THE KILIMANJARO INITIATIVE

KILIMANJARO RURAL WOMENS' PLANNING MEETING

17TH - 20TH NOVEMBER 2015

ARUSHA, TANZANIA.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

30 rural women leaders from 16 African countries met in Arusha from 17th to 20th November to strategize on how to strengthen their movement and voice in regards to land ownership and management of natural resources in the continent. The meeting was hosted by Tanzania Gender Networking program (TGNP) and co-financed by ActionAid, Oxfam and International Land coalition (ILC).

The meeting was to plan the implementation of the Kilimanjaro Initiative, which seeks to mobilise, and bring together thousands of rural women from all over the continent at the foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro in October 2016, where they will develop and proclaim a Charter of Demands. The charter will be presented to the Africa Union, and respective national governments in a series of lobby and advocacy activities aimed at pressuring decision makers to take action to address the plight of rural women across Africa.

Key outcomes of the meeting include: formation of an interim management structure comprising 5 rural women representatives from the five regional clusters (N, S, E, W and C), identification and confirmation of national convening organizations (Kilimanjaro national convenors), agreement on common objectives including top line messages, beginnings of a strategy, reconnaissance visit to the foot of Mt Kilimanjaro with the rural women leaders, press conference that allowed the women to articulate their vision for the Kilimanjaro project, as well as a public introduction of the project, networking and linking the struggles of rural women, thereby strengthening the movement of rural women across the continent, an agreed timeline and tentative plan for joint action, starting March through October 2016.

As next steps, countries were requested to expedite the process of national mobilizing and organizing, and feedback to steering group by January 2016. The coordinating team is also expected to finalise the communication strategy, finalise the budget and fundraising plan by end of December 2015. The meeting also agreed on an initial wave of joint actions planned for the period March-April, coinciding with International women’s day and international Peasants day.

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3 Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Kenya, Congo DRC, Morocco, Seychelles, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Togo, Senegal, Namibia and Cameroon
1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

TGNP is host a planning meeting that was been jointly funded by ActionAid, Oxfam and ILC titled, “KILIMANJARO INITIATIVE RURAL WOMEN PLANNING MEETING” which was held in Arusha, bringing participants from Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Kenya, Congo DRC, Morocco, Seychelles, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Togo, Senegal, Namibia and Cameroon.

The aim of the meeting was to convene rural women and share the idea of the Kilimanjaro initiative, and together plan its execution.

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

- To raise awareness and understanding of the Kilimanjaro initiative amongst key stakeholders, especially the rural women who face the challenges
- To affirm the Pan-African Rural Leadership Council
- To develop tentative implementation strategy for the Kilimanjaro initiative. This will include common activities that different countries can join in. (Securing clarity and possibility to implement) the agreement should be on objectives, strategies, tactics and messaging.

1.2 PARTICIPANTS EXPECTATIONS

The facilitator allowed the participants to write down their expectations. The following were the written expectations i) To know how to conduct advocacy for women access to land ii) To create a network of African women in relation to land rights. iii) To have real plan for the Kilimanjaro initiative. iv) To develop and accept a clear strategy to run the initiative. v) To have clear background information about the initiative and learn more about other initiatives for rural women development as well as share experience. vi) To come up with campaign agenda proposed by rural women farmers. vii) To come up with specific issues related to preparations of the event. viii) To generate actions to fast track policies/legislations to enable women to access land and other resources. ix) Taking a serious advocacy and support around land rights challenges women face. x) In solidarity lobby and advocate for farm machinery and inputs by using best practices other countries have. xi) To exchange ideas.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

Mixed methods were used during training, which were generally participatory and very interactive. These included brainstorming, simulations, short presentations, small group
exercises, group discussions, plenary presentations, experience sharing, and role-playing. The combination of methodologies allowed participants to merge theory with practice. The sessions were punctuated by energizers some of which were facilitated by the participants to sustain high energy levels hence maximize participation and absorption.

Throughout the meeting, the facilitators used participants centered approaches, which were participatory in nature, where participants shared individual knowledge, skills and experience. During this meeting participants had the privilege to make own self-assessment and to receive comments from their colleagues during various presentations thereby building up their confidence on the subject matter. The meeting guide was particularly useful in guiding the participants on limit of content and methodological approaches as well as content coverage. At the end of each day, facilitators conducted self-assessment to assess the performance of the day. In this regard, facilitators were furnished with information, which they used to improve subsequent sessions.

2.0 THE KILIMANJARO INITIATIVE

2.1: THE GENESIS
The world has been grappling with a number of global challenges among them the 3 F’s which are Food, Fuel and financial crises. These crises have been affecting women, especially rural women in Africa, where by due to global warming food production has been a challenge. Many countries are now trying to minimize use of ordinary fossil fuels and opting for alternative fuels to reduce air pollution, which is main cause of global warming. Land that was being used for food production is now being used for cultivating fuel-producing crops, hence affecting food security.

The Kilimanjaro idea was borrowed from rural women assemblies, an old African practice, where women congregate to discuss issues affecting them and proffer solutions.

In 2012, four organizations (OXFARM, ACTIONAID, TGNP, and ILC) met in Arusha to explore ways of how Rural Women Assemblies can be used to advance the course of women’s land and natural resource rights in the continent.
In August 2013, a Pan-African Land Hearing was held in Johannesburg. This was a meeting where women across Africa presented their experiences and challenges on land and other natural resources in the presence of a panel of prominent judges, who proposed solutions to address the challenges shared by the women.

In Nov 2014, in a meeting in Addis Ababa, NGOS resolved on the urgent need to involve the rural women to run with the idea. The outcome of this was the proposal for establishing the Pan African Rural Women Council.

The Kilimanjaro project would comprise the following components:

a) **A charter of demands** (the memorandum)

b) **The caravans**: four/five? major caravans will be departing from all the four angles of Africa (north, west, south, east and central). People participating in these caravans can be leaders and members from national rural women assemblies. The caravan will have baskets that will be collecting the issues affecting women from each region. These issues will be presented for collation at the foot of the mt Kilimanjaro in 2016.

c) **A massive Rural Assembly** (continent wide gathering) that will be composed of small groups of women assemblies coming together.

d) **The ascent**: a small delegation of the women will climb the mountain. In this event it is proposed that the director of UNWOMEN accompany the women to climb the mountain to present the agreed CHARTER OF DEMANDS.

It was suggested that rural men should be included in the initiative so that they can learn the role of women in development specifically in agriculture sector. Not only farmers but also a delegation that are in Human rights and gender issues should be involved.

**2.2 WHY KILIMANJARO**

Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa is used a symbol of challenge and victory: it is tough to climb the mountain but after climbing the mountain, the individual will feel motivated and satisfied to have achieved something.
It should be noted that the end is not to have climbed the mountain but taking whatever demands have been agreed (demand of the rural women) to the decision and policy makers and implementers like AU, ECOWAS, EAC, and SADC.

2.3 WHY OCTOBER 2016
October 2016 is a season of several opportunities to women, such as International Rural women Day and World Food Day. Further, 2016 is a year of transition from Millennium development goals (MDG) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). This Kilimanjaro initiative will ask decision makers and other leaders to take into consideration the demands of women.

2.4 MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES
The intended mobilization will include working with celebrities e.g. Director, UN WOMEN, working with artists to compose songs/poems, online mobilization(website)petition, video diaries of selected women, feature stories in international media, establishing SMS platforms where women can interact with the caravan and fellow women, solidarity climbs where other women can organize smaller activities at their home countries (mini Kilimanjaro) even if they will not be able to directly participate in the actual Kilimanjaro event, networking and coalition building and partnership, grand matches/walks, land tribunals/hearings, identification and linking of women’s struggles. Other avenues for mobilization include linking with ongoing initiatives such work on The land policy initiative for Africa (LPI), Voluntary guidance of governance of land tenure for fisheries and forestry, African mining vision, Comprehensive African agriculture development programme and Act on it.

3.0 UPDATES FROM COUNTRIES
Despite the fact this is the first time the Kilimanjaro initiative was being shared verbally to the representatives of rural women, there are initiatives that are already taking place in different countries. The following is a brief update from the some countries.

3.1 MALAWI:
Several organizations have been mobilized and coordinate in supporting the initiative, by providing offices as well as providing expertise. The organization include ActionAid, Gender coordinating unit, National Assembly of Farmers and Oxfam.
An event was organized that involved the climbing of mount Mulanje (mini Kilimanjaro) where about 600 women were invited, about 500 turned up and 30 of them climbed to the top of the mountain. By climbing the mountain, they made it clear to the world that no matter how challenging their road is, they shall prevail. They also travelled on caravans from all the regions of Malawi, collected women’s issues and out of which a petition was prepared.

The petition was presented to the minister of gender, children and community development. The petition presented the following challenges: Rising costs of farming machinery, death and destruction of properties due to natural disasters, inadequate food due to climate changes, lack of agricultural advisers and lack financial support and difficulties in accessing loans.

They asked the government to help so that women can be given machinery that are suitable, be trained in modern agriculture ways, banks can put conditions that can help women to access loans, women and youth can take part in researching on climate resilient crops instead of being done by men only.

Response from the government was an assurance on addressing the problems and it was pointed out that it is time for women to let go of a hand hoe and embrace the use of modern machinery, quoting Dr. Dlamin Zuma who said "the time for hoe is over"

The event ended with traditional dance, and women insisting that all that the government has promised will be possible if only they own land.

3.2 MOZAMBIQUE:

Mozambique normally has annual conference of women farmers and they normally have some organizations involved e.g. ActionAid, Oxfam, national women organization, Mozambique rural women association. Due to financial challenges, they cannot gather all the farmers but they at least get one representative from each region, e.i. north, west, south and east. In the previous conference, they discussed the Kilimanjaro initiative, produced the declaration, and presented it to the Ministry of Gender and social affairs. The declaration included women having control of land, natural resources and production, stopping land grabbing and pollution, reduction of mother and child mortality and reduction of early pregnancy. The ministry positively received
the agreement, and the minister promised to present it to the minister's council. There was a plan to visit ministry of land and ministry of agriculture but it was impossible for several reasons. They also started the "namahasha Kilimanjaro as a way build momentum towards the Kilimanjaro initiative. In this event, they read messages and shared the declaration, did exhibition of women produce and performed traditional dances to support their demands.

They went further into the first lady's office but they could not meet her as she was in another meeting. She sent them a representative whom they disagreed to have a discussion with, as they believed only the first lady could help them. She later on called their coordinator to reschedule the meeting that is to be held outside her office in the near future. What they want to do is present to her what The Kilimanjaro initiative means to them. Apart from that, they demanded that they should be assured of land security as women, 50% of the 5,000 land titles that is to be given by the government as promised by the minister and they wanted to be told how to get farming machinery

They are now preparing to meet the first lady as well as the ministers for land, education and agriculture so as to answer their questions on land, illiteracy and machinery.

3.3 TOGO

Togo is a member of ILC; they are the conveners of the Kilimanjaro initiative in west and central Africa (Benin, Senegal, Cameroon, Congo DRC and Ghana).

Since the conceptualization meeting in Nov 2014, there have been organizing other conceptualization meetings in each of the five countries. Like other African countries, Togo women also are doing advocacy in decision-making process especially in women's access to land and farming machinery and seeds.

All the countries, led by Togo, organized in connection to the Kilimanjaro initiative and they used media to mobilize women as well as voicing out their demands. They also collected stories of what women face in their daily lives.

Like other African countries, Togo faces challenges in accessing financial resources. It is also a challenge to organize all the five countries at the same time and make sure they run with the
same speed as a result they sometime find themselves missing some representatives in important meetings, for example, some countries are not present in this planning meeting.

3.4 GHANA

Ghana is under the leadership of Togo in this initiation, therefore their experience is almost the same as Togo, however another common problem they face is land grabbing. This problem was serious until the chiefs and traditional leaders had to intervene and give women land and provide them with written documents. This was possible after having a workshop to train traditional leaders on the importance of women to own land.

3.5 CONGO

Being a patriarchal society, men in Congo enjoy more access to land than women and they are the ones who make decision concerning all the matters involving land. According to the constitution, men and women have equal right to own land but when it comes to practice that is far from the reality. A woman till the land and produce but they do not own land, it goes further into men making decision on how to use the money obtained from the selling of the produce that women toiled for.

Lack of enforcement makes a woman disadvantaged in all areas. This made the women activists in Congo to come with a way that women can speak out their issues. In the cases that women fail to speak out, they speak on their behalf.

To Congo, the Kilimanjaro initiative is a platform of advocacy as far as women challenges are concerned. For instance, due to war and sexual abuse in the eastern apart of Congo (Bukavu and Goma), women fail to do farming activities, as a result they are supposed to buy everything from Rwanda. The question is where they can get the money if they cannot till the land. This initiative will therefore ensure security to women so that they can go back into farming. It will also ensure that women can own land whether through inheritance or buying as well as having legal documents and ensure that they no longer suffer land grabbing.

For the past 12 years Congo has been at war, this brings about a lot of problems, women and children being the main victims. Despite all these challenges, women have stood strong. Women believe that, if God is for them, nobody can be against them. The women of Congo are the ones
that feed their families as well as the authorities, yet they are being victimized and despised. With the help from FAO, ACTIONAID, OXFAM and care international, at least women have started to get back to their feet and rise above the challenges and leave the legacy they have always dreamt about.

Other challenge faced by women is poor infrastructure that makes women fail to access market on time and cause a lot of wastage in produced crops. Conflicts between farmer and pastoralists are also a problem faced by Congo women. There still is not proper access to seed so women are forced to keep part of their produce as seed since they do not have anywhere else to access seeds.

To Congo women, Kilimanjaro initiative is a long waited hope since; the woman power is what will drive the world.

3.6 TUNISIA:

Despite African problems being the similar in most countries, the situation is a little bit different in the northern part of Africa including Tunisia. Since 1990, there have been efforts to group different farmers in small groups so as to challenge the policy markers so as to change the regulations that are not in favor of rural women. There have also been efforts to sensitize and bring awareness to the politicians so that they can also voice out women's problems.

They do seminars, exposition of agriculture merchandise, as well as investing in bridging the gap between different African countries so that women can reach the common goal. They also prepare to teach the techniques that can help to achieve the Kilimanjaro initiative.

3.7 MOROCCO

The main focus of Morocco participation in this meeting is to share experience of how they deal with rural women issues. As a country, they have a collective land that is different from the land belonging to the state and the one owned by private people, instead, it belongs to the tribal groups and it can be inherited. The challenges faced by the women in morocco includes gender imbalance and sometimes women cannot inherit land, women are the main workers in the farms but its the husband that collects money after harvest and selling the crops and land is not equally shared to both genders.
There have been some progress in the past few years whereby back the years there was no a women's only association but now there is one; its major responsibility being lobbing so as to ensure women become the beneficiary of land as well as their labour, things are getting better now. Being a revolutionary country makes it possible to move to the right track where by everyone is about to have equal benefits on land. Introduction of agro forestry makes a woman's life better.

3.8 NIGERIA

Like any other African country, Nigerian women also face challenges in land ownership. Despite the fact that legally women are allowed to own land, it is still not very practiced and the few who have succeeded to own land face land grabbing threats. ActionAid and other INGOs have been front liners in liberating the Nigerian woman.

The major areas that woman of Nigeria face challenges is the issue of land, access to loans and seeds. In land, despite the fact that women in Nigeria can access land, they rarely get to own it. Land depreciation is another problem faced by women in Nigeria; this is because of the excess use of chemicals as fertilizers and pesticides. Recently they have decided to use organic fertilizers and natural therapy. However, it is still used in small scale. Conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers are another common land related problem in Nigeria. Despite the fact that it is in legal papers, livestock keepers don't have grazing land something that forces them to deliberately feed their animal in the farms.

In the case of loans, the main problem is the fact that for them to get loans they should provide collaterals and the husband must be involved, which makes it difficult for the unmarried ones to access loans. The loan provider also charges big interest that makes it hard for the women to afford. Because of this, women had to approach the minister for agriculture for help, for which they still wait for response.

Research on seeds that are resilient to climate were done several times by several institutes and presented to agricultural officials but nothing was being implemented. This forced women to use depreciating seed, which affected their production until two years ago when they decided to seek help from the ministry. Two years now, the government contributes 50% of the costs that women have to incur to get seed.
There have always been problems in policy making, as they were not considering women despite their demands being frequently presented. Early this year, policy makers have asked for demands from rural women farmers association, hopefully they will work on them.

Nigerian women have always done their best to voice out their demands despite being ignored. For instance, 14th -16th October 2015, women from all the states organized themselves at the foot of a mountain and marched to the ministry of gender issues office as a way to celebrate women as well presenting their demands. Among other issues, they presented the issue of gender inequality, disparity between urban and rural women as they are forgotten despite being the major producers and they asked support from the city council as a way to empower rural women to do more.

3.9 ZIMBABWE

Historically Zimbabwean women have done well in agriculture. In 2013 Zimbabwe women farmers association was established so as to strengthen women leadership. The major areas that this association work on are climate change and food security. In climate change they educate women so as to make them aware of the problem as well as teaching them how to face it especially through conservational agriculture. On food security they encourage healthy and short season crops. They also encourage women to have many projects simultaneously. The most common projects are chicken keeping (roadrunners, layers and broilers), mushroom growing, quail keeping, horticulture, drying fruits and vegetables, and village banks where they can save and borrow. They make this possible through value addition workshops, partnership with different companies and mobile phone education.

In November 2014, women participated in African countries meeting and they got a chance to display their products.

Major challenges faced by these women include financial challenges, poor infrastructures, electricity and clean water, no land ownership and lack of support from some women.

It is recommended that women should be involved in budget and in decision-making form family to nation level as far as land is concerned.

3.10 SOUTH AFRICA
African Farmers Association of South Africa (AFASA) has been farmers voice from local, district, province to national level, they interact with the government on issues affecting women farmers. The South African government own 50% of the land to ensure security; the land is communal, commercial or municipal. The challenges faced by South African women include the effects of patriarchy system, lack of skills on production and difficulties in owning land. Therefore, the Kilimanjaro initiative is a very good platform that AFASA can use to sound out women demands even further.

3.11 TANZANIA

As per the 1990 law, both women and men have equal rights to own land but due to cultural and traditional beliefs, the enforcement of this legal provision becomes a challenge, widows being the main victims. There is a council that work on land disputes which in a way helps women to fight for their rights to own land; however, patriarchy makes women owning land a challenge, in some cases they have to give money to get the right to own land. Another challenge faced by women is lack of control of their produce, whereby men are the one selling the crops, hardship in access to fertilizers at high cost, despite the government giving subsidies, women still face a lot of difficulty accessing them. In some cases, women have also turned to be slaves to loans because men leave every family responsibility on them the moment they find out that their wives have taken a loan.

4.0 POLICY ASKS WITH FOCUS ON AFRICA

4.1.1 AFRICA DEMOGRAPHICS

The population of Africa is approximately 1.2 billion whereby 52% are women, youths being 50% of the population. The growth rate is expected to double and reach 2.4 billion by 2050. World share of population living below poverty line from 43% (1990) to 17% (2015) – WB, 2015. 50% of population in sub Saharan Africa live in extreme poverty and 52% live in rural areas (FAO, 2015).

4.1.2 INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS

- International human rights instruments from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, CEDAW 1979, to The Beijing Declaration of 1995,
- African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights in Africa (the Banjul Charter)
- African charter on democracy, elections and good governance

4.1.3 WHY LAND IS IMPORTANT
Agriculture support livelihoods of 80% population (SOTU Report, 2014). Agriculture also contributes approximately 10% of GDP in low and middle-income countries and employing 45% of the total labour force in formal and informal sectors (FAO, 2015). For example in Rwanda, it contributes 34% of GDP (Rwanda Agriculture Board 2013). Women supply at least 50% of all agricultural labour force in sub-Saharan Africa. 15 years of high growth there is seen a small decline in gender inequality, but income inequality has remained broadly unchanged. The aim is reducing income and gender inequality up growth dividends, by close to 1% point annually.

4.1.4 STATUS OF WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS
Women have weaker access & control over resources, approximately 75%-90% land held under customary land tenure (LPI 2013; World Bank 2014). Women contribute 60 to 80% food production, most are smallholder farmers but annual food import at US$35 billion (excluding fish) - Africa Progress Panel-2014. It is estimated 60% of the world’s uncultivated arable land is found in Africa; Forest cover approximately 200 million hectares. It is highlighted that there is highest inequality levels - both income and gender (IMF, 2015). Gaps in land gender desegregated data shows that women have weaker land rights than men (IMF, 2015). Male sole ownership is 99% in Nigeria, 62% in Niger, 44% in Tanzania, Malawi 42% and Uganda 34% (IFPRI, 2013). On women who own land jointly and sole only (this include documented and undocumented land), according to FAO statistics shows that Burkina Faso in 2010 had 32% and 12%; Burundi at 54% and 11% in 2010; Ethiopia 50% and 12% in 2011; Lesotho 38% and 7% in 2009; Malawi 48% and 23% in 2010; Senegal 11% and 5% in 2010-2011; Tanzania 30% and 8% in 2010; Uganda 39% and 14% in 2011; and Zimbabwe 36% and 11% in 2010-2011.
Ghana had 8% women under joint title and no statistics on sole ownership as of 2010. There is positive progress women in decision making whereby Rwanda is at 56%; South Africa at 45%; Angola 37.3%; Mozambique 34.8%, Uganda 30.7%.

4.1.5 STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- Strengthen policy processes that promote good land governance and secure WLR regardless of tenure regime
- Enforce fiscal and financial sector policies and the remove gender restrictions (financial inclusion),
- Enforce policies that protect and support SHF,
- Agriculture investment - anchored on human rights with strong social and environment,
- Encourage and monitor the implementation of Voluntary Guidelines in the Context of national and regional Food Security - LSLBI, VGGTs, RAI and others
- Engender resource planning, allocation and monitoring at national level and continental level;
- Strengthen mechanism collection of gender disaggregated data on land and natural resource rights,
- Strengthen strategic partnership and provide support needed from – AU-LPI, PAP, National Governments, MFIs
- Research and policy analysis on the contribution of women’s land rights to national socioeconomic development towards – SDGs
- National laws be seamlessly applied against ratified AU instruments
- Enact laws that secure participation and representation in decision making
- Focus on long term agric investment - food security and sovereignty
- AU should harness innovation, skills formation to up rural women employment; & popularising instruments among African citizenry

4.1.6 REFLECTION QUESTIONS ON OUR POLICY ASKS

- What are priorities of rural women in Africa that we need to focus on in these years? List five in order of priority.
What policy asks/recommendations do you have for each of the priority areas listed in question one above? Name who you call the attention to each of the policy ask (e.g. national governments, regional institutions of African union, CSOs and rural women?

4.2 KEY TARGETS- LOCAL AND GLOBAL (GROUP PRESENTATIONS)

4.2.1 GROUP ONE

TOPIC: Land and natural resources issues that have to be addressed

AREAS:

- Land ownership
- Natural disasters management
- secure access to land
- access to clean water
- Access to infrastructures such as housing, good roads and electricity

RECOMMENDATIONS ON LAND OWNERSHIP

REGIONAL INSITUTIONS

- Should put in place monitoring, enforcement and evaluation mechanisms for policy implementations. E.g. Land policy initiative for Africa and voluntary guidelines on the Governance of land tenure.
- Recognition should be given to countries that successfully implemented the policies, it can be inform of incentives or rewards.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

- National government should legislate, implement, monitor and evaluate the impacts of the policies made

PRIVATE SECTOR

- Private sector like mining should be compelled to provide sustainable corporate social responsibilities to the affected communities, for example by building schools, hospitals and of the sort, not give onetime cash that won't really sustain the affected. They should
also assume responsibility for environmental impacts of their activities; they must enter into social contracts with communities.

- Private sector should also be compelled to pay corporate tax to fund projects for affected rural communities.
- Development banks should provide direct access to loans for women projects. They should also create funds that rural women can access for their projects so as to eliminate bottle necks and red tapes.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

- They should provide direct access to funds for rural women projects and skills development from the development agencies. They should also play a monitoring role to ensure that national governments implement policies that promote and protect rural women rights.

RESEARCH

- Research and knowledge management should be informed by rural women's needs, situation and aspirations. They should always present updated (up to date) and realistic research.
- Funds should be set aside to conduct research in Africa, by African to address Africa issues and problems.

RURAL WOMEN

- Rural women organizations should be given the chance to certify that the policies were implemented successfully. Also rural women organization should monitor policy implementation. Should there be a project; women should be involved from the onset up to the exit point so as to ensure sustainability for the projects.
- They should coordinate, network and strengthen the existing continental regional and national rural women initiatives.

ADDITIONS:

- Climate change should be given more weight as it directly affect women
During disaster management, women are normally the first victims as their right are normally compromised after the displacement. Women normally are made to access degraded land especially after natural and manmade disasters. Funds set aside for women should be contextualized so as to meet the needs of women and make sure they are accessible to them.

4.2.2 GROUP 2

ISSUE: LACK OF LAND OWNERSHIP

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Region bodies should set strict follow up mechanism on countries to implement commitments signed.
- Countries should also review and implement laws that protect women land ownership.
- In all high level, leadership platform there should be rural women representatives.

ISSUE: LACK OF RECOGNITION OF WOMEN CONTRIBUTION

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Government should respect the rights of women by putting legal mechanism for protecting gender equality of recognising women contribution in development processes.
- CSOs /NGOs should continue to provide support through community sensitization and campaign ageist harmful traditional practices.

ISSUE: INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE ON RIGHTS AMONG WOMEN

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Rural women should be mobilized and motivated to join women groups and associations since it will be their space to learn and share issues affecting women. They should also be willing to attend trainings to gain knowledge.
- SCOs should empower women on their rights and build their capacity to engage.
ISSUE: LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ON BEST FARMING PRACTICES

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Government should commit on allocating the 10% of budget for agriculture to finance agricultural services including best farming practices.

ISSUE: EXISTANCE OF LAND CONFLICTS BETWEEN FARMERS AND PASTORALISTS

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Government should enact laws that are in favour of different land users, there should be decentralization of land governing bodies and they should promote local decision-making.
- National laws governing land should provide space for women participation on land governance.

ISSUE: THE DENY OF RURAL WOMEN TO ACCESS LAND

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Governments should make strict orders/directives to address the problem.
- CSOs should engage on researches and advocacy.

ISSUE: LACK OF JOINT FARMING EFFORTS AMONG WOMEN TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Government should support through guidelines and frameworks.
- Farmers should be mobilised into farmer's cooperatives to learn and share experience as well as having joint negotiations.

ADDITIONS:

- Networking is very important therefore, collective/group works should be implemented in villages to maximize production. Extension officers should welcomed so as build capacity to rural women.
• Rural women need to be helped to build confidence to be vocal as long as their issues are concerned.
• Taxation should be reconsidered.
• From young age, children need to be taught that farming is not only for girls but also for boy. This will help to get rid of the mentality that is about to be conceived in many women's minds that men are their enemy as far as development is concerned.

4.2.3 GROUP 3

ISSUES:

• Women access to land
• Land ownership
• Market
• Women's security

RECOMMENDATIONS

• Advocacy for the respect of the CEDAW
• Analysis of the constitutions of African countries regarding to the application of the CEDAW

ADDITIONS:

• Women should be taught that what they need is not only access to land but to own it.

4.2.4 THE GENERAL SUMMARY

• Women should secure land rights (to use and sell)
• women should access and own land
• Tenure regime should be looked at again as there is a conflict between legal and cultural because this conflicts make it difficult for women especially in patriarchal societies. It is also important to address the gap. The informal tenure right should also be recognised and protected.
• women should find their way towards decision making
• women should be part of land governance bodies
• national budget planning and allocation should involve women
• whatever planned should focus on all rural women, not only farmers
• women should speak in one voice
• there must be a way to reach out for those who are not here
• It should be remembered that food security, climate change and land issues cannot be separated.
• the focus should be in making a woman visible

5.0 VISUALIZING THE KILIMANJARO INITIATIVE
There is no much time between now and October 2016, how are we going to push things creatively and realistically between now from local, regional and continental level. The following is the suggested action plan and timeline from three different groups/zones/blocks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November/December</th>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
<th>Group 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Call for a meeting to report what has been discussed and agreed in the planning meeting as well as to plan how to customize the Kilimanjaro initiative. Waiting to get the planning meeting report from the organisers to be able to share to others.</td>
<td>Call for a meeting to report what has been discussed and agreed in the planning meeting as well as to plan how to customize the Kilimanjaro initiative.</td>
<td>Selecting leaders as well as preparation committee</td>
<td>Report/feedback meeting to present what was discussed in the planning meeting, organizing feedback workshops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January/February</td>
<td>Plan uniform events as a way to vocalize the Kilimanjaro initiative to the national level.</td>
<td>Preparation of the caravans from five regions</td>
<td>Talk about the Kilimanjaro initiative and building awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Task</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March/April</td>
<td>Use the international women's day to spread the message about the</td>
<td>The caravans will go around all the regions in Tanzania and come together in Dodoma/Dar to handle the collected issues and concerns to the ministers of land, gender issues and finance and probably invite the first lady. The climax of the caravans will be on international women's day.</td>
<td>Prepare television talk shows to popularize the Kilimanjaro initiative and share the idea of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kilimanjaro initiative.</td>
<td></td>
<td>caravan to everyone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May/June</td>
<td>Get to know the continental programme to chip in where possible.</td>
<td>The caravans will go around all the regions in Tanzania and come together in Dodoma/Dar to handle the collected issues and concerns to the ministers of land, gender issues and finance and probably invite the first lady. The climax of the caravans will be on international women's day.</td>
<td>Advocacy and collection women stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July/August</td>
<td>Get to know the continental programme so as to chip in where possible</td>
<td>Regional meeting to submit their demands through SADC so as to reach AU.</td>
<td>Preparation of a documentary or a memorandum with the collected stories and present in different national and international meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Get to know the continental programme so as to chip in where possible</td>
<td></td>
<td>Organization of a mini Kilimanjaro Convincing local NGOs to participate in the Kilimanjaro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Online mobilization and collection of signatures to be presented in the mega event.</td>
<td>Merge the demands with other countries to present them as continental demands on the Kilimanjaro initiative.</td>
<td>Doing a mini Kilimanjaro that will be broadcasted in the nation stations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>T-shirts, Help from the local organizations.</td>
<td>Funds</td>
<td>Activists, resource people to support fundraising, A strategy to invite the local NGOs, They need t-shirts with the theme sentence(Women at the top of the world) and logo (mt. Kilimanjaro)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.0 COMMUNICATION

#### 6.1 MESSAGING AND BRANDING

For the Kilimanjaro to be a success, a communication strategy should be laid down. There must be a way that all countries are connected into selling this idea for different levels. The following are the major communication approaches that can be adopted.

**The big TV/Radio show**: in this approach, a TV station follows the key people of the initiative, document and broadcast each and everything they do from the starting to the ending point.

**The use of social media**: popularize the initiative through social media whereby there must be uniformity in the content although individuals can customize the message in a way that it can be easily understood by their local community.

**Website**: this is what will create global solidarity since people from different places can track activities, do petitions, collect and share stories. The website will ensure that no one is left
behind. English and French can be the official language but also placing a mechanism that individual can access further translations. This is to say, language should not be the barrier. The website should not die after the October 2016 event; there should be a long-time plan to ensure that it keeps running and having updated content. ILC, OXFARM, ACTIONAID and TGNP should always talk about the Kilimanjaro initiative, however this should be done in a way that they should stand on the way and make the rural woman invisible again.

Taglines can also be used but they should be translated in all the possible languages. This is to ensure that the local campaign reflects the local community before it reflects the continental level.

Another important aspect of communication is branding the campaign. There must a logo, slogan and comprehensive branding packages with guidelines in terms of sponsorship. These will be developed once the communication strategy is completed.

6.2 PRESS CONFERENCE
The aim of the press conference was to start introducing the Kilimanjaro to the target audience and prepare the world for the campaign. StarTV, ITV and Mwananchi Newspaper had the privilege to interview at least one representative from each of the four represented regions of Africa. The representatives talked about the situation of land ownership for women in their home countries and the whole idea of the Kilimanjaro initiative. The programmes were broadcasted in Tanzania national TV stations.

6.3 FIELD TRIP
The participants got a chance to visit the Kilimanjaro Machame gate, which is the entrance to Kilimanjaro as a way to help them visualize the task that is ahead of them.
7.0 RESOURCE MOBILISATION
For this campaign to be a success, resources are needed. The following are the identified resources needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUMAN</th>
<th>FINANCIAL</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Funds, donations, religious organization donation, sponsorship and national</td>
<td>Branding materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>budgets. They will be used for:</td>
<td>Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>- national debates</td>
<td>Telecommunication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support</td>
<td>- feedback and reports meetings</td>
<td>Transport and caravans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- preparation meetings</td>
<td>Publicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- visa costs to the hosting nation</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td>Technical assistance for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>researches and dissemination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT
8.1 STRUCTURE
To make sure that the Kilimanjaro initiative bears the fruits it is anticipated to bear, there must be an organ that will ensure that they follow up of the issues of rural women. The establishment of rural women assemblies and council is seen as the best way to ensure this. The following is the proposed structure.
8.2 THE STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS CONTACTS

The efforts of this planning meeting need to be taken forward. Thus, a steering committee comprising five women (one from each cluster) was constituted as follows.

Region: Northern Africa
Country: Morocco
Name: Ghita Ait Ben Lmadari
E-mail address: ait_lmadani@yahoo.fr
Phone number: 212668328238

Region: Eastern Africa
Country: Tanzania
Name: Flora Mathias Mlowezi
E-mail address: Tigushefoundation@gmail.com
Phone number: +255686418020 / +255755049982

Region: Western and Central Africa
Country: Togo
Name: Vanessa Adoko
E-mail address: vanadok@yahoo.fr / vanadok@gmail.com / wildaf_ao@yahoo.com
Phone number: 00228 90876107

Region: Western Africa
Country: Nigeria
Name: Lovelyn Ejim Nnenna
E-mail address: lovelynjim@gmail.com
Phone number:

Region: Southern Africa
Country: Malawi
Name: Tiwonge Gondwe
E-mail address: Chikumbutso.Ngosi@actionaid.org
Phone number: +265 881937330
8.3 COVENING ORGANIZATION

It was agreed that it is not possible for each individual to assume the role of communication and making sure the ball keeps on rolling. Therefore there must be an organization that assumes a responsibility to coordinate, communicate and mobilize to ensure the successful accomplishment of the Kilimanjaro initiative. These organizations will have the following roles:

- convening national supporters meetings
- developing national plans
- supporting the process of selecting National representatives to the Rural Women Council
- Mobilization of rural women in the national level
- Mobilization of partners within and outside the country

Some organizations were already approached; however, each participant should suggest the organization in their country that they think they can collaborate with this cause. The following additional organizations were suggested:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>REASON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MANERELA</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>- it is religious leaders living with HIV/AIDS. they normally lobby, advocate women rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOMEN DEVELOPMENT BANK</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Financial support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice link</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Law enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JASS Associates</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Engaging with donors and partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coalition of women living with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Positive women are denied access to land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A movement of women farmers who are victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles farmers association</td>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles women association</td>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>international</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>international</td>
<td>Funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>international</td>
<td>Expertise and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women and children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIVOS</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVIWATA</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Network for rural farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAKIARDHI</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>National organization working on land issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSAF</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROW CAMPAIGN</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENAFU</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAFO</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>Continental farmers organization body recognized by AU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARWF</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>Africa rural women forum (women focal point in PAFO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARD</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Women in agriculture and rural development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN WOMEN</td>
<td>international</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFO</td>
<td>international</td>
<td>World Farmers Organization(access point for initiative world wide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSTV and other</td>
<td>International/</td>
<td>Promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>media houses</td>
<td>national</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOYOTA and other</td>
<td>International/local</td>
<td>To sponsor the caravans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transport companies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Legal support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining companies</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing companies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local cell phone</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>companies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Vision</td>
<td>International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam</td>
<td>International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZFU</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Zimbabwe farmers association( they help rural women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENAFY</td>
<td></td>
<td>International institute of sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCRT</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Access person Makko sinandei(+255787699600) <a href="mailto:sinandeimakko@gmail.com">sinandeimakko@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFDC</td>
<td>Congo/bukavu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAFCO</td>
<td>Congo/bukavu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABG</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UKAID</td>
<td>International</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>They share objectives with the Kilimanjaro initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEMS 4</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMARD</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWFF</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>international</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWFA</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>National women farmers association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFEM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GF2D</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Access person Sophie AKPAMA: <a href="mailto:gf2dcriff2@gmail.com">gf2dcriff2@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEBEDES</td>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Alida ADJILE: <a href="mailto:adj_ali18@yahoo.fr">adj_ali18@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Contact Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICODEV</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Mohamed KANOUTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBOSCUDA</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Manu Jaji GIDADO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APP</td>
<td>Goma DR Congo</td>
<td>Nelly nbangu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILDAF</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Lois ADDO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9.0 CHALLENGES:

The major challenge faced in this planning meeting is language difference; however, it was arrested as soon as possible to the levels possible. To solve this, language should not be overlooked.

### 10.0 EVALUATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>PROCESS</th>
<th>LOGISTICS</th>
<th>LOCATION/FOOD</th>
<th>TRANSPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>Not well coordinated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>excellent</td>
<td>excellent</td>
<td>excellent</td>
<td>satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Missing documents to follow up presentations</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Met expectation</td>
<td>Very good but more order is needed</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>Proper coordination needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>Good but invitation shouldn't be a</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Still digesting</td>
<td>short notice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>great work, but don’t be too self-defending in some instances</td>
<td>good but communicate, never assume people know</td>
<td>Good but too silent in the rooms, no entertainment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Relevant but prior communication is needed for preparation</td>
<td>Good, Evelyn came out exceptional.</td>
<td>Good but special dinner was not well coordinated and did not consider cultural diversity.</td>
<td>Extremely inconvenient, short notices on travelling dates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**11.0 CONCLUSION**
The three days planning meeting for the Kilimanjaro initiative in Arusha was a great success. The meeting objectives were met. There is a huge potential for the initiative to succeed given the energy and direction set by this meeting. More specifically, the creation of the steering committee and identification of partner's organization will help the October 2016 dream become a reality and usher rural woman to another season, which is better than the current.