



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# 8<sup>th</sup> Capitalization Meeting

## EU Land Governance Programme

Projet d'Amélioration de la Gestion et de la  
Gouvernance Foncière (PAGGF)  
Burundi

United Nations Centre  
Nairobi, Kenya  
From 18 – To 21 June, 2019

# PAGGF I

## PROJECT FACTS

### **Project for Improving Land Administration and Land Governance in Burundi**

- Objective: Secure land tenure of public lands in Burundi
- Duration PAGGF phase I : 48 months (1 Oct 2014 to 30 Sept 2018)
- Co-financed between EU and the German Ministry for Economic Development; amount: €6.37 million
- Ministry of Public Transport, Spatial Planning and Urban Development
- Stakeholders: Directorate for Spatial Planning, National Cadastre, Land Registry and Permanent Secretariat of the National Land Commission
- Implementing Agency: GIZ Burundi

# PAGGF I

## STARTING SITUATION AND CONTEXT

- Since 2008, Burundi has been moving towards a land reform
- Initiatives to secure land tenure have emerged in the country, including private and public land
- Pilot inventories of public land were carried out in 3 provinces of the country, with financial support of various donors
- PAGGF was set up in 2014 to provide national coverage of the inventory of public land





# Planned Project Outputs

1. **All public land is identified** based on an integrated conflict resolution approach. **Only land free of conflicts is surveyed and registered**
2. **Mediation and conflict resolution support**, as well as some legal advice for the implementation of land reform, is provided
3. **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



# Project Progress



	Total	Target	Achieved %
<b>Hillside sensitization</b>			
Number of hillside assemblies orgized	536	2115	25%
number of people sensitized	66 702		
<b>Inventory: identification and participativ boundary recognition</b>			
Public land identified	4585	11 862	39%
Hectares identified	35 766		
<b>Registration: cadastral survey, demarcation and measurement</b>			
Public land surveyed and demarcated	1552	11 862	13%
Number of boundary monuments	8357	70 000	
Hectares surveyed and demarcated	11 470		
<b>Conflicts and mediations</b>			
Number of conflicts identified	386		8%
Number of resolved conflicts	196		51%
Number of comlex cases	570		



# Capacity Development Activities

- **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



# Capacity Development Activities



## Modernisation of the services in charge of public land administration

- Scanning of land concessions and archiving within Land Use Planning Dep.
- 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



# Capacity Development Activities





# Challenges

- Budget and time (number of public lands) underestimated
- Slow/cumbersome procurement procedures for international equipment
- Achieve ownership of the work to be done by partner field teams
- Period of security/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



# 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



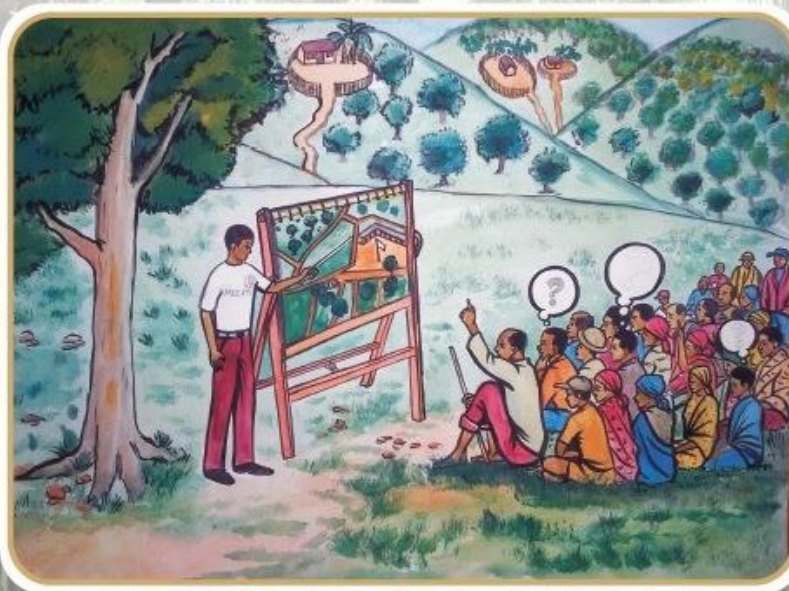
# Lessons Learned



UBUSHIKIRANGANJI BW'AMAZI, IBIDUKIKIJE,  
GUTUNGANYA AMATONGO N'IBISAGARA

**ITOHOZA RY'AMATONGO YEGUKIRA RETA MU GIHUGU**

**TURI KUMWE NAMWE, TUMENYE KANDI TUMENYEKANISHE  
AMATONGO YEGUKIRA RETA, ARI MURI KOMINE IWACU**



Projet d'Amélioration de la Gestion  
et de la Gouvernance Foncière



Coopération  
allemande  
Technique  
giz



# Highlighting some results

- 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



## Next Steps – PAGGF II and beyond



- The Project was not able to cover the inventory at national level → only 23 municipalities out of 94 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, GLZ 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 land in Burundi



**Thank you!**

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