



## Summary

**Technical Workshop  
Awareness raising on the  
*Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries  
and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (“Guidelines”)***

**Hotel Umubano  
Kigali, Rwanda  
12-14 February 2013**

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

This report is based on the discussions and outputs of the Technical Awareness Raising Workshop on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security that was held in Kigali, Rwanda 12-14 February 2013. The views expressed in this information product do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.

A Regional Awareness Raising Workshop was organized on the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* (Guidelines) in Kigali, Rwanda from 12 to 14 February. The workshop was organized by FAO in collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources of Rwanda. It brought together around 75 participants from 18 countries from Anglophone and Lusophone Africa.

This was the second in a series of ten workshops that aim to raise awareness on the Guidelines. The Guidelines were endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012 after a period of consultations and intergovernmental negotiations. They are the first international framework on governance of tenure setting out principles and internationally accepted standards for responsible practices.

The aim of the workshop was to increase understanding on the contents of the Guidelines and on their opportunities of use through:

1. presenting the Guidelines and relevant regional initiatives.
2. discussing and analyzing the use of the Guidelines in a range of countries and working contexts.
3. discussing and proposing actions to implement the Guidelines and to improve governance of tenure.

The workshop was also an opportunity to link with existing initiatives, share information and learn from experiences. It will serve as a leverage for multi-stakeholder dialogue in countries and in the region.

This report will synthesise the main points discussed during the Plenary and the Working Group sessions of the workshop. This report is not exhaustive but will provide an idea of the nature of proposals that were made for the use and the implementation of the Guidelines.

### **First day – What are the Voluntary Guidelines?**

The interventions of the representatives of FAO, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Minister of Natural Resources of Rwanda marked the beginning of the Workshop. The Opening remarks stressed the importance of governance of tenure and sustainable land policies for food security, for social and economic development and for the management of environment in Africa. They called for using the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure and the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policies in Africa when developing, implementing and monitoring policies, legislation and programmes on tenure of land, fisheries and forests. The Minister of Natural Resources of Rwanda highlighted the positive developments made by the country to ensure security of tenure of people. This has in turn contributed to economic transformation and to food security. The Minister informed that Rwanda is committed to work for responsible governance and to reach economic transformation to become a middle income country by 2020.

The Opening remarks were followed by an introductory session on the Guidelines. The context and the contents of the Guidelines as well as the inclusive process that led to their endorsement were presented by FAO. An emphasis was made on gender aspects and on their consideration in the Guidelines. The participants were also given time to skim through the Guidelines and discuss their relevance in small groups.

The discussion that followed these presentations pointed out the relevance of the Guidelines for the region. The participants shared experiences regarding the situation of governance of tenure in their countries for example in relation to customary tenure, rights of pastoralists, fisheries and gender. Questions were raised on the nature of the Guidelines, on their signification and on their role.

- FAO and UNECA as well as other interested stakeholders should work together with Governments to implement the Guidelines and the Framework and Guidelines of the African Land Policy Initiative. Countries may need assistance to develop capacities.
- Concrete measures are needed to raise awareness on women's rights and on the rights of marginalised groups. There is a need to work with customary authorities to address power imbalances.
- Legal pluralism with overlapping legal systems is complex problem for which the Guidelines do not have a clear solution.
- Issues related to mineral and water rights are similar to the tenure of land, fisheries and forests. Technical work is starting to address issues related to the governance of water rights.
- Civil society should work with governments to move towards evidence based policy formulation.
- Tenure of fisheries is not as elaborated concept as tenure of land. Stronger user rights to fisheries would help and legislation would ensure food security. Policy makers should review fisheries legislation to include the principles of the Guidelines.
- According to the Guidelines states should endeavour to combat corruption. However, the Guidelines do not give practical advice in how to tackle corruption related challenges. Corrupt countries tend to be the same ones that have problems with managing tenure. Tenure administrations are one of most corrupted public sectors in the world. This has serious impacts on people.
- Most organizations working on food security are not aware of the problems related to tenure. There is a value in networking between countries and regions. FAO could help with South-South cooperation.
- Governments need to be persuaded to commit to implement the Guidelines. Implementation plans that are adapted to the conditions of specific countries should be developed.
- FAO should write officially to relevant institutions to inform about the Guidelines.
- Implementation of the Guidelines will require engagement at various levels from local to national. Awareness raising is important and funding is needed for example for the production of accessible information material that are translated into local languages.
- Implementation is multi sectoral and several ministries should be involved in addition to the Ministry of Agriculture which is FAOs main contact point.

At the end of the first day, a few regionally relevant initiatives were presented. The objective was to show the linkages that exist with on-going processes and programmes. Presentations were made on the African Land Policy Initiative of the African Union Commission, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank; on FAO initiative on Community Based Forest Management (CBFM); and on the development of International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries.

## **Second day – Use and application of the Guidelines in countries and in different working contexts**

The second day started with four case studies made from land, investment, forestry and fisheries point of views. The objective of each presentation was to review the main governance of tenure challenges and to see how the Guidelines could be applied. These presentations provided "food for thought" for the working group sessions that followed. The working group sessions concentrated more in detail on the use and the application of the Guidelines in various contexts.

### *Didier Sagashya – Land Tenure Management in Rwanda*

Rwanda is undergoing social and economic transformations after the 1994 Genocide. A new Constitution was established in 2003 and a national land policy created in 2004. Subsequently an organic law related to land use and management was enacted in 2005. The policy and the law set principles for land ownership, land use planning and land administration which were inexistent and incoherent before.

In order to ensure security of tenure, institutions in charge of land were established right from national to cell level. The legislation and the design of programmes relied on experiences acquired through pilots of the land tenure regularisation programme that was conducted in 2007/08. With high

political will, a target to register all lands in Rwanda was incorporated in the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS 2008-12). Under the leadership of Rwanda Natural Resources Authority, a National Rollout programme for land tenure regularisation started in June 2009 with support of DFID, EC, SIDA, IFAD and Netherlands.

The rollout programme aimed at registering 10 million parcels of land in 2148 cells using Aerial Ortho-photos and para-surveyors for demarcation and cell land committees together with village leaders for adjudication. As of the end of December 2012, 10.3 million parcels (100%) have been adjudicated and demarcated and 7.0 million leasehold titles approved and printed for issuance. The total cost for registering a parcel is between 5 and 7 USD. The target, now, is to have all titles for adjudicated and demarcated parcels issued by December 2013.

To ensure the sustainability and the maintenance of the land registry, a Land Administration System (LAS) and Land Administration Information System (LAIS) were developed. The Systems deal with all land transactions in electronic secure way and will reduce time and costs, thus improving the investment climate.

At the same time (from 2007 to 2010), Rwanda also developed a National Land Use and Development Master Plan, which was approved by the Cabinet in January 2011.

#### *Victor Bangura – Implementing Guidelines for private investment in Sierra Leone*

Sierra Leone is developing Guidelines for sustainable bioenergy development. The Guidelines stem from a demand and concern of investors to manage bioenergy production in a sustainable manner. The development of the Guidelines is done according to a bottom-up approach in which the opinions of communities are collected. So far, 54 communities affected by sugarcane or oil palm investment have been interviewed and their concerns heard. The development of the Guidelines also involves the review of legislation to understand gaps and to strengthen the consideration of bioenergy issues. The whole development process requires ONGOING inter-ministerial collaboration. To conduct this cross-ministerial dialogue a working group was established on bioenergy and food security. It brings together six line Ministries as well as the Sierra Leone Investment and Export Promotion Agency and the Environment Protection Agency of Sierra Leone.

The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure are useful to guide investment processes in Sierra Leone and many practices that have already been adopted are in line with the Guidelines. They can be applied in regards to issues such as registration; consultation; land use assessment and land lease; environmental, social, health impact assessment; resettlement and livelihood restoration plan; review and decision-making; and monitoring and enforcement.

Key issues addressed in the Guidelines in Sierra Leone which are in line with the principles of the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure are the continuous involvement of land owners and land users through the land lease negotiation process and throughout the life of the investment; the provision of independent legal representation for communities and land owners; and to direct contracts between communities and investors that clearly stipulate the terms of engagement over and above the land lease (e.g. community development projects, timeframe, budget, etc.) to manage expectations of both parties. The process to implement the Guidelines in Sierra Leone is ongoing, with one of the near term steps being to develop a land use and livelihoods mapping database and to conduct training on the specific roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders.

#### *Girma Amente – The implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines. The context of forests in Ethiopia*

Land and natural resources are common property of the state and people of Ethiopia. The federal forest proclamation recognizes state and private ownership of forests of which the latter includes forest development by peasant associations or by an association organized by private individuals.

Community based forest management (CBFM) is considered as viable strategy to forest conservation in Ethiopia. It is organised around user groups that establish legally binding contracts with forest services and have therefore clearly defined rights and responsibilities. Sanctions will be applied in cases of non-compliance. The early pilot cases have informed the institutionalisation and scaling up of

approaches. National participatory forest management guidelines have also been prepared based on the experiences from the pilot projects.

The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure can be used as an input in the process of reviewing and/or developing country and local level strategies, policies, legislation and programmes. The integration of the Guidelines in existing initiatives, such as participatory forest management and REDD+, can be taken as an entry point for their implementation. The National working group on community based forest management can be used as a platform to discuss the Guidelines and agree on their use. In Universities, such as the Haramaya University, the Guidelines can be used as an input in the curriculum development and in the conduct of research.

#### *Naseegh Jaffer - Small-scale fishing in South Africa*

The South African Government passed new fishery legislation in 1998 that made provision for the allocation of legal fishing rights only to commercial, recreational and subsistence fishing. It did not recognise small scale fishing and hence this sector was excluded from the subsequent long term fishing rights allocations. This meant that the small scale fishers had no further legal right to earn a living from what they have customarily been able to do for generations. They began to organise themselves at local and national level to mobilise for this to be reversed.

The persistent advocacy work of the small scale fishing sector resulted in an order of the High Court. It states that the right to food of small scale fishers should be protected and that the government must develop a new policy framework together with them to achieve this. A joint task team completed this task and a new policy was adopted by the National Cabinet in June 2012. This new policy includes most of the principles and provisions articulated in the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure and the draft International Guidelines on the Small Scale Fisheries. This is a direct example of how communities themselves can play a role in having the Guidelines incorporated into national legislation.

These presentations showed the importance of political will and engagement to improve the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests. Cooperation between sectors and actors as well as the empowerment of institutions were also seen vital to ensure sustainable outcomes. The power of grass-roots actions was also highlighted and the significance of participation of communities in the whole decision making process.

The plenary presentations were followed by working group sessions that were organized in four groups (two land related groups, one fisheries and one forestry group). The working groups discussed the role that the Guidelines can play in various countries and working contexts and the entry points that exist for their use and application.

#### *Role and opportunities of the Guidelines*

- The Guidelines are a reference document for any work on governance of tenure and the Guidelines can strengthen on-going activities. They can be used to review and harmonise existing policies, laws and regulations, to identify gaps, and to explore possibilities to bridge those gaps. The Guidelines will improve political will to tackle governance of tenure related challenges.
- The Guidelines can inform constitutional and policy review processes. The Guidelines promote and enhance coordination of sectoral policies.
- The Guidelines can drive changes in legislation. They can be incorporated in existing and proposed laws on land, fisheries and forests. The Guidelines can guide the development of laws, introduce issues that have not yet been considered in draft bills and inform the review of laws.
- The Guidelines will help the development of regulations and rules that further guide laws. They help to set a framework for the implementation of existing laws and policies for example on issues such as investments in agriculture, mitigation of climate change and up-holding the rights of women.

- The Guidelines can help testing practices and identifying challenges and gaps. These will further inform the review of policies and legislation. They can be used in the process of monitoring and evaluation of legal frameworks.
- The Guidelines are a collection of best practices. They can be used as a standard to measure performance in land, fisheries and forest administration. They provide an opportunity to involve stakeholders to work on the governance of tenure.
- The Guidelines can guide field activities that concentrate, among others, on benefit sharing in sustainable forest management, tenure dispute resolution, tenure security, recognition of user rights and collection rights in forest concessions, allocation of carbon rights to communities, formulation of agreements or contracts, forest certification, management of forest concessions, transboundary management of natural resources, and acquisition of land for investment.
- The Guidelines can be used to develop codes of conduct in technical areas.
- Universities and schools can use the Guidelines to review their curriculum.
- The Guidelines can be used in research that will in turn inform policy formulation processes.
- The Guidelines can be used to raise awareness on the governance of tenure at different levels. The Guidelines can be used as a tool for advocacy and education. They play a role in raising awareness of communities on their rights.
- The Guidelines can be used as a reference point for responsible practices in the development of communication strategies.
- The Guidelines can generate multi-stakeholder involvement on governance of tenure. They play a role in linking various players together (among and between sectors) and in stimulating joint actions. They create opportunities for networking and promotion of partnerships. Some of these partnerships can be between public and private players.
- The Guidelines can be used to involve the private sector in land management. They can also be used to harmonise regional policies on investment and to attract responsible investment. They can help to review practices related to investments and land acquisitions putting an emphasis on assessment of returns to communities and government.
- The Guidelines can be used to set limits and standards for transactions on land and inform the establishment of ceilings of land to be allocated for investment.
- The Guidelines can create opportunity to decrease conflicts and disputes in local communities by enhancing tenure systems. They can serve as a reference point for conflict management.
- The Guidelines can promote the natural resources sector to become a priority sector for development. They can be used, for example, to improve co-management structures for sustainable management of fisheries resources. They also enhance the implementation of Green Economy strategies.
- The Guidelines can support UN-REDD strategies at national level.
- The Guidelines can ensure that the poor are not marginalized in development processes.

#### *Entry points for the use of the Guidelines*

- The Guidelines can be used as a template for policy formulation and implementation. Existing policies and legislation could be reviewed against the Guidelines and recommendations provided for amendments.
- The Guidelines could be implemented through country strategies. They could be integrated in sectoral strategic and master plans.
- Pilot projects on the governance of tenure could be introduced. These could build on the Guidelines and other best practices.

- The Guidelines could be included in existing initiatives and projects (e.g. land reform projects) such as NEPAD, UN-REDD and FAO Country Programming Frameworks.
- Working relations should be build with existing government structures as well as with local communities and authorities.
- Natural resources working groups could be established in countries.
- Awareness creation could be a starting point for the implementation of the Guidelines.
  - o The Guidelines can be packaged for politicians, local leaders, technical officers and communities.
  - o Raise awareness of African institutions and policy makers on the importance of the Guidelines. In the fisheries sector such players include African conference for ministers and aquaculture (CAMFA), LTA, LVFO and SADAC.
  - o Use different media to raise awareness on the Guidelines.
  - o Carry out exchange programs to enhance sharing of experiences in the management of fisheries resources.
  - o Organize conference of stakeholders.
- Work on capacity development.
  - o Design curricula for universities.
  - o Build capacities of CSOs and communities to use the Guidelines for example to monitor government activities .
  - o Use technical tools developed by FAO to integrate the Guidelines into programs and processes.
- Mainstream the Guidelines into policies, legislation and programmes
  - o Use the Guidelines to develop vision documents such as political statements.
  - o Review policies and legislations and develop technical papers to guide amendments.
  - o Encourage legislators to use the Guidelines as a tool to hold the executive to account.
  - o Use the Guidelines to technically inform the drafting of land bills and subsidiary legislation. Use the Guidelines to seek court interpretation and setting precedents on litigation.
  - o Use the Guidelines in public hearings, at the time of revision of policy, as a reference material in project development and management, in the development of forest managements plans, in curricula development, in training of extension workers, in certification of resources, and in land assessments.
  - o Create national consultation platforms.

### **Third day – The implementation of the Guidelines and proposals for next steps**

The third day concentrated on the implementation of the Guidelines. The participants discussed concrete actions that could be undertaken to implement the Guidelines, reviewed means to reach the set objectives, looked at roles and responsibilities of a range of stakeholders and reviewed the needs in terms of financial and human resources. The results of this brainstorming can be helpful in developing and implementing actions on the governance of tenure.

#### *Policy and legal processes; administration of tenure*

What

- Study and analyse existing policies e.g. land, fisheries, forestry, mining and wildlife. Review and revise policies and legal frameworks to align them to the principles of the Guidelines. Identify gaps in policy and legislation. Harmonise Natural Resource Policies in terms of tenure.
- Ensure that registration processes, contracts and master plans confirm with the Guidelines (e.g. in the forestry sector).

- Develop Country Action Plans on governance of tenure and create a flow chart template of implementation steps.

#### How

- Form a team of experts/ multi-stakeholder working group to spear the review process (government officials, CSOs, academic institutions). Review policies, laws and practices using the Guidelines as a reference point.
- Ensure the organization of a consultative and participatory process bringing together players from all levels.

#### Responsibilities

- The responsibilities lay among a range of stakeholders. Engage parliamentarians; influential opinion leaders; legislators; land courts and tribunals; government officials; land, fisheries and forest departments; Special committees; Agriculture/Fisheries/Forestry extension officers; local government administrations, local leaders and chiefs; community development officers, co-management units and communities; farmers, fisher folk and forest peoples; civil society; academia; and development partners.

### *Awareness raising*

#### What

- Identify opportunities in various countries for awareness raising.
- Develop country specific methodology and strategy for awareness raising. Link the communication and awareness raising to other initiatives such as the African Land Policy Initiative. Raise awareness on issues identified as gaps and conflicting.
- Create user friendly communication and awareness raising material such as flyers, websites, newsletters, radio programmes and press releases. Use simple language. Make available user friendly versions of the Guidelines. Translate the Guidelines into local and national languages.
- Target communication to specific groups and stakeholders. Create, for example, policy briefs for politicians, legislators and senior government officials. Establish a dialogue with media.
- Raise awareness of local rights holders. Disseminate information to all stakeholders at grassroots.
- Brief staff of government institutions, civil society organizations, development organizations, and academia.
- Organize in-country meetings/ workshops/ forums. Launch the Guidelines in countries.

#### How

- Form a team of experts to spear the awareness raising (government officials, CSO, academic institutions).
- Form a coordination group that follows-up the implementation of the Guidelines in countries.
- Identify areas in existing work/resources where the Guidelines could fit (entry points). Use existing opportunities.
- Network and use appropriate channels to reach different stakeholders.
- Facilitate the engagement of key stakeholder groups such as fisher folk.
- Mainstream the Guidelines in all communication. E.g. make reference to the Guidelines in Ministerial speeches; land, fisheries and forestry meetings; local workshops; teaching; and curricula development.

#### Roles and responsibilities

- Policy Makers/Government (MPs, Councillors, etc.), legislators.
  - o Organize policy discussion
  - o Develop legal framework
- Civil servants; Land/fisheries/forestry departments; Agriculture/fisheries/forestry extension officers.
  - o The agency responsible for the administration of tenure should take the lead.
- Community members/organisations. Land/forest owners. Right holders who are directly concerned by governance of tenure.
  - o Ensure active participation in public fora
  - o Raise issues and propose solutions using the Guidelines
  - o Participate in Monitoring and Evaluation activities
- Civil Society and other interest groups such as farmers organisations, fisher folk etc.

- Participate in advocacy and lobbying for the governance of tenure
  - Raise awareness of members
  - Implement awareness raising activities
- Private Sector
  - Provide investment opportunities
  - Provide resources
- Financial institutions and development partners
  - Provide technical assistance
  - Provide financial resources
- Regional Blocks
  - Create linkages and synergies
  - Countries to provide annual reports to African Union Commission on Framework & Guidelines of the African Land Policy Initiative and link with the Guidelines
- Educational institutions
- Media

### *Capacity development*

#### What

- Train land/fisheries/forestry officers on different technical aspects of tenure such as valuation of resources and registration procedures.
- Provide training and toolkits to CSOs, co-management units, private sector and farmers/fishers/foresters.

#### How

- Develop training manuals, brochures, leaflets and other information, education and communication material.
- Facilitate the creation of community based organisations.
- Tailor training to suit specific sectors and stakeholder groups.

#### Roles and responsibilities

- NGOs, CSOs and academic/training institutions play a role in capacity development.
- People receiving training include Land/Fisheries/Forestry Departments, Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries extension officers, community development officers, Co- Management units, etc.

### *Networks and partnerships*

#### What

- Engage national and regional networks. Share information cross countries. Establish a knowledge sharing platform.
- Identify/map key stakeholders.
- Establish information knowledge sharing network (email, phone of participants).

#### How

- Establish and build partnership with different players. Connect actors of the same sector together. Exchange between multiple sectors.
- Partner with civil society and other stakeholders.
- Create e-based information platforms.
- Organize visits to countries who are advanced in governance of tenure (champions).

#### Roles and responsibilities

- Land/Fisheries/Forestry Departments, Agriculture/Fisheries/Forestry extension officers, Community development officers, CSOs, academic institutions, and Co-management units .

### *Monitoring and evaluation*

#### What

- FAO Country Offices could institute feedback mechanisms on the implementation of the Guidelines.
- Use National/Project Monitoring Frameworks to track progress.

- Develop checklists/rapid assessment frameworks that include inter-sectoral issues.
- Develop M&E framework.

#### How

- Use FAO Country Programme Frameworks.
- Develop of M&E frameworks.

#### Roles and responsibilities

- FAO Country Offices to bring data together.
- Land/Fisheries/Forestry Departments to report on progress.

Activities that aim to improve the governance of tenure and implement the Voluntary Guidelines requires financial and human resources. Many tenure related processes are also time consuming and will take place over a long period of time.

#### Resources needed

- Resources should cover meetings, logistics, drafting processes, awareness raising, media campaigns, and development of tools.
- People working on governance of tenure should be technically competent.

#### Sources

- Project resources, national budget and government subventions could be used.
- Development partners have a role to provide funding.

Building on existing networks and initiatives was seen crucial to create leverage for governance of tenure activities. The Voluntary Guidelines can easily be linked and are relevant for processes such as the African Land Policy Initiative, the Land Governance Assessment Framework of the World Bank, and REDD+. A number of institutions and stakeholders are active and a range of projects are on-going in regions. It is important to create partnerships with them to ensure the implementation of the Guidelines.

- Intergovernmental organizations and regional organizations e.g. COMESA, ECOWAS
- International, regional and national platforms (fisher folk; forestry); e.g. the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WFF), the World Forum of Fisher People (WFFP), Forest Connect, University Exchange Platforms,
- International and regional processes (land, fisheries, forests); e.g. REDD+, Responsible Purchasing Policy of Timber, FLEGT, Adaptation projects, sustainable land management programmes, Clean Development Mechanism, United Nations Convention to Combat Deforestation, Great Green Wall for Sahara, Nile Initiative, Congo Basin Initiatives, SADC PLAAS large scale investment meeting
- Media events e.g. International Day of Forests (21 March)
- National programmes and initiatives e.g. National Forest Programmes, National Tree Plantation Programmes, Ghana review of settlers rights, Land administration projects in Mozambique and Ethiopia, LPI assessments (rapid and M&E), Provision for formation of co-management units for small scale fisheries in South Africa, Legislation on fisheries and aquaculture in Rwanda, Formation of women organization on lake Kariba in Zimbabwe, Capacity building projects
- Farmers networks

## Annex 1. Programme of the Technical Workshop

### Technical Workshop

Awareness raising on the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure*

Hotel Umubano  
Kigali, Rwanda  
12-14 February 2013



Tuesday 12 February 2013	
9.00-10.00 Plenary	<b>Opening</b> > FAO Representative > UNECA > Government of Rwanda
10.00-10.15 Plenary	<b>Group photo</b>
Coffee break	
10.45-11.00 Plenary	<b>Objectives of the meeting</b>
11.00-12.30 Plenary	<b>Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure</b> > Andrew Hilton (FAO): Context and Contents of the Voluntary Guidelines > Clara Park (FAO): Gender aspects of the Voluntary Guidelines > Anni Arial (FAO): Development of the Voluntary Guidelines > Questions & Answers
Lunch	
14.00-16.00 Plenary	<b>Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure</b> > Reading of the Guidelines > Discussion
Coffee break	
16.30-18.00 Plenary	<b>Regional initiatives</b> > Daya Bragante (UNECA): African Land Policy Initiative > Foday Bojang (FAO): Community Based Forest Management > Rolf Willmann (FAO): Voluntary Guidelines on small-scale fisheries > Questions & Answers
Cocktail	

Wednesday 13 February 2013	
8.30-9.00 Plenary	<b>Synthesis of the first day and the programme for the second day</b>
9.00-10.30 Plenary	<b>Use of the Guidelines in the region</b> Presentation: > Andrew Hilton and Anni Arial (FAO): Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines Case studies: > Didier Sagashya (Ministry of Natural Resources, Rwanda): Land Tenure Management in Rwanda > Victor Bangura (Sliepa, Sierra Leone): Bioenergy Guidelines in Sierra Leone

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Girma Amente (University of Haramaya, Ethiopia): Participatory Forestry Management</li> <li>&gt; Naseegh Jaffer (World Forum of Fisher Peoples, South Africa): Small-scale fishery sector</li> </ul> <p>Questions &amp; Answers</p>
Coffee break	
11.00-12.30 Plenary workshop	<p><b>Use of the Guidelines in the region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Self-assessment (see guiding questions)</li> <li>&gt; Informal hour</li> <li>&gt; Discussion</li> </ul>
Lunch	
14.00-16.00 Working groups (E.g. Land, fisheries, forests)	<p><b>Use of the Guidelines in the region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Discussion</li> </ul>
Coffee break	
16.30-17.30 Plenary	<p><b>Presentation of working group results</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Presentations</li> <li>&gt; Discussion</li> </ul>

<b>Thursday 14 February 2013</b>	
8.30-9.00 Plenary	<b>Synthesis of the second day and the programme for the third day</b>
9.00-10.30 Working groups (E.g. Land, fisheries, forests)	<p><b>Recommendations for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Discussion</li> </ul>
Coffee break	
11.00-12.00 Plenary	<p><b>Presentations of working group results</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Presentations</li> <li>&gt; Discussion</li> </ul>
Lunch	
13.30-15.00 Plenary workshop	<p><b>Way forward</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Personal proposals for action</li> <li>&gt; Needs in terms of resources</li> <li>&gt; Networking</li> </ul>
15.00-15.30 Plenary	<p><b>Feedback and follow-up</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Discussion</li> </ul>
15.30-16.00 Plenary	<b>Closing</b>
Coffee break	