



Food and Agriculture  
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A light gray world map is centered in the background. Surrounding the map are several large, colorful arrows pointing in various directions: a teal arrow pointing down-left, an orange arrow pointing down, a green arrow pointing down-right, a green arrow pointing up-right, a red arrow pointing up-right, a teal arrow pointing up-right, and a white arrow pointing up. The corners of the page are decorated with overlapping geometric shapes in shades of green, orange, and red.

**EU LAND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME**  
**COUNTRY LEVEL**  
**EXPERIENCES**

TRANSVERSAL PROJECT

# TRANSVERSAL PROJECT

By means of a Transversal Project, co-funded by the EU and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) coordinates, supports and consolidates the implementation of the EU Land Governance Programme. The European Union Land Governance Programme funds 18 individual country-level projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, all of which address tenure issues, and are implemented alongside various partners, among which are government agencies, civil society organizations, bilateral and multilateral organizations and private contractors. All project activities are carried out within the framework of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and, in the African context, the African Union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa (AU Declaration) and its Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (F&G).



EU LAND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME  
**COUNTRY LEVEL  
EXPERIENCES**  
TRANSVERSAL PROJECT

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# CAMEROON

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

In Cameroon, large land areas are under agribusiness and logging concessions. While private sector investments hold out promises for reducing poverty, the country faces key governance challenges. Mining, forestry and agribusiness concessions overlap with one another and with protected areas and community lands, driving tenure insecurity and sometimes conflict. This also makes the coherence between written and customary law; and the regulation of rural land markets to benefit vulnerable groups more difficult.

In 2008, the government launched a process to update land, forest, mining and environmental laws. These reforms will have far-reaching implications for the country and generate a more cohesive framework and better technical capacities for effective governance of Cameroon's land and natural resources. However, effective coordination is needed to ensure the rights of all stakeholders during the reform process, and to ensure that all stakeholders are well informed about the reality on the ground and good practices needed to secure rights and improve governance.

## OBJECTIVE

The main objective is to 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, with a specific focus on forestry areas of the country.

<b>Name of the European Union Land Governance Programme - Country Implementation (EULG CI)</b>	LandCam: Securing land and resource rights and improving governance in Cameroon
<b>Implementer</b>	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
<b>Implementer partners</b>	Centre for Environment and Développement (CED) Réseau de Lutte contre la Faim (RELUFA) International Land Coalition (ILC) Réseau des Parlementaires pour la gestion durable des écosystème forestiers d'Afrique Centrale (REPAR) Réseau des Chefs Traditionnels pour la gestion durable des écosystèmes en Afrique Centrale (RECTRAD) Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT)
<b>Political entities involved</b>	Réseau des Parlementaires pour la gestion durable des écosystème forestiers d'Afrique Centrale (REPAR) Réseau des Chefs Traditionnels pour la gestion durable des écosystèmes en Afrique Centrale (RECTRAD)
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 4 000 000
<b>Length of the project</b>	February 2017 - December 2021

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The project seeks to:

- Support key stakeholders in recognizing claims and rights to land access and dealing with the land governance process and its challenges.
- Establish legitimate and sustainable mechanisms for multi-stakeholder consultation and decision-making. This will support the revision of legal frameworks, policy strategies and administrative regulations which influence the use and rights of access to land and natural resources for rural actors.
- Monitor changes on the ground, track legal reforms and share lessons learned nationally and internationally.

LandCam will concentrate its efforts at the grassroots level. Working directly with local Civil Society Organizations and community groups. LandCam is launching a series of bottom-up interventions to clarify legitimate land tenure rights in three different districts and through a Small Grants Scheme.

Other activities include:

- Supporting permanent dialogue and joint actions at different government levels (local and national) with other stakeholders.
- A dedicated set of activities for the private sector to pilot company-community dialogue in one concession area, with the aim to build the capacity of all stakeholders and break the impasse in communications between some actors and the private sector.
- Field testing approaches to secure rights based on rigorous diagnostics to link local-level work to national reform debates, by feeding lessons into national dialogue and by engaging with the government.
- Ongoing high-level dialogue bringing together key stakeholders to debate the main findings and proposals for reforms.
- Establishing a project team with long-standing experience of cooperation, that has credibility with key stakeholders in Cameroon and strong links with international policy processes on land and resource governance.

## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

The first activities and outcomes of the EULGP CI are:

- Parliamentarians have increased capacities regarding land governance through an exchange forum about experiences on land management in Africa. The final outcomes have been published. Journalists have improved their ability to analyze land issues and to use more appropriate and specialized land-related terminology in articles and reports.
- Different national stakeholders, including 15 members of Civil Society Organizations (CSO), ten ministers in charge of land, mining, agriculture, food and land use planning and several journalists have increased their knowledge and now exchange information about land investment leases.
- Capacity development through participation in the national workshop “Issues and Challenges for Inclusive Governance of Lands and Resources” mean that national stakeholders can now deal with gender and land issues.
- Two documents on past experiences in securing community land rights were produced to support the strategy for the EULGP CI activities.



# COLOMBIA

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

In 2012, the National Government signed the Agreement for prosperity (*Acuerdo para la Prosperidad* No. 79), which seeks to conserve and sustainably use the natural and cultural heritage of the country and aims to create a space for dialogue between governmental institutions and the peasant delegations. This aims to face the numerous socio-environmental challenges in Natural Parks and the surrounding protected areas. Between 2012 and 2015, 92 461.91 hectares of forest were transformed whilst in 2018, 60 percent of the total area of the national natural parks (PNN) were under occupation. However, more than 90 percent of the municipalities inside the national parks are now engaged in the peacebuilding process. They are also supporting territories where the peasant economies were historically associated with illegal activities on the use of lands (including illicit crops). Finally, nearly 50 percent of protected areas have indigenous and afro-descendant communities. These are the poorest communities in the country with rates of Unmet Basic Needs (NBI) higher than 70 percent.

## OBJECTIVE

The EULGP CI aims to increase responsible governance in national protected areas and their areas of influence to reduce conflicts related to land tenure and use, and to promote the understanding and use of the VGGT among local communities living in these areas.

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Promotion and incorporation of land governance guidelines with local communities living in protected areas and their surrounding zones of influence
<b>Implementer</b>	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
<b>Implementer partners</b>	FAO World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF- Colombia)
<b>Target areas</b>	Nevado del Huila, La Paya, Catatumbo - Barí, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and El Cocuy
<b>Political entities involved</b>	Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación (APC) Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible Parques Naturales Nacionales (PNN) Unidad de Restitución de Tierras (URT) Unidad de Planificación Rural Agropecuaria (UPRA)
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 4 000 000
<b>Length of the project</b>	April 2016 - August 2019

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The EULGP CI establishes four components for implementation:

- Strengthen spaces for social and multi-stakeholder dialogue at local and national levels for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) in the natural parks and their areas of influence. This result is in accordance with the Strategic Plan of the National Settlement Roundtable.
- Define and implement conflict management strategies for territorial governance in five critical areas of national parks and their areas of influence.
- Facilitate and support the processes of restitution of ethnic communities, in such a way that governance is increased. To achieve this result, a process of focusing on cases of Ethnic Territory Restitution will be carried out in the previously prioritized PNN (Acandí and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta).
- Develop a communication strategy.

## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

- Establishing local governance by supporting local roundtables in five protected areas: Nevado del Huila, La Paya, Catatumbo - Barí, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and El Cocuy. The round tables follow up and monitor the commitments of the communities within the framework of the Agreement, and carry out characterization exercises in the protected areas that enable the identification of the target population.
- Ensuring participatory processes and political dialogue at local level. Four technical working groups have been organized with the participation of the peasant delegation and the national parks staff to review the issues related to: a) performance of the national roundtable, b) revision of the results of the characterization study and standardization of criteria, c) allowing activities within the parks and d) formulation of public policy through a methodological route (definition of the problem, proposals and solutions).
- Reliable and legitimate information on tenure, agricultural uses, demography, conflicts and climate change has been elaborated in two pilot areas (Nevado del Huila and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta):
  - Diagnosis on tenure, agricultural uses, demography, conflicts and climate change for two pilot areas (covering 18 municipalities). Validation of the results in seven workspaces gathering 191 participants
  - Identification of management and territorial development instruments that affect the use of rural land and natural resources in 11 municipalities
- In the characterization exercise for the restitution of territorial rights of ethnic communities, 744 families and 3 054 persons were assisted by the project and 48 percent of the participants were women. More than 39 working meetings took place with the participation of more than 400 local actors, involving 85 000 hectares of collective territories, because approximately 40 percent of the collective territories overlap protected areas.
- Elaboration and dissemination of awareness raising and training material: 1 350 high resolution photos, 3 600 postcards, 21 tweets on Twitter, nine graphic recording products used as a tool for adapting technical content, seven communication and photography workshops (151 participants), seven videos (photography workshops, diagnostic validation), seven web publications, four newsletters, four press bulletins, two institutional banners, two territorial banners, one video (Spanish and English), one web stream.
- Increase the capacities of the implementation teams by participation in:
  - Dissemination and capacity building activities on the VGGT (eight workshops with the participation of 451 local actors and project implementers)
  - Participation in the VI International Environmental Fair (FIMA 2018)
  - Participation in the discussion group on governance in protected areas (August 2018)
- Signatures of agreement of intent:
  - 12 collective agreements and 24 individuals resident in Caucaya (PNN La Paya)
  - Around 40 agreements between the peasant families from the communities of Jerusalén, San Francisco, Bachecito, El Placer and Santa Librada (PNN of Nevado del Huila)

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# ETHIOPIA

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Ethiopia is recurrently food insecure and suffers from serious droughts and food deficits. The Government of Ethiopia strives for increased agricultural production through the modernization and commercialization of the agricultural sector. All land is administered by the state. However, for the last few years smallholders received de facto land ownership through the land certification program.

Three million hectares have been identified for investors of which two million hectares were leased for commercial agricultural production.

The objectives of the Government of Ethiopia have not been achieved and smallholders have not benefited much from the investments. Large proportions of the land have not yet been developed. Human capacities for managing large scale investments are limited and adequate systems are not in place. In general terms, an overall consistent and transparent framework is lacking and there are severe human and institutional capacity constraints for managing large-scale, land based agricultural investments. Such constraints affect all stages of the process of land management and implementing large scale agricultural investments, from the identification, demarcation and transfer of the land to the implementation and monitoring of the investments.

## OBJECTIVE

The European Union Land Governance Programme – Country Implementation (EULGP CI) assists the Government of Ethiopia in addressing and removing the above-mentioned constraints. The overall objective is to contribute to improved food and nutrition security by promoting secure land tenure and responsible agricultural investments. The EULGP CI aims to establish a conducive and transparent environment for responsible agricultural investments (RAI) while securing the rights of the resident population. Such an environment will ensure that agricultural investments are successful in bringing about the desired developmental effects and in avoiding negative impacts on the surrounding people and nature.

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Support to Responsible Agricultural Investment (S2RAI) in Ethiopia
<b>Implementer</b>	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
<b>Implementer partners</b>	Ethiopian Horticulture and Agriculture Investment Authority (EHAIA), Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate (RLAUD)
<b>Target areas</b>	Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambela, the two most western regions of Ethiopia
<b>Political entities involved</b>	EHAIA, RLAUD and regional Land Administration Offices in Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambela
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 3 300 000 (co-financed by the EU and the German Government)
<b>Length of the project</b>	March 2016 – June 2019

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

At federal level, interventions are aimed at the Ethiopian Horticulture and Agriculture Investment Authority (EHAIA) and the Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate (RLAUD) under the Ministry of Agriculture. At the regional level, interventions are aimed at relevant stakeholders in Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambela.

The EULGP CI uses a four pillar approach:

- Strengthen the institutional framework with functional coordination structures, both vertically and horizontally, at ministerial level and at federal level, and in Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambela, the two most western regions of Ethiopia, where most of the area has been given to investors.
- Strengthen human capacities in land management and responsible agricultural investments at federal level and selectively at regional level.
- Develop an information, knowledge and performance-based system for land-based agricultural investments. The monitoring of large scale investments also falls under this pillar.
- Enable communities and smallholders to benefit more from investors surrounding their villages by building their capacities and securing their tenure rights.



## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

- Strengthened institutional framework:
  - Developed land valuation guidelines, a land identification and verification manual as well as contract farming and lease contract templates
  - The country implementation provided EHAIA with advice on the institutional setup and draft regulation No.396/2007
  - Co-development, together with the Prime Minister's office, of a national strategic framework for commercial farming
- Capacity Development:
  - So far 700 participants from the government, civil society and private sector have successfully completed trainings and learning modules on land management issues: land conflict resolution trainings, QGIS, Environmental Social Impact Assessment and remote sensing monitoring
  - Raised awareness on the VGGTs and on RAI principles as well as other international principals and guides among various stakeholders, including investors, at federal and regional level
- Information and knowledge system:
  - A national and comprehensive database - inventory on land based agricultural investments is in the process of being established
  - A first prototype of CAMIS (Comprehensive Agricultural Management Information System) is under development at national level
  - An M&E System through remote sensing is under development
  - Approximately 60 percent of all investments in the two target regions have been evaluated and monitored
  - Establishment of a regional investor association
  - The VGGT and the technical guide 'Safeguarding land tenure rights in the context of agricultural investments' were translated into Amharic

- Tenure rights:
  - Social and Environmental Code of Practice (SECOP) which is mainly based on the VGGTs was developed and validated and is now ready to be implemented
  - Public hearings took place at regional, woreda (districts) and local level and the EULGP CI engaged 120 communities with investors to discuss conflicts and livelihood issues
  - Cooperation with several CSOs on related issues was strengthened
  - Standard Operating Procedures for the Environmental Social Impact Assessment, and Environmental Management Systems and Guidelines on land valuation, identification and transfer were developed

Overall, the EULGP CI contributed to a paradigm shift from giving out large-scale state land leases to investors towards granting smaller areas, out-grower schemes and contract farming. The land area for investors was reduced from a maximum of 1 million ha (before the start of the activity) to 1 000 ha for domestic investors and 3 000 ha for foreign investors.



This document was produced for the project 'Support to Responsible Agricultural Investments in Ethiopia (S2RAI)', implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, with financial assistance from the European Union and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

The views expressed herein do not reflect the official opinions of the European Union and the BMZ.



# GHANA (FAR BAN BO)

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

The fisheries sector plays an essential role in the government of Ghana's national development objectives in relation to employment, livelihood support, poverty reduction and food security. The contribution of the fishing subsector to GDP declined from 3.1 percent in 2016 to -1.4 percent in 2017. The sector provides livelihoods for an estimated 10 percent of Ghana's population, with women involved in post-harvest activities such as fish processing and marketing.

A series of reforms in the fisheries sector was prompted by the European Commission (EC) "yellow card" in 2013 (card lifted in 2015), caused by high levels of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Ensuing dialogue with the EC and the World Bank West Africa Regional Fisheries Project (WARFP) led to the intervention, which will influence tenure rights in the small-scale fishing sector, impacting canoe registration to control access; capacity reduction; legal reforms to address IUU; and co-management policy development.

As Ghana shifts from "open access" fisheries, it is crucial to ensure that the VGGT principles (and the principles of the associated Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines) are better understood and applied to guarantee the fair and transparent roll-out of tenure rights' reforms.

## OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the *Far Ban Bo* EULGP CI (which means "protecting fishing livelihoods") is to contribute to sustainable fisheries resources management to improve the food security, nutrition and livelihoods of smallholder fishers and other users of fishery resources.

It was designed to address the challenges of overfishing and unsustainable fishing practices also known as IUU, weak capacity of Fisheries Associations to actively participate in Fisheries Governance, support stakeholders in monitoring and enforcing relevant laws, and lack of secure tenure rights and grievances mechanisms.

The specific objective looks for smallholder fishers and processors to benefit from equitable and sustainable rights-based fisheries resources management.

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	<i>Far Ban Bo</i> – Protecting Fisheries Livelihoods
<b>Implementer</b>	CARE DENMARK FONDEN FOR FRIVILLIG U LANDSBISTAND, Care International in Ghana
<b>Implementer partners</b>	Friends of Nation and Oxfam
<b>Target areas</b>	30 districts in Western, Central, Greater Accra and Volta regions
<b>Political entities involved</b>	Ghanaian Government represented by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MoFAD); Marine Police, Enforcement Unit of the Fisheries Commission
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 2 062 495
<b>Length of the project</b>	January 2017 - December 2019

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The *Far Ban Bo* EULGP CI is a 4-year Fisheries Governance intervention to contribute to the food security, nutrition and livelihoods of fishing (dependent) communities in Ghana. The EULGP CI is 80 percent funded by the European Union, and 20 percent through contributions from consortium members comprising of CARE, Oxfam and Friends of the Nation. The EULGP CI is expected to deliver results to achieve the following objectives:

- Empower smallholder fishery associations and CSO alliances (25 CSO members) to take an active part in fisheries governance, focusing on strengthening the capacities of targeted smallholder fishery associations. The intervention seeks to ensure that fishery associations, including women members and leaders, will have the capacity to engage with the Fisheries Commission and key stakeholders, and participate in the formulation and implementation of policies and laws, as well as in multi-stakeholder meetings to review and provide feedback on enforcement activities and general fisheries' governance. The EULGP CI also focuses on strengthening the Fisheries Alliance (CSO members) to engage in fisheries sector governance processes. It will enable CSOs to plan and carry out joint evidence-based advocacy campaigns and engage constructively with government and private sector duty bearers.
- Effective IUU monitoring and grievance mechanisms piloted with the view to scaling up and institutionalizing the mechanisms, to ensure the equity, inclusion and tenure rights of smallholder fishers. →



- The intervention will ensure the institutionalization of IUU multi-stakeholder platforms, functioning community-based monitoring mechanisms, and timely responses by authorities to reported grievances. In addition, the activity will ensure an Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) based IUU reporting system for more accurate and real time information. It will lead to better evidence collection as a basis for follow up and prosecution.
- Social and economic safeguards contribute to improving livelihoods and the nutritional status of smallholder fishers and other users of fishery resources. The EULGP CI will assist in the development of sustainable livelihood models along the fishery value chain, analyse alternative livelihood options, and enable fishers to save and invest in new livelihood strategies through savings and loan groups. The activity will contribute towards ensuring that smallholder fishers and other users of fishery resources, among them women and vulnerable groups, are safeguarded in the context of capacity reductions and have access to sustainable fishery and alternative livelihood strategies to ensure food and nutrition security for themselves and their families. Social accountability mechanisms will be used to ensure improved service delivery to poor and vulnerable smallholder fishers from the relevant government service providers. The strengthened capacity of fishery associations to analyse their situation and advocate for equitable co-management models and demand services, including fishery extension services as well as health, nutrition and education related services, will ensure sustainability beyond this intervention. The EULGP CI will link fishery groups and associations to existing democratic mechanisms, such as the district annual planning cycle, to enable rights claiming and constructive dialogue with authorities after the intervention ends, ensuring the sustainability of the EULGP CI impacts.

## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

The expected outcomes of the EULGP CI are to empower smallholder fishery associations and CSO alliances to take an active part in fisheries' governance; to build effective IUU monitoring and to pilot a grievance mechanism; to make sure that social and economic safeguards contribute to improving livelihoods and the nutritional status of smallholder fishers and other users of fishery resources.

The current progress includes:

- The launch of five zonal interventions.
- A baseline survey.
- A national orientation meeting.
- Training on the VGGT and the IUU (reaching 30 journalists, 1 200 direct

- community members (50 000 indirect) and over 500 CSOs).
- 100 people engaged in the fisheries legal review forum at national level.
- Fisheries dialogue, its creation and support:
  - National fisheries dialogues
  - National CSO Natural Resource and Environment (NRE) sector review
- Stakeholders trained on IUU and Closed Season:
  - 89 judges selected from the Supreme Court to Circuit (Western 23 and Eastern Zones 66)
  - 50 Zonal Officers, Marine Police, National Fish Processors and Trader Associations (NAFPTA)
- Five IUU Community Monitoring Groups and five local IUU grievance committees formed and trained to immediately follow up on reported cases. Coordinated meetings with the Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF) on the development of the IUU platform tool.
- The assessed background information for the development of ICT platforms (base maps produced to track trawler infractions in the Inshore Exclusive Zone (IEZ)).
- Initiating IUU-multi stakeholder platform dialogue sections.
- Mapping and documenting 2 fishing landing sites:
  - Collaboration with state and non-state actors, such as CSO (FAO, EJF, Sustainable Fisheries Management Program (SFMP) and the Government (the Fisheries Commission, MoFAD, the Marine Police, and the Enforcement Unit of the Fisheries Commission)
- Training five IUU groups (96 participants) with the Marine Police and FEU.
- CSO – Government engagements:
  - Fisheries Initiative coordination meeting
  - EU fisheries and SFMP engagement with the Fisheries Commission Board
  - Zonal Officers and FEU personnel trained by the FBB engaged at the community level fisheries management and IUU, including Closed Season
- Increased media coverage of the fisheries issues.
- Capacity of Ghana National Canon Fishermen Council (GNCF) and NAFPTA enhanced (ongoing).
- Fisheries associations more involved in fisheries governance:
  - Media Engagement
  - Government Engagement
  - Internal Strengthening
- Core community groups support the monitoring of IUU.
- Increased understanding of the effect of the IUU on fisheries livelihoods.
- Mapping of landing sites and demarcation completed with full community participation.
- Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) established, including 12 groups and 349 members (20.9 percent males, 79.1 percent female).



# GHANA (FAR DWUMA NKODO)

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

The fisheries sector plays an essential role in the Government's national development objectives in relation to employment, livelihood support, poverty reduction and food security. It accounts for 4.5 percent of GDP and provides livelihoods for an estimated 2.4 million people, with women involved in post-harvest activities such as fish processing and marketing.

A series of reforms within the fisheries sector was prompted by the European Commission's (EC) "yellow card" in 2013 (card lifted in 2015), caused by high levels of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Ensuing dialogue with the EC and the World Bank West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) EULGP CI will impact on tenure rights in the small-scale fishing (SSF) sector, impacting canoe registration to control access; capacity reduction; legal reforms to address IUU; and co-management policy development.

As Ghana shifts from "open access" fisheries, it is crucial to ensure that the VGGT principles (and of the associated VGSSF) are better understood and applied to guarantee fair and transparent roll-out of the tenure rights reforms.

## OBJECTIVE

The overall objective is to contribute to greater environmental sustainability and social equity through a reduction of illegal fishing and strengthened capacity to support legal, sustainable and co-managed fisheries.

The specific objective is to promote food security and improved livelihoods of fishers and their families by reducing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing practices, in particular the ones impacting artisanal fishers and promoting participatory co-management of fisheries.

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Far Dwuma Nkodo - Securing Sustainable Fisheries
<b>Implementer partners</b>	Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF) – Hen Mpoano
<b>Target areas</b>	Central Region, districts of: Awutu Senya, Gomoa East, Gomoa West, Effutu Municipal, Ekumfi, District, Mfantseman Municipal, Abura Asebu Kwamankese, Cape Coast Municipal, Komenda-Edina Eguafo-Abrem. Volta river estuary at Ada in Dangme East District in Greater Accra Region and the Keta District in Volta Region
<b>Political entities involved</b>	Ghanaian Government represented by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MoFAD) and the Fisheries Commission
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 1 900 000
<b>Length of the project</b>	January 2017 – December 2019

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The EULGP CI aims to promote knowledge and understanding, skills and "buy-in" from the communities and help guide the development of policies, legal frameworks and processes in support of fisheries co-management. A network of stakeholders will be created to foster dialogue, skills-sharing, collaboration and participation at multiple levels in support of the incorporation of VGGT principles in fisheries' decision-making and co-management. It is based on a "bottom-up approach" where dialogue, identification of problems and research into solutions comes from local communities, with appropriate engagement with the relevant authorities and stakeholders. The EULGP CI will produce publications and studies to inform the policy reforms and support the beneficiaries in their advocacy efforts.

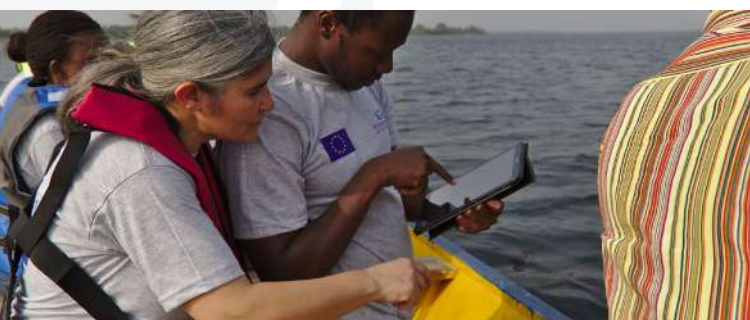
Capacity building will increase the technical capacity of stakeholders, enabling them to provide quality support and implement initiatives identified by grassroots organizations. An increased understanding of fisheries and coastal management issues will be developed with stakeholders not directly involved (town planners, politicians etc), to foster cross-sector collaboration.

The inclusion of the VGGT in fisheries policy reform will help strengthen coastal communities' tenure rights, promoting food security and improving the incomes of artisanal fishing communities and their families. The intervention will ensure the institutionalization of IUU multi-stakeholder platforms, functioning community-based monitoring. →

In addition, it will raise awareness on tenure rights among the government and decision makers, contributing to the inclusion of the principles of policy reforms in fisheries and potentially in other sectors.

- Promoting the participation of coastal communities to gather evidence and report on illegal fishing, providing much needed evidence for government enforcement agencies and creating a sense of ownership with regards to resource protection.
- 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 the self-organization 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 VGGT principles and identifying and strengthening traditional tenure rights into effective fisheries co-management associations.
- Identify and promote alternative livelihoods to broaden fisher communities' economic basis, bringing benefits for income, the long-term sustainability of their fish stocks, and food and livelihood security.

EJF and Hen Mpoano will work with 59 communities across 10 districts in Ghana's Central Region and in the Volta Estuary supporting over 260,000 people - including those most at risk from the impacts of illegal and unsustainable fishing practices. In doing this, it is hoped that vital marine resources will be safeguarded for future generations and that Ghana will become a model for sustainable fisheries in the West African region.



## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

The main activities implemented by the EULGP CI to dates include:

- Consultations organized to gather input from fishing communities as part of the ongoing legal review process. A total of 10 were held covering 15 communities across the 9 coastal districts of the Central Region, reaching 464 artisanal male fishers and female fish processors and traders. The results of these were validated by all the chief fishermen and Konkohemaa from all the communities in the Central Region and were consolidated in a 10-point communiqué.
- In April 2018, a roundtable discussion was held on the relevance of the VGGT and the SSF Guidelines for addressing the challenges facing Ghana's small-scale fisheries sector. It brought together around 70 participants, including fisheries associations, NGOs, traditional authorities, government, academia and the media, to build support for implementation of the guidelines as Ghana revises its fisheries laws.
- In May 2018, a three-day training was organized for 11 journalists specialized in fisheries reportage in a bid to build their capacity to report effectively on the fisheries sector.
- A campaign for ending the illegal fishing practice known as 'Saiko' was made during the first half of 2018. Saiko is a key driver in the collapse of Ghana's inshore fisheries, on which millions of Ghanaians rely for food security and income.
- A briefing was released explaining the seriousness of this threat, and a film titled "Ghana: a fishing nation in crisis" was produced and broadcasted on national prime time television on 5 June, to coincide with the International Day for the fight against IUU fishing. This was followed by a panel discussion including the chairman of the Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council, the Director for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of MOFAD, and a representative from Hen Mpoano.
- The implementation team and FAO collaborated to use the FAO Open Tenure application to document clam fishing and farming grounds in the Volta Estuary, capturing the use, type, name, gender, and boundaries of the area concerned. After a pilot exercise supported by a FAO expert in early 2018, the implementation team used Open Tenure to map all the clam farms in the Volta estuary. To date, 127 farms have been mapped with communities participating throughout the process.
- Completed the mapping of all 125 landing sites in the Central Region and the Volta Estuary, with the support of local communities and chief fishermen. The aim is to secure landing sites for traditional fishing use in the face of encroachment from competing uses, such as coastal infrastructure, tourism and real estate development.
- The mapping activity led to the development of a database of all the mapped areas, with key characteristics for each landing site. It will serve as the basis for multi-stakeholder consultations to address conflicts and secure landing sites and processing areas.
- A mobile application is being developed to allow local fishers to document industrial illegal fishing and conflicts at sea.

# KENYA

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Since the colonial era, land issues in Kenya have remained an obstacle to social cohesion and economic growth. The management and development of land, as a primary source of production and an important site for mediating identity, remains crucial to the stability of Kenya. Over 80 percent of the land area in Kenya is classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) with very low agricultural potential. As a result, over 80 percent of the population is settled on about 20 percent of the land (considered to be of medium to high potential). Furthermore, about 70 percent of the land is held under customary tenure systems of ownership and use: 10 percent is categorized as government land/reserves and only 20 percent is private land under statute.

The new constitution (2010) increased optimism about determining and implementing sustainable policies and institutions that could establish a strong relationship between people and the land. The constitution identifies the different categories of public, private and community land existing in the country.

## OBJECTIVE

The overall objective is to improve food security through equitable and secure access to and management of land, for better livelihoods and socioeconomic development, in all counties as per Vision 2030. The main results expected are:

- Land administration and management established in selected counties.
- Participatory land use planning initiated, and planning methodology established in selected counties.
- Land Policy and a legal framework for improved land governance at county level established and rolled out in line with the VGGT.

Knowledge management and the capacity of research institutions on national land issues strengthened.

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Support to the attainment of vision 2030 through devolved land reforms in community lands of Kenya
<b>Implementer</b>	FAO Kenya
<b>Implementer partners</b>	Ministry of Lands and Physical planning, National Land Commission, County Governments (of Tana River, West Pokot, Turkana, Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu, Nandi and Laikipia) and Non-state actors
<b>Target areas</b>	Turkana, Laikipia, West Pokot, Baringo, Marsabit, Nandi Tana River and Samburu counties
<b>Political entities involved</b>	The Republic of Kenya
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 10 441 000
<b>Length of the project</b>	September 2016 – September 2021

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The Programme envisages the achievement of different outputs. These include:

- The establishment of a community land registry at county level and training on its use.
- Development of information and awareness raising materials.
- Training County Land Management Boards and county officials in land governance and land administration.
- Support for women and youth to participate in the land planning process.
- Strengthening CSO and NGO knowledge of land issues and approaches, including Improving Gender Equality in Territorial Issues (IGETI) and the principles of the VGGT.

The main strategy is to work closely with each county, national government and other stakeholders to directly implement the proposed activities, establish programme field offices in each participating county and provide direct support to the communities.

Depending on funding availability and progress in meeting the capacity gaps at county level, the phasing scenario could vary between successive phases in the case of low absorption capacity to partially overlapping phases in the case of good absorption capacity. →

An inception phase (the first 6 months of the actual programme after signing the contract) will allow for the proposal of innovative approaches within the programme that could become pilot activities in phase one and full activities in phase 2 and 3.

The land program supports the Rio+20 Outcome Document: "The Future We Want", which explicitly called for enhanced access to "secure land tenure" for communities, "in particular small producers, women, and indigenous peoples."

The land programme is also aligned to the AU Declaration on Land Issues under the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (a framework to strengthen land rights, enhance productivity and secure livelihoods) providing a clear overview of the historical, political, social and economic background to land in Africa. It elaborates on the role of land as a valuable natural resource endowment to ensure economic development and poverty reduction. The framework urges African governments to pay attention to the status of land administration systems and land governance structures and institutions, and to ensure adequate budgetary provision for land policy development and implementation.

By targeting the Arid and Semi-Arid Land areas of Kenya, the programme is also aligned with the Ending Drought Emergency Common Programming Framework (EDE-CPF), which has allocated support to improve the way in which County Land Management Boards and community leaders govern tenure.

## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

The expected outputs to be achieved by the end of the EULGP CI are:

- Improve land management and administration in selected counties (including securing community land tenure).
- Promote and establish a participatory land use planning methodology.
- Improve the land policy and legal framework in line with the Voluntary Guidelines.
- Strengthen the capacity of research institutions in land tenure and management issues.

FAO's strategy is to work closely with the county and national government and implement the proposed activities directly. Since the other beneficiaries of this programme are the rural means establishing field offices in each participating county and supporting communities to engage in the land process either directly or through CSO/NGO partners.

In Phase I of the Programme, the main outcome is to improve decentralized Land Governance of Community Lands in ASAL counties of Kenya. The initial steps will be to equip and rehabilitate the land offices to make them operational. Staff selection and recruitment will take place shortly before the Programme begins and before the current pilot intervention ends.

The current progress includes:

- Establishment of the multi-stakeholder committee at national and county level (members include representatives of three arms of government, CSOs, the private sector and other development partners).
- Technical contribution to policy work at national and county level.
- Supporting the National Land Commission to initiate the review of the national land policy (sessional paper 3 of 2009).
- Providing technical support during the review of the County Integrated Development Plan in the eight counties.
- Technical and financial input for the development of rules and regulations.
- Research and assessment of various aspects of communal tenure including wetlands, pastoralism, etc.
- Supporting capacity development in land use planning in the target counties.
- Capacity development of national and county executives, county assembly members, technical officers, civil society organizations and communities on legal frameworks on land governance.
- Supporting the establishment of a customer care centre (a one-stop service centre) at the National Land Commission in Nairobi (Ardhi House).



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# The NIGER

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Most of Niger's population lives in rural areas. Access to natural resources remains a primary source of food and income. With recurring droughts and demographic pressure, Niger today faces increasingly frequent and violent conflicts between the rural population, particularly between farmers and pastoralists. These conflicts cause serious social problems: they suspend or destroy income opportunities, increase food insecurity, damage the environment, and cause clashes and assaults, sometimes leading to death. With the objective to improve the situation, in 1993, Niger adopted a legal and institutional system, the Rural Code. It is based, based on a decade of consultations and its main objective was to secure tenure for the rural population and to prevent conflicts.

## OBJECTIVE

The objective of the project is to contribute to securing pastoral land tenure systems in Niger by improving the recognition of livestock owners' land rights, securing areas and resources reserved for livestock farming, preventing conflicts related to the use of pastoral resources, strengthening the capacities of the Rural Code in the area of pastoral land and in Land Development Planning (*Schéma d'Aménagement Foncier SAF*).

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Projet de sécurisation des systèmes fonciers pastoraux au Niger par le renforcement de la gouvernance foncière (PSSFP-RGF)
<b>Implementer</b>	The structures of the Rural Code
<b>Implementer partners</b>	The Permanent Secretary of the National Committee of the Rural Code
<b>Target areas</b>	Securing pastoral land systems and strengthening of land governance
<b>Political entities involved</b>	The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock The National Rural Code Committee
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 3 000 000
<b>Length of the project</b>	June 2015 - November 2018

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The project addresses conflict prevention through:

- The identification of pastoral land to ensure its management with the aim of securing a pastoral system of livestock production as well as rights of access to land for pastoralists.
- Strengthening the capacities of the Rural Code to provide security for rural workers and prevent rural conflicts.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the project developed a set of national guidelines for the inventory of pastoral areas and pastoral resources, which have been validated and adopted by ministerial decrees. These guidelines draw on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT).

The guidelines describe in a simple, accessible and concise way the conceptual, organizational and methodological principles needed to carry-out inventories to identify pastoral areas and pastoral resources.

The methodology is organized around eight main stages:

- **Step 1.** Information sharing with communities and organizing the population to participate in the process.
- **Step 2.** Sensitization and awareness raising among all stakeholders.
- **Step 3.** Collective reflection on the evolution of villages and tribal pastoral land and other areas (cropland, forests) over time.
- **Step 4.** Identification of the existing pastoral areas through simplified mapping, including ground planning of agricultural areas to identify areas at risk of conflict.



- **Step 5.** Reaching a social agreement between the actors.
- **Step 6.** Visits to and participative demarcation of identified areas, with a view to securing pastoral and safeguarding agricultural areas.
- **Step 7.** Restitution and validation.
- **Step 8.** Registration of the rural file, classification and/or registration of inventoried areas and resources.

## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

By following this participative approach defined in the guidelines, several areas and resources have been inventoried and legally secured.

- 1 176 out of 1 828 pastoral resources have been inventoried in the Tahoua region.
- 802 out of 3 789 pastoral resources have been inventoried in the Maradi region.
- As an indirect result of this project, the whole region of Maradi, a total of 2 996 pastoral resources, have been inventoried and secured by others following the same participatory methodology.
- In the region of the Dosso 1 164 pastoral resources have been inventoried and secured.
- In the region of Tillabéri a total of 1 618 pastoral resources have been inventoried. The process of legal security is in progress.
- In two strategic areas (Baffa and Yani) approximately 42 000 ha of the surface area with a perimeter of 110 km have been demarcated.

- An operational database on the activities of the Rural Code structures is available at regional and national level.
- A land development plan has been adopted (SAF).
- 31 communal land commissions have been equipped and strengthened.
- 10 departmental land commissions have received training, equipment and have developed an action plan.
- 50 village land commissions are to be installed and equipped.

The generated outcomes of these project achievements are:

- Data already collected on pastoral resources are secured in a national and regional database.
- The pastoral areas in the agricultural zone of Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri and Zinder regions are inventoried and secured.
- Tools for the recognition and registration of livestock owners' land rights have been developed and made available to institutions in charge of management.
- The capacities of the Rural Code structures in the Dosso and Zinder regions have been strengthened.
- Overall, the results and the generated outcomes have made it possible to improve the knowledge and management of land resources and to reduce the risks of conflict between different users of natural resources.

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# The SUDAN

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

The economy of Greater Darfur is heavily reliant on farming and livestock keeping, with more than 70 percent of the population relying on traditional and subsistence agriculture, the majority of whom are dependent on rain fed agriculture and pasture for both crop and livestock production. Historically, overlapping rights on land use and land tenure systems were governed through customary means in Darfur. Nationalization of un-registered lands and disbandment of customary institutions without an alternative created a vacuum in the provision, protection and promotion of tenure rights and social justice related to land disputes. Competition over land resources continues to be ungoverned, creating conflict among users. Mistrust between state actors and Darfur communities was widened, and government actions are always perceived with suspicion. On-going conflict in Darfur leads to problems with law, order, displacement of rural farmers and a change in migration patterns of nomadic pastoralists. Under the current state, neither the government, customary institutions, nor any other actors have been able to bring a solution to the complex realities of land tenure governance in Darfur.

In 2014, the former Minister of Agriculture made a special request to the FAO Director-General for the rollout of the VGGT in Sudan. In response, the FAO office in Sudan developed the EULGP CI with relevant stakeholders. The intervention covers 32 percent of the Darfur land mass and targets 28 percent of the Darfur population.

## OBJECTIVE

The EULGP CI aims to support the Government of Sudan in reforming its land laws to develop practical solutions to secure access to and use of cropland, livestock routes, rangeland and pastureland including the provision of adequate and practical dispute resolution mechanisms. The intervention also aims to assist state and locality level stakeholders to promote the provision for legitimate land tenure rights to conflict displaced communities including small-scale rural farmers, pastoralists and IDPs in the Darfur region.

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Promoting the provision of legitimate land tenure rights using the VGGT in the context of national food security for conflict-displaced communities, including small-scale rural farmers, pastoralists, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Greater Darfur region of the Sudan
<b>Implementer</b>	FAO
<b>Implementer partners</b>	State government ministries, civil society organizations and research institutions
<b>Political entities involved</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Physical Development, Ministry of Justice, Forest National Corporation (FNC), Darfur Land Commission (DLC), Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRRC)
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 3 000 000
<b>Length of the project</b>	May 2016 – May 2019

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The EULGP CI adopted five strategies to implement activities under its four outputs:

- Establishment of the EULGP CI implementation framework: Local Action Groups (LAGs) whose members were 10 of the most influential people in each of the 20 localities; State Technical Teams (STTs) made up of 12 members representing 6 line ministries, 2 commissions, 2 native administrators and 2 FAO staff members; the Darfur Regional level Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) made up of 10 members and a Project Advisory Committee (PAC) made up of 16 members from federal ministries, TAC and FAO provide the bases of the EULGP CI implementation.
- Benchmarking socio-economic dynamics that affect land resource use and land tenure governance. Through service providers, the EULGP CI conducted an in-depth baseline assessment of individual capacities, the role of leaders in 20 localities of the five Darfur States and carried out natural resource mapping: institutional, formal and customary. The exercise aimed to establish a benchmark of indicators: community land use, tenure types, and land governance systems. Different land uses and the prevalence of disputes/conflicts between land resource users were also identified. →

- Facilitating inclusive decision making among activity stakeholders. Through consultative processes, decisions made at each coordination level are shared with stakeholders in locality, state and federal line ministries to help them to improve their policies on the governance of land resource tenure.
- Capacity development related to the VGGT principles and tools using the technical guidelines.
- Establishment of locality level forums that address disputes over land resources and provide community-to-community peace negotiation platforms to build trust between communities and state level institutions, and to provide technical support to the locality level forums.

## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

To date, the EULGP CI intervention has had a number of outcomes:

- Contributed to the enhancement of social stability. Mistrust and tensions between formal institutions with overlapping mandates, and insecurity and violent conflicts between communities that prevailed in Darfur have all been reduced because of the EULGP CI intervention.
- Tension between formal and customary institutions on land tenure governance defused. Three inclusive consultative workshops and 30 state and local level meetings have been organized and working relations between *Hawakir* (customary land governors) and formal land service providing institutions have improved. The culture of joint decision-making has also been developed.

- Enhancement of stakeholders' awareness on responsible land tenure governance and reduced sensitivity over land issues that existed before and during the first year (2017) of activity implementation:

- In April 2017 an inception workshop brought together over 60 people from diverse professional and backgrounds educated participants on VGGT applicability in terms of processes and mechanisms and laid the framework of a foundation for workable solutions to the land problems in Darfur. The workshop objectives reflected the Government of Sudan's interest in resolving land resource-based conflict, which is one of the root causes of conflict in the region
- A series of stakeholder consultations took place from February to June 2018 under the EULGP CI implementation approach. The roles of key stakeholders, as well as partnerships linking the activity and a critical group of stakeholders were defined, and PAC, TAC and STTs were established
- A community awareness campaign on natural resources contributed to the reduction of natural resource-based disputes/ conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in 2018.
- Enhanced stakeholder capacity to improve land service provision. Two stakeholder consultation workshops in Nyala (South Darfur) and El-Geneina (West Darfur) in July and August 2018 reviewed state level processes, procedures and the time and cost of delivering services on land registration. A common strategy on improved land registration services was adopted by the five Darfur states.
- A community of knowledge on the responsible governance of tenure of land and forests was established using social media channels.
- Improved capacity of state and non-state actors to conceptualize and use the VGGT principles, tools and practices for implementing responsible governance of tenure of land in Darfur states.
- Capacities of communities at targeted localities have been enhanced to appropriately and transparently manage their fragile land resources and achieve peaceful and sustainable development:
  - State level trainings – a total of 62 members of state technical teams were trained. Three of these were women
  - Local level trainings – a total of 298 Local Action Groups (LAGs) were trained 32 of these were women
- The culture of inclusiveness between formal and customary institutions developed and enhanced the culture of working together and joint decision making among state and non-state actors (customary institutions).



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# UGANDA

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Uganda is a landlocked, agriculture-based country with a total land area of 241 559 sq. km out of which 16 percent is open water. The current population estimate is 41 million people.

The Ugandan Constitution (1995) recognises four forms of Land Tenure mailo (Central Uganda), lease, freehold and customary (mainly in the North of Uganda). To date, 10 percent of the land is formally documented, and 80 percent is under customary tenure.

### The private *mailo* problem

*Mailo* tenure is a feudal land tenure system originating from an agreement between the Buganda King and the British Government in 1900. Under this agreement, land was allotted to the King, his family and chiefs in square miles, both in their political capacity and through private ownership. However, the plight of peasants who occupied the land as farmers was not discussed. The pre-existing land use rights, in the interest of smallholder farmers, were not legally recognized leading to overlapping rights on the same piece of land. Despite this the laws endeavour to provide solutions where there is high tenure insecurity.

## OBJECTIVE

Improvement in securing secondary land use rights for bona fide and lawful tenants to support agricultural investments with a long-term perspective of reducing poverty and hunger. The implementation of the law will facilitate responsible land governance. The institutional framework will be strengthened through human capital in land-related sections of district and sub-county administrations. Introduction of user-friendly information and communication technology will promote effective procedures for documentation of existing land use rights.

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Improvement of Land Governance in Uganda to increase the productivity of small-scale farmers on Mailo land (ILGU)
<b>Implementer</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
<b>Implementer partners</b>	Makerere University, Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children Welfare UCOBAC, LANDnet and Uganda Agribusiness Alliance (UAA), District Administration, Local Government and sub-county authorities
<b>Target areas</b>	Districts of Mityana, Kassanda and Mubende, Central Uganda
<b>Political entities involved</b>	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), Uganda
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 4 400 000 (including co-funding from BMZ, Germany)
<b>Length of the project</b>	January 2017 – June 2020

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The implementation methodology used in the programme is comprised of: building the capacity of land administration structures; sensitization and mobilization of communities (landlords and tenants); dispute resolution mechanisms using Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and fit-for-purpose mapping tool and land inventory of tenancy rights.

Through awareness raising, landlords and tenants are sensitized to the existing legal framework, focusing on harmony between the two parties. Married couples are encouraged to have their land rights documented as a couple, so that both names appear on the Land Inventory Protocol, ensuring the rights of married women to land.

Claimed land use rights are documented in the presence of neighbours, a local council representative and the Area Land Committee (ALC). Mapping is aided by a geo-referenced photo embed in the background of CRISP software installed on a tablet. Once a parcel is completed, the boundary to any adjacent parcel is preserved and will not be captured again hence reducing costs and time spent in the field. The field data is further processed at the sub-county office by the GIS specialist in open source software QGIS, that is fully compatible with the GIS software used by MLHUD. →

The GIS specialist produces maps for village displays. Mapped parcels are overlaid on old cadastre maps, enabling tenants to confirm the landlord of their parcel/s, in cases of uncertainty. The village map display enables tenants to confirm the details (parcel size, location, boundary) captured by the mapping teams. Landlords are made aware of how much of their land is un/tenanted. This process of transparency increases confidence among the communities.

Conflicts surfacing are documented at all stages, from awareness raising to parcel mapping and map displays. On spot mediations are conducted by “paralegals” and unresolved conflicts are submitted to an ADR committee at sub-county level.

Land inventory Protocols (LIP) are only issued for parcels where confirmations have been made in accordance with the map displayed and where there are no conflicts. The LIP is a social document that details the claimed rights; therefore, it empowers tenants to take further steps to secure their rights, as provided for in the Land Act 1998 or the National Land Policy 2013 through a Certificate of Occupancy (CoO), land sharing, leasing or buy-out of the registered right.

The EULGP CI is implemented through Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Makerere University Kampala, and the private sector in key activities including awareness raising, conflict resolution and mapping.

## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

The main activities implemented by the EULGP CI to date include:

- In January 2017, the recruitment of staff and the establishment of a EULGP CI office initiating the implementation of contracts with local partners.
- Effective community sensitization, commenced in November 2017, followed by trainings on land administration structures at national and local level.
- A pilot mapping process mapping the parcels of 4 406 tenants, January-June 2018. The process has been scaled up in 10 sub-counties.
- EIC materials, a sensitization manual and a guide to peaceful co-existence on private mailo land were developed and translated into the

region’s local language – Luganda.

- Mailo land platform meetings took place with key stakeholders at national level.
- In the pilot area, evidence of reduced land disputes was found. Results seen so far include strengthened capacities at all levels and an effective institutional framework for an efficient land administration process. Smallholder farmers’ land rights have improved, including those of women, because of responsible land governance at local level.
- Community awareness about land laws, policies and regulations has improved and as a result people’s rights to the land are more secure.

Success factors include:

- The involvement of charismatic leaders in the process, especially when dealing with communities.
- The continuous execution of implementation activities, building the confidence of the local communities.
- The capacity development of government staff and other legal and policy relevant entities (candidates carrying out the field inventory and office work).
- The participation of local communities in a systematic inventory of actual land use supervised by the Area Land Committee (ALC).
- Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) to resolve disputes between tenants, interfamily disputes and other land-related problems; continuous awareness raising and information dissemination.
- Conflicts between landlords and tenants have been reduced.
- Land owners reached agreements with tenants through free, prior informed consent, gaining respect in the communities.
- The emphasis is always on promoting harmonious living, rather than reforming the legal framework.
- Regular reviews and updates from subsequent EULGP CI activities ensure speculation is avoided and leaders are kept informed about new developments.
- Continuous awareness raising and information dissemination (CARID) throughout the project revealed the complexity of mailo, but kept the communities informed of their rights, roles, responsibilities and restrictions on private mailo land.

The requirements needed for continued success of the EULGP CI:

- The establishment of functioning land administration structures.
- A consistent coordination between political and technical staff.
- The existence of a legal framework as a base.
- The direct and close implementation of the activity with local government land structures.
- The involvement of academia and the Ministry of Lands at all levels.



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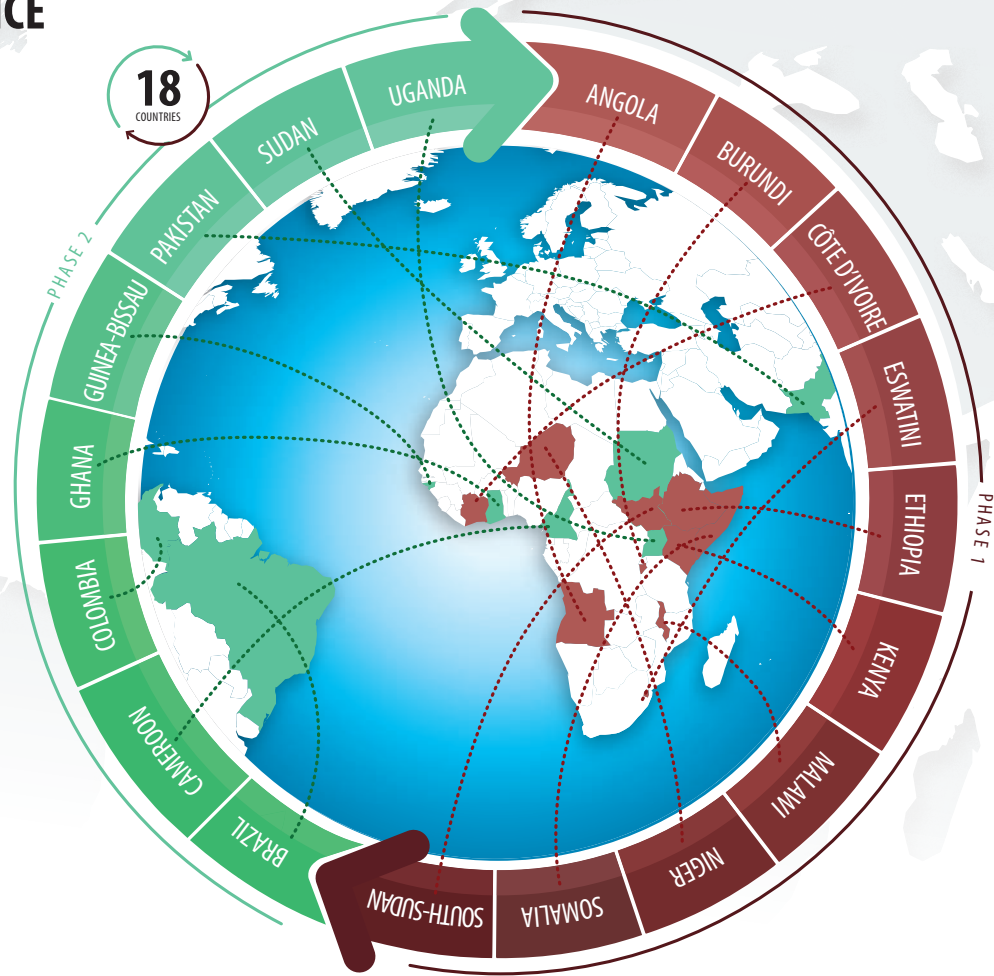


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# EUROPEAN UNION LAND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME COUNTRY-LEVEL PROJECTS



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