of a health center, and job creation in the company. Many peasant women are currently salaried, and young people who were poachers are now salaried.

These changes illustrate the transformative power of paralegal intervention in these communities. They underscore the potential for further positive change with continued paralegal support and community engagement.

4 CHALLENGES FACED BY PARALEGALS IN THEIR ACTIVITY

Paralegals play a decisive role in providing legal support to guarantee the community's access to justice, an activity they practice facing numerous challenges, from the bureaucracy of the legal system and the slowness in the administration of justice.

The figure of the community paralegal is not formally recognized by the Government; therefore, it does not have legal status. There is a consolidated national association of paralegals, with its own administrative structure, however, the lack of legal status in the country for the figure of the paralegal is highlighted as one of the biggest constraints for carrying out paralegal actions, associated with the lack of financial and material resources. to provide paralegals with the means they need to carry out legal advice and conflict mediation activities for communities.

In the District of Massingir, paralegals face significant challenges due to systematic threats from government entities. This has led to a climate of fear, with paralegals hesitant to disseminate land rights and provide legal advice due to concerns about reprisals and potential impacts on future employment opportunities within government institutions. Furthermore, their interventions are not recognized by members of the Massingir Civil Society Organizations Platform, resulting in a lack of coordination in their actions. This lack of recognition presents a significant challenge for paralegals.

In contrast, in the District of Manhiça, most paralegals are young people who struggle with recognition from their communities, especially from older individuals. Despite being strategic actors in defending the rights of rural communities in relation to land and other natural resources, their interventions often go unrecognized. Additionally, the lack of work kits (including items such as the constitution of the republic, shirts, badges, and phones for facilitating communication) hampers the flexibility and

recognition of paralegal interventions. This is particularly problematic in communities where areas of pasture are illegally occupied by some investors for transformation into sugarcane fields.

The paralegals interviewed point to their recognition as a necessity and pose as a challenge the lack of identification so that they are recognized at all levels.

The range of interviewees are aware that their work is voluntary, they carry out their tasks without any incentive, however, they pose as a challenge the lack of subsidies and circulating resources, to allow speedy support for communities that are located very far from their areas of residence. A circulating vehicle (bicycle or motorbike) can make paralegals' tasks more flexible and can also serve as a stimulus.

A group of interviewees discussed the situation of participating in seminars and training without subsidies and meals, considering this factor as a challenge in the assimilation of knowledge and an obstacle to progress.

The research concludes that with the range of challenges presented, despite the good results found in the communities visited, there is a sign that the intervention of paralegals will not be robust and there are reports that there are times that when they are requested, they are not present.

5 CONCLUSIONS

According to the research results, the following considerations are presented:

The research concluded that community members to be trained as paralegals must first be selected by community leaders based on criteria established within the community, then the CTV approves the candidates and submits them to training, equipping them with the capacity for interventions. Basic daily fees, including disseminating information, collecting community complaints and providing basic legal assistance from paralegals helped in finding practical solutions, conflict mediation and other modes of conflict resolution.

The research concluded that with the intervention of paralegals, communities in the Massingir District stopped reselling their rights through strikes. Paralegals brought changes to communities, currently communities' resort to legal procedures to resell their rights (submission of letters to competent authorities). Communities in the Manhiça District actively participate in community consultations, as well as in negotiations with partners.

Paralegals in Massingir and Manhiça, Mozambique, play a crucial role in mediating land-related conflicts, securing community rights, and promoting sustainable land management. In Massingir, they successfully negotiated with investors in Cubo and aided in resolving involuntary resettlement and human-wildlife conflicts in Mavodzi. In Manhiça's Whatibjana community, they helped regain usurped land. While Massingir communities have a clearer understanding of their importance, recognition in

Manhiça is growing. Overall, paralegals are essential in ensuring equitable land use and resource management in both districts, warranting continued support and collaboration for their impactful work.

It is concluded from this research that there is coordination between paralegals and local leaders in the mediation of conflicts, in formal articulation with Government entities, in the process of drafting and submitting letters of resale of the violation of their rights, as well as in negotiation partnerships and participation in community consultations.

It is concluded that local communities demonstrated that they are aware of the existence of paralegals as well as the role they play in the communities, which focuses on daily interventions in cases of violation of their land rights by investors. It was found that for the Government, paralegals are seen as an Achilles heel, as they make it difficult to manipulate and violate the rights of local communities.

It is concluded from this research that although a large part of the paralegals in the District of Massingir are female, women in Mozambique are the main users of land and other natural resources, they have faced barriers combined with socio-cultural and traditional aspects, with emphasis on the weak participation in decision-making processes in both development programs and land management.

Despite all these constraints, it is concluded that paralegals play an important role in communities and with their interventions they contribute to the strengthening of local communities, promote security in rural communities in relation to land ownership, engage in conflict mediation and they serve as a link between the community, Government and partners. There is a need to strengthen coordination with local partners. There is a need to provide means of personal identification, allowing them to be recognized at different levels, as well as finding ways to encourage their activities.

6 FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

- Strengthening paralegal training campaigns;
- Training of paralegals with a focus on gender balance;
- Promotion of men's awareness campaigns for greater participation of women in decision-making processes regarding land;
- Training of government institutions and investors for full compliance with the land law;
- Sensitization of government authorities for the recognition of the paralegal as a strategic partner in the defense of land, other natural resources as well as in the resolution of land conflicts;
- Creation of an association of paralegals in the two districts to defend the rights of communities and natural resources.

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ANNEX A – INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR TARGET GROUPS

TARGET GROUP 1 – Members of the District Government (District Administrator, SDAE/SDPI)

1. How does the District Government see community paralegals and what assessment does it make of their performance in resolving conflicts related to the use of land and other natural resources, and in the social preparation of the communities in which they are inserted?
2. Do you remember any case of conflict in which community paralegals intervened in the search for a solution?
3. Is there any coordination relationship between the district Government sectors and the paralegals who directly or indirectly deal with issues related to the management of land and other natural resources? If so, how is this coordination done?
4. What assessment do you make, in terms of results and impacts, of the work carried out by paralegals, at District level?
5. What is the District Government's comment regarding the performance of community paralegals in the following aspects?
 - a) Mobilization and advocacy in defense of community rights over land and other natural resources;
 - b) Disclosure of legislation on land, environment and other natural resources;
 - c) Legal advice;
 - d) Legal assistance.

TARGET GROUP 2 COMMUNITIES

1. Are there paralegals in this community? If so, how many are there and what has been their role?
2. Do you remember any case of conflict related to the use of land and other natural resources in which the community paralegals in this village intervened in the search for a solution? If so, how did that process go?
3. What is the community's comment regarding the performance of local paralegals in the following aspects?
 - a) Mobilization and advocacy in defense of community rights over land and other natural resources;
 - b) Disclosure of legislation on land, environment and other natural resources;
 - c) Legal advice;
 - d) Legal assistance.

TARGET GROUP 3 Paralegals

1. Did you benefit from any training in legal matters to become a paralegal? If so, when and where did such training take place and which institution administered it?
2. How long did this training last?
3. What themes/subjects were taught during the training?

4. What community issues do you intervene in?
5. What has been your role in the aspects, indicated below, at the level of your community:
 - a) Mobilization and advocacy in defense of community rights over land and other natural resources;
 - b) Disclosure of legislation on land, environment and other natural resources;
 - c) Legal advice;
6. Legal assistance.

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