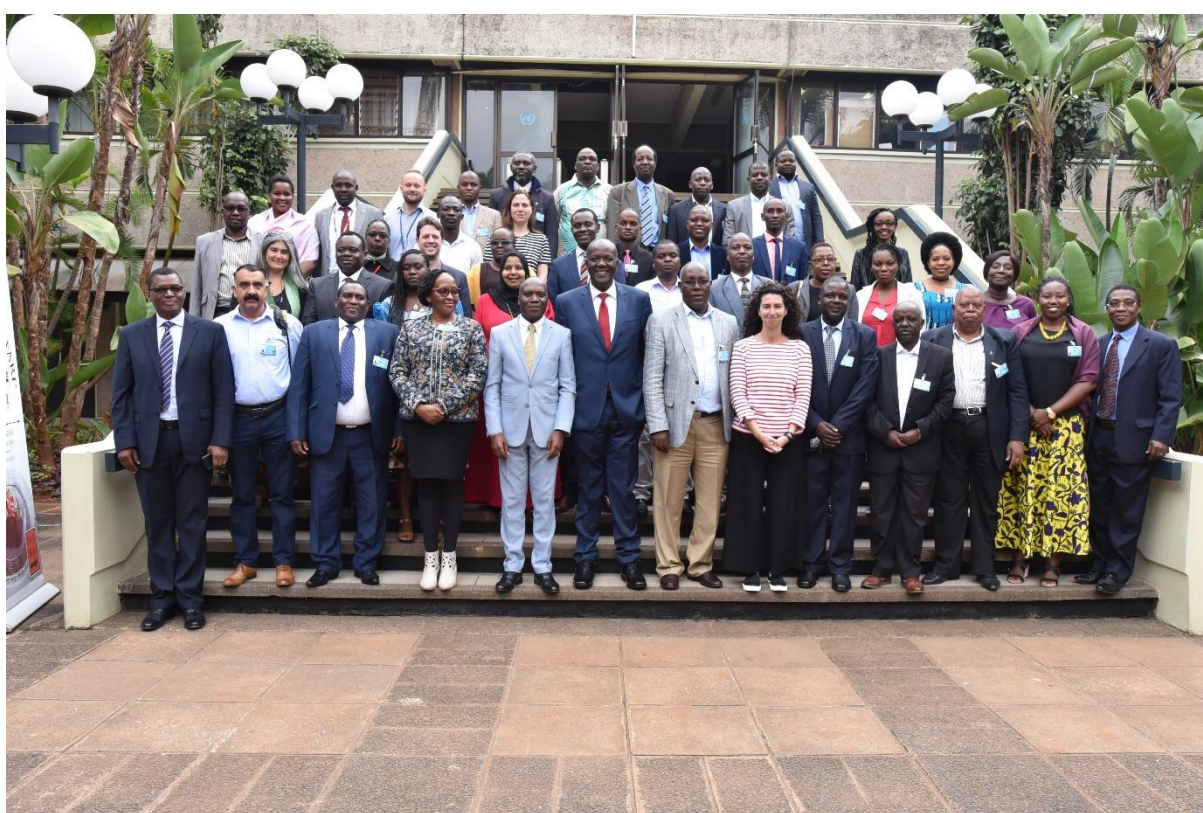**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

SUPPORT TO AND CAPITALIZATION ON THE EU LAND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME (PHASES I & II)

8th Capitalization Meeting
18–21 June 2019
UNITED NATIONS CENTRE
Nairobi, Kenya

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Minutes of 8th Capitalization Meeting
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European Commission

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

**Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC**

African Union

African Development Bank

Economic Commission for Africa

LAND POLICY INITIATIVE

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Rome, 2019

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LAND POLICY INITIATIVE

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List of Acronyms

APD	Academy of Peace and Development (Somaliland)
AU	African Union
CLEEH	Candlelight for Environment, Education and Health (Somaliland)
CLMB	County Land Management Board (Kenya)
CLPA	Conference on Land Policy in Africa
CoDA	Coalition for Dialogue on Africa
DW	Development Workshop of Angola
EULGP	European Union Land Governance Programme
F&G	Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
IFAL	Instituto de Formaçäo da Administraçäo Local (Angola)
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGETI	Improving Gender Equality in Territorial Issues (FAO tool)
IGCA	Instituto Geográfico e Cadastral de Angola
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
KM	Knowledge Management
LC	Lands Commission
LIS	Land Information System
LPI	Land Policy Initiative
LPRC	Land Policy Review Committee (Somaliland)
LSLBI	Large Scale Land Based Investments
LULSM	Lower Usuthu Sustainable Land Management Project, Swaziland
MCA	Members of County Assembly (Kenya)
MEEATU	Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Environnement, de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Urbanisme (Burundi)
MELA	Monitoring Land Governance in Africa
MLHPP	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning (South Sudan)
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (Malawi)
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture (Somaliland)
MoERD	Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (Somaliland)
MoL	Ministry of Livestock (Somaliland)
MSP	Multi-Stakeholder Processes
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NLC	National Lands Commission (Kenya)
PAGGF	Projet d'Amélioration de la Gestion et la Gouvernance Foncière au Burundi
PENHA	Pastoral Environmental Network for Horn of Africa (Somaliland)
PNTD	Participatory and Negotiated Territorial Development (FAO tool)
PS	Permanent Secretary
PSSFP/RGF	Projet de Sécurisation des Systèmes Fonciers Pastoraux au Niger par le Renforcement de la Gouvernance Foncière (Niger)
RITD	Regional Integration and Trade Division, UNECA
RVI	Rift Valley Institute (Somalia)
S2RAI-ETH	Support to Responsible Agricultural Investment in Ethiopia
SDF	Somaliland Development Fund
SNL	Swazi Nation Land
SOLA	Solutions for Open Land Administration (FAO tool)
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
STDM	Social Tenure Domain Model
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security

| WARFP | West Africa Regional Fisheries Project (World Bank project) |
| WVI | World Vision International |

INTRODUCTION

This is the report of the *Eighth Capitalization Meeting of the European Union Land Governance Programme*, held on 18 -21 June 2019 in the UNITED NATIONS CENTRE in Nairobi, Kenya. A total of 44 participants (28 men and 16 women 37%) comprising resource persons, project implementation teams and government counterparts and European Union country delegations from four of the Phase I countries participated: Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Eswatini; and from five of the Phase II countries: Colombia, Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda and Pakistan. Burundi and Niger could not participate physically but submitted their report on progress in implementation which was presented to the meeting. Burundi joined the meeting through remote connection and presented the results of the project. Angola also, although the project ended in 2017, sent its presentation on an 18 months follow up project funded by EU started in January 2018.

The European Union Land Governance Programme supports efforts to improve governance of tenure in 18 country-level projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, with a total amount of 60 million Euros (17 have active projects of which 9 are completed)[1]. All projects address country-specific tenure issues and are implemented by various implementing partners, including government agencies, civil society organizations, bilateral and multilateral organizations and private sector companies.
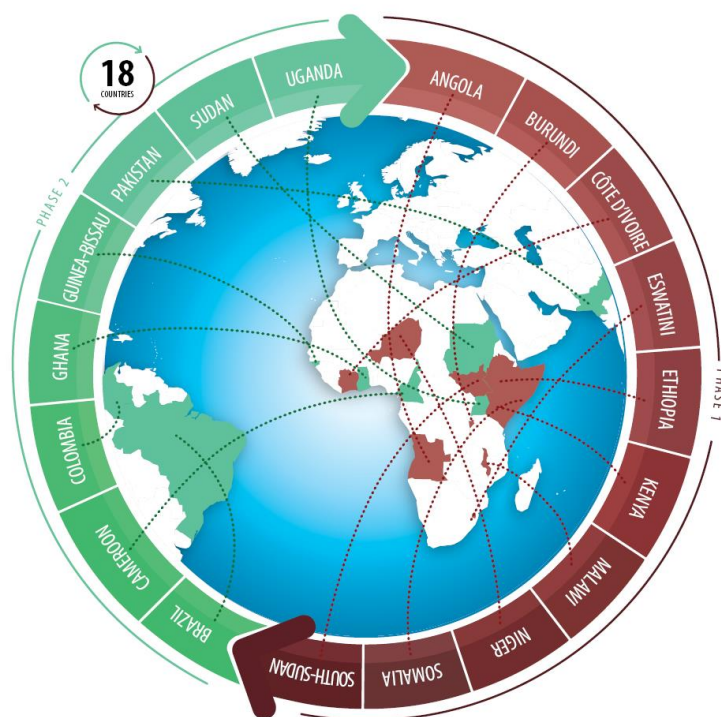
Figure 1 FAO Transversal Support to the European Union Land Governance Programme (EULGP)

The Transversal Project has provided since 2014 a platform for project implementers and partners of the 17 country-level projects to increase project compliance with international standards and to benefit from technical guidance, capacity development, lesson learning, experience sharing and possibilities for exchange among implementers. The Transversal Project also ensures that project implementation is regularly monitored and that the wealth of lessons learned are documented and disseminated: "What has worked? What has not? And why?"

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[1] The project in South Sudan was cancelled by the EU due to political instability in the country.

Capitalization meetings are a cornerstone in FAO's Transversal Project "Support to and capitalization on the EU Land Governance Programme". The meetings aim at enhancing coherence and alignment of the country-level projects of the EU Land Governance Programme in improving governance of tenure in the framework of the VGGT and F&G. They provide a platform to capitalize on experiences in improving governance of tenure, develop capacities and exchange lessons learned. The objectives of these gatherings are to assess progress in implementation, develop capacity of project teams, share experiences and lessons learnt, and provide a platform for networking and deepening interaction among country level project implementers to improve performance.

Capitalization meetings are not isolated events. They are linked to and mutually supportive of other transversal project activities, such as targeted capacity development interventions; the use of the knowledge management platform (KMP); joint monitoring and evaluation (M&E); efforts to collect and disseminate lessons learned; and joint communication activities.

The specific objectives of the Eight Capitalization meeting were to:
1. Increase technical and soft skills relevant to improving governance of tenure in the following specific areas:
   - Gender Equality
   - Land Evaluation
   - Monitoring and Evaluation
   - Effective use of the Knowledge Management Platform (KMP)
2. Share experiences in project implementation and lessons learned
3. Review implementation of country level projects
4. Collect experiences of country-level projects to inform higher level processes and information products

The Eight Capitalization meeting included a set of interactive sessions, which were directly linked to each other. As such, this report does not provide a summary of discussions in strictly sequential order, but, where appropriate, provides an overview of outcomes by key themes addressed during the meeting, background documentation and potential tools, to support the efforts of country-level projects in improving governance of tenure within their context.

Themes addressed in the capitalization meeting are chosen based on demand voiced by country-level projects in previous meetings and through consultation via e-mail, prior to each meeting.

The results of the workshop evaluation were compiled into a survey report (please see **Annex III Results Of The Knowledge Assessment And Evaluation** p. 75) and will help guide subsequent meetings.

Box 1: Further information on the European Union Land Governance Programme (EULGP)

> For more information on the European Union Land Governance Programme and FAO Transversal Support visit:
> - Knowledge Management Platform of the European Union Land Governance Programme: www.africalandpolicy.org/eu-programme
> - Flyer of the European Union Land Governance Programme: http://www.africalandpolicy.org/eu-programme/sites/default/files/BrochureTS_EU_A3_Final.pdf

1. OPENING

The 8th Capitalization Meeting of the EU Land Governance Programme started at 09.30 with an opening prayer by Mr Nicholas Owino of the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MLPP). The opening session was addressed by the FAO Representative to Kenya, representative of the EU Delegation in Kenya, the FAO Coordinator of the Trust Funds on VGGT, and representative of the Cabinet Secretary of the MLPP. A summary of their respective addresses is provided below.

1.1 WELCOME ADDRESS BY MR GABRIEL RUGALEMA, FAO REPRESENTATIVE TO KENYA

In his welcome address, Mr Rugalema noted that land is a very sensitive and emotive area and therefore congratulated the projects for the bold efforts in taking up the issues at the country level of the various projects. 'Land is central to our self-esteem and to our existence as civilizations' he noted. He recounted the following thematic areas that have received FAO support through the transversal project:

- Awareness raising and advocacy on land rights including community land rights using the VGGT
- Establishing of legitimate and sustainable mechanisms for consultations in decision-making and conflict resolution in land matters
- Land use planning, land management and conflict resolution
- Participatory demarcation and management of communal lands especially for pastoral communities
- Fisheries management to deal with illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU)

He noted that the projects have achieved results which have improved efficiency in the project countries and cost-saving in terms of both time and money. There has been innovation including the establishment of GIS laboratories at the county level in Kenya, to be used not only for land management but all other issues of development – infrastructure, schools, water, etc. It has also brought in new partners such as Airbus which is providing aero-spatial information at a resolution of 3 metres. He further noted that the EU funding for the country projects will end by 2021. He, therefore, called on national governments to take up the projects and scale up to improve land governance and to deal with outstanding challenges. Finally, he appealed to the EU to include more funding for land governance programme in its next funding cycle which will ensure scaling up of the projects and also expand to other countries. FAO will continue to support improving land governance across the continent, bringing on board several years of experience on tenure issues.

1.2 REMARKS BY MR DAVID MWANGI NJURO, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EU DELEGATION IN KENYA

Mr David Mwangi Njuro, the representative of the EU Delegation in Kenya indicated that land issues were crucial to the new Constitution of Kenya promulgated in 2010. The EU supports improving the governance of tenure because:

- It has job creation potential particularly for the youth and women;
- It contributes to food and nutrition security;
- It provides investment opportunities;
- Management of community conflicts for which the FAO project in Kenya has made a significant contribution; and
- It enables efficient natural resource management.

The EU found FAO to be a good partner on land issues in the country especially with regard to the pilots done in Turkana and Tana River counties. The institution has the capacity to deliver, is efficient and accountable, neutral and has the skills for good governance of resources. The success of the pilots enabled the EU to provide another contract worth 10 million Euros for the current phase. He applauded the Capitalization meetings as a good platform for consistent sharing of technical information and experiences and capacity development. It is a good characteristic of FAO as a neutral convenor, bringing together key stakeholders for lesson learning and experience sharing. He indicated that the EU will continue to support

land management models that support access to land for the youth. He also urged that land administration projects should go beyond issuing land titles to promoting the benefits that the titles can bring to the beneficiaries and how land issues can be mainstreamed in the development agenda of national governments. Finally, he lamented delay of FAO HQ in approving project reports and urged that FAO HQ should expedite action in reviewing and approving reports.

1.3 REMARKS BY FRANCESCA ROMANO, COORDINATOR OF TRUST FUNDS ON VGGT

Ms Romano recognized the relevance of the EU Land Governance Programme and indicated that the EU has been the main resource partner and contributor to the VGGT implementation, even though other resource partners such as SDC, DFID, governments of Italy, Germany and France have equally contributed significantly. She noted that the 8th Capitalization meeting was very important for compiling lessons learnt over the years of implementation of the country-level projects and for further advancement of the principles for responsible land governance. "Land is at the base of any development and is very sensitive but it is very important to keep it high on the development agenda". She stressed. Each country will report on the SDGs, three of which are on land. It is also important to address emerging challenges such as climate change, migration and access to land, urbanization and land-related conflicts. She urged the meeting to take stock of "where we are, what we have learnt, where we want to go, and what we want to do to remain high on the country's development agenda – using the knowledge and information collected over the years". She also urged the meeting to tease out key strategic land governance issues that should be addressed in the future and which should be considered in the next phase of the VGGT programme. Finally, she reminded participants to always keep reminding practitioners, governments, parliamentarians, traditional authorities and resource partners of the importance of land to development, as it is not always evident to them, using the evidence gathered through the projects.

1.4 KEYNOTE ADDRESS AND OPENING OF THE MEETING BY HON GIDEON MUNGARO, CABINET ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (MLPP), KENYA REPRESENTING THE CABINET SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY

Hon Gideon Mungaro, the Cabinet Administrative Secretary of the MLPP who represented the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry noted that the Ministry has been working to create land banks for investments. It has been developing a land price index to guide land prices. He also noted that through the work of the African Land Policy Centre (ALPC) and funding from the EU and SDC many African countries are engaged in land reforms using the VGGT and the F&G. In Kenya the government has initiated a lot of reforms to improve efficiency in land management and land administration. These include review of the policy documents, legislation, administrative structures and institutionalization including the national land use policy of 2017 – to strengthen governance systems on land tenure, land management, land administration, etc. and the national spatial plan of 2017 which is the first Kenyan spatial plan for vision 2030 which seeks to transform the country into a globally competitive economy. He further noted that even though the country still faced fundamental challenges militating against the full realization of the fruits of the transformation, the government was determined to overcome those challenges. These included:

- Evolution of good governance practices geared towards empowering citizens and ensuring the integrity of the land administration structures at all levels of governance;
- Development and digitization of land information management systems to ensure transparent, efficient and accountable service delivery;
- Development of capacities of communities, women, youth, and marginalized to participate meaningfully in the management and utilization of land resources;
- Establishment of responsible and efficient institutional structures with capacity for resource mobilization and inter-sectoral convergence to ensure sustainable implementation and establishment of monitoring and tracking mechanism for reporting and evaluation.

1.5 Objectives and expected outcomes

The Agenda of the Eighth Capitalization meeting was presented and adopted by the participants

The specific objectives of the 4 days meeting were to:

1. Increase technical and soft skills relevant to improving governance of tenure in the following specific areas:
   - Gender Equality
   - Land Valuation
   - Monitoring and Evaluation
   - Effective use of the Knowledge Management Platform (KMP)
2. Share experiences in project implementation and lessons learned
3. Review the implementation of country-level projects
4. Collect experiences of country-level projects to inform higher-level processes and information products
5. Provide a platform for reflecting on way forward with special focus on:
   - Opportunities for scaling up achievements
   - Emerging trends and needs
   - Priorities over the next 10 years
   - Building partnerships in terms of implementation in countries
   - Key messages to be addressed to policymakers

2. TRANSVERSAL PROJECT UPDATES

The transversal coordinator presented an update on the implementation of the EU Transversal Project. The schema for the project is at three levels as depicted below.

Pan African — Focus on fostering political leadership on land governance, elaborating monitoring and evaluation core system

Transversal — Systematization of the knowledge sharing and aggregation of the lessons learnt among EULGP

EULGP — Addressing specific country-level land governance issues using VGGT (and F&G in Africa)
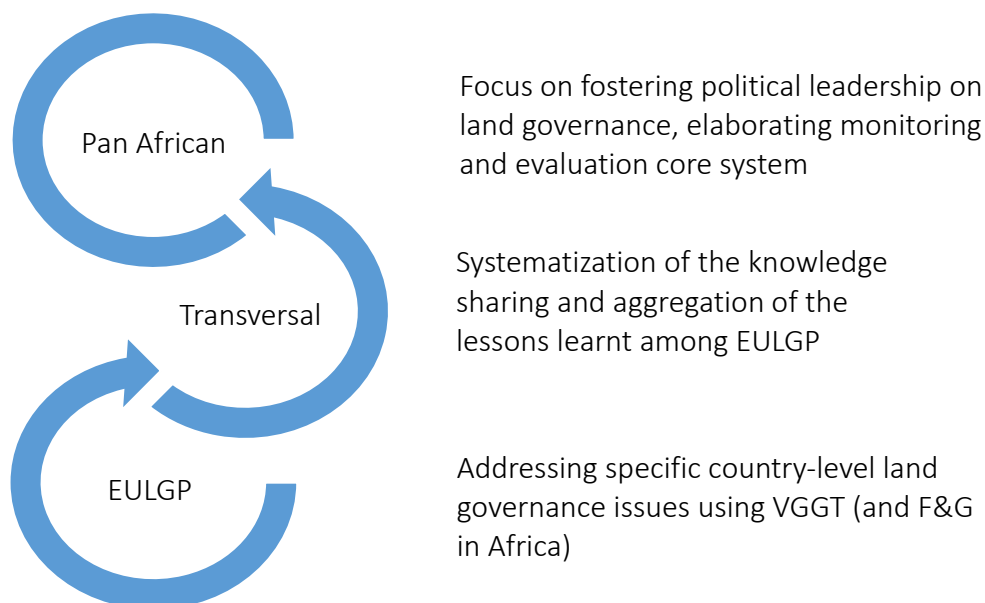
The expected impact of the transversal project is to improve governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests contributing to the eradication of hunger and poverty, to sustainable development and to the sustainable use of the environment in the 18 countries. The outcome is that principles of responsible governance are integrated into local, national and regional policies and programmes. The four outputs of the project are: capacities of country-level teams and key stakeholders in responsible governance of tenure are further developed; success stories, lessons learnt, experiences and knowledge exchanges on the governance of tenure are capitalized, documented and disseminated; monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of governance of tenure at both EULGP and transversal levels is enhanced, as per the revised M&E framework; and a strategic framework for the integrated application of VGGT and F&G is validated and disseminated.

Progress at the transversal level include:

- Validated framework for the integrated application of VGGT and F&G
- Revised transversal M&E Framework published on the KMP
- Aligned transversal M&E framework with frameworks of Ghana and Kenya projects
- Support for legal assessment in Sudan, Kenya and Ghana provided
- Demonstration of the use of Open Tenure in Malawi to enable government make a decision on which enabling technology to adopt
- GCP Agreement signed between FAO and Burundi government to enable transversal support to be provided for a national workshop on the dissemination of the results of the Burundi project
- Transversal brochure compiled for nine EULGPs

Question: What is the influence of the Transversal project at Pan African level? Is there any form of achievement or impact documented?

Answer: The Transversal Project is part of the LPI process and its reports are included in reports to the African Union through the Specialised Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and the Environment.

Question: Is there any assistance in terms of advocacy at a higher level in project countries for upscaling as some of the country projects are ending? Can the Transversal Project assist with that?

Answer: FAO can technically assist but not with funds. The Transversal Project can share lessons learnt across the country projects with policymakers and advocate with ministers. Through the EU transversal project, FAO can pass messages to resource partners and member states and advocate for more funds for land governance improvement. The Transversal Coordinator indicated that there would be a High-Level Event in Rome in December 2019 with high-level policymakers and resource partners. It would be an opportunity for policymakers to know the results of the EU Land Governance Programme.

Question: What are the range of tools supported at country and transversal levels for M&E and what indicators can improve impact assessment?

Answer: The transversal M&E Framework has been designed to be applicable to country-level projects. It is part of the transversal project to conduct M&E sessions with country-level projects to align the Transversal M&E framework to country-level frameworks including harmonization of indicators. This has been done in Ghana and Kenya and will continue for all the remaining active projects.

Question: Are the transversal project indicators aligned to country projects and SDG indicators?

Answer: The transversal M&E is aligned to the SDG indicators. It is a best practice to integrate M&E in the project formulation.

The meeting recommended that looking at the lessons learnt M&E should be formulated at project inception rather than in implementation.

2.1 Country Updates
The 8th Capitalization meeting provided the opportunity for discussion on progress in the implementation of the country projects. Boxes from 3 to 14 below, provide an overview of the following country projects:

Box 2 - Angola

Project Title: Land rights and sustainable land management in the central highlands of Angola	Coverage: Bié and Huila Provinces
Objective	Ensure respect of land rights and promote the socio-economic development of rural communities including the most vulnerable groups in the central highlands of Angola.

Duration	18 months, started in January 2018
Outcomes	- Civil society and local administrations have better knowledge of the Land Law and the Participatory Rural Delimitation (PRD) methodology - Legally-recognized rural communities improve land management and carry out productive initiatives - The effective protection of customary land rights is expanded
Progress	- Six technicians from partner organizations and communities and 21 local administration technicians trained. - PRD completed in 43 communities and seven titles issued - 4 projects out of 10 formulated and submitted for financing on community business plans - Methodological support to the government-led program (Minha Terra) developed
Lessons learned	- Working with the national government is necessary at every level - Land regularization is not enough. It should be linked with other rural development and empowerment strategies. - Communal land titles can hide internal inequalities (gender, ethnicity, age)
Challenges:	- Legal/administrative framework needs revision - Community land titles are still seen as a minor land title - No fit-for-all solutions, different approaches must be adopted - The Province of Huila is a more challenging context, due to higher pressures on land, and a more complex social context
Recommendations	- Revision of the legal/administrative framework is urgent - Greater involvement of civil society in the land debate is needed - Support on cadastre administration, at any level, is required
Next Steps	- Continue working at the community level - Continued support to the national government, when requested, on land governance issues

Box 3 - Ethiopia

Project Title: Support to Responsible Agricultural Investment in Ethiopia (S2RAI)	**Coverage:** Two regions – Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella
Objective	To contribute to improved food and nutrition security by promoting secure land tenure and responsible agricultural investments.
Duration	March 2016 – June 2019
Outcomes	- Institutional framework with functional coordination structures at the federal level and in selected regions strengthened - Information, knowledge and performance management systems for land-based agricultural investments developed - Gov. staff and investor knowledge and skills in land management and responsible agricultural investments strengthened at federal and selected regional levels - Local communities' tenure rights are secured and capacities to benefit from large scale agricultural investments strengthened
Progress	- The development of the Commercial Agriculture Management Information System (CAMIS) was finalized and now at the piloting stage in one of the regions. - The remote sensing (RS) monitoring tool for agricultural investments has been developed and at the testing phase.

	- Agricultural Investment forums financially and technically supported and also an Investor's Association established. - Institute of Land Administration has been financially supported to organize an annual Land forum. - The translation of VGGT and Technical guide for investors into the Amharic language was finalized and published - The Social and Environmental Code of Practice (SECOP) was also translated into Amharic language and about to be published. - SECOP was developed to assist investors in ensuring that their respective investments are inclusive, sustainable, transparent, and respect human rights. - Satellite imageries and camping equipment procured for the land registration and certification programme for two Districts. - Performance monitoring of 245 agricultural investment projects was financially supported. The monitoring results enabled local authorities to give further guidance and/or to take action. - 15 land experts trained in rural land registration, certification and local land use planning. - Gambella Region supported to identify legal gaps of the current rural land proclamation as well as the suggestions for legal improvements. - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) conducted by Jimma University on 15 investment projects in two project regions finalized. Results highlighted the negative environmental impacts of some projects - A teaching module for tertiary education on inclusive land governance for responsible agricultural investment was finalized and approved. S2RAI has been collaborating with four civil society organizations on capacity building of local communities on inclusive land governance and sustainable land use management and Environmental protection topics: - Movement for ecological learning and community action (MELCA) - Assosa Environmental Protection Association (AEPA) - Transparency Ethiopia (TE) - Gambella Community and Children Development Organization (GCCDO) Developed guidelines on the following thematic issues by Bodenverwertungs und -verwaltungs GmbH (BVVG), a consultant: - Land identification and verification for commercial agriculture - Land valuation and compensation mechanisms - Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for EIA - Monitoring of agricultural investment projects - Land lease contract template for commercial agriculture - Contract Template for contract farming
Lessons learned	- The impact assessment of trainings provided indicated that tailored trainings enhance the trainees' performance with regard to service quality and time savings. - The close collaboration with CSOs offers great opportunities to address and involve local communities and thus to have an actual impact at the grassroots level. - Women's land rights are not well secured, as stated in the law, - Therefore, awareness raising on women's land rights has top priority for ensuring enhanced land tenure security and property rights

Challenges	- Institutional uncertainty: The Ethiopian Horticulture and Agriculture Investment Agency (EHAIA), where S2RAI was anchored, was merged into two institutions, namely the Ethiopian Investment Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture after a year split again. - The merger and splitting is very time-consuming - Lack of capacities: Few qualified human resources and high staff turnover in the regions - Inadequate coordination amongst different government institutions (between the administrative levels as well as across different sectors)
Recommendations	- Identification of policy and legal gaps provides an opportunity to convince decision-makers to amend land policies. - Capacity-building activities are fundamental to the implementation of any development activity. - Focus on training of trainers (ToT) and use CSOs to reach the grassroots level.
Next Steps	- The EU co-financing has ended, and the closure workshop was held on June 21, 2019. - However, S2RAI continues as a country package of the BMZ-financed Global Program on Responsible Land Policy (2019-2021). - In this phase, the developed documents and products are further implemented and upscaled Activities will be carried out in three intervention areas: - 1. Improving the institutional framework at the national level and in the two Regions for securing land rights - 2. Strengthening the civil society to become more involved in responsible land policy formulation and implementation - 3. Raising awareness of on VGGT and the technical guide for investors as well as on SECOP

Q&A session

Following the presentation, the participants asked the following questions:

Question: Is there any way to assure that those whose capacities are developed are used to improve the system?

Answer: We introduced new tools through the VGGT and we capacitated institutions, policymakers, government officials and the private sector. The tools have been implemented and they are making an impact.

Question: Ethiopia has undertaken many good initiatives. Have these materialized into tangible results on the ground?

Answer: Monitoring agrarian investments, from beginning to end is now part of the investment process. After developing and validation of the land valuation process there is direct implementation on the ground.

Question: Where is the comprehensive national database hosted? How is it managed?

Answer: Tools that can capture data on the investors and land have been developed. They will be handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture that will manage them.

Question: To what extent have environmental practices been improved? Have the VGGT been translated into regulations of Institutions?

Answer: Investors commit to respecting responsible social and environmental practices. They have 3 requirements (mitigation measures have to be taken, legal background, environmental regulation, legal enforcement).

Box 4 - Cameroon

Project Title: LandCam: Securing land and resource rights and improving governance in forest areas of Cameroon	Coverage: Forest areas of Cameroon
Objective	Promote effective, inclusive and transparent governance of tenure regimes for the mutual benefit and the peaceful coexistence of different right-holders claiming access to land and natural resources in Cameroon
Duration	February 2017 – December 2021
Outcomes	- Strengthened capacity of key stakeholders: To support key stakeholders in establishing recognition of claims to land and help them to deal with the multiple challenges of the land governance process. - Effective multi-stakeholder decision-making: To establish legitimate and sustainable mechanisms of multi-stakeholder consultation for decision making concerning the revision of legal frameworks, policy strategies and administrative regulations which influence the rights of access to, and use of, land and natural resources for diverse rural actors
Progress	**Data collection on the field and studies on/of** - the land issues and challenges facing indigenous communities - Capacity needs of community members - compensation issues - effects of agroindustry located close to a protected area on biodiversity, - An assessment of current relevant legal and policy frameworks and existing proposals **Tracking mechanism put in place** - A series of questions to be monitored at the national and at the local levels identified. - A Land Observatory launched **A series of Dialogues and Events organised at national and local levels :** - A parliament – Government Dialogue focusing on young people's access to land. - A series of dialogues (3) between women and traditional leaders, - A national dialogue on the Land rights of indigenous peoples - A national workshop on compensation and compensation processes - A Land Tenure week **Tracking mechanism put in place** - A series of questions to be monitored at the national and at the local levels identified. - A Land Observatory launched **Landcam reach extended through a small grant scheme.**

	- High-quality proposals received and selected for the Small grant scheme **Communication** - LandCam's website (www.landcam.org) is up and running. - A partnership agreement was signed with a community radio station in one of the pilot sites to broadcast land rights-related programmes in local languages. - A media workshop was organised with 16 journalists (including 5 women) as part of Land Tenure Week
Lessons learned	- Working with associations that represent private sector interests to convince their members of the need to take community land rights into account in their operations. - Convene a dialogue between Women and Traditional Leaders - Involve the representatives of the government more on the project
Challenges	- Engage with the private sector - Break with certain customary and cultural practices that discriminate against women - Improve the uptake of project recommendations by the government
Recommendations	- Work with the government to clarify the content and the process of land law reform - Understand the issues and challenges faced by the different types of actors for an effective multi-stakeholder consultation framework - Communicate more in rural areas - Touch more people and receive more information through a small grant scheme.
Next Steps	- Prepare a Manifesto presenting our vision on ideal land tenure law - Develop approaches to improve women's access to land in a few pilot villages - Launch the second round of the small grant scheme - Organize exchange visits between pilot sites communities to share experience on community-investor dialogue process and lessons

Q&A session

After the presentation, participants asked the following questions:

Question: Developing the relationship between community and investors took one year. What strategy accounted for success?

Answer: The principal strategy is to involve enterprise associations at all levels. Undertake a study for investigating and understanding what are the triggers/interests for the private sector to be engaged.

Question: What are the practical ways to increase access to land for the youth? What next after awareness raising?

Answer: For the youth, we looked at two aspects:

    a. Legislation
    b. Youth cannot handle their activities freely

Some suggestions and recommendations were presented during meetings for reforming the legislation. A mechanism for the empowerment of women land rights is being developed with the traditional chiefs. We also try to develop synergies with all the projects that are linked with our project.

Box 5 - Kenya

Project Title: Support to the Attainment of Vision 2030 Through Devolved Land Reforms in Community Lands of Kenya	**Coverage**: 8 Counties – Tana River, Turkana, West Pokot, Baringo, Marsabit, Sambunu, Laikipia and Nandi
Objective	Improve food and nutrition security through equitable and secure access and management of land for better livelihoods and socioeconomic development in all counties as per Vision 2030
Duration:	September 2016 – December 2021
Outcomes:	1. Inclusive land management and administration enhanced in selected counties. 2. Participatory land-use planning methodology established and planning completed in selected counties. 3. Land Policy and legal framework for improved land governance in counties established in line with the VGGT. 4. Knowledge management and capacity of research institutions on national land issues strengthened.
Progress	**1.Land administration and management established in selected counties** - Refurbishment of Customer Care centre at Ardhi house for the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning and the National Lands Commission almost completed - Establishment of County land registries completed - Establishment of County GIS Labs ongoing - **Capacity Development:** Technical staffs trained on basic GIS - **1,820** (1,211 males and 609 females) technical officers (county and national), CSOs and community leaders enhanced on land governance - Participatory Community land delimitation approach at the counties - Community awareness on land administration, Community Land Act and process of securing community lands - Land Information Management System under development **2. Participatory land-use planning initiated and planning methodology established in selected counties** - Land use planning initiated with communities – Samburu, Laikipia, Marsabit, Baringo, Tana, Nandi - Support to County Spatial Planning processes - Support to inter-community dialogue and dispute resolution on varied land uses - Development of National Natural resource inventory initiated with NLC **3. Land Policy and legal framework for improved land governance at county established and rolled out in line with the VGGT** - Facilitated NLC to develop National Land Policy (NLP) review recommendation and roadmap - Finalization of the report on comprehensive land titling programme in Kenya - NLC - Support to the development of Alternative Justice System (AJS) guidelines

	- Development of simplified/customized Community Land Act (CLA) – discussions with partners on publications and dissemination - **623 (357M, 266F)** Technical teams, County Assembly members and clerks' capacity enhanced on land laws, policies and VGGT - Review of the Natural Resource policies at the counties – Nandi, Baringo, Laikipia - Supported finalization of the development of charter on rural women's land rights and the monitoring framework **4.Knowledge management and capacity of research institutions on national land issues strengthened** - Assessment on implementation challenges/opportunities of Community land act initiated - Review of university curriculum on land and natural resources ongoing - Assessment of Kenya's land laws and policies against the VGGT - Assessment of wetlands status and management challenges – Nandi - Analysis of gender and land ownership – Nandi & W. Pokot - A webinar on land reforms in Kenya held – joined by **58** participants - Seminar on land tenure reform held with a research consortium by a number of universities
Lessons learned:	- Continuous nurturing and maintaining stakeholders mechanisms - Aligning programme of work with Government and beneficiaries objectives (CIDPs / land registry). - Programme works involve processes which are long and require a lot of involvement of all stakeholders especially the communities and government for ownership. - Linkages of all programme activities around administration and land use planning
Challenges:	- Time-consuming bureaucracy within institutions delay processes - Political agendas and priorities
Recommendations	Continuous monitoring of the activities and enhance linkages towards the strengthening of governance of community lands
Next Steps	- Installation of a queue management system to complete equipping of the Customer Care center and Ardhi house - Procurement of hardware for land registries - GIS laboratory and capacity development - LSNSA – platform strengthening - National Land conference - Trainings on land governance - Participatory Land Delimitation - Equipping of GIS labs and land registries - Territorial diagnosis - finalization - Stakeholder platforms established at the Counties - Training on GIS - Strengthening of capacities communities, CSOs/NGOs - Trainings of land control boards and land clinics - County Spatial Planning forum and support - Land use planning with communities - Tenure and suitability mapping - National Land Policy review - Strategy on gender land rights - LSLA safeguards - Historical land injustices guidelines - Development of Rangeland annex to CSP - Publications of simplified CLA and regulations - Natural resource inventory

	- AR/AJS support
	- Community Management plans/by-laws
	- Wetlands management plans
	- NRM policies support at the counties
	- Waste management policy
	- University Curriculum review
	- Analysis of land laws against VGGT
	- Land/agriculture suitability maps
	- Viability of CLA
	- Midterm review
	- Development of ADR guideline – input from the Counties
	- Gender dynamics in Communal lands
	- Wetlands assessments

Q&A session

Question: Are you using a valuation index in the development of the property index?

Answer: In developing a national valuation index we look at two things:

a. Trends in the last 5-7 years which give the basis for projections. We are using 2012 – 2018 values for the index.
b. Open market values in various property submarkets

However, the valuation index is subject to continuous changes

Question: How are agricultural and industrial lands addressed in land use planning? How is it assured that the spatial planning does not change the local land-use plan? How are land owners who allocate agricultural lands for residential purposes involved in spatial planning?

Answer: Documents are presented requesting the change of use. If authorities are convinced then they approve the changes. Approved documents are used for the implementation. The national spatial plans ensure regional balance which provide broad plans for the entire country. County plans and local plans are derived from the national spatial plans. Local plans are approved by county governments which then become legally binding documents. Where, as a result of urbanization, agricultural lands become urbanized but the spatial plans are not updated the planning authorities allow the development subject to later approval.

Question: Who owns Nairobi lands that enabled time for registration to be reduced from 73 days to 12 days?

Answer: There are three types of land ownership in Kenya: Public, private and community. Nairobi lands are public.

Box 6 - Malawi

Project Title: Promoting Responsible Land Governance for Sustainable Agriculture in Malawi	Coverage:
	- Southern Region: Phalombe District, T.A Nazombe, GVH Maone (Strongly matrilineal society)
	- Central Region: Kasungu District, T.A. Lukwa, GVH Ching'amba (Mixed, the existence of leases)
	- Northern Region: Rumphi District, T.A. Mwankhunikira, VGH Chimalawanthu (Strongly patrilineal society)

Objective	It aims at supporting the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) to pilot implementation of the new land acts in order to improve the livelihoods of the population, particularly in the rural areas of the country, through sustainable agricultural development in Malawi.
Duration	September 2017 – September 2020
Outcomes	- Institutional framework and capacity strengthened at all levels for an efficient and effective land reform programme - Smallholder farmers' land rights improved, in particular, women, due to responsible land governance at local level guided
Progress	- Establishment of two Customary Land Committees for both pilot sites - Establishment of Customary Land Tribunal for TA Nazombe, Phalombe - Started adjudication and demarcation of land parcels in two pilot sites; Phalombe and Kasungu - Development and distribution of Information, Education and Communication materials - Development of Physical Planning Regulations, Land Surveys Regulations and Land Acquisition and Compensation Regulations. - Developing District Land Registry Plan and Devolution Plan for the land sector - 35 district and community level participants; 27 men and 8 women were trained in participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
Lessons learned	- Need for more advocacy and awareness on Joint Registration - Need for civic education on the roles of land governance structures - Good timing of adjudication in terms of weather conditions - Need for more capacity building at all levels
Challenges	- Delays in putting up necessary infrastructure; Land Clerks, Customary Land Tribunals - Managing the expectations of LCs, CLC members and CLT members - Unfavourable weather and unforeseen occurrences in the communities - Unavailability of land parcel owners at the time of systematic demarcation and adjudication - Pockets of resistance by some local leaders and individuals in Kasungu - Time remaining may not be enough to complete the three pilots
Recommendations	- Need to quickly set up structures where the pilots are being implemented - Offices of Land Clerks need to be well resourced and equipped, - Project to allocate adequate funding for the field operations - Continuous sensitization of project beneficiaries is required
Next Steps	- Finalization of the Devolution Plan for the MLHUD - Continuing support to CSO consortium in the implementation of the three pilots - Conducting a Land Market Development Study - Preparation of the DAI 5th progress report - Preparation of the Lessons Learnt and End of Project Reports - Continue implementation of the pilots - Public displays - Enhance awareness activities - Issuing of TLMA certificates to the Traditional Authorities in the pilot areas - Registration of land parcels and issuing of certificates to right holders

Q&A session

Question: How did you work together with CSOs?

Answer: CSOs work as government partners. They do advocacy and assist government even in the implementation. We have a consortium led by Oxfam and DAI which is based at the Ministry of land.

Box 7 - Pakistan

Project Title: Improved Land Tenancy in Sindh (ILTS), Pakistan	Coverage: Eight districts of Sindh Province
Objective	Contribute to improved livelihoods and poverty alleviation in Pakistan, as well as sound management of natural resources, in particular for female and male smallholder farmers and other users of natural resources
Duration	January 2017 – December 2021
Outcome	Improved governance of land and water in eight districts of Sindh Province in line with VGGT and with a particular focus on female and male smallholder farmers and other disadvantaged populations
Progress	- Review of the regulatory framework of Sindh Tenancy Act of 1950 and subsequent amendments (policy, legislative and administrative issues and gaps) - Review of current landlords and sharecroppers relationships (informal, verbal and exploitative) - Biophysical and socioeconomic profile of 08 project districts prepared - Underground water quality test of 80 villages of project areas conducted through renowned government Research organization - 960 informal tenancy agreements signed between landlords and sharecroppers - 13 training courses/workshops on VGGT conducted. Total of 446 professionals from UN, NGOs and government are trained in VGGT - 40 VGRCs formed having 200 members (81 women and 119 men) - 2399 people participated in meetings for formation of VGRCs (1194 men and 1205 women) - 104 farmer schools established (54 WOS and 46 FFS) to build the capacity of tenants in modern agriculture practices and technologies (diversification and productivity enhancement)

Lessons learned	- Improved skills of farmers in agriculture created the trust and mutual confidence between landlords and sharecroppers
	- Land is a highly sensitive issue in Pakistan; to address this issue it is crucial to use a twin-track strategy:
	    ○ Working at ground level with rural people promoting sustainable practices
	    ○ Engaging with decision-makers to develop policies fostering responsible governance of land and natural resources

Challenges	- Delayed start of the project implementation due to the government reluctance in approval - Availability of Land governance advisor took more than anticipated time - Other EU initiatives in the same areas are delayed – which are supposed to complement FAO interventions - Existing laws and regulations are not compatible with modern-day needs – the prevalence of tenancy act of 1950 with lots of gaps at all level - Political party ruling for last 11 years - Unequitable land distribution, water and fishing rights

	- Weak regulatory and enforcement structures
	- High poverty and illiteracy rates
	- Gender issues
Recommendations	- **Draft VGGT strategy focus on three areas:**
	- **Legislation**
	Formulating amendments to the STA to enhance the tenure security of sharecroppers.
	- **Administration of laws**
	Working with government Revenue Board to develop and implement an action plan to fully implement the STA across the province and provide appropriate resources and training
	- **Policies**
	a) Development of an overarching public land management policy with special reference to men and women with legitimate tenure rights over public land and
	b) information sharing policy using spatial data
Next Steps	1. Presentation of VGGT strategy to Sindh Government
	2. Land tenancy agreement signing to complete 4800
	3. Formation of remaining FFS through community facilitators
	4. Engagement of parliamentarians through dialogue, meetings and exposure visits
	5. Implementation of participatory land management and SOLA

Q&A session

Question: What is informal agreement?

Answer: Two forms of agreement:

Formal: has to be registered and have a stamp. Can be used in court

Informal: is a process. Four pages agreement including all clauses which are in the land act. It can be challenged in court. There is evidence of creating trust between landlords and farmers leads to increased productivity.

Question: Do you think by the end of the project the impact can measure food security?

Answer: A ROM was conducted on the project and the results were positive which is a huge contribution towards food security. Under the SARS project, the government will grant tenure rights to tenants and this will give them tenure security.

Box 8 - Ghana (Far Ban Bo)

Project Title: Far Ban Bo (Protecting Fisheries Livelihood)	**Coverage:** 30 districts in Western, Central, Greater Accra, and Volta regions
Objective	Sustainable fisheries resources management to improve food security and nutrition and livelihoods of smallholder fishers and other users of fishery resources.
	Specific objective: The projecting is supporting smallholder fishers, traders and processors benefit from equitable and sustainable rights-based fisheries resources management through capacity building and facilitation of multi-stakeholder platforms.
Duration	18 months, started in January 2018
Outcomes	- Empowered Smallholder Fishery Associations take Active Part in Fisheries Governance.
	- Effective IUU Monitoring and Grievance Mechanisms Piloted.

	- Social and Economic Safeguards Contribute to Improving Livelihoods and Nutritional Status of Smallholder Fishers and other Users of Fishery Resources

Progress	Visibility activities:
	- Engaged stakeholders in 26 communities
	- 2,483 people (1,405 males and 1,078 females) smallholder fishers and other users of fisheries resources were reached directly during the period.
	- 48,452 online audiences were reached through Facebook, Twitter and online videos
	- Increase in media report on fisheries governance
	- 242 publications were recorded and 46 is related to FBB
	- The 12 VSLA formed in year 2 are functioning
	- Two policy briefs were developed to support FBB advocacy agenda
	- Provided a platform for dialogue for fisheries discussions
	    o Radio Discussions on key issues such as Closed Reason
	    o TV discussions
	    o Stakeholder engagements (Round table Discussions)
	    o Community engagement
	- Two landing sites were documented
	Capacity development:
	- IUU CMG groups and Grievance committee were trained
	    o 128 members (109 men and 19 women) Direct benefit
	    o 8,803 fisher folks benefited indirectly
	- 25 women benefited from the business development training from James Town
	- Provided training for various stakeholders.
	    o Training for Fisheries Zonal Officers
	    o Judicial Services staff (judges and Magistrates)
	    o training for marine police

Lessons learned	- Limiting the securing of landing sites to demarcation and documentation of landing sites - Politicians will always be lobbied by powerful business corporations. - Increase in support for Fisheries Associations to advocate. - Local government interested in Landing site mapping. - Slow pace in land reforms processes

Challenges:	- The land registration process is too cumbersome in Ghana.
	- Dimension of coastlines due to:
	    o Erosion of Coastlines
	    o Sea fence project
	    o ownership claims for the reclaimed lands
	    o Legalisation of key Monitoring indicators.
	- Transhipment activities

Recommendations	- Capacity building for policymakers to understand and appreciate the VGGT principles. - Engage traditional leaders, Local government, Lands Commission and key institutions on securing Fish Landing Sites
Next Steps	- Secure by demarcating, mapping and documenting 3 additional landing sites. - Forming additional VSL Groups - Support the monitoring of IUU practices in the fishing sector

	- Secure Government, Administrative and Political commitment for implementation of fisheries management Plans and enforcement of the laws. - Contribute to the fisheries sector legal reforms processes

Box 9 - Ghana (Far Dwuma Nkɔdo)

Project Title: Ensure greater environmental sustainability and social equity in Ghana's fishery sector through a reduction of illegal fishing and strengthened capacity to support legal, sustainable and co-managed fisheries. Short name: "Far Dwuma Nkɔdo - Securing Sustainable Fisheries"	**Coverage:** Nine coastal districts of the Central Region of Ghana and one district (Ada East District) in the Greater Accra Region
Objective	General objectives: - Demonstrably improve sustainable fishing practices while effectively strengthening illegal fishing prevention efforts. - Better empower small-scale fishers and vulnerable/marginalised groups to articulate their interests in fisheries tenure rights reforms and effectively implement fisheries co-management. - Open up alternative livelihood options to small-scale fishing communities. Specific objectives: - Promoting the participation of coastal communities in gathering evidence and reporting on illegal fishing, providing much-needed evidence to government enforcement agencies and creating a sense of ownership in resource protection. - Supporting evidence gathering and remote monitoring of illegalities by the industrial fishing fleet such as illegal trans-shipment ("saiko") to back advocacy against these practices that undermine small-scale fishers' livelihoods. - Training key fisherman associations in legal and policy processes, co-management and rights-based fisheries management, to strengthen capacity and ensure the representation of small-scale fishermen's interests. - Promoting the inclusion of women and marginalized groups in tenure rights and proposed reform processes, and encouraging self-organisation of these groups. - Encouraging the participation of artisanal fishing communities in managing fisheries resources by promoting the fair and equitable allocation of tenure rights based on the principles of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and identifying and strengthening traditional tenure rights into effective fisheries co-management associations. - Identifying and promoting alternative livelihoods to broaden fisher communities' economic opportunities.
Duration	January 2017- December 2020
Outcomes	- Demonstrably improved sustainable fishing practices adopted while IUU fishing prevention efforts are effectively monitored and reported.

	- Small-scale fishers, vulnerable and marginalized groups are better empowered to articulate their interests in fisheries tenure rights reforms, and to secure and effectively implement fisheries co-management. - Alternative livelihood options are increasingly open to small-scale fishing communities

Progress	- Work under the Action has progressed positively, with a major focus on highlighting the scale of the impacts of the industrial trawler fleet and why illegal practices such as saiko must be addressed to achieve sustainable fisheries. Saiko continues to take place but at a markedly different scale and mode of the organisation compared to the peak in saiko activities in 2017. Key areas of progress to which the project may be considered to have contributed, include the stricter regulation of saiko, increase in the knowledge base concerning the scale and impact of the activities of the trawl fleet and increased coverage in the media of the illegal and destructive practices of industrial trawlers.
	- <u>A.1.1 - Independently monitor the presence of industrial trawlers in the zone reserved for traditional fishermen (IEZ)</u>
	   ○ Mobile application developed to allow fishermen to report geotagged information on illegal fishing and conflicts at sea. Pilot work carried out and final technical issues being resolved by software developers. Currentl, around 25 fishers have the app installed on their phones.
	   ○ Geotagged cameras and smartphones deployed in 10 communities. Photos captured of six trawlers to date, used in two alerts (concerning potential saiko trans-shipment and falsification of vessel registration number). One case of destroyed fishing gear by cargo vessel.
	   ○ Three trawlers documented by EJF staff in the IEZ during patrol at sea in March 2019 using mobile app. Currently under investigation by FC.
	- <u>A.1.2 - Practical study of available and most appropriate technological solutions for the effective monitoring of semi-industrial vessels</u>
	   ○ Study submitted to FC on status of AIS transponders deployed on semi-industrial fleet with World Bank funding, with recommendations provided for next steps.
	   ○ Activity on hold pending confirmation that FC has an appropriate contract for AIS in place to allow for viewing of semi-industrial vessels.
	   ○ Scoping of options to reallocate budget to monitoring devices for canoes.
	- <u>A.1.3 - Carry out observation and sea-patrols in order to respond to fishers' alerts and substantiate intelligence information on IUU activities</u>
	   ○ Three trips at sea to document illegal transhipment at sea by industrial trawlers (saiko). Two trips at sea to observe trawlers operating illegally in the IEZ reserved for artisanal fishers. Results submitted to FC in the form of IUU alerts.
	- <u>A.1.4 - Ensure that cases of industrial fishing in the IEZ are documented and prosecuted, using EJF's standard information sharing and 'IUU Alert' process</u>
	   ○ 3 alerts submitted in 2017.

- o 11 alerts submitted in 2018, with 5 concerning multiple vessels. Led to updates to the online vessel registry (increased transparency) and warning issued by FC to trawler operator for fishing in the IEZ.
- o 6 alerts submitted so far in 2019 (saiko, fishing in IEZ, falsification of identification number, double flagging to Ghana and China and misreporting of gross tonnage). Cases concerning saiko and fishing in the IEZ under investigation by FC. EJF also following up with neighbouring countries, regional taskforce.
- o Three briefings submitted to date to the European Commission (DG MARE and DG SANTE) on issues of concern.
- A.1.5 - Facilitate knowledge exchange and skills-sharing with and between enforcement agencies and small-scale fishermen.
  - o Participation of enforcement agencies (FC zonal officers) in various activities including community surveillance activities (deployment of geotagged cameras and mobile app), and consultations to gather inputs for the legal reform process. Guidance materials developed for community surveillance activities.
  - o Support provided for landing beach engagements between Central Region FC officers and coastal communities, in preparation for the 2018 closed season (21 communities engaged).
  - o Support provided to local fishermen to observe biological monitoring of 2019 closed season by FC officers and enumerators (10 fishermen supported)
- A.1.6 - Inform small-scale fishers on their tenure rights using maps that show exact IEZ boundaries and trainings on legal provisions regulating tenure rights
  - o Maps of the current IEZ produced (6 nautical miles and 30-metre depth limit)
  - o Maps produced depicting various IEZ boundary scenarios to inform discussions concerning the potential extension of the IEZ under the future fisheries law framework (45, 50 and 60-metre depth, and 12 nautical miles). Scenarios presented at the meeting of FC officials, academia and CSOs in April 2019.
- A.1.7 Training, production and distribution of films
  - o Film aired on national television in June 2018 documenting impacts of illegal fishing by industrial vessels on small-scale fishers.
- A.1.8: Production of radio programmes
  - o Radio documentary aired in December 2017 on impacts of illegal activities of industrial vessels on local fishers (https://vimeo.com/255033068), repeated in October 2018 with panel discussion on Central Region radio station.
  - o Additional radio discussions on ownership issues in the industrial trawl sector, industrial scale illegal fishing and community surveillance.
- A.2.1 - Conduct stakeholder and network analysis to determine power structure, interests and situations of legal pluralism in relation to tenure rights in the fisheries sector.
  - o Finalisation of study in progress.

- A.2.2 - Conduct community based analysis outlining the extent of gender inclusion and economic vulnerability of target groups
  - Study published on 2019 International Women's Day on 8 March. Planning in progress towards implementation of recommendations.
  - Report: https://ejfoundation.org/reports/gender-analysis-ghanas-artisanal-fisheries-2019
  - Press release: https://www.modernghana.com/news/920178/ghanas-fishing-industry-needs-womens-voices.html
- A.2.3 - Producing policy briefs and recommendations on the inclusion of VGGT principles in current legal reforms
  - Briefing event on the VGGT took place in April 2018, along with screening of film and circulation of issue brief on relevance of the VGGT and SSF Guidelines to securing sustainable fisheries. Meeting report circulated and published: https://ejfoundation.org/reports/roundtable-to-discuss-the-international-guidelines-on-the-responsible-governance-of-tenure-and-the-relevance-for-ghanas-fisheries-sector.
  - Assessment of current legal framework against principles of the VGGT and SSF Guidelines completed by external lawyers and subjected to consultation with small-scale fisheries stakeholders in March 2019. Summary issue brief in prep.
- A.2.4. Analysis of current traditional tenure rights arrangements in the clam fishery of the Volta Estuary.
  - Report currently under review. 12 focus groups and validation meetings held.
- A.2.5. Interpret, translate and publicize policies and legal reform processes for illiterate fishers
  - Illustrated guide to responsible fishing ("do's" and "don'ts" of fishing) for small-scale fishers in prep.
- A.2.7. Advocate for transparency in the national fisheries management
  - Roundtable on transparency held in November 2018 in Accra (>50 participants). Publicised in a press release and communiqué of the key outcomes. See: https://www.undercurrentnews.com/2018/12/05/industry-ngos-call-for-more-transparency-in-ghanas-fishing-sector/
  - Dedicated paper setting out 15 recommendations for improving transparency in the fisheries sector published in January 2019 and circulated at the November roundtable. Submitted to legal consultants working on reform of the fisheries law framework to inform the drafting of cabinet memorandum and drafting instructions. Report: https://ejfoundation.org/reports/securing-equitable-and-sustainable-fisheries-the-case-for-greater-transparency-in-the-management-and-governance-of-ghanas-fisheries-sector. News coverage: https://www.worldfishing.net/news101/regional-focus/transparency-is-key,-ejf-tells-ghana
  - Report advocating for transparency in ownership in the industrial trawl sector published in October 2018: https://ejfoundation.org/reports/chinas-hidden-fleet-in-

west-africa-a-spotlight-on-illegal-practices-within-ghanas-industrial-trawl-sector
- o Support to journalist through grant programme for article "Mending Ghana's fishing net with transparency": http://www.ghananewsagency.org/features/mending-ghana-s-fishing-net-with-transparency-145905
- A.2.8 - Train key fishermen associations at national and local levels on advocacy in legal and policy development processes, co-management and rights-based fisheries management
  - o 464 fishers, processors and traders engaged in consultations to gather inputs for the legal reform process in March and April 2018, from 15 communities in the Central Region across all nine coastal districts. Outputs validated by Chief fishermen and Konkohemaa from 45 communities in Central Region in May 2018. Communiqué presented to the Ministry in June 2018, and published in the national press. Communiqué: https://ejfoundation.org/reports/joint-communiqué-from-the-ghana-national-canoe-fishermen-council-gncfc-and-national-fish-processors-and-traders-association-nafpta. News coverage: https://www.myjoyonline.com/news/2018/june-25th/artisanal-fishermen-call-for-stricter-punishment-for-saiko-fishers.php
  - o Representatives from the Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council (GNCFC) and National Fish Processors and Traders Association (NAFPTA) participated in a consultation on the VGGT/SSFG legal assessment in March 2019 under Activity 2.3. Included a briefing on the key aims and principles of the guidelines, and their relevance to Ghana.
- A.2.9 - Identify and train fishing extension instructors and the Fisheries Commission (FC); train officers in the Central Region and Ada to reach fishers with extension services
  - o Central Region FC officers trained on the mobile application developed under A.1.1, and collaborating closely in engagements with fishers on community surveillance.
- A.2.13. Communication, media engagement & advocacy on inclusion of VGGT principles in fisheries reforms
  - o Journalist grant programme launched, with four articles published to date on saiko, conflicts with the oil sector, transparency and over-capacity in the industrial trawl fleet. See, for example: https://www.graphic.com.gh/features/features/paradox-at-sea-more-trawlers-on-ghana-s-waters-against-dwindling-stocks.html
  - o Briefing on saiko published in June 2018: https://ejfoundation.org/reports/the-problem-with-saiko, additional longer report setting out estimate of volume and value of saiko trade in prep.
  - o Several press releases published, including launch of saiko briefing and film in June 2018, communiqué setting out inputs from small-scale fishers to the legal reforms, reports on transparency and ownership issues in the trawl sector.

- A.2.14. Training, production and distribution of films
    - One film produced to date on the VGGT/SSF Guidelines, screened at the April 2018 roundtable, and again at the consultation with small-scale fishers and processors on the VGGT/SSFG legal assessment: https://ejfoundation.org/films/ghanas-fishing-sector-and-the-voluntary-guidelines-on-governance-of-tenure
- A.2.15. Production of radio programmes
    - Monthly panel discussions on Central Region radio show targeting fishing communities have discussed preparations for the 2019 closed season, transparency and canoe registration.
- A.2.16. Promoting inclusion of women and marginalized groups in tenure rights reform at local and national level
    - Consultations on legal reforms in 2018 reached 191 fishmongers and processors. Inputs validated in May 2018 and submitted as part of communiqué in June 2018 to the Ministry and published in the national press.
    - In 2018, eight meetings were organized with the women involved in the Ada area's clam business, resulting in the following achievements:
        - One new women's group formed: Kponkpo Clam Processors Association
        - Women integrated into another existing association at Agorkpo
        - Two associations strengthened with relevant registration and documentation
    - Six trainings were carried out for clam fishers and processors associations in Agorkpo and Kponkpo, in order to reinforce their organizational and management capacity, and elections of representatives were facilitated for all three associations. As a result of this action the organizations were able to negotiate for the provision of premix fuel for their canoes, which is helping them to increase clam harvest and profitability.
- A.2.17. Identification of key stakeholders and potential for fishers' associations to develop a co-management programme in the clam fishery of the Volta estuary
    - Continued work towards formation of co-management committee, including formation of an interim working group. Engagements with representatives from the District Assemblies, Tsatsukope, Sogakope and Agave Communities, land-holding families/clans and Ada Traditional Council.
    - One new co-management association has been created and two dormant associations revived for the clam fishery at Ada.
- A.2.19. Spatial mapping of main clam fishing areas and development and distribution of maps showing competing uses of the Volta Estuary.
    - To date, 81 farms have been mapped and documented in the Open Tenure database, and four composite maps produced. The maps were validated by the clam fishers and local stakeholders during four validation exercises held at Ada-Foah. This represents first application of the FAO's Open Tenure mapping tool in a marine context, as a step towards securing the tenure rights of small-scale

	fishers and farmers to these clam fishing and farming areas. The maps were also presented to the Ada Traditional Council made up of the paramount chief and over 26 sub-chiefs and 20 queen mothers.
	
	- A.2.22. <u>Mapping the fishing landing sites at each of the 10 districts where the project is focused</u>
	    o High resolution imagery acquired to finalise maps of all 131 landing sites in Central Region.
	- A.3.1. <u>Produce study detailing the potential and alternative economic opportunities</u>
	- <u>including adding-value to fish products in selected artisanal fishing communities</u>
	    - Report under internal review.

Lessons learned	- Concerning technology, the importance of being flexible and responding to circumstances on the ground. As challenges arose in implementing the mobile application, focus has shifted to how existing smartphones in communities can be used to capture relevant information for enforcement without the need for a dedicated smartphone application. Illustrated, user-friendly guidance materials (one or two pages, limited text) have also been produced to guide fishers on how to gather evidence. Intensive and sustained engagement is needed to encourage fishermen to participate. Nominal financial incentives for reporting (e.g. mobile credit) have also helped. The aim is to encourage basic reporting using smartphone cameras, with a view to progressing to reporting via the mobile app over time when fishermen become more familiar with the concept. - Working closely with small-scale fisher associations has helped to amplify advocacy around joint priorities such as an end to saiko and the need for greater transparency in fisheries management. The project has consistently looked for opportunities to collaborate with the relevant associations in this regard, with several examples of joint communications. - Transparency in decision-making (e.g. for fisheries – beneficial ownership, licensing agreements, fees, conditions, use of development funds) is an essential prerequisite for social justice in resource management and meaningful participation of stakeholders. The project has prioritized targeted advocacy to address this.
Challenges:	**Marine fishery:** - Technological challenges associated with developing a smartphone application for reporting on illegal fishing and conflicts at sea, related to field challenges (network issues, power outages) and low quality phones used by fishers in communities. Trials with loaning project phones to fishermen have also proved problematic, with a tendency for fishers to treat the phones as personal property and not necessarily take the devices to sea for their intended purpose. Difficulties also with getting fishermen to gather evidence at sea – due to lack of time, not seen as a priority, disillusioned with response of the enforcement authorities. Various monitoring and incentive systems have been developed to overcome these challenges. - Limited action to address the over-capacity and illegal fishing of industrial vessels, culminating in attempts to "legalise" activities clearly defined as illegal in the fisheries law framework (trans-shipment between industrial trawlers and canoes at sea - saiko). As scrutiny over the industrial trawl fleet has intensified, there

	have been steps backward in terms of information available to the public on vessel licences (the licence list has not been available online since July 2018). Difficulties in obtaining key fisheries management information on licences, sanctions for IUU fishing and reports of the FC in spite of multiple official requests. - Major delays in the reform of the fisheries law framework and a lack of clarity concerning leadership of the process and timing. Many of the project activities and outputs are tied to the reform of the fisheries law framework (e.g. consultations with fishers and processors to gather inputs for the legal reforms). There are concerns that the window of opportunity for reforming the fisheries act prior to the 2020 elections is gradually closing. **Clam fishery:** - The major challenge in the clam fishery relates to territorial claims by people from different districts and traditional areas and the duration of tenure of mapped farms since this a common resource. Discussions are currently going on with both the South Tongu and Ada East districts to address these issues.
Recommendations	- Projects should aim to engage the related sector Ministry and other relevant authorities as early as possible in the implementation process to ensure alignment of the project with national priorities. - Generating attention of the international community through targeted and quality communications can help to raise the profile of issues at the national level. - Provision for strong advocacy component is essential. - In the fisheries context, the need for emphasis particularly on the SSF guidelines as enshrining the VGGT principles in relation to fisheries.
Next Steps	- Continued engagements with fishing communities to encourage reporting on illegal fishing and conflicts at sea. Incorporation of evidence into alerts and submission to the enforcement authorities. Feedback on outcomes to coastal communities. Provision of support to fishermen to obtain compensation in cases of destroyed gear. - Finalization and deployment of the mobile application to document and map conflicts at sea and illegal fishing. - Continued remote monitoring via AIS and submission of IUU alerts to authorities. Continued in situ monitoring of illegal and unreported catches by the industrial trawl fleet. - Continued advocacy to ensure saiko remains prohibited and the law is enforced. - Support to the FC to deploy stockpiled AIS transponders on the semi-industrial fleet, ensuring problems identified in the previous round of deployment are addressed (e.g. insufficient response system to deal with strandings at sea). - Potential implementation of pilot project to monitor the fishing patterns of canoes. - Engagement with artisanal and industrial fishing sectors to seek a compromise on the extension of the IEZ boundary in the reform of the fisheries laws. Advocacy to secure an extension. - Publication of issue brief setting out the key recommendations from the SSFG/VGGT legal assessment. Advocacy to ensure these recommendations are incorporated into the revised fisheries act.

	- Advocacy to ensure recommendations from the community consultations are incorporated into the revised fisheries law framework. - Follow up on the outcomes of the transparency roundtable, including potential establishment of CSO platform to discuss governance issues. - Organization of trainings for fishermen on the IEZ boundary, rights and responsibilities when fishing in the IEZ, and responsible fishing practices based on illustrated guide under development. - Engagement with fishmongers and processors at community level with a view to strengthening NAFPTA groups. Establishment of pilot VSLAs in three communities. - Publication of final landing site maps, including posters and billboards in selected communities. Documentation of process to secure one or two case study landing sites, engagement with stakeholders external to fisheries sector - Engagement with coastal MPs and key members of the Parliamentary Select Committee to advocate for small-scale fishers' rights in the legal reform. - Finalization of study A.2.4. on clam fisheries traditional management, development of capacity of the clam fishers and processors association in Ada area, in particular related to securing processing and farming grounds, and ensuring financial sustainability of the association. - Finalisation of study on livelihoods under A.3.1. and dissemination of the results. Design of pilot livelihood project and submission of grant applications in collaboration with partners. - Ongoing support to journalists to increase and improve the coverage of the fishery sectors by the media – ongoing grant programme and press trips. - Ongoing production of radio content (documentary, panel discussions) and production of films (clam fishery co-management arrangements in Ada, livelihood and gender issues).

Q&A session

Question: Is there any intention for the project to be involved in resolving the conflicts between industrial and small fishermen?

Answer: We want to secure the small fishermen. We push the new scenario into the legal reform – to secure 40/50 meters of the land site for the small scale fishermen. We want to be involved to have a good understanding.

Question: If the ordinary fisherman does not work with associations where does the documentation end? How do you link up with the national system?

Answer: We document the landing sites as one annex and send to the Fisheries Commission. They are discussing with the Lands Commission for the necessary actions. Documentation of landing sites is really important but if it is not integrated into the national system it will come to nothing and fishermen will be frustrated. The issue of partnership with the ministry is very relevant and needs to be coordinated.

Question: The projects have a wide range of initiatives for publicity and information dissemination. Is there any tangible improvement out of this?

Answer: Most of the communication activities have had a huge impact. Advocacy on the media is an example and successful co-management is another example.

Box 10 - Uganda

Project Title: Improving Land Governance in Uganda (ILGU)	Coverage: Mityana, Mubende and Kassanda districts, Central Uganda
Objective	Overall objective To contribute to improved food security, improved livelihoods and poverty alleviation for small-scale farmers and other users of natural resources, in particular for women and marginalized groups in Central Uganda. Specific objective The access to land as a central precondition for poverty reduction in rural areas has improved for certain population groups, especially for women and marginalized groups, in Central Uganda. The project wants to foster - the security of a long-term use right for the actual tenants on Mailo-Land to support investments - the implementation of the Ugandan land law with regard to Mailo-Land - the institutional framework will be strengthened through human capacity development in land-related sections of district and sub-county administrations More effective procedures will be introduced with the help of user-friendly information and communication technology
Duration	1 January 2017 till 30 June 2020 (42 months) – potential extension till mid 2021 planned
Outcomes	- the security of a long-term use right for the actual tenants on Mailo-Land to support investments - the implementation of the Ugandan land law with regard to Mailo-Land - the institutional framework will be strengthened through human capacity development in land-related sections of district and sub-county administrations - More effective procedures will be introduced with the help of user-friendly information and communication technology
Progress	- 17,205 households (18,407 parcels) out of 75000 (23%) received documented land use rights. - 44% of conflicts that occurred during mapping processes were resolved; 56% are being resolved through ADR processes. - 15,127 persons (33% women) participated in awareness raising campaigns - Four multi-stakeholder dialogues held to assess implementation of international guidelines on agricultural investments and the National Land Policy. - Six private agricultural firms committed to adhere to at least eight VGGT guidelines with respect to their investments. Capacity Development - The land managers in 8 additional sub-counties have been trained on the legal provisions, the processes for documenting

	land rights, the project approach towards documentation and conflict resolution - Conflict Resolution – The ALC, DLB chairpersons, LCIII chairpersons, UCOBAC paralegals and CDOs from the additional 8 sub-counties have been trained - District level trainings - Land Inventory teams have been trained in the 3 project districts Training in GIS for management of tenancy rights of Cartographers and DLO staff by Makerere university undertaken for the 8 additional sub-counties
Lessons learned	- Involvement of charismatic champions at all levels. - Giving an ear to land owners so they too can voice their grievances. - Avoid long time spans between field activities as this creates speculation. - Continuous engagement with partners i.e. MLHUD, district officials - Emphasis on harmonious living than the legal framework
Challenges:	- Private mailo land is characterized by long standing in-family disputes which hinder systematic mapping - Increasing implementation costs as villages re-call the mapping teams - High expectations from beneficiaries and political partners - In certain areas, there is community resistance of the project and political interference
Recommendations	- A phased awareness raising approach from the leadership at different levels down to the community level with a clear message across all levels reduces suspicion among the community so that the community members are able to discuss with their local leaders - It is important that the implementing partners collaborated with are from within that geographical area and have worked in and earned the trust of the people - Ability to simply and clearly articulate the project's benefits towards defined groups
Next Steps	- Distribution of Land Inventory Protocols (LIPs) – over 4,387 mapped parcels are ready - Engagement of a private survey firm as a partner handling mapping in at least 1 county - Engagement of one sub-county as a partner handling mapping - Pilot the CoO process at low scale- Myanzi sub-county.

Q&A session

Question: In the presentation in it reported 18,500 parcels. At what level is the mapping done - Districts/ sub-counties? What do you do with the parcels? Have you had any discussion and agreement with national ministry?

Answer: We engage at the Sub-county level together with MLHUD and the National Land Information System (NLIS). Shapefiles will be shared at higher levels, the ones for which we have had CoOs. The exercise needs to be replicated outside the current locations. We need to involve other entities and other parts. We might need another type of methodology.

Question: Can you share with us how the project resolved 80% of the conflicts?

Answer: We recorded what the existing tenure right is. Type of conflicts encountered were Boundary cases, landlords/tenants, land that was given and then withdrawn. They were resolved at the sub-county level with the mediation committee of 5 members. Disputing parties are engaged at the same table. Agreements are recorded through MoU.

Question: What was the awareness-raising on? Was the objective achieved?

Answer: The awareness-raising was on VGGT and F&G and it was aimed at obtaining social readiness for the project, in line with FPIC requirements.

Question: Who instituted the multi-stakeholder platform at the national and local level?

Answer: The multi-stakeholder platforms are instituted by the project and involve both the ministries and opinion leaders.

Question: Why did you use a system that is for fixed boundaries instead of the general boundaries approach?

Answer: Mapping is done within the continuum of land rights. The main reason was that we wanted to map with the registered parcels of Mailo lands in the NLIS.

Box 11 - Colombia

Project Title: Incorporation of Land Governance Guidelines with local communities living in protected areas and their areas of influence - Colombia	Coverage: Nevado del Huila, La Paya, Catatumbo - Barí, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and El Cocuy
Objective	General objective Incorporate the guidelines for responsible governance of land tenure with local communities living in protected areas and their areas of influence.
Duration	April 2016 – March 2020
Outcomes	Increase territorial governance around six (6) national protected areas to reduce conflicts related to the possession and use of land and restore territorial rights.

Progress	Component 1. Promote social dialogue for the solution of conflicts through national and local social spaces.
	30 social dialogue spaces at the local level (PNN SNSM, Nevado del Huila, El Cocuy, La Paya, Catatumbo-Barí) carried out. - An autonomous space of peasant organizations made for the negotiation of the decree of uses, occupation and possession (UOT) with the government. - A legal analysis of UOT by peasant communities in SINAP areas, for the formulation of Public Policy. 14 documents generated by the Technical Team of the Peasant Delegation. - Application of ALOP methodology for diagnostic phase, problem definition and problem tree construction (cause - effects) for the design of public policy. - Development of four working groups: MCN operation, characterizations, permitted activities, territorial ordering and public policy to December 2018. - Construction and implementation of communications strategy for the MCN, reactivation of communications commission of the MCN and meetings in autonomous space (2). - Participatory diagnosis with institutions and peasant delegations. - Design of the capacity building plan Diploma of socio-environmental dialogue tools in five protected areas. 60 Participants, three modules. Execution of the First module (March 6-9, 2019). 36 organizations - 25 Institutions, 60% M and 40% F. - Promotion and training in the DVGT: 745 people. Nine events, 457 people. Four cases restitution of rights: 288 people
	Component 2. Identify strategies to overcome conflicts of governance and land tenure (5 PNN)
	- Verification of characterization information (PNN SNSM and Nevado del Huila), review limits (Nevado del Huila), training (El Cocuy), La Paya. - Project profiles (SNSM, PNN NHU, La Paya and Cocuy). - Proposal document for a roadmap for the implementation of agreements under construction. - Facilitation of conservation agreements and good living in PNN NHU, La Paya and SNSM. - Project management with international donors: BENGO project, by WWF, Italy - FAO. - Criteria for delimitation of work areas of the PNN SNSM project, Nevado del Huila, El Cocuy. - Diagnosis with secondary information of 11 municipalities of influence of PNN NHU and SNSM. Participation of 191 people. - Guidelines document for the POPSP. Systematization of workshops. - Document of harmonization of the different instruments of territorial planning.
	Component 3. Contribute to processes of restitution of territorial rights of Afro and indigenous communities in the area of influence of protected areas.
	- Identification of processes to characterize ethnic-territorial effects in four cases (Wiwa, COCOMASUR, Ñukanchipa Llagta and Murui Muinane), PNN SNSM, SF Acandí and PNN La Paya. 738 families, 3.030 persons approx. - Final reports (4) of the ethnic-territorial affectation for four cases.

	Component 4. Implement a communications strategy.
	− 1 Video (Spanish and English) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u2q8tKbTCAM − 12 tantrums as a tool for adapting technical content − 3 Newsletters − 1,698 high-resolution photos − 3600 postcards − 5 press bulletins − 7 Videoclips (photography workshops, diagnostic validation) − 45 publications on twitter − 7 web publications − 1 web streaming (in the parks) − Participation in the VI International Environmental Fair (FIMA 2018) − 8 Photography and communication workshops 3 Radio programs https://soundcloud.com/user-465101769/emision-2-dialogando-andamos https://soundcloud.com/user-465101769/escuchando-al-campesino-que-tanto-se-sobre-conflictos http://vocesunidas.unic.org.co/250-proyecto-gobernanza-areas-protegidas/ **Capacity Development** Diverse participatory methods have been implemented to carry out tasks such as: - Technical working groups between the parties to reach consensus and present inputs to the peasant delegation and government entities. - Socialization of project progress with institutional actors and communities, through workshops with the technical teams of the Agricultural Rural Planning Unit (UPRA) and the Land Restitution Unit (URT). - Use of social cartography, collective and individual semi-structured interviews, focus group, participatory timeline, historical mapping and trend lines on the environmental components of the territory and land use. - Analysis of socio-environmental conflicts. - Process of characterization of territorial impacts. Target population by sex and ethnicity: 254 M, 151 W. - Process of characterization of territorial impacts. 39 events, average number of people per event 21; total participants 670. - 8 photograph and communications workshops (La Lengüeta, Santa María, Chiscas, Lagunillas, Kanwara, Leguízamo, El Naranjal and Tame). - 206 participants in photograph and communication workshops (122 men, 84 women). - Dissemination of 8 video clips to participants in activities. - Improvement of skills to communicate rural situations. - Strengthening of communication mechanisms and visibility of processes at both local and institutional levels.
Lessons learned	- The formulation of projects and initiatives should be conceived in a participatory manner, based on primary information. - The implementation of the VGGT should be carried out through agreements, and joint work between the institutions and the social

	organizations with the purpose of building capacities, including communication products. - The governance of natural resources starts from a social and historical construction, determined by the characteristics and dynamics of the territory; therefore, the success in the implementation of development initiatives depends, to a large extent, on the permanent dialogue between community and territorial actors and the executing entities. - Supporting all the technical teams is essential to understand the context of each territory and to design adequate communication products.
Challenges:	- Construction of a dialogue that allows confidence and participation, in order to develop management capacities and consolidate the governance of land, fishing and forest tenure, to mitigate conflicts in protected areas. - Strategies for overcoming restrictions by illegal armed groups in territories. - Develop innovative products that meet the communication needs of local communities, improving communication channels between local actors and the most relevant institutions on the issues of land use, occupation and tenure.
Recommendations	- Ensure community outreach until the end of the process. - Promote a dialogue, participation, capacity building and trust between communities and institutions in order to build local and territorial development. - Provide ongoing support to the project's technical teams to identify communication and capacity building needs at the local level - Work in close coordination with the project partners to optimize efforts, resources and opportunities to achieve better results.

Q&A session

Question: Was the project for food security or for resource management?

Answer: We work in protected areas, to reduce the conflicts and restore the protected areas

Box 12 - Eswatini

Project Title: Sustainable Land Administration and Management Project (SLAM)	**Coverage:** Four Chiefdoms – Mkhiweni, Sandleni, Ndzingeni, Dvokodvweni
Objective	Overall goal: To improve food and nutrition security and land access for the rural poor. Project Objectives: Provide tools and capacity for sustainable land administration at chiefdom level but also at *tinkhundla,* regional and national levels
Duration	October 2016 - August 2019
Outcomes	- Tools are developed and used for more efficient land administration at chiefdom and *inkhundla* level. - Building capacity of users of land and cadastral information to manage Swazi Nation Land more efficiently and sustainably. - Proposed institutional arrangements for administration of land presented to and endorsed by key stakeholders.
Progress	Results area 1 – tools are developed and used for more efficient land administration of Swazi Nation Land

	- Field work is complete and finished in 13 chiefdoms of the four pilot areas - 13 out of 31 have their homesteads/ landholdings in each chiefdom mapped. Any constraints, and the imperative that all work, including final delivery and training, must be completed by the end of the project Swati Nation Land more efficiently and sustainably managed - Continuous hands-on training and support provided to SGD staff for data processing and results production - Training for volunteer data collectors in each chiefdom - Preparation of first and second drafts of guidelines on land administration - Training of chiefdom land administrators had been programmed for the reporting period but did not take place due to delays in results validation, caused partly by traditional events and partly by chiefdoms attempting to resolve all overlapping claims and/or disputes, and delays necessitated by observance of customary protocol.
Lessons learned	- A pilot project that commences with assurances of receiving additional funding support if successful disappoints and de-motivates stakeholders when after proving successful does not receive the promised support. - Financial support from government increases sustainability of project outcomes.
Challenges:	- Resistance to change - Unfavourable political economy - Protocol and bureaucracy - Insufficient resources
Recommendations	- Release of SZL 1.0 million by the Government into an account administered by ESWADE in January 2019 has enabled the continued employment of enumerators with resulting good progress for fieldwork. The GoE should continue to budget for the completion of the project - Project extension should be granted for an additional three months to the end of August 2019. The project can then finalize additional chiefdoms, over and above the 13 targeted, which were recently started with GoE funding, thereby achieving greater results for the project.
Next Steps	- Presentation of project results to His Majesty - Advocacy for scaling up of project activities and integration into GoE to cover the whole country - Scouting for funding from other resource partners to enable the project to be scaled up to cover the whole country

Q&A session

Question: Was it systematic mapping? Did you map chiefdoms? Did you map also adjacent chiefdoms?

Answer: Systematic mapping is mapping all parcels within a geographical area in a systematic manner, homestead by homestead. We did not map Chiefdoms. Instead, we mapped homesteads.

Question: Did the context of the project remain the same from inception to implementation?

Answer: The context of the project remained the same until the end.

Question: Did you document at chiefdom level only or also at the district level?

Answer: Documentation was at Chiefdom level. We collected all data electronically. Data is kept by surveyor general's office with the Paper registry at the Chiefdom level.

Question: How prevalent is the tendency for families to lose their land due to the absence of survivors?

Answer: This is very rare.

Question: If the land is held by the King then the power over land belongs to chiefs. What then is the extent of powers held by the chiefs? Did they make any inputs to the project?

Answer: Swazi Nation Land is under the management structures of the chieftaincy institution with the King at the apex. The project was implemented through participatory processes so the chiefs have been involved from inception.

Question: What do people get by documenting user rights? Where is the data kept?

Answer: Documentation is on land use rights. Project beneficiaries receive copies of the map and their names are entered in the community register kept at the chiefdom level. This way disputes regarding land uses and future ownership will be avoided.

Question: How has funding been allocated? What is the possibility of self-financing?

Answer: The project was funded 100 percent by the EU. However, the government is financing more field work and mapping from its own budget. This is a good model for sustainability.

Question: When custom is qualified is easier to evolve, move to formalization. What will be the role of traditional leaders after the formalization?

Answer: Swazi Nation Land is under the custodianship of traditional authorities and this will not change even after formalization.

Question: What are the gender dynamics of the project?

Answer: Women can own land under Swazi custom so if the homestead is headed by a woman it is mapped under her name.

Box 13 - Burundi

Project Title: Projet d'amelioration de la Gestion et de la Gouvenance Fonciere (PAGGF)	Coverage: All public lands in Burundi
Objective	Secure land tenure of public lands in Burundi
Duration	48 months (1 Oct 2014 to 30 Sept 2018)

Outcomes	- All public lands are identified based on an integrated conflict resolution approach. Only land free of conflicts is surveyed and registered as public land
	- Mediation and conflict resolution support, as well as some legal advice for the implementation of land reform, is provided
	- A roadmap is prepared for a systematic national approach to land tenure security. Additionally, technical and financial support is maintained for certain communal land services
Progress	- The public (state-, municipal and public institutions) land is inventoried, demarcated and surveyed in the covered area
	- Conflict areas are also known and categorized
	- Situations of tenure and use irregularity are documented
	- Land Information Management has been modernized using LIS
	- This will allow for sustainable management of public lands, planning in infrastructure investment and settlement of vulnerable people
	Capacity Development
	• 4468 persons trained, 793 of whom are women (18%)
	• 472 technical staff from partners (spatial planning, cadastre, land registry, National Land Commission)
	• 3671 people from the Hillside Reconnaissance Commissions CRC
	• 52 Municipal land administrators and secretaries
	• 169 Communal land agents
	Modernisation of the services in charge of public land administration
	• Scanning of land concessions and archiving within Land Use Planning Dept.
	• Scanning of land titles and their integration in the Land Registry-component of the developed Land Information System (LIS)
	• Equipment of the Cadastre with differential GNSS receivers for surveying
	• Electronic production of boundary survey reports by surveyors and data integration in the LIS
	• Use of mobile devices to collect data required for land title registration
Lessons learned	- Integrate all land administration stakeholders into the process
	- Involve grassroots communities and achieve broad acceptance by the local population (interested in clarifying land tenure)
	- The inventory causes latent conflicts to arise for which a differentiated approach for resolution has to be followed
	- Unknown irregularities can be disclosed
	- Clearly defined processes, guidelines and manuals
	- Visibility and communication: social networks, regular reporting, translation of facilitation material into the national language
Challenges:	- Budget and time (number of public lands) underestimated
	- Slow/cumbersome procurement procedures for international equipment
	- Achieving ownership of the work to be done by partner field teams
	- Period of insecurity/political crisis in 2015 ("partial suspension")
	- Abolition of the supervising Ministry in 2018 → confusion regarding competencies
	- Existence of a variety of land administration institutions with different competencies but poor collaboration
Recommendations	- Inventory of public lands with national coverage and within a short time frame
	- Titling and registry of non-conflicting demarcated and surveyed land
	- Taking decisions for proposed solutions for conflict areas

	- Regularize irregular tenure and land use situations - Deal once for all complex situations
Next Steps	- The Project was not able to cover the inventory at national level → only 23 municipalities out of 94 (24%) were accomplished - Some municipalities were only partially covered either by identification and delimitation or by cadastral surveying - In order to accomplish the partially covered municipalities, GIZ has received co-financing of EUR 1,050,000 from Germany and the Netherlands (duration of the PAGGF II phase: 12 months) - Additional funds will be needed for a complete inventory of public lands in Burundi

Box 14 - Angola

Land rights and sustainable land management in the central highlands of Angola	Coverage: Bié and Huila Provinces
Objective	Ensure respect of land rights and promote the socio-economic development of rural communities including the most vulnerable groups in the central highlands of Angola.
Duration	January 2018 – June 2019
Outcomes	- Civil society and local administrations have better knowledge of the Land Law and the Participatory Rural Delimitation (DRP) - Legally-recognized rural communities improve land management and carry out productive initiatives - The effective protection of customary land rights is expanded
Progress	- **66** technicians from partner organizations and communities, - **21** trained Local Administrations technicians; - **43** communities with DRP completed, - **7** titles issued - **10** rural communities chosen with the support of the Local State Administration; - **4** projects in formulation, to be financed - **Methodological support to the GoA-led program "Minha Terra"**
Lessons learned	- Working with the national government is necessary at every level - Land regularization is not enough - Communal land titles can hide internal inequalities (gender, ethnicity, age)
Challenges:	- Legal/administrative framework needs revision - Community land titles are still seen as a minor land title - No fit-for-all solutions, different approaches must be adopted - The Province of Huila is a more challenging context, due to higher pressure on lands, and a more complex social background
Recommendations	- Revision of the legal/administrative framework is urgent - Greater involvement of civil society in the land public debate is needed - Support on cadastre administration, at any level, is required
Next Steps	- Continue working at the community level - Continued support to the national government, when requested, on land governance issues

Q&A session

Questions: Are the guidelines on the inventory of public lands ready to be used? Which lands are classified as public lands?

Answer: The guidelines are ready to be used and can be accessed from the project website. Public lands include lands owned by the State, municipalities and public institutions.

Question: Are there private lands in Burundi? If yes how are they managed?

Answer: Yes, there are private lands in Burundi and they are managed by land authorities based in the municipalities.

Question: How are conflicts (land use and boundaries) managed?

Answer: The project established elaborate participatory mechanisms for dealing with land use and boundary conflicts with very good results.

2.2 GROUP WORK

Two sets of group work were undertaken during the meeting. The participants were divided into three groups to deliberate on the following issues:

Group 1: Kenya, Malawi and Ghana

1. To reflect on achievements of the country projects, impact, successes, and challenges;
2. Based on results achieved so far what should be the focus of follow up actions?
3. What do you recognize as the immediate opportunities for up-scaling?

Group report: The group identified the following thematic areas as the focus for follow up actions.

Securing land tenure for communities

- Sensitization, advocacy, awareness to target communities and structures
- Demarcation, documentation and mapping
- Registration

Strengthening institutions

- More capacity development in VGGT principles etc
- Setting up accountable structures

Consolidating pilot gains and rolling out the full programs

- Documenting experiences and lessons
- Sharing experiences.
- Adoption of new technologies

Policy reforms

- Advocacy, sensitization, round table discussions, multi-stakeholder platforms

Emerging Trends on Land and fisheries Governance

- Culture playing influential part in the implementation of the land laws
- Embrace gender issues in relation with land governance and ownership
- Technology
- Multi-stakeholder platform as a tool to improve governance

- Successful completion of the pilots, documentation
- Integration in national development planning and resource mobilisation
- Country wide scale-up
- To make land reform a continuous process in terms of policy and legislation
- To digitize the land information
- Improving marine/aquatic spatial planning
- Mainstreaming VGGT principles in policy formulation and implementation

Group 2: Uganda, Pakistan, Eswatini

1. To reflect on future needs and opportunities for improving the governance of tenure in your country
2. What are the emerging trends on land governance in your country?
3. What should be the major priorities over the next ten years?

Discussions should be according to thematic areas.

The group report is presented below as the focus for follow up actions.

Policy and Legal framework advocacy

- Continue with multi-stakeholder land dialogues and advocacy
- Increase communication and policy dialogue to lower levels including district multi-stakeholder platforms
- Capacities for CSOs & local government partners for improved funds absorption

Capacity Development

- Training of Trainers (ToTs) & change agents from CSO and local government partners, MLHUD, academia trained and involved in project implementation
- Impact evaluation of capacities built
- Refresher trainings of partners
- GIS training for parish chiefs at sub-county level to replace project-based GIS technicians in capture and management of captured user rights data
- Build the capacity of farmers in productivity enhancement, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change

Land dispute management

- Engagement of formal judicial structures regarding the initiated ADR mechanisms (MoU) document, ADR team

Documentation of User rights

- Continued documentation of formal and informal agreements on land rights
- Support to further securitization along the continuum of land rights including follow up of agreements reached after Negotiations
- Guidance to registered landowners on how to update their records (estate administration rights, addressing the challenge of blue pages etc)
- Financial literacy for small scale farmers utilizing LIPs

Knowledge Management

- Finalisation of documentation on the various project sub-themes (ADR, awareness-raising, user rights documentation, capacity development)

Challenges

- Elite capture (decision-makers are in power)

- Delayed start (government clearance, social acceptance, identification of implementation partners)
- Low literacy on legitimate land rights, restrictions and obligations (duty bearers and rights holders)
- High turnover of government officials at all levels

Priorities for the Future

- Policy and legal review (landlord/tenant relationships, old laws and regulations governing land)
- Integration of initiated strategies/actions into national and local government development plans
- National and local government budget allocations towards land rights securitization
- Structured trainings on VGGT guiding documents/manuals on relevant land governance themes (ADR, Gender, etc.)
- Scaling-up project interventions to achieve national coverage

Group 3: Ethiopia, Colombia, Cameroon

1. To reflect on future needs and opportunities for improving the governance of tenure in your country
2. What are the emerging trends in land governance in your country?
3. What should be the major priorities over the next ten years?

The group report is summarized below for follow up actions

- Carry out more baseline data collection on land tenure inside parks, that allows working between national park with the national land agency to give some solutions to resolve conflicts.
- Continue with spaces of dialogue, which integrate the farmers who inhabit the parks with other government entities, to allow the realization of projects outside the protected area that allow a viable solution, economically, socially and environmentally.
- The processes of training and strengthening of governance have allowed tools to be generated for the actors, this must continue, at different levels of the society.
- As contexts in territories change, an analysis of them, to be able to evaluate tools and methodologies, that allow the solution of the socio-environmental conflicts, becomes necessary.
- We need to see the territory in an integrated way.
- Achieve land law reform – including recognition of collective and community land rights.
- Improve compensation, expropriation, resettlement systems.
- Build local capacity on valuation.
- Strengthen women's land rights
- Focus on environmental protection and implement guidelines developed for same
- Focus on policy and legal development

Priorities for the future

- Land policy reform
- Budget for update of cadastre
- Systematically grant and record land tenure rights
- Recognition of customary land rights of communities
- Improving the expropriation and compensation system
- Effective land-use planning with real participation of communities

- Ensuring the protection of land rights of vulnerable groups including women
- Human capacity development

General Discussion

The following general observations were made:

1. Serious consideration should be given to projects that do not start on time but the project period remains the same, leading to loss of project time and resources. All the preparatory works should be done before a project should be declared effective and can start so that the duration of the project is not affected.
2. Institutions that require strengthening while at the same time are used for project implementation is a challenge. Local institutions usually require more time to be built up and this should be considered in project implementation.
3. Implementation of national-level reforms is a key challenge and requires time. Interventions need to be embedded in the national development agenda for resource allocation to sustain project impacts.
4. Lessons learnt from other countries on the role of traditional authorities and local land committees in customary land governance should be documented.
5. FAO should make a stronger case in its project reporting to resource partners for low-cost project preparatory phase to be embedded in the design of projects, which enables sufficient preparations to be made before actual project implementation starts. It is a less expensive but very important phase of the project.

3. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Discussion on this thematic session was led by Francesca Romano supported by presentations on specific gender work being done in Colombia and Kenya. She touched on the following issues:

- Why gender matters in the context of land tenure – Rural women make significant contributions to agriculture and the rural economy as an own-account farmer, unpaid workers on family farms, paid or unpaid labourers on other farms. Women comprise, on average 43 per cent of the agriculture labour force in developing countries.
- Gender inequalities in access and control of productive resources.
- Women's land rights in the SDGs – SDG target 5a which refers to 'undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources in accordance with national laws. To track progress on this target two land-related indicators were selected:
  - Indicators 5.a.1 (statistical indicator) – (a) proportion of the total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural lands, by sex; and (b) Share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, type of tenure
  - and indicator 5.a.2 (legal indicator) –Percentage of countries where legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.
- Gender equality in the VGGTs – Gender equality ensures equal rights of men and women to the enjoyment of all human rights while acknowledging differences between women and men and taking specific measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality when necessary. States should ensure that women and girls have equal tenure rights and access to land, fisheries and forests independent of their civil and marital status.

Colombia complemented the presentation with a video that showed the impact of the gender intervention including buy-in of the National Committee on Gender Equality in Colombia – Agencia Nacional de Tierras in Colombia and a Training of trainers for 20 agencies to facilitate replication.

Kenya also demonstrated the work being done in the field on improving women's rights to land.

Both videos are uploaded on the Project's KMP.

Q&A session

Questions: How should people go about e-learning programmes if they are illiterates?

Answers: The Learning programme is not targeted at grassroots or women chiefs. It is targeted to women who have a role in CSOs or Government.

Question: Is the e-learning programme a customized tool? We have religion in Pakistan. The tool needs to be tailored to the country.

Answer: The learning programmes are always customizable to suit the country context.

Question: Reflecting on why women did not have rights the question is why and what can happen in patrilineal situations. What percentage is being targeted? The role of women should be appreciated.
Answer: The ideal proportion intended 50%-50% access for women.

Question: How should international agreements to be put in action?
Answer: In relation to the international agencies, FAO is the only one working on the VGGTs, with exception of UNHABITAT. There are others who bring expertise and it would worth to have better coordination

Question: Equality is about attitudinal changes which should happen after trainings. However, when you go to the ground the reality is different. What can be done?
Answer: To reach more grassroots organizations we need to move to the training of change agents in the villages. So we need to design trainings really differently.

Question: The learning programme seems to be skewed towards land tenure. In the fisheries sector women play a great role in processing but they do not take decisions.
Answer: This learning programme is designed to be applied to land. Fisheries are peculiar and more work would be needed to adapt to fisheries.

4. MONITORING & EVALUATION

The transversal coordinator gave an update on the M&E frameworks for the two projects – GCP/GLO/539/EC and GCP/INT/696/EC. The presentation focused on the revised Results Framework of the two projects with an emphasis on the performance indicators. He summarized an M&E framework to comprise of seven components:

1. Results framework with adequate objectives and performance indicators
2. Performance indicators tracking table (PITT)
3. Performance indicators reference sheet (PIRS)
4. Data flow and information sharing maps
5. M&E plan
6. Report formats
7. Project M&E agenda

An indicator is ......

- A specific, observable and measurable characteristic that can be used to show changes or progress a programme is making toward achieving a specific outcome
- There should be at least one indicator for each result. The indicator should be focused, clear and specific.
- An indicator should be defined in precise, unambiguous terms that describe clearly and exactly what is being measured. Where practical, the indicator should give a relatively good idea of the data required and the population among whom the indicator is measured.
- Indicators do not specify a particular level of achievement – the words "improved", "increased", or "decreased" do not help in the wording of an indicator.

Characteristics of a good indicator:

- **Valid:** accurate measure of the intervention inputs, outputs, outcome or impact

- **Reliable:** consistently measurable in the same way by different observers

- **Comparable:** can be measured in different contexts or time periods

- **Non-directional:** subjective criteria not part of definition

- **Timely and cost-effective**

Indicators provide critical M&E data at every level (and stage) of program implementation
- Inputs, Process
  - Was the program carried out as planned?
    - How well was it carried out?
- Outputs, Results
  - Did the expected change occur?
    - How much change occurred?
- Outcome, Impact
  - Has the outcome changed in the desired direction?
    - Does the change signal program "success"?

Action required from the in-country projects was to track indicators related to the transversal projects (Core indicators) and to their own activities (custom indicators) by collecting the relevant data for each set of indicators. The caveat is that "**Not everything that can be counted counts**, and **not everything that counts can be counted**"

Q&A session

Question: How are the M&E frameworks at a country level aligned to the Transversal M&E Framework?

Answer: The transversal M&E framework has been designed to be aligned to the country level frameworks. The transversal project undertakes training exercises to ensure that country-level M&E officers' capacities are developed in aligning the two frameworks and collecting the relevant data.

Question: How are indicators used?

Answer: Indicators are used to analysed if the project is moving towards achieving its goals and intended impact. They also alert project implementers on weaknesses that need to be addressed.

Question: Can we ensure that M&E frameworks are developed at the beginning of projects so they are properly aligned with SDGs and other national indicators and frameworks?

Answer: Project formulators are encouraged to develop the M&E framework at the same time as the project is being formulated. This way adequate preparation and budget are made for M&E activities during implementation.

5. PRESENTATION ON VGGT TECHNICAL GUIDE ON VALUATION

A presentation on the application of the VGGT Technical Guide 11: Valuing land tenure rights was made by Mr Mackay Rigava. The presentation touched on the purpose of the Technical Guide and issues associated with the identification and valuation of land tenure rights for different purposes. These include:

- Taxation of land and property
- Transfer of tenure rights
- Expropriation/compulsory acquisition
- Accounting, lending and insurance against fire, flood or other natural disasters
- Spatial planning

What gives tenure rights value:

- Type of tenure rights – rights to use, reside, transfer, alienate, control, access, manage, change use, develop, etc
- Holding and duration of tenure rights
- Security of tenure rights
- Physical characteristics of the land and improvements

VGGT provisions on valuation of land tenure rights:

- Develop and use appropriate systems for the **fair and timely** valuation of legitimate tenure rights for specific purposes, such as operation of markets, security for loans, transactions in tenure rights as a result of investments, expropriation and taxation
- Policies, laws and organizational frameworks related to valuation should strive to ensure that valuation systems **take into account non-market values** where applicable
- Develop policies and laws that encourage and **require transparency** in valuing tenure rights. Sale prices and other relevant **information should be recorded, analysed and made accessible** to provide a basis for accurate and reliable assessments of values.
- Develop and publicize **national standards for valuation, consistent with international valuation standards,** for governmental, commercial and other purposes.
- Implementing agencies should make their **valuation information and analyses available to the public in** accordance with national standards.
- States should endeavour to **prevent corruption in valuation through transparency of information and methodologies**, in public resource administration and compensation, and in company accounts and lending.

Components of an effective valuation system:

- Land and property information system to support valuation
- Well trained and equipped valuation professionals
- Robust governance structures – policies, legal and regulatory frameworks, institutional structures

Question: What methodology is most appropriate for valuation: market value or investment value in situations where communities want more compensation than government wants to pay? How do you assess the value of non-marketable rights?

Answer: The purpose for which the valuation is done and availability of relevant data usually determine the methodology that can be used. Valuations for compensation are statutory and all heads of claims for the valuation must be provided in the legal framework. However, the VGGT provides for recognition of legitimate tenure rights as compensable rights even where they are not recognized by law.

Question: Is there a systematic documented way for compensating people?

Answer: Compensation is based on legal provisions as well as the guidelines provided by the VGGT.

Question: Valuation for betterment: Is there any guidance on how to leverage betterment with compensation as well as land-use planning and taxation with compensation?

Answer: Theoretically valuation for compensation should not include betterment as the objective of compensation is to mitigate completely the loss occasioned by government action and in some instances even make the expropriated owner better, especially in some communal areas where the State has to replace buildings with modern alternatives.

Question: In valuation is there a well-trained expertise to do the valuation and professional bodies to regulate the practice?

Answer: Valuation should be undertaken by well trained professionals for which the profession is regulated by law and a professional body.

Question: Why is it that valuation of the same property for compensation varying from Valuer to Valuer? What is the issue? Is that people who prepare the valuation do not go through the process or are they corrupt?

Answer: Valuation is an expression of opinion of value by a well-trained professional. Its practice is based primarily on open market considerations underpinned by appropriate and accurate data. Where two valuers have access to the same information there shouldn't be much variation between the valuation opinions. Ethical conduct, transparency and access to adequate information is necessary to ensure accurate valuations and to deal with corruption, as in all other sectors.

Question: Why is valuation a difficult area to legislate on?

Answer: It is not a difficult area to legislate on. Almost all countries have laws that regulate key areas of valuation especially in relation to expropriation and compensation as well as property taxation.

Question: How do you assign value when there is no market value?

Answer: That is the expertise required of the professional valuer. Specific situations and circumstances will demand specific approaches to valuation.

Question: What does the VGGT and Technical Guide say about valuation of agricultural lands used for urban development?

Answer: The VGGT provide comprehensive guidelines and considerations on valuation for all purposes including valuation of agricultural lands. Specific situations will demand specific approaches. For example, in instances of displacement of occupiers of agricultural land to make way for urban expansion, resettlement should be preferred to monetary compensation, improving the conditions of the people than they were before. Where this is not possible the government should provide alternative livelihoods.

Question: What is FAO's role in the NELGA programme as valuers know little about spatial planning?

Answer: The NELGA programme is implemented through academic institutions and therefore FAO may not have a direct role. However, it is inaccurate to say that valuers know little about spatial planning. Valuers are well trained in spatial planning since spatial planning impacts on value of land.

Question: What happens when valuation is done but the compensation is not paid?

Answer: That is within the realm of government legislation governing payment of compensation. In most constitutions there are clauses directing prompt payment of compensation. When payment of compensation is delayed, the expropriated persons have the right to demand interest for unpaid compensation subject to the existing legal provisions. The VGGT also encourage states to put in place policies and legislation that provide for prompt, just compensation where tenure rights are expropriated for public purposes or in the public interest.

6. UPDATE ON KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLATFORM (KMP)

The transversal coordinator provided an update on the KMP for the project. The purpose of the KMP is to:

- Provide a platform for exchange of experiences and lessons learnt among project implementation teams
- Develop capacities for project implementation by providing tools and frameworks on land governance.
- Inform the public about land governance.

The KMP has a toolkit component that contained 301 tools structured into 24 thematic areas and 16 toolkits by type. The coordinator indicated that usage of the KMP by project implementation teams had not been encouraging. Three web-based discussions organized among project implementers were patronized by 7 people in the first discussion, 3 people in the second and none in the third.

Participants identified the following as some of the reasons for low patronage:

- Some of the project implementers are new to the KMP and there are challenges with internet connectivity.
- The KMP is not easily accessible in some locations.
- Different persons participate in the capitalization meetings with little or no post meeting sharing of lessons. Communication is therefore not received.
- Too many activities which hinder availability for discussions during the forum.

The following were suggested to improve the situation.

- Projects should set aside time for activities on the KMP. Team leaders should be responsible and plan activities in advance so project implementers can participate in the web discussions.
- Include all participants in all capitalization meetings in the communication so they can participate.
- Introduce functionalities like newsletter to alert project implementers on new issues.
- The web-based discussions should be run for one week.

7. FIELD VISIT

Field visits were organized as part of the Capitalization Meeting to provide first-hand experience of improving land governance systems to the participants. The institutions visited were:

- The Titling Centre
- Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)
- Department of Remote Sensing and Resource Survey (DRSRS)

7.1 Agenda

- ✓ Visit to Titling Centre
- ✓ Visit to RCMRD
- ✓ Visit to Department of Remote Sensing and Resource Survey (DRSRS)

7.2 Titling Centre

The participants were welcomed by Mr John Maina, Director of Surveys of Kenya. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MLPP) addressed the participants. He indicated that the political will of the President of the Republic of Kenya to promote good land governance is driving the land reforms in the country, recognizing that land is at the centre of development and of peace and security, shared prosperity as well as improved livelihoods. Factors contributing to the successful implementation of the reforms include:

- Political commitment to a land owning democracy ideology
- A legal framework that promotes good land governance
- Appropriate institutions to provide security of land including the National Lands Commission which is responsible for the management of public lands and dealing with historical injustices
- The Institution of Surveyors which is driving the good land governance agenda
- Four pillars of development all of which have land as a central factor:
    - Affordable housing to deal with urbanization (slum upgrading, mortgages, etc)
    - Food security
    - Manufacturing and agribusiness for job creation
    - Health – universal health coverage and health infrastructure
- ICT infrastructure in support of land administration – mapping, registration, land use planning, etc.

Presentations were made by the Geospatial data generation and management of Kenya on the joint national mapping initiative being executed by the Geo Spatial Centre and the Titling Centre. The department of Surveys and the Survey of Kenya work in a seamless workflow to deliver mapping products. The core of their success is process re-engineering and maintaining the accuracy of the records in real time.

Key issues:

- Are all the land records in the country digitized?
- How many Continuous Operating Reference Stations (CORS) have been established?

- What are the problems encountered in converting the country's coordinate system into UTM?
- Who are the partners in the joint national mapping initiative? Is there a joint/central server system for the initiative?
- Why is there a preference for satellite imagery and orthophotos?
- Are there fraud cases in the system of registration? If yes, how are they combated?
- Has the system reduced land litigation?
- How is the system dealing with land-use planning and development control?
- Is the system applied to management of customary tenures?

The key answer to most of the questions was process re-engineering and the use of technology to improve the governance of tenure, create a transparent system, fight fraud and corruption in the land sector and reduce land disputes.

7.3 Regional Centre for Mapping Resource for Development (RCMRD)

At RCMRD participants were welcomed by Mr Byron Anangwe, Business Development and Marketing Officer. The presentations focused on the mandate of the Centre in supporting member states in developing mapping products to support their development:

- Expertise in project implementation and advisory services that are oriented towards sustainable application in natural resource management, infrastructure and environmental management utilizing geo-information technologies.
- Surveying and mapping expertise in topographical surveying, engineering surveying, hydrographic surveying, cadastral surveying, control surveying and training in land survey related short courses such as GNSS training, Total Station training, levelling, etc.
- Professional short courses in areas such as remote sensing and satellite image processing/interpretation, GIS, Global Positioning/Navigation Systems (GPS), Information Technology, Surveying, etc.
- Satellite imagery data products including high-resolution satellite imagery data with a ground sampling rate below 5 meters, medium resolution satellite imagery data with a ground sampling rate between $5 - 250$ meters and low-resolution satellite imagery with ground sampling rate above 250 meters.
- Servicing, repairing and calibrating of survey equipment at affordable rates.

Participants were taken around and briefed on the various laboratories and equipment.

7.4 Department of Remote Sensing and Resource Survey (DRSRS)

At the DRSRS participants were briefed on the mandate of the institution. The objective of the institution is to provide geospatial data and information for sustainable development. It was established in 1976 as the Kenya Rangeland Ecological Monitoring Unit. It is based in the Presidency and funded by the Government of Kenya. Its functions include collection, storage, analysis, updating and dissemination of geospatial data and information on natural resources and environment for planning, conservation and management. The services cover the following thematic areas: Geo-information services, Remote sensing services, Air services, Aerial Survey services, and Ground Survey services. Some of the outputs of the institution include: Livestock

and wildlife population and distribution, population and distribution of wildlife/livestock in Kenya rangelands, wildlife population and distribution, land use and land cover mapping, land cover statistics, urban land use mapping, mapping environmental hotspots and biodiversity, and early warning for food security.

Q&A session

Questions:

- How does the Department generate demand for its services?
- What is the information generated used for given the type of settlement pattern observed? How is the use of the maps monitored?

Answers:

Urban land-use planning is undertaken in collaboration with the county governments. It is the responsibility of the county governments to enforce land-use plans.

7.5 Reflections on the Field Visits and Lessons Learnt

- Others cannot benefit of resources of the Regional Center. Kenya is quite advanced and other countries need to learn and benefit from the resources of the Regional Center
- RCMD performance and achievements are impressive. However, countries feel frustrated that despite all technologies and knowledge that they have, they have not been able to share with other countries so that they can all benefit
- In Kenya, there is a lot in terms of initiatives and facilities. In terms of implementation and information being optimally used for good governance and management, there is a lot to be done. On the ground there is small happening and the impact is not being felt;
- The National Titling Center is impressive regarding private lands. However, not much is being done about documentation on communal lands;
- It is encouraging to learn that all the initiatives are funded from internal resources. It is a best practice for other countries to learn;
- The desire to improve upon systems and processes for the benefit of the population is the driving force and should be emulated by other countries.
- Natural resources management is an important and sensitive issue and the DRSRS role is commendable. Participants, however, wondered whether its placement in the Presidency is the best model in terms of the potential impact of changes in government.
- The ALPC can learn lessons from the coordinated approach adopted in Kenya and advise Member States regarding the identification of leads, development of multi-stakeholder platforms and neutral convenors.
- There is a need to check corruption as it is frustrating that the benefits are not reaching the local people.
- National financing of Land Information systems is feasible and very encouraging.

National governments should take management of natural resources to the highest level and link it with national security issues.

8. BRIEF ON THE CLPA AND THE HIGH-LEVEL EVENT

Participants were briefed by Mr Mackay Rigava on the Conference on Land Policy in Africa scheduled for 25 – 29 November 2019 and a high-level event to be organized in Rome in December 2019. The theme for the Conference is "Winning the fight against corruption in the land sector: Sustainable pathways for Africa's transformation". The rationale for the Conference are:

- The centrality of land to development in Africa
- Growing momentum on land policy research, development and implementation in the region
- What is required is a continental event to:
- Present, and shape research activities on land policy in Africa
- Complement existing land policy learning events by expanding opportunities for participation by African practitioners
- Nuancing global discussion to meet the specific needs of the African land policy community

The objectives of the Conference were provided as:

- Address strategic land issues in line with the theme of the Conference
- Provide space for informed policy dialogue among stakeholder different groups
- Create a platform for shared learning across a wide range of stakeholders
- Raise the profile of and advocate for key areas of ALPC work in land policy
- Mobilize resources for key areas of work in land policy

The sub-themes were:

- Corruption in the land sector – impact on Africa's economic transformation, innovative experiences and best practices for tackling corruption;
- Strengthening land administration institutions including through increasing effectiveness and transparency;
- Women's access to land and tenure security – addressing persisting bottlenecks;
- Responsible, transparent, accountable and sustainable land-based investments;
- Rapid urbanization, land use and spatial planning and development control;
- Challenges, opportunities and best practices in development, implementation and monitoring land policies;
- Enabling environment for securing land tenure and access for the youth to transform African agriculture; and
- Responsive land policies – impact on migration, youth employment, regional insecurity.

FAO would organize two events at the Conference:

1. **A session for the Forum for African Traditional Authorities (FATA)** with the theme: *Improving inclusive decision-making in tenure governance, tenure security and gender equality in customary systems in line with SDG indicators.*
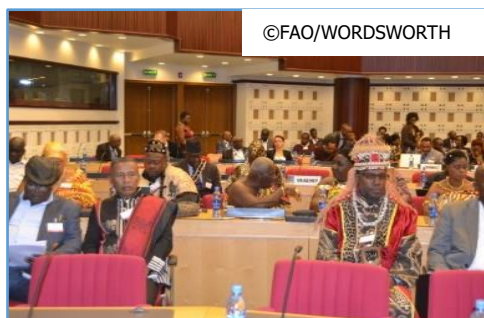
Traditional leaders participating in the Forum for African Traditional Authorities

The objectives of the session were:

- Raise awareness of the traditional authorities on the impact of the EU Land Governance programme in improving customary land management in selected countries.
- Capacitate and empower the traditional authorities on VGGT and F&G as useful tools for improving the governance of customary tenures and mobilization of traditional leaders on the continent, within the framework of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges.
- Highlight the relevance of responsible governance of tenure to promote food security and nutrition as well as the SDGs.
- Further, consolidate FATA as a platform for capacity development among customary land authorities.
- A maximum of 30 Traditional Leaders from selected African Countries would be sponsored to participate in the Conference: Ghana, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Zambia, DRC, Cameroon, Niger, Malawi, Chad, and Cote d'Ivoire.

2. **Side-event:** Capitalizing and disseminating impact of VGGT implementation in Africa – A Policy dialogue. The objectives of the session were:

- Using VGGT to improve responsible large-scale land investments
- VGGT and dealing with land conflicts
- Improving gender relations and securing legitimate tenure rights through the application of VGGT
- Application of enabling technologies (SOLA/Open Tenure) to improve the governance of tenure
- Identify key thematic issues for consideration in the next phase of VGGT implementation.

Panellists would be selected from Sierra Leone, Niger, Namibia, Kenya, and the Senegal River Basin.

Discussions:

It was suggested that chiefs from Eswatini should be included in the FATA sponsored participants.

Participants also wanted an explanation why chiefs from West Africa dominated the suggested participants. The dominance of customary tenures in West Africa was given as the explanation.

9. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY

9.1 General Presentation

Ms Francesca Romano presented global aspects of FAO gender approach and available tools.

Why gender matters in the context of Land Tenure?
- Rural women make significant contributions to agriculture and the rural economy as own-account farmers, unpaid workers on family farms, paid or unpaid labourers on other farms
- Women comprise, on average, 43 percent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries. According to 2010 statistics the female share of economically active in agriculture in the country is about 42, 5 %.

Gender inequalities in access and control of productive resources
- Despite women significant contributions to the rural economy evidence shows **they lack the productive resources, services and opportunities to be fully productive**.
- Reducing gender inequalities in the agriculture sector will increase agriculture productivity and agriculture output while at the same time reduce the number of hungry people.
- Gender inequality imposes real costs on the agricultural sector, food security, economic growth and broader social welfare. **Closing the gender gap is not just the right thing to do: it makes economic sense**.

Gender Equality is essential for Food Security and Poverty Reduction
- The potential of gender equality for development has been recognized by the SDG agenda by including Target 5.a which refers to "*Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.*"
- *To track progress on this target two land related indicators were selected: Indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2*

Women's land rights in the SDGs
- Indicator 5.a.1: **Statistic Indicator (also 1.4.2)**
  (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex;
  (b) share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, type of tenure.
- Indicator 5.a.2: **Legal Indicator**
  Percentage of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.

However…. Sharp gender inequalities in land related indicators

- Regardless of what type of indicator we use, existing evidence shows that women are significantly disadvantaged relative to men in their land rights. This is true for all dimensions of land tenure: reported land ownership, documented ownership, land management and land-related economic rights.

- Globally, **less than 15% of all landholders are women**. The gender gap in the distribution of landholders ranges from 5% of women landholders in the MENA region to 18% in the LAC region.

- Women are also disadvantaged in land ownership. The proportion of women who are landowners ranges from 13% in Peru to slightly over 50% in Ecuador and Malawi.

- In addition, women on average tend to own fewer and smaller land plots than men.

Gender Equality in the VGGT

Gender equality ensures the equal right of women and men to the enjoyment of all human rights, while acknowledging differences between women and men and taking specific measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality when necessary. States should ensure that women and girls have equal tenure rights and access to land, fisheries and forests independent of their civil and marital status.

Source: Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure, Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, Principle 3.B.4.

Capacity Development

VGGT Learning Programmes: a blended learning approach

VGGT Learning Programmes:
a blended learning approach

Online	**2 to 4 weeks via an online collaborative platform** Interactive lessons, quizzes, tutored discussions and online group work activities under the guidance of VGGT experts
Face-to-face	**1 week** Intensive face-to-face participatory workshop built on issues highlighted during the on line workshop. Additional topics through lectures, guest-speakers presentations and group work
Post-workshop online mentoring	**1 month** The mentoring system will provide participants with the opportunity to further discuss and receive support for implementing their VGGT related projects

VGGT Learning Programmes:
a blended learning approach

A series of **Learning Programmes** specific to the VGGT are being delivered and targeted at country actors engaged in various aspects of the VGGT:

Multistakeholder	VGGT Fundamentals: Implementing responsible governance of tenure	Mongolia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nepal and regional programmes for Latin America
	Governing land for women and men	Mongolia, South Africa, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nepal, Colombia, Kenya
One target audience	Safeguarding land tenure rights in the context of agricultural investments	Uganda, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mongolia

Methodology

1. Online workshop	2. Face-to-face workshop	3. Mentoring

Achievements and way forward

- Buy in: National Committee on Gender Equality in Mongolia, Agencia Nacional de Tierras in Colombia
- TOT produced to facilitate replication. About 20 institutions with knowledge and experience on capacity development and gender and land will be trained in Colombia and Kenya – **PURPOSE: enhance this replication methodology to scale-up and achieve critical mass for change**

Voices from the field

- I shared information and knowledge from the **training for 51 students and organized 1 day discussion on gender and land for students. I would like to develop a curriculum on land and gender** to the Faculty, and share the information and knowledge obtained during the training with the colleagues (ERDENEJARGAL Baljinnyam, *Department of Land management, Mongolian State University*).
- I organized the **training in my local area** on what I learned in the Governing Land forWomen and Men program for **22 participants** (PUREVDASH Dudlii member of the "Forest User groups" NGO, Khuvsgul).
- One major objective for the next biennium is "**Upscaling the multistakholder blended learning program in 5 other African countries** in partnership with FAO" (Caterine Gatundu, Action Aid International)
- Ensure that "**women are included during property valuation and compensation** and report on principles of gender-equitable land governance to my department during management meetings" (Emma Bello, Illovo Sugar representative)

9.2 EXPERIENCES FROM THE FIELD: COLOMBIA

Advances in Colombia

- Conceptual frameworks
- Application of policies
- Normative proposals
- South-south cooperation and technical cooperation

Awareness: about 750 key actors.

- 4 Chairs of rural affairs with the Externado University
- 3 workshops with civil society, officials
- public and companies
- expert Tables
- international workshops

Agreements with society organizations civil: ANZORC, FENSUAGRO, SUMMIT AGRARIA, resguardos and territories collective. Agreements with entities of the sector: UPRA, URT, ANT, ADR, ART. Agreements with other donors: EU, Sweden, Mexico, among others.

#	Event	# of participants	Ver/Organ/Institu
1	Nacional Training of trainers	28	17
2	Sensibilization in VGGT Huila	40	19
3	Sensibilization VGGT Putumayo	11	2
4	Sensibilization VGGT Tolima	13	6
5	Socialization VGGT for the government	35	11
6	Online course VGGT gender	13 (del proyecto)	4
7	Sensibilization in activities during the process the project 191		167
8	Promotion in the local dialogue – Cocuy		

Lessons

On-line course: land governance for men and women

- Translation and adaption of the course to Spanish.
- Technical person hired.
- 43 of 49 participants finished 70% the course.
- Participatory process and implementation of instruments
- Building stories directly linked to the participants created bonds related to gender exclusion in both formal and informal territorial entities.
- A good comparison with some international cases that allowed dialogue between similar aspects and different.
- How VGGT can be an instrument to prevent conflicts, if it is possible the structural reform.
- VGGT can be a bridge to develop mechanisms of territorial planning involving equity in gender issues, interaction between types of agricultural production, in different types of dialogues between stakeholders.

9.3 EXPERIENCES FROM THE FIELD: KENYA

Kenya's land governance programme 'Support to the attainment of Vision 2030' has a component for strengthening women's land rights and improving women's participation in land governance processes in the country. In this regard the project has been promoting women's land rights within the framework of two charters of the Kilimanjaro Initiative: The Rural Women Lands right charter; and The African women's Land Rights charter. The framework has its overall goal whose realization is premised around 5 broad results that respond to issues related to land as captured in the charter. The overall goal is: Women Accessing, using, owning and controlling the land resource.

The broad results areas are:

- Accessible administrative and justice systems on land for women
- Women concerns, voices and interests reflected in decision on land
- Enhanced access to information on the status on women's land rights
- Eradication of discrimination and inequalities for women in access and control over land

- Well-coordinated multi-stakeholder platforms advancing women's land right

In this regard the project has been working with Action Aid to raise awareness on the land rights of women in the country.

Q&A session

Question: How do we about the learning programmes if we are illiterate?

Answer: Learning programme is not targeted to grassroots or women chief. It is targeted to women who have role in CSOs or Government.

Question: Is this customized tool? We have religion in Pakistan. The tool needs to be tailored to the country.

Answer: The learning programmes are always customizable to adjust the content to the context.

Question: Looking back to when women did not have rights. Where they do not have rights to land, I wonder what can happen in case of patrilinear cases.

Observation: Appreciate the role of women. One of the statistics is: 43%-53%. What the reverse is?

Answer: Not intended to have only women but 50%-50%.

Question: International agreements. How it is working with this agreement to be put in action?

Answer: In relation to the agencies, FAO is the only one with exception of UNHABITAT. There are others who bring expertise and it would worth to have a better coordination

Question: Equality is an attitudinal changes after trainings? When you go to the ground the reality is different.

Answer: Reaching more grassroot organizations we moved to training of change agents in the villages. So we need to design trainings really different.

Question: Fisheries sector. May be projects did not go in that context. Women play a great role in processing but they do not take decisions.

Answer: This learning programme is designed to be applied to land. Fisheries is peculiar. Much more work would be needed to adapt to fisheries.

10. TRANSVERSAL ACTION PLANNING

The meeting agreed on the following transversal plan for 2019-2020.

Country	Mission	Proposed Dates
Burundi	Project closure dissemination workshop	August 2019
Cameroon	M&E Coaching; Parliamentary engagement; Support for valuation	September - November 2019
Colombia	Capacity Development in conflict resolution; VGGT Training for decision-makers	August-September 2019
Eswatini	Capacity Development in Mediation	September-October
Ghana	Capacity development for Ministry of Fisheries Support to FBB	February 2020
Guinea Bissau	M&E Coaching; National VGGT workshop	2020
Kenya	Open Tenure Training to GIS Lab	tbd
Malawi	M&E Coaching and Open Tenure Training	August-September 2019
Pakistan	Sola-Open Tenure assessment mission	December 2019
Uganda	M&E Coaching	July-August 2019
Cote d'Ivoire	CLPA–2019 FATA Session	November 2019
Cote d'Ivoire	CLPA–2019 Side event on VGGT achievements	November 2019
Italy	High-Level Event	December 2019
Pakistan	9th Capitalization Meeting	June 2020

Colombia and Ethiopia indicated that the 8th Capitalization meeting was their last as the projects would end by the next capitalization meeting.

9th Capitalization Meeting

Following a vote by the participants, it was agreed that the 9th Capitalization Meeting should be held in Pakistan. Participants however raised issues of ease of getting visa, distance and number of participants that can participate in the meeting and security concerns. The transversal team will liaise with the FAO Office in Pakistan on these issues before a final decision would be made. The alternative venue would be Ghana.

11. CLOSING

The 8th Capitalization Meeting was closed by Dr Wordsworth Odame Larbi, the transversal coordinator. He reiterated the importance of land as a central factor in the development of all the countries participating in the EU Land Governance Programme. He, therefore, urged project implementers to continue to demonstrate the importance and usefulness of the projects by achieving good results. He also encouraged the projects to fight for follow on projects so as to keep land high on the development agenda. He expressed appreciation to Colombia and Ethiopia for their contribution to the transversal process. He also expressed his appreciation to all the participants for their continued support and participation in the transversal project. Finally, he expressed appreciation to FAO Kenya, the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning and the Government of Kenya for the hospitality and ensuring the successful organization of the meeting.

AGENDA

CAPITALIZATION ON THE EU LAND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE | Nairobi, Kenya | **18 - 21** June 2019

DAY 1 - 18 JUNE

Time	Session	Details
08.00-09.00	REGISTRATION	
09.00-10.00	OPENING	• Opening Prayer • Welcome Remarks by Mr Gabriel Rugalema, FAO Rep, FAOKE • Remarks by EU • Remarks by Coordinator of Trust Funds on VGGT (Francesca Romano) • Remarks by Chairman, Council of Governance, Kenya • Keynote and Opening by Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Kenya (Farida Karoney)
10.00-10.10		• Group photograph
10.10-10.30		• Coffee break
10.30-10.40		• Introductions and adoption of Agenda
10.40-10.50		• Objectives and Expected Outcomes (Paola)
10.50-11.05	TRANSVERSAL PROJECT UPDATES	• Update on Transversal Project (Presentation: FAO) - Paola and Odame
11.05-11.15		• Updates on activities in Africa (Presentation: ALPC)
11.15-11.30		• Plenary on transversal update
11.30-11.35	EU TRANSVERSAL VIDEO	• Video
11.35-12.05	COUNTRY UPDATES AND DISCUSSION	• Cameroon (10 mins) • Ethiopia (10 mins) • Discussion (10 mins)
12.05-12.20	VIDEO (Malawi)	
12.20-13.00	COUNTRY UPDATES	• Malawi (10 mins) • Pakistan (10 mins) • Discussion (10 mins)
13.00-14.00		• Lunch
14.00-14.10		• Kenya Project Country Update
14.10-14.20	VIDEO (Kenya)	
14.20-14.30	KENYA EXPERIENCE I	• Status of Kenya Land Reforms: Achievements, outcomes, challenges and lessons learnt • Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning
14.30-14.40	KENYA EXPERIENCE II	• Management of Public Lands: Issues and opportunities • National Lands Commission of Kenya
14.40-15.00		• Discussion
15.00-16.00	GROUP WORK	• Group work
16.00-16.15		• Coffee break
16.15-16.40		• Group report and discussion
16.40-16.45	CLOSING	• Wrap up

DAY 2 - 19 JUNE

09.00-09.10		• Welcome and Recap (Husna)
09.10-09-20	VIDEO (GHANA)	
09.20-09.50	COUNTRY UPDATES AND DISCUSSION	• Ghana 1 (10 mins) • Ghana 2 (10 mins) • Questions (10 mins)
09.50-10.00	VIDEO (COLOMBIA)	
10.00-10.30	COUNTRY UPDATES AND DISCUSSION	• Uganda (10 mins) - Remote connection • Colombia (10 mins) • Discussion (10 mins)
10.30-10.45		• Coffee break
10.45-11.30	PLENARY SESSION	• BUILDING CAPACITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY (FRANCESCA) • Country experiences - Colombia (10 mins), Kenya (10 mins) • Discussion (10 mins)
11.30-11.40	VIDEO (GHANA/KENYA)	
11.40-12.20	COUNTRY UPDATES AND DISCUSSIONS	• Burundi (10 mins) - Remote connection • Eswatini (10 mins) • Angola (10 mins) • Discussion (10 mins)
12.20-13.00	BILATERALS	
13.00-14.00		• Lunch
14.00-14.15	M&E SESSION	• M&E updates and discussion
14.15-15.15	GROUP WORK	• Group work
15.15-15.30		• Coffee break
15.30-16.00	GROUP REPORTS	
16.00-16.15	CLOSING	• Wrap up

DAY 3 - 20JUNE

08.00-10.00	FIELD VISIT	• Visit to Geo Spatial Centre
		• Visit to Titling Centre
		• Visit to RCMRD
12.00-13.00		• Lunch at RCMRD
		• Visit to Department of Remote Sensing and Resource Survey (DRSRS)
15.30-16.20		• Plenary discussion on field visit and lessons learnt
16.20-16.30	CLOSING	• Wrap up

DAY 4 - 21JUNE

09.00-09.45	PLENARY ON VALUATION TECHNICAL GUIDE	• Presentation on the Valuation TG
09.45-10.00		• Discussion
10.00-10.20		• Coffee break
10.20-10.40	KMP UPDATE	• Update on KMP (10 minutes) • Discussion (10 mins)
10.40-11.10	Brief on the conference on Land Policy in Africa and High Level Event	
11.10-11.40	ACTION PLANNING	• Issues coming from bilateral meetings • Transversal action planning
11.40-12.00	CLOSING	• Odame/Husna
12.00-13.00		• Lunch

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Introduction to the knowledge assessment and evaluation

The yearly capitalizing meetings of the EU Land Governance Programme provides a unique platform for project implementers and partners of the 18 country-level projects to share and learn from the wealth of experiences and lessons within the different country contexts. In 2019, the 8th capitalization meeting took place in Nairobi, Kenya, from June 18-21. The themes and agenda of this year's capitalization meeting are listed in annex 1.

The objectives of the knowledge assessments and evaluation were to measure the increase in the participants' knowledge on the specific land tenure issues after the meeting, assess the usefulness of the meeting and to collect feed-back from the participants to help continuous improvement of the yearly capitalization meetings.

The questionnaire prepared for the participants of the meeting was divided in three main parts:
- A) a technical knowledge quiz with right and wrong statements
- B) a self-assessment on the knowledge of thematic issues addressed during the 8th capitalization meeting
- C) an evaluation of the 8th capitalization meeting

A. Technical Knowledge Quiz

The quiz included the following ten (10) statements. For each of the following statements, the participants were asked to indicate whether they were right or wrong by ticking the appropriate box.

For each of the following statements, please indicate whether they are right or wrong by ticking the appropriate box.

		RIGHT	WRONG
1	Fewer than 20% of agricultural land holders around the world are women	☐	☐
2	SDG Indicator 5.a.2 focuses on statistics related to land ownership and /or control. It shows the inequalities in women's and men's ownership and control over land and helps to monitor progress towards more secure and gender-equitable land tenure	☐	☐
3	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS) need not be developed for each indicator in an M&E Framework as they will be too many to manage	☐	☐
4	M&E indicators must always be quantitative variables	☐	☐
5	Land valuation should not only cover economic considerations but should also take into account the social, cultural, environmental and spiritual beliefs of the communities.	☐	☐
6	Holders of legitimate tenure rights have legal rights recognized in law that should be recorded and valued in a land administration system	☐	☐
7	Legitimate tenure rights exist in the small-scale fisheries sector that are capable of being recorded and valued	☐	☐
8	Without recognized rights, there is the risk that competing economic interests from other users of the water and land, such as tourism, power production, industrial fishing or other interests can push small-scale fishing communities aside.	☐	☐

9	Cost is the single fundamental consideration in applying enabling technologies to improve the governance of tenure	☐	☐
1 0	Corruption in the land sector cannot be reduced without capacity development of land governance actors	☐	☐

Results of the Technical Knowledge Quiz:

Mistakes made by the participants <u>before</u> participating in the meeting

Mistakes before the meeting

■ 2 errors   ■ 3 errors

Mistakes made by the participants <u>after</u> participating in the meeting

Mistakes after the meeting

■ No errors   ■ 1 error   ■ 2 errors

<u>The following differences can be noted before and after the 8th capitalization meeting</u>:

- Before the meeting, no participants were able to reply correctly to all the technical questions in the knowledge quiz. However, after the meeting, 2 participants (17 percent of the respondents) made no mistakes and 5 participants (42 percent of the respondents) made only one mistake.
- It is also remarkable that after the meeting no participants made more than 2 mistakes.

The improved rate of correct responses to the technical questions in the knowledge quiz show a considerable knowledge uptake after the 8th capitalization meeting.

B. The self-assessment

The participants received a pre-assessment questionnaire before the meeting and the post-assessment on the last day of the meeting. 12 participants fully completed both the evaluation questionnaire and the knowledge assessment.[2]

Results of the self-assessment

For each of the below mentioned statements, the participants were asked to evaluate their current level of knowledge in the following areas. The participants were asked the same questions before and after the capitalization meeting (1 = None 2= Low 3 = Fairly good 4 = Good 5= Very good).

Please, evaluate your current level of knowledge in the following areas:
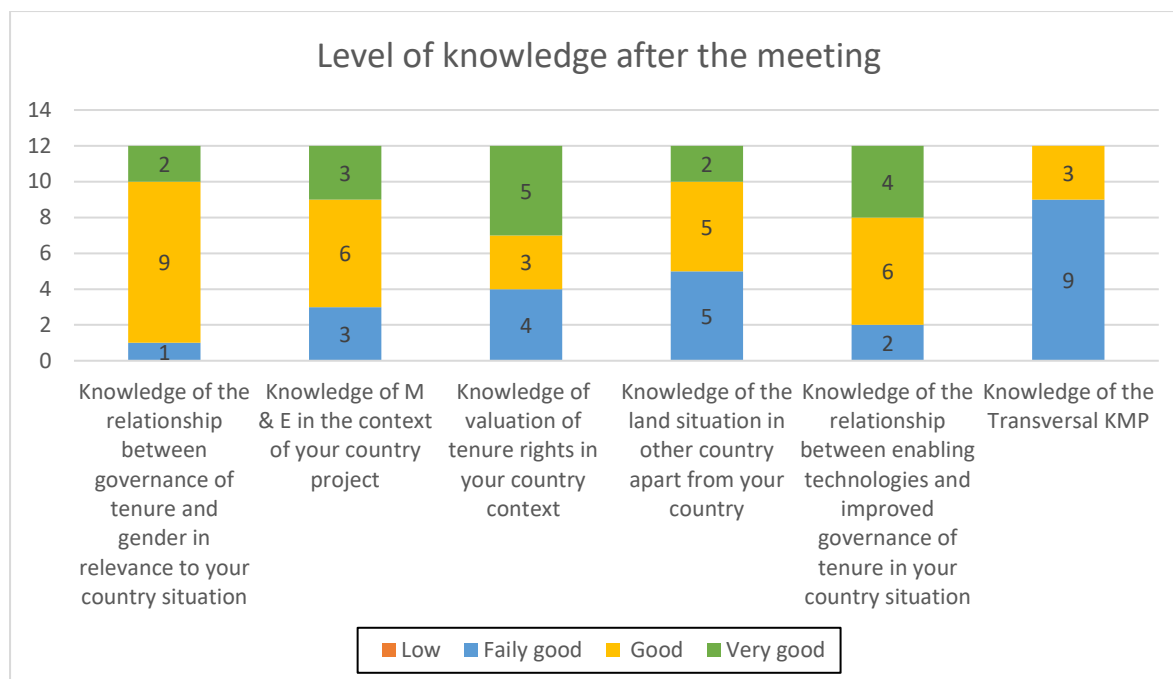<div align="center">1 = None   2= Low   3 = Fairly good   4 = Good   5= Very good</div>

The participants' self-assessed level of knowledge <u>before</u> the 8th capitalization meeting:
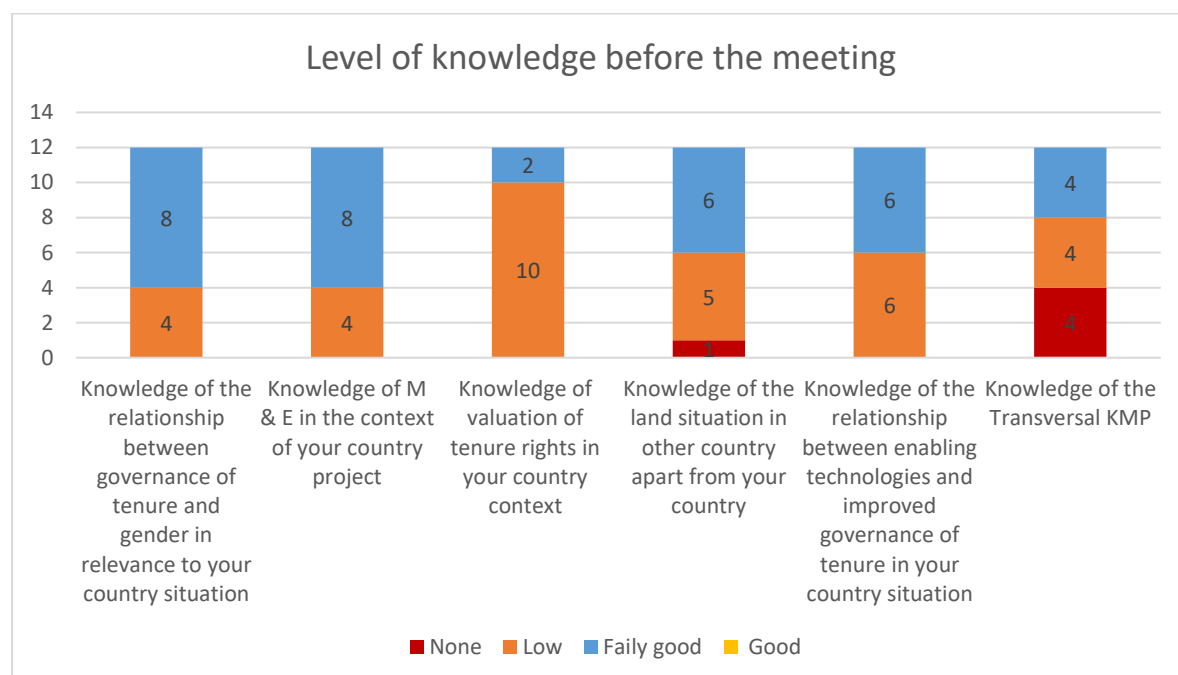
The participants' self-assessed level of knowledge <u>after</u> the 8th capitalization meeting:

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[2] Participants who arrived late, who did not fully complete questionnaire or did not indicate their name in the questionnaire are not taken into account in the knowledge assessment. However, all suggestions from the participants who filled in the feedback session of the questionnaire (a total of 22 participants) are included in the results of the evaluation on pages 5-6.

Level of knowledge after the meeting

(chart showing stacked bar values)

Category	Faily good	Good	Very good
Knowledge of the relationship between governance of tenure and gender in relevance to your country situation	1	9	2
Knowledge of M & E in the context of your country project	3	6	3
Knowledge of valuation of tenure rights in your country context	4	3	5
Knowledge of the land situation in other country apart from your country	5	5	2
Knowledge of the relationship between enabling technologies and improved governance of tenure in your country situation	2	6	4
Knowledge of the Transversal KMP	9	3	

Legend: ■ Low ■ Faily good ■ Good ■ Very good

The following results can be noted from the self-assessment:

The assessment reveals that the participants' knowledge increased considerably after the 8th capitalization meeting. It is noticeable that after the meeting the participants stated that their knowledge on each of the technical themes was either very good, good or fairly good.

In particular, the sessions on "the relationship between governance of tenure and gender in relevance to your country situation", "M & E in the context of your country project" and "land valuation in your country context" helped the participants to increase their knowledge. The topic where participants have less knowledge uptake from the meeting was on the transversal Knowledge Management Platform (KMP) – this issue is also addressed in the evaluation (cf. page 6).

C.   The Evaluation

At the end of the meeting, participants were asked to provide their feedback and evaluation of the capitalization meeting. A total of 22 participants filled in the evaluation questionnaire.

The objective of this evaluation was to:
- o   measure the level of general appreciation of the meeting
- o   measure the usefulness of the meeting and its session (new skills, knowledge to be applied)
- o   collect suggestions for improvement for the next capitalization meeting

The overall assessment of the meeting
3   Participants responded that the meeting exceeded their expectations
19 Participants responded that the meeting met their expectations

The usefulness of the meeting
The participants were asked which sessions/ elements they felt more or less useful. The results are illustrated below.

The usefulness of the meeting
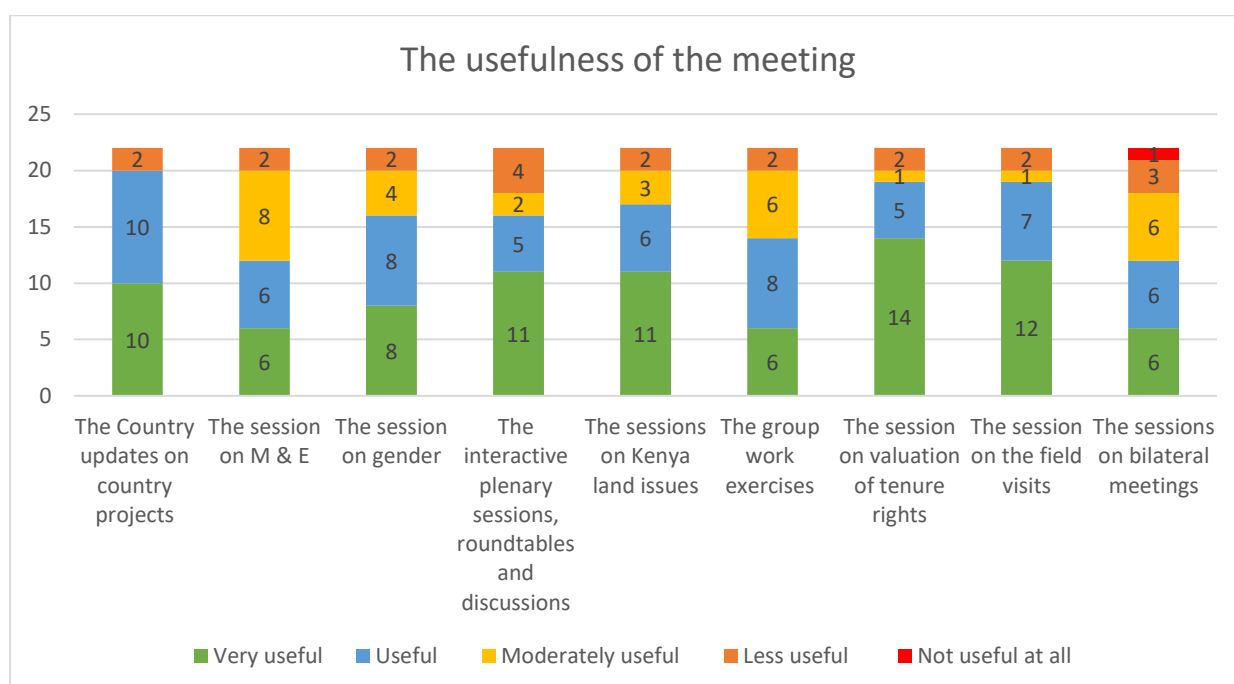
Suggestions for improvement of the next capitalization meeting

✓ Improve time management during the capitalization meeting: The presentations should be short and concise and focus on the highlights (main successes and challenges);

✓ Fewer technical sessions to enrich the discussion and allow for more time for group work;

✓ Ensure enough time for a recap' session per day;

✓ The introduction of "ice breakers" during sessions could help to keep the energy high and the participations more active;

✓ There is a need to improve the understanding to make better use of the KMP - for instance, it could be relevant to ask the participants to report on their participation in the online discussions;

✓ Topics suggested for the next meeting: examples of land use planning, improvement of access to pastoral land and conflict resolution;

✓ The field visit was very useful. However it would have been even better if was complemented by visits to communal lands. There was also a suggest to the prepare a filed visit on the grassroots level activity on how a project is implemented at this level;

✓ Have a presentation on the role of the African Land Policy Center;

✓ Organize the next meeting outside Africa.

Conclusion

The self-assessment showed that participants increased their knowledge considerably and gained new skills during the 8th capitalization meeting. It demonstrates the important impact the meeting had as a platform for knowledge sharing and improved tenure governance practices.

The participants expressed their overall satisfaction with the subjects selected for the 8th capitalization meeting. Of the 22 participants who filled in the evaluation questionnaire, 19 participants responded that that the meeting met their expectations and 3 participants responded that the meeting exceed their expectations. None of the participants stated that the meeting did not meet their expectations.

The participants underlined that the capitalization meeting was very useful for them, in particular because it allowed for face-to-face interaction and sharing of experiences on how to improve governance of tenure in their respective country contexts. The participants highly appreciated the field visit and expressed that the session on land valuation was particularly useful to them - mainly because it focused on practical examples.