



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

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-left, a teal arrow pointing up-left, and a white arrow pointing up from the bottom center. The corners of the page are decorated with overlapping geometric shapes in shades of green and orange.

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

TRANSVERSAL PROJECT

# TRANSVERSAL SUPPORT IN A NUTSHELL

- Support during the project start-up phase (review of project documents and tailored start-up workshops)
- Access to the knowledge management platform
- Participation (self-funded) in yearly capitalization meetings to discuss experiences in improving stakeholder participation
- Ongoing capacity development, technical advice and provision of readily available tools
- Monitoring and documentation of lessons learned



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

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>ANGOLA</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>BURUNDI</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>CAMEROON</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ESWATINI</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>GHANA (Far Ban Bo)</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>GHANA (Far Dwuma Nkodo)</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>KENYA</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>NIGER</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>SOMALIA</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>SUDAN</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>30</b>



## FOR BILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN THE WORLD, FOOD SECURITY DEPENDS ON TENURE SECURITY

The eradication of hunger and poverty and the sustainable use of the environment, depend in large measure on how people, communities and others gain access to land, fisheries and forests. The livelihoods of many, particularly the rural poor, are based on secure and equitable access to and control over these resources. They are the source of food and shelter, the basis for social, cultural and religious practices and a central factor in economic growth.

## IMPROVING LAND GOVERNANCE IS A DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY

At the global scale, the Sustainable Development Agenda and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) provide unprecedented global momentum and a framework for states and other stakeholder groups to improve tenure governance. In the African context, this momentum is further strengthened by the African Union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa (AU Declaration) and the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (F&G).

The VGGT are the international standard for addressing tenure issues. Endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), Rio+20, G8 and G20, they provide the framework for addressing tenure issues for the United Nations and organizations from many different stakeholder groups such as Oxfam, ActionAid, The Coca-Cola Company, Pepsico, Nestlé and Unilever. All member States of the African Union have committed to the implementation of the AU Declaration and thereby the F&G.

How can projects make use of the AU Declaration, the F&G and the VGGT?

These instruments provide political impetus and legitimacy to following responsible practices.

They serve as a reference and set out principles and internationally accepted standards for practices for the responsible governance of tenure. They can be used by project managers when planning and implementing their activities. They provide a reference against which to

review strategies, policies, legislation and programmes.

Are the AU Declaration, the F&G and the VGGT complementary?

The AU Declaration, the F&G and the VGGT complement each other in that they all address the need for better and more responsible land policies.

The **AU Declaration establishes the commitment by member states of the African Union to develop, implement and monitor land policies in Africa.** It also draws out an institutional framework on how member states will be supported and monitored in following up on this commitment from the continental (Land Policy Initiative) and sub-regional (Regional Economic Communities) levels.

The **F&G** provide guidance to member states and other stakeholders on the development, implementation and monitoring of land policies at the country level. They address the question on **how things should be done.** The **VGGT** provide guidance on **principles and best practices that should be in the land policies.** In addition to the **development, implementation and monitoring of land policies,** the VGGT can be used as a reference and standard for all other activities around improving governance of tenure.

## EUROPEAN UNION LAND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME COUNTRY-LEVEL PROJECTS

In 2014, following the endorsement of the VGGT in 2012 and the F&G in 2009, the European Union embarked on an ambitious plan to support ten African countries in turning the principles of these two soft law instruments into action under the "Support to Land Governance in sub-Saharan Africa in the scope of the VGGT Programme" (European Union Land Governance Programme).

In 2015, the European Union extended its support under this programme to eight additional countries, including three from outside of the African continent.

The **European Union Land Governance Programme** funds 18 individual country-level projects out of which 15 are in Africa (Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda), one in Asia (Pakistan) and two in South America (Brazil and Colombia).



All the projects address tenure issues, and are implemented alongside various partners, among which are government agencies, civil society organizations, bilateral and multilateral organizations and private sector companies. All project activities are carried out within the framework of the VGGT, and, in the African context, the AU Declaration and the F&G.

### FAO TRANSVERSAL PROJECT

Out of the countries where the VGGT have been disseminated over the past seven years, the **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**, by means of a **Transversal Project**, co-funded by the EU and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), coordinates, supports and consolidates the implementation of the EU Land Governance Programme in the 18 countries, and provides the implementing actors and their partners with a platform to exchange, collect and communicate the wealth of lessons learned in project implementation to a wider audience thus increasing project compliance with international standards. It also supports the organization of capacity development programmes for the implementers, who can benefit from technical guidance from FAO's interdisciplinary task force on governance of tenure, lesson learning, experience sharing and possibilities for exchange among implementers in improving governance of tenure in the framework of the VGGT and F&G. The project also provides readily available tools for implementation, as well as support to monitor results at country and global level.

All activities in Africa related to land are conducted in partnership with the African Land Policy Centre (ALPC), a consortium of the African Union (AU), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Capitalization meetings are a cornerstone in FAO's **Transversal Project "Support to and capitalization on the EU Land Governance Programme"**. The objectives of these meetings are to assess progress in implementation, develop capacity of project teams, share experiences and lessons learned, and provide a platform for networking and deepening interaction among country level project implementers to improve performance.

Capitalization meetings have been held every six month in Addis Ababa from 2014 to 2017.

Since 2018 the meetings have been held annually in different locations agreed among the EULGP.

### KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLATFORM

The EU Land Governance Programme Knowledge Management Platform ([www.africalandpolicy.org/eu-programme](http://www.africalandpolicy.org/eu-programme)) is designed primarily as an information hub that allows knowledge and information sharing among the in-country projects, involved stakeholders and the general public. Managed by the transversal team, this platform provides a functionality to create, share and discuss text and multimedia content among the in-country projects.

This platform has a public and a private space. The private space is used by the in-country projects and involves stakeholders for private data exchanges, discussions, access to restricted content and for contributing content to the portal. The public space is designed for the general public to provide background information and activities of the EU Land Governance Programme.

The EU Land Governance Knowledge Management Platform is a content rich and frequently updated portal with valuable resources from different sources. It contains various tools, information on in-country projects, documents, meeting concept notes and minutes, monitoring & evaluation tools, publications, discussion forums, useful links and frequently asked questions.



# ANGOLA

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Angola is facing a delicate economic situation, due to the drop in crude oil prices, which is negatively affecting the balance of payment, and is leading to an end of subsidies, increased local prices, and devaluation of national currency.

Effective recognition of customary land rights is still a challenge in Angola, as in many other African countries. Although customary land rights of the traditional rural communities are expressly recognized in the 2004 National Land Law, very few communities in Angola have been able to register their land. Rural communities' claims for land regularization have been often treated with a mix of mistrust and discrimination: as a result, less than 0.1 percent of the territory is currently registered under customary land titles.

## OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the European Union Land Governance Programme - Country Implementation (EULGP CI) is to ensure respect of land rights and promote the socioeconomic development of rural communities including the most vulnerable groups in the central highlands of Angola.

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The EULGP CI envisages the achievement of the following:

- Strengthening of the technical capacity of the municipal government in participatory mapping, cadastre management, the use of geographical information systems, as well as assessing the legal framework from the perspective of the VGGT and the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM).
- Increase the capacity of public administration and legal entities to simplify and fast-track the land rights recognition processes, and to meet the demand for land rights formalization.
- Support the collaborative engagement and involvement of non-state actors (NSAs) in peri-urban and rural communities, and increase the understanding of traditional authorities and local government of land governance mechanisms to ensure all actors are able to better advocate for their rights.

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Strengthened capacity for improved governance of land tenure and natural resources by local government in partnership with non state actors in the Central Highlands of Angola
<b>Implementer</b>	World Vision International (WVI)
<b>Implementer partners</b>	Development Workshop
<b>Target areas</b>	Provinces of Bié, Huambo and Benguela
<b>Political entities involved</b>	Provincial governments, Instituto Geográfico e Cadastral de Angola (IGCA)
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 3 529 000 (15 percent contribution from WVI)
<b>Length of the EULGP CI</b>	May 2014 – December 2017

- Public sensitization on the land law, wide dissemination of the VGGT, as well as sharing of lessons learned with land governance stakeholders, including global networks, such as the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN).

## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

Through this EULGP CI, non-state actors collaborated successfully with the government to sensitize communities and strengthen their capacities. The EULGP CI assured awareness raising on the community land law in over 150 communities in 10 municipalities in the provinces of Bié, Huambo, and Benguela.

At the community level, the EULGP CI was particularly successful in terms of community engagement and in supporting the recognition of rights. Before the issuance of a by-law to support the recognition of communal rights, only two titles were issued in 12 years. Thanks to the EULGP CI's advocacy, in 2015 the Provincial Government of Bié issued a by-law that formalized, for the first time, the process to be followed for the recognition of community land, and the issuing of customary titles (Dominio Util Consuetudinario). As a result, 31 customary land titles have been issued during the EULGP CI implementation by the Provincial Government of Bié, covering an area of 17.888 ha.

Key successful results include the following:

- Placed debate on traditional land rights in the public domain. Traditional land rights have been often considered residual rights,

with little relevance for economic development, or even a limitation and a threat for the implementation of large-scale agricultural projects. The EULGP CI managed to change this perspective, at least in the Province of Bié, where local administrators and technicians now acknowledge the social and economic gains of guaranteeing security to rural communities over the land they occupy. The creation of an inter-ministerial committee for the regularization of community land is a very promising opportunity for sustaining the gains of the EULGP CI, scaling up and ensuring the debate on the socioeconomic importance of rural land to development is kept at national level.

- Built public policies from practical experience. The by-law approved in Bié (Despacho 2072/2015) represents a real milestone for the effective protection of customary land rights in Angola. It includes the experience and the lessons learned over approximately two decades of land governance projects in Angola, and represents a concrete implementation of the VGGT principles in practice.
- Built trust at community level. The EULGP CI has been particularly successful in breaking the natural initial distrust of many communities towards the delimitation process. Many communities which did not initially engage have approached the EULGP CI technicians and local institutions to ask to be included in the EULGP CI: in the province of Bié, where the initial target was to reach 40 communities, more than 50 were eventually delimited.
- Update and improve the Participatory Rural Delimitation (PRD) methodology in use. More attention has been dedicated to the sensitization of rural communities, and to the explanation of the Land Law. Also, the methodology now takes new generations into consideration as key actors of the delimitation process. The manual produced to guide the process is currently being considered by the newly created inter-ministerial commission for regularization of community land, as a tool to be adopted in the coming years by state authorities.

A second phase of the EULGP CI helped deepen the results of the first phase in the Province of Bié, supporting the issuing of 14 additional community titles. Further, the PRD has been officially adopted as the methodology in use for the delimitation of rural communities prior to the recognition of the community traditional land title.



© Marco Orant

Joana Jukila, from the village of Cassoco in the Commune of Cangote, shows the community land title issued by the Provincial Government of Bié. Together with other community leaders, she learned about the Angola Land Law during the project meetings and transmitted this information to the rest of the women in the community. They have a farmer association, named “Tuamako”, which includes 27 women and some men, and now they talk often about rights to land, discussing “what we learned in the informative meetings”. The existence of the title of recognition will support the association in the defense of community lands.

# BURUNDI

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Since 2008, Burundi has been engaged in a land reform process to address the challenges of conflict prevention related to access to land (and other natural resources). Considered precarious and the source of many conflicts, the customary approach to land tenure is gradually being replaced by a decentralized land management system that places the country's 119 communes at the forefront of the reform.

In April 2010, the Government of Burundi adopted a land policy letter providing the main strategic directions of intervention. This led to the promulgation of a new land code in August 2011, which, among other innovations, introduces land certificates issued by communal land services and prohibits any allocation or transfer of public lands prior to the establishment of a land title. Inventory of state lands has become the prerequisite for the implementation of the new land legislation.

The reform process is increasingly helping to open up land services authorized by law to issue a "land certificate" after a participatory procedure involving the neighborhood concerned and local officials. It is expected that in the long run, the low cost required to obtain land certificates and the relative speed of the procedure will convince a large majority of Burundians to be under the legal protection of this certificate to enjoy a peaceful possession of their lands. Since August 2017, 50 municipalities (40 percent) had a land service.

Land tenure security is also part of the land reform in Burundi, through inventory of public lands and registration of the same.

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Projet d'Amélioration de la Gestion et de la Gouvernance Foncière au Burundi
<b>Implementer</b>	GIZ Burundi
<b>Implementer partners</b>	State lands, registration of land rights, decentralization, legal framework, conflict resolution
<b>Target areas</b>	All public lands in Burundi
<b>Political entities involved</b>	Ministry of Transport, Public Works, Equipment and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Justice
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 6 370 000
<b>Length of the EULGP CI</b>	October 2014 – September 2018

## OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the European Union Land Governance Programme - Country Implementation (EULGP CI) is to contribute to the development of a land management favorable to the mitigation of the risks of interpersonal conflicts, access to land for vulnerable people, production and equitable economic development in Burundi.

The specific objectives are:

- Improve management and governance of state and private lands;
- Provide legal support for the state land registration process, and other aspects of land reform implementation;
- Support the preparation of a road map for a systematic national approach to land tenure security.

The EULGP CI in the current phase has seven communes as intervention areas for identification and delimitation (namely Rutovu, Bururi, Mugamba, Nyabitsinda, Matongo, Muhanga, Gatara) and five for demarcation and measurement (Bururi, Songa, Gitaramuka, Gihogazi and Mwumba).





## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The EULGP CI management team collaborates closely with the Ministry of Transport, Public Works, Equipment and Spatial Planning, which has the inventory of public lands in its missions, through the Directorate of Land Use Planning. Collaboration also involves the other ministries that deal with land.

The intervention strategy and the methodology combine technical strategy with different forms of communication. In addition to cadastral and land registration, the work also includes mediation where there are contentious cases concerning ownership and use. This approach gives a prominent role to information dissemination and awareness, as well as mediation in cases of conflict.

## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

The EULGP CI contributed to the development of favorable land management through:

- Inventory and demarcation of 1 552 public lands bounded and measured in five communes, with an area of 11 470 ha;
- A better knowledge of the governance of the lands at the disposal of all actors;
- The possibility for the ministry in charge of lands to engage in the issue of amount of land in relation to population growth and the massive return of refugees;
- Legal support and systematic mediation in cases of conflict and attempted conflict resolution: 386 identified conflicts of which 196 were mediated, 570 complex cases in 23 communes sent to the relevant ministry;
- Support to the implementation of the land reform (Ordinance on inventory procedures and registration decree). The EULGP CI has contributed to the development of these two application texts of the land code as well as their validation workshops. It also provided technical assistance on the decree on certified land rights;

- Capacity development for state agencies in the processes: 200 people from the Regional Planning board trained, 110 from the national cadaster, as well as hill reconnaissance commissions;
- Support to decentralized land management through a roadmap for systematic decentralized land management of private land. The EULGP CI subsidized communal land services in Mishiha, Kigamba and Nyabitsinda, on budgets developed in collaboration with communal accountants.

# 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 of the European Union Land Governance Programme - Country Implementation (EULGP CI) 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.

## 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.

<b>Name of the EULGP 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 EULGP CI</b>	February 2017 – December 2021

- 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.

© LandCam project



# 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 European Union Land Governance Programme - Country Implementation (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.

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The EULGP CI established 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.

<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>	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
<b>Implementer partners</b>	FAO World Wide 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 EULGP CI</b>	April 2016 – March 2020

- 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

- Established 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 roundtables followed up and monitored the commitments of the communities within the framework of the Agreement, and carried out characterization exercises in the protected areas that enabled the identification of the target population.



- Ensured 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.
- Increased 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)

© FAO Colombia



# ESWATINI

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Land resources in the Kingdom of Eswatini are under increasing pressure, which is driven by a growing population, the rising demand for inter alia irrigated agriculture, industrial forestry, livestock grazing, biodiversity conservation and uncontrolled rural settlement. A key technical issue is the absence of an effective land administration and management system (cadastre) that can be used by all land-related organizations.

Most land in Eswatini is held in trust by the King on behalf of all citizens; this form of customary tenure is quite secure but does not enable collateralization or the transfer of user rights.

Under traditional management and administration, the record of land assignment rests within the memory of the Chief and his council members

When land is allocated, the Chief or his representative walks the boundary and lays markers that delineate the area. These are normally respected by all members of the community.

The grant of user rights to family groups by allocation is not documented and the land not delineated; this has created challenges for rural land administration and management.

## OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the European Union Land Governance Programme - Country Implementation (EULGP CI) is to improve food security and land access for the rural poor.

It seeks to support the Kingdom in addressing this challenge through strengthening the analytical tools and capacity necessary for sustainable land administration and management thus bringing together traditional and modern systems.

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Enhanced Capacity for Sustainable Land Administration and Management at National Regional and Chiefdom Levels
<b>Implementer</b>	COWI A/S, Denmark
<b>Implementer partners</b>	Ministry of Agriculture Eswatini Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise (ESWADE) Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Aid Coordination and Management Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development Land Management Board
<b>Target areas</b>	Four Regions: Hhohho Lubombo Manzini Shiselweni
<b>Political entities involved</b>	
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 1 800 000
<b>Length of the EULGP CI</b>	October 2016 – August 2019

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The strategic intervention of the country project is to provide tools and capacity for sustainable land administration at chiefdom level but also at constituency, regional and national levels.

More concretely, this intervention was focused on the following three axes:

### Axis 1

Developing tools for more efficient land administration at chiefdom and constituency level.

Concretely, activities have been centered in four pilot areas around tenure responsive land use mapping, data collection (homestead allocations, etc.), and land records validated by and kept in the chiefdom.

### Axis 2

Educating, training and building capacity of users of land and cadastral information to manage Swazi Nation Land more efficiently and sustainably.

The activities under this axis included preparation of guidelines and manuals, training (mainly training of data collectors to use the data collection tools) process mapping and streamlining procedures.

### Axis 3

A stock take of land institution arrangements and recommendations for moving the reform agenda forward.

Activities under this axis included consultation and consensus-building among the key stakeholders, preparation of discussion papers and possible options for land institution arrangements reforms.

## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

The main results of the EULGP CI are:

At the end of the project 13 174 homesteads and 17 400 land parcels (landholdings) were recorded in 21 chiefdoms over an 18 month period. Chiefdom traditional authorities were provided with hardcopy land registers and maps as well as digital land information (GIS) on laptop computers, creating a neo-customary land administration system for local land management. Landholding rights are secured by an entry in the land register; landholders are not provided with certificates.

Land administration guidelines and standard methodology for land rights recording and maintenance prepared, workshop held and accepted by stakeholders, then distributed with training to traditional authorities (chiefs and chiefdom inner councils) in the four pilot areas.

A PostGIS database server with QGIS 3.4 software is used at the Surveyor General's Department to process data collection (using GeoODK) and maintain the digital records. Chiefdom data sub-sets are provided on laptop computers (with customized QGIS software) to each pilot area chiefdom. Land information and administrative systems, comprising maps, records/registers, lists, computerized data, manuals and guidelines delivered to 21 chiefdoms, which, with training, creates and operationalizes a neo-customary land administration system in the four pilot project areas.

Immediately following delivery, chiefdoms began adding landholdings to the maps and registers that were not captured during the systematic recording campaign. Some chiefdoms have christened the registers Libhayibeli Lemphakatsi or the chiefdom bible, which has two parts, the Lithesitamente Lelidzala or Old Testament of past land allocations, and the Lithesitamente Lelisha or New Testament of blank pages to record new allocations. These registers are modelled on the simple and easy to maintain land registers used for freehold land in many ACP countries.

A formalized system of customary land dispute mediation was developed and operational guidelines were prepared. The Eswatini Conciliation Mediation and Arbitration Commission (CMAC) provided a training in October 2019 to make land dispute mediation services operational and available at local level. A total of 51 persons (41 percent women) selected from all four pilot locations were trained in mediation to capacitate them to resolve land disputes effectively so as to reduce conflicts associated with land ownership and use. The trained personnel included community leaders, faith organization leaders, women leaders, as well as respected members of the communities.

Four options for land institution arrangement reform were developed and workshops held with key stakeholders, including representatives of both modern state government (ministries) and traditional authority government (King's advisory bodies and councils and chiefs and chiefdom councils). The recommendation is that because most land in Eswatini is held by the King in trust for the nation, the decision on which path to take for land institution reform will require the consent of the highest traditional authority. Concept and design of follow up on project prepared and agreed by key stakeholders. This will largely be a roll out of the successful work and results of the pilot projects to the remaining 300+ chiefdoms. Scale up will also include components of GIS/IT development and progressing the land institution arrangements reform options.

Roll out of the Sustainable Land Administration and Management Project is supported by continuing budgetary commitments by the Government of Eswatini to maintain the initiative but scale up is uncertain until further donor funding is identified and committed.

# 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 EULGP CI</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:
  - 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 and 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
  - Comprehensive Agricultural Management Information System (CAMIS) is finalized and now at piloting stage in one of the region
  - The remote sensing (RS) monitoring tool for agricultural investments has been developed and at testing phase
  - 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' have been 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 and 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.



© Francesco Callarotti



© GIZ

This document was produced for the project 'Support to Responsible Agricultural Investments in Ethiopia (S2RAI)', implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale 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 (SSF 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.

## 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

<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 EULGP CI</b>	January 2017 – December 2020

(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 and 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 females).





# 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 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 (SSF Guidelines) are better understood and applied to guarantee the fair and transparent roll-out of tenure rights reforms.

## OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the European Union Land Governance Programme - Country Implementation (EULGP CI) 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.

## 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.

<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 Eguafó-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 EULGP CI</b>	January 2017 – December 2020

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 regard 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 date 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.

© EJF



# 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 of the European Union Land Governance Programme - Country Implementation (EULGP CI) 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 EULGP CI</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) allowed for the proposal of innovative approaches within the programme that could become pilot activities in phase one and full activities in phase II and III.

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 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).



© FAO Kenya



# 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 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 European Union Land Governance Programme - Country Implementation (EULGP CI) 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 EULGP CI</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 3 798 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 Dosso region 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.

© Seyni Harouna  
DGPIA/MAG/EL

© Maman Sani Amadou  
AT PSSFP/RGF

© Seyni Harouna  
DGPIA/MAG/EL



© Maman Sani Amadou AT PSSFP/RGF

# PAKISTAN

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

More than 75 percent of Pakistan's poor live in rural areas. The distribution of assets in rural areas is highly skewed, particularly with regard to access to land and water. This has resulted in high chronic rural poverty which has grown in recent years due to slow agricultural growth as well as the damage and losses to crops and livestock caused by natural disasters over the past decade. In 2012, it was estimated that 7.74 million people were employed in rural areas, the majority of them working as landless sharecroppers (i.e. peasants and tenants – known as "Haris") and wage workers on farms.

About 20–40 percent of rural households are reported to be landless or near landless. Poverty is highly correlated with landlessness and is seen as contributing to political and social instability. Repeated government attempts to address inequality of access to land and tenure insecurity have largely failed to transform the system. Insecure land tenure, coupled with poor forest, fisheries and water policy management, have led to increasing degradation of land. Injudicious water use has led to waterlogging in some areas, while poor water distribution has created disputes. The lack of on-farm water management has caused water scarcity in other areas, lowering the profitability of land, the incentive to invest in complementary inputs and acute issues of drought and salinity.

## OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the European Union Land Governance Programme - Country Implementation (EULGP CI) is to contribute to improved livelihoods and poverty alleviation in Pakistan, as well as sound management of natural resources, with a particular focus on female and male smallholder farmers and other disadvantaged groups. The specific objective of the EULGP CI is to foster enhanced land and water governance in eight districts of Sindh in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT).

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The objectives of the EULGP CI will be achieved through the establishment of Farmer Field Schools (FFS), conducting various studies for creating evidence for improving land and natural resources governance, awareness raising workshops, trainings on VGGT and

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Improved Land Tenancy in Sindh (ILTS)
<b>Implementer</b>	FAO Pakistan
<b>Implementer partners</b>	District Revenue Departments under the Government of Sindh's Revenue Board, District Agriculture and Livestock Offices under the Government of Sindh's Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock and Divisional Irrigation and Forest Offices under the Government of Sindh's Ministries of Irrigation and Power and of Forest
<b>Target areas</b>	Eight Districts of Sindh Province: Dadu, Jamshoro, Larkana, Matiari, Mirpur Khas, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan
<b>Political entities involved</b>	Provincial Government of Sindh's Planning and Development Department, Revenue Board and Ministries of Agriculture, of Livestock, of Irrigation and Power and of Forestry
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 4 000 000
<b>Length of the EULGP CI</b>	January 2017 – March 2021

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and study tours and exposure visits for government officials and parliamentarians. Furthermore, the EULGP CI supports the signing of informal tenancy agreements between landowners and sharecroppers facilitating more balanced relationships among them. Also, together with extension services, this will lead to enhanced agricultural productivity and food security and prevent bonded work. The Project Steering Committee (PSC), comprised of government officials, will provide overall guidance, coordination and facilitation to the EULGP CI implementation.

The main outputs of the EULGP CI are:

- **Output-1**  
Legal, institutional and administrative framework for responsible land and water governance, including environmental aspects, is implemented by factoring in local requirements.

• **Output-2**

Enhanced capacity of stakeholders in land management from the Sindh province and targeted districts in order to promote the VGGT and improve landholding security of men and women peasant farmers.

• **Output-3**

Enhanced capacity of district authorities, local institutions, Farmer Organizations (FO), and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to promote and contribute to transparent and rights-based land governance (VGGT and community-based disaster risk reduction - DRR).

### OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

The EULGP CI has made significant progress towards the achievement of its outputs:

- A draft of the VGGT strategy for the Sindh province has been developed by an international VGGT advisor.
- A roundtable talk with CSOs has been conducted on a draft of the VGGT strategy.
- Four studies were conducted:
  - Review of regulatory framework of Sindh Tenancy Act (STA)
  - Review of current landlords and sharecroppers relationships
  - Biophysical and socioeconomic profile of project districts
  - Underground water quality test of project areas
- Two studies of assessment of Peasant Organization/Water User Associations (PO/WUAs), Farmer Organizations (FO) and DRR safety nets are being conducted by the Sindh Agriculture University in Tando Jam.
- Total of 104 farmer schools established (54 Women Open Schools (WOS) and 46 FFS).

- Total of 2 600 farmers trained through farmer schools (1 200 men and 1 400 women).
- 40 Village Grievance Redress Committees (VGRC) formed in 40 villages for a total of 200 members (81 women and 119 men).
- Total of 2 399 people participated in meetings for formation of VGRC (1 194 men and 1 205 women).
- Total of 13 training courses/workshops on the VGGT conducted.
- Total of 446 professionals were trained on the VGGT (66 UN staff members, 13 consultants, 81 government officials, 61 NGOs, 1 member of the Sindh Bar Council and 224 community members (74 women and 150 men). The participants were 75% male and 25% female.
- 16 Climate Change Agriculture (CSA) demo sites established in four districts benefiting 400 farmers (300 men and 100 women).
- Four Training of Trainers (TOT) conducted for government officials, FFS facilitators and partners. Total of 78 participants trained.
- Eight study endorsement workshops conducted in eight targeted districts. Total of 400 stakeholders participated.
- Eight FFS curriculum-designing workshops. Total of 215 stakeholders participated.
- 960 informal tenancy agreements have been signed between landlords and Haris in target areas to date.

Since the agreements tend to be verbal, there is considerable room for misunderstanding and abuses. In this regard, a standard informal tenancy agreement template has been developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders to clarify roles, responsibilities, rights and duties. It is expected that more balanced and clear relationships will positively impact tenure security and agriculture productivity.





# SOMALIA

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

August 2013 marked the first year since the end of the Transitional Federal Government, and the birth of the first democratic Federal Republic of Somalia. This led to a wide-ranging recovery effort of the institutional capacity and structure in Somalia, which had long been in a state of collapse.

Severe problems related to access to land and other natural resources, such as corruption during the process of allocation and sale of land and allocation of land rights, is a critical destabilizing element, and a serious conflict driver affecting the rebuilding efforts in Somalia. Additionally, the challenge of recognition and protection of legitimate land rights of vulnerable people, of whom the majority are women, was highlighted in the analysis of women's and Somali minorities' land and territorial rights.

## OBJECTIVE

Among the major gaps identified are:

- the lack of a comprehensive land policy, the disparate, and to some extent inconsistent legal frameworks and weak institutional governance in land administration;
- unclear land ownership;

In order to address these gaps, the analysis recommended:

- upholding an all inclusive and participatory process in land administration;
- ensuring that there were harmonized and effective policies, and legal and institutional frameworks in land administration;
- the government should ensure uniformity in land administration procedures, and recognition of communal land rights and customary laws in national laws.

The overall objective of the project (EULGP CI) is to improve secure and sustainable access to land and other natural resources in order to facilitate productive investments as well as social and economic development in Somaliland and southern Somalia.

## STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION

The overall objective of the EULGP CI is expected to be achieved through the following outputs:

<b>Name of the EULGP CI</b>	Rebuilding confidence on land issues in Somalia
<b>Implementer</b>	FAO
<b>Implementer partners</b>	Pastoralist Environment Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA) Candlelight for Environment, Education and Health Nagaad Network Nordic International Support Foundation Academy for Peace and Development (APD)
<b>Target areas</b>	Somaliland and Lower Shabelle Region
<b>Political entities involved</b>	Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Land and Water Resources) Ministry of Environment and Rural Development
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 2 269 000
<b>Length of the EULGP CI</b>	May 2014 – March 2017

- In-depth assessment carried out on territorial rights and conflict dynamics in order to provide a clear understanding of the context and facilitate the formulation of effective strategies towards sustainable natural resource management (access and use);
- Institutional and community capacities enhanced to engage in land management/governance (use, access, and ownership) and related strategic dialogue.

The EULGP CI also supported the improvement of legal and policy frameworks related to territorial issues facilitating a more secure access to land for all.

A key component of the strategy of the intervention was to organize negotiation tables and provide government staff with practical skills in participatory land delimitation, as well as surveying and printing equipment. This enabled the establishment of participatory land delimitation committees, contributing to the effective resolution of disputes over land boundaries.

An Inter-ministerial Land Policy Review Commission was also established in Somaliland. This Commission was responsible for planning and coordinating the land policy development, producing the zero draft policy through a consultative and participatory process of various stakeholders, including key ministries.





## OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

Overall, the EULGP CI interventions greatly contributed to improving secure and sustainable management and access to land and other natural resources, in order to facilitate productive investments, and socioeconomic development in Somaliland and southern Somalia.

Among the positive results are:

- Laws, policies and regulations relating to land governance in southern Somalia and Somaliland analysed using the VGGT Legal Assessment Tool, and major gaps identified.
- First Draft Land Policy for Somaliland developed, and handed over to government for finalization.
- Institutional capacity gaps in knowledge and application of the VGGT in land policy development identified, and personnel from institutions involved in land issues trained in applying VGGT to improve the governance of tenure.
- 28 negotiation tables involving 1 120 community representatives established in 42 villages in seven districts to improve and sustain good governance of tenure.
- Community representatives trained in gender equity in territorial matters and participatory territorial planning to provide sustainable capacities for local level land governance.
- 30 technical government staff members trained in participatory land delimitation, using Global Positioning System and Total Station survey equipment.
- An inventory of natural resource base and territorial diagnostic report released and shared with stakeholders.

A series of positive results also led to strengthening the sustainability of the project achievements:

### Capacity development

The EULGP CI provided support in national land policy development in Somaliland. Once the comprehensive land policy has been enacted by the relevant branches of government, it will pave the way to engaging in legislative and institutional reforms, and the implementation of the land policy, thereby strengthening the sustainability of the project achievements.

The Somaliland Ministry of Agriculture staff were trained in participatory land delimitation of farmland. The Ministry was also supplied with modern equipment to provide services to the population. The support will enable the Ministry to continue to offer services in land surveys, and to collect Geographical Information System (GIS) coordinates, and subsequently produce titles. Capacities of beneficiary communities were also developed in participatory negotiated territorial approaches.

## Knowledge products

The following knowledge products were produced:

- An analysis of legal issues related to land in Somaliland;
- An analysis of Women's Land Rights and Territorial Rights of Somali Minorities in Somaliland;
- Baseline survey on 'Rebuilding Confidence on Land Issues';
- Historical Dynamics of Land Conflicts in Somali Region (Lower Shabelle);
- Draft Somaliland Land Policy;
- Territorial diagnostic report on land resources of Somaliland.

## Gender equality

The EULGP CI ensured that men, women and youth, participated in all aspects of the project. Women's participation in land and natural resource issues and land rights were mainstreamed in the planning and implementation of project activities.

The Somali society is predominantly patrilineal, and women are often excluded from decision-making concerning land and natural resource matters. In order to ensure gender equity on land issues, the project facilitated awareness-raising and dialogue forums on women's land rights, and made sure that women participated in land matters. At the negotiation tables, at least 40 percent of participants were women, which was an important improvement in women's representation in land and territorial matters. The message promoted during workshops and training activities was 'land rights are human rights', which was consistently maintained during the project.

## Environmental sustainability

The EULGP CI had a strong element of community participation and empowerment. The participatory natural resource mapping and negotiation tables enhanced communities' awareness in environmental issues, and the sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of the environment.

## Technological sustainability

Technologies introduced by the EULGP CI will continue to support beneficiary communities in mapping and resolving land disputes, and improving the accuracy of the issued farm title deeds.

# 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 European Union Land Governance Programme - Country Implementation (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 (VRRCC)
<b>Budget</b>	EUR 3 000 000
<b>Length of the EULGP CI</b>	May 2016 – November 2020

## 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 socioeconomic 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 professions 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).



© FAO Sudan





# 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.

## 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.

<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 EULGP CI</b>	January 2017 – June 2021

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 untenanted.



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.



© Martina Baciagalupo

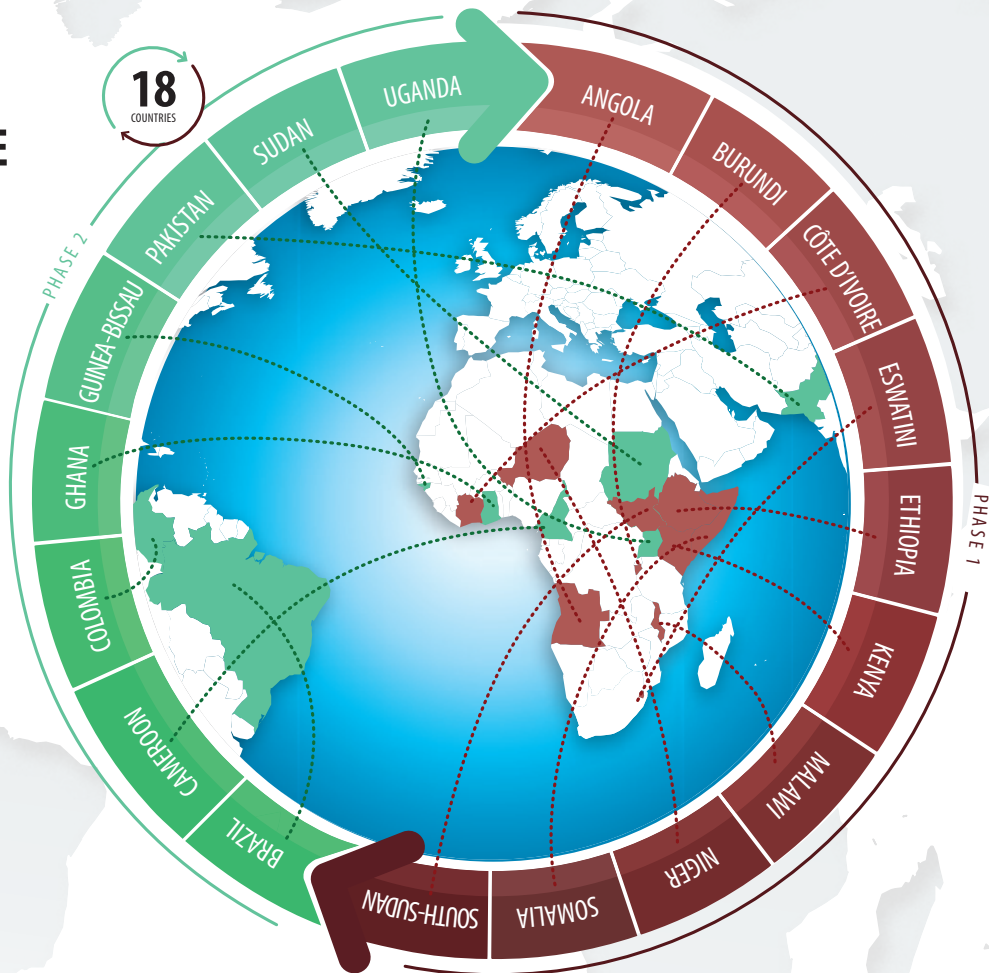


© Pamela Drate



© Thorsten Huber

# EUROPEAN UNION LAND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME COUNTRY-LEVEL PROJECTS



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC



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.

©FAO, 2019

FAO encourages the use, reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product. Except where otherwise indicated, material may be copied, downloaded and printed for private study, research and teaching purposes, or for use in noncommercial products or services, provided that appropriate acknowledgement of FAO as the source and copyright holder is given and that FAO's endorsement of users' views, products or services is not implied in any way.

All requests for translation and adaptation rights, and for resale and other commercial use rights should be made via [www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request](http://www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request) or addressed to [copyright@fao.org](mailto:copyright@fao.org).

FAO information products are available on the FAO website ([www.fao.org/publications](http://www.fao.org/publications)) and can be purchased through [publications-sales@fao.org](mailto:publications-sales@fao.org).

Printed on ecological paper



The EU Land Governance Knowledge Management Platform serves as the main online communication tool and information repository for project implementers:

<http://africallandpolicy.org/eu-programme/>

Technical guidance and advice on readily available tools can be sought from project managers of the EU Land Governance Programme

[EU-Transversal-Support@fao.org](mailto:EU-Transversal-Support@fao.org)



Some rights reserved. This work is available under a CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence