#### REPORT 10 / 2015











# REGIONAL LEARNING WORKSHOP ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES TENURE SECURITY IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

FINAL PROCEEDINGS 30 JUNE - 2 JULY 2015 NAIROBI, KENYA

SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL







REGIONAL LEARNING WORKSHOP ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES TENURE SECURITY
IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
FINAL PROCEEDINGS

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### CONTENTS

ABB	Breviations/acronyms	IV
EXE	CUTIVE SUMMARY	V
INTR	RODUCTION	X
SESS	SION 1: OPENING AND INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Participant Expectations	3
1.2	Keynote Speeches and Project Background	4
1.3	Positioning Land and Natural Resource Management within IFAD portfolio	
	in East and Southern Africa: By Harold Liversage (IFAD)	∠
1.4	Land and Natural Resources Management: Challenges, Perspectives and Solutions	
	by Dr. Clarissa Augustinus	5
1.5	Overview of TSLI-ESA Project 2014 to date by Solomon Mkumbwa	7
1.6	Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security in East and Southern Africa-	
	A synthesis from 15 country Case studies, by Professor Peter Ngau, Kenya, AAPS/UoN	9
SESS	SION 2: MAPPING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE RIGHTS	
	TO ENHANCE SECURITY OF TENURE	13
2.1	Mapping Land and Natural Resource Rights- Experiences of using the	
	Social Tenure Domain Model by the Vegetable Oil Development Project (VODP),	
	by Richard Kabuleta (VODP)	14
2.2	Securing land and natural resources tenure in the Maputo and	
	Limpopo Corridors - Strategy and Action, by Kemal Vaz, PROSUL	15
SESS	SION 3: SECURING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS	
	THROUGH INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS – EXPERIENCES	
	FROM ESA REGION	17
3.1	Inclusive Business Model for Securing Community Forest Rights	
	of Non-Timber Forest Products Collectors in Malawi - PhytoTrade Africa,	
	by Arthur Stevens, Phyto Trade Africa	18
3.2	The Implications of Increasing Land Value on Land Tenure Security-	
	Experiences from Kalangala Oil Palm Growers Trust, Uganda,	
	by Nelson Basaalidde, KOPGT, Uganda	19
3.3	Securing Land through Inclusive Business Model -	
	The case of VODP in Uganda, by Susan Lakwonyero, Uganda	20
3.4	BREAKOUT DISCUSSIONS IN THEMATIC AREAS	22

SESSI	ON 4: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR SECURING	
	LAND AND WATER RESOURCES RIGHTS	29
4.1	Experiences from Mwea Irrigation Scheme, Kenya, by Peter Orua (NIB), Kenya	30
4.2	Analysis of the Water Users' Association on Transfer of Irrigation Management and	
	Land and Water Rights in Malawi, by Dr. Chikosa Silungwe (IRLADP/PRIDE)	31
4.3	Land and Water Rights in Irrigation Schemes- Experiences from Irrigation,	
	Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Development Project, Malawi,	
	by Chisomo Gunda, IRLADP, Malawi	32
4.4	Sustainable Rangeland Management Project Tanzania, ILC Rangelands Initiative,	
	and sharing of experiences between Tanzania and Ethiopia, by Fiona Flintan (ILC/ILRI	33
SESSI	ON 5: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR ENHANCING WOMEN'S LAND	
	AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS	35
5.1	Promoting Women's Access to Land and Water- Experiences from KWAMP Project,	
	Rwanda, by Lucia Zigiriza	36
5.2.	Implementation of Certificates of Customary Ownership- Experiences	
	from the District Livelihood Support Programme (DLSP) in Uganda,	
	by Julius Okello, Executive Director, AISRG, Uganda	36
5.3	Competitive Local Innovations for Small-Scale Agriculture Project (CLISSA)	
	in the Seychelles, by Thembekile Manjengwa, CLISSA	38
SESSI	ON 6: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING GROUP RIGHTS	
	ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES	39
6.1	Sharing Grazing Land and Water Resources in semi-arid Pastoral Areas -	
	Experiences from Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project in Kenya,	
	by Michael Kibiego, SDCP, Kenya	40
6.2	Group work guide questions	42
SESSI	ON 7: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND WAY FORWARD	46
CLOS	SING SESSION	57
	Workshop Evaluation	58
ΔΝΝΙ	FXFS	60

#### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAI Action Aid International

AAPS Association of African Planning Schools
AGRA Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa

AISRGD African Institute for Strategic Research Governance and Development ASAL

ALPI Africa Land Policy Initiative
ASAL Arid and Semi-Arid Lowlands
ASSP Arid and Semi-Arid Lowlands
BFFS Belgian Fund for Food Security

**CEPAGRI** Centre for the Promotion of Agriculture

CCISSA Competitive Local Innovations for Small-Scale Agriculture
COFLAS Costing and Financing of Land Administration Services

**DLSP** District Livelihoods Support Programme

EAFF East African Farmers' Federation
FIG International Federation of Surveyors

GEC Gender Evaluation Criteria
GLTN Global Land Tool Network

Geographic Information System

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IRLAPD Irrigation, Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Development Project

IIRR International Institute of Rural Reconstruction

ILC International Land Coalition
ISK Institute of Kenyan Surveyors

ILRIInternational Livestock Research InstituteIWUAIntegrated Water Users' AssociationKOPGAKalangala Oil Palm Growers' Association

KOPGT Kalangala Oil Palm Growers' Trust

**KWAMP** Kirehe Community-based Watershed Management Project

**LGAF** Land Governance Assessment Framework

MWEDO Maasai Women Development OrganizationNational Land-Use

Planning Commission

**NLUPC** National Land-Use Planning Commission

OPUL Oil Palm Uganda Limited

**PLUP** Participatory Land-Use Planning

PRIDE Programme for Rural Irrigation Development Resettlement Action Framework

**PROMER** The Rural Markets Promotion Programme

**PRODIRPA** Securing Artisanal Fishers' Resource Rights Project

PROSUL Pro-poor Value Chain Development Project in the Maputo

and Limpopo Corridors

**PROCASUR** Regional Programme for Rural Development Training

**RCMRD** Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development

**RECONCILE** Resource Conflict Institute

ROAF Regional Office for Africa (UN-HABITAT)

SDCP Small Dairy Commercialization Project

STDM Social Tenure Domain Model

TSLI-ESA Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security Learning Initiative for

East and Southern Africa

**TUK** Technical University of Kenya

**UoN** University of Nairobi

**VODP** Vegetable Oil Development Project

WVI World Vision International

NIB-KENYA National Irrigation Board of Kenya

WUA Water Users' Association

**UTaNRMP** Upper Tana Natural Resources Management Project

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Up to one quarter of the world's population is estimated to be landless and this includes 200 million people living in rural areas (GLTN, 2008). The latest FAO (2014) report, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014, estimates that between 2012 and 2014, about 805 million people were chronically undernourished. Even though this figure is 100 million less than the previous decade and 209 million less than the period between 1990 and 1992, it remains high and is a challenge for us all.

« Many of the poorest and food insecure groups are those with the most insecure land rights, including the female headed households, orphans, migrant farm workers, peri-urban slum dwellers, and the internally displaced persons. »

Three-quarters of all hungry people live in rural areas, mainly in the villages of Asia and Africa. Overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture for their food and income, most of these hungry people have no alternative source of income or employment. Many of the poorest and food-insecure groups are those with the most insecure land rights, including female-headed households, orphans, migrant farm workers, peri-urban slum dwellers and internally displaced people. The FAO (2011) calculates that:

- 50 per cent of the world's hungry people are from smallholder farming communities, surviving off marginal lands prone to natural disasters like drought or flood;
- 20 per cent belong to landless families dependent on farming; and 10 per cent live in communities whose livelihoods depend on herding, fishing or forest resources;

• The remaining 20 per cent live in shanty towns on the periphery of the biggest cities in developing countries. These are mostly rural migrants who go to cities in their search for employment due to failing livelihood options in the rural areas.

The above statistics demonstrate the inextricable link between land access tenure security on one hand, and income/food security on the other. It is no surprise that in most developing countries, agriculture is espoused as the cornerstone of the national economies and sustainable inclusive development.

Rosegrant and Hazelle (2000), in their work Transforming the rural Asian economy: The unfinished revolution, explain how Asia's green revolution resulted in agricultural growth that reached large numbers of small farms and how it could transform rural economies and lift enormous numbers of people out of poverty. Similarly, the World Bank (2007) suggests that empirical evidence has shown that a more egalitarian distribution of land not only leads to higher economic growth but also helps ensure that the growth achieved is more beneficial to the poor.

In contrast, agricultural growth has proved to be much less pro-poor in countries that began with an inequitable distribution of land. Good examples are South Africa, Zimbabwe and many parts of Latin America, (Hazell, Peter BR, et al, 2007). It is difficult to get agriculture development moving in some areas where most of the poorest people live.

This brings us back to the essence of appropriate land policy as a key pillar for pro-poor development. The global and regional initiatives such as the VGGTs, LGAF and ALPI complemented by the pro-poor GLTN tools draw our attention for concerted action.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Continued

The VGGTs adopted in 2012 direct states to promote equal access to land ownership, and further assert that "as appropriate, states should consider establishing legal and other policy mechanisms, consistent with their international human rights obligations and in accordance with the rule of law, that advance land reform to enhance access for the poor and women", (FAO, 2012). The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is an international financial institution and a specialized United Nations agency dedicated to eradicating poverty and hunger. IFAD does so by investing in rural people, in the form of loans and grants. At IFAD, land tenure is one of the key strategic areas of intervention. IFAD provides technical support on land and natural resource tenure to programmes and projects. In addition, and more importantly, IFAD has engaged actively in global partnerships and platforms aimed at strengthening tenure security for the poor.

« ... a more egalitarian distribution of land not only leads to higher economic growth but also helps ensure that the growth that is achieved is more beneficial to the poor. »

Platforms such as the Global Donor Platform on Land and Committee on World Food Security (CFC), the International Land Coalition (ILC), and the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN); and instruments such as the VGGTs and LGAF, regional mechanisms such as the African Union Land Policy Initiatives (ALPI)'s Framework and Guidelines (F&Gs), are all engaged in this challenge of land tenure security. GLTN, for which IFAD is an advisory board member, is a network of diverse partners that has developed and tested more than 20 pro-poor and gender sensitive land tools. IFAD has an ongoing partnership with the GLTN Secretariat in East and Southern Africa under the Land and

Natural Resources Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa (TSLI-ESA) for identifying, documenting, developing and sharing tools and approaches for securing tenure. Through this initiative, staff and partners of IFAD have supported programmes and projects from over 20 countries in the ESA region to share and discuss the key land and natural resources tenure security issues, challenges and innovative tools and approaches for addressing them. Through the same initiatives, some pro-poor and gender sensitive tools generated at GLTN are tested, adapted and adopted in addressing tenure issues in some IFAD-supported projects and programmes

« GLTN is a network of diverse partnership that has developed and tested over twenty pro-poor and gender sensitive land tools »

This Regional Learning Workshop on Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security in East and Southern Africa was a key event of the TSLI-ESA Regional Project. It brought together managers and staff of IFAD-supported investment projects and programmes from 18 countries in the East and Southern Africa (ESA) region, and representatives of 20 GLTN partners, including UN-Habitat, to share experiences and to learn lessons and best practices

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Continued



Participants gather for a group photo during the workshop.

#### The specific objectives of the workshop were:

- To strengthen lesson sharing and knowledge exchange among various stakeholders and IFADsupported projects.
- To identify and share challenges, as well as innovative tools and approaches, for strengthening land and natural resources tenure security for poor people and vulnerable groups.
- To identify entry-points for collaboration among IFADsupported projects with the TSLI-ESA programme.

The workshop, facilitated by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, (IIRR) was attended by 82 participants that included coordinators and staff of IFAD-supported projects and programmes from 18 countries of ESA region. These included Sudan, 19 GLTN partners; AAI, EAFF, WVI, OXFAM, MWEDO, Groots Kenya, ISK, FIG, TUK, AAPS, AGRA, IIRR, AISRGD, ILRI, ILC, RECONCILE, IFAD, PAMOJA TRUST, PROCASUL, Habitat for Humanity, RCMRD, UN-Habitat (ROAF).

# The three-day workshop was organized around plenary presentations with five themes:

- Mapping: Using technically advanced geographic information technologies, such as aerial photography, remote sensing technology and geographic information systems (GIS) for mapping land and natural resource rights, use and management;
- Inclusive business models: Documenting best practices in securing land and natural resource rights;
- 3) Land and water rights: Recognizing and documenting small-scale farmers' land and water rights in irrigation schemes;
- 4) Group rights: Recognizing and documenting group rights, focusing on range/grazing lands, forests and artisanal fishing communities and;
- 5) Women's access: Strengthening women's access to land.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Continued



Dr. Clarissa Augustinus, GLTN Chief, speaking on the relevance and sustainability of tools developed by GLTN.



IFAD Senior Tenure Advisor, Harold Liversage, officiating at the workshop and sharing information on the importance of innovations around land tenure in IFAD-funded projects.

During the workshop, facilitated discussions as well as guided working groups enabled sharing and learning. These also allowed participants to identify entry points for collaboration in the IFAD-supported projects and to provide a way forward for sub-sequent implementation steps. Group discussions were held around three approaches, namely: the issues on tenure rights, the approaches and tools, and the challenges and lessons learnt.

The workshop was officiated by IFAD Senior Land Tenure Advisor, Harold Liversage, and the UN-Habitat / GLTN Unit leader, Dr. Clarissa Augustinus.

The links to the different presentations made during the workshop are annexed to this report (Annex 4).

#### **SESSION 1: OPENING AND INTRODUCTION SESSION**

The workshop was opened with welcome remarks and keynote speeches by the representatives of the joint conveners of the workshop: Harold Liversage, IFAD's Senior Technical Specialist, Land Tenure, Policy and Technical Advisory Division, and Dr. Clarissa Augustinus, GLTN Unit Leader.

The introductory remarks contextualized the workshop and set the scene for the three-day event.



Solomon Mkumbwa, the TSLI-ESA project coordinator welcoming participants to the learning event.

An overview of the TSLI-ESA Project from 2014 to date, given by Solomon Mkumbwa, Human Settlements Officer and coordinator of the TSLI-ESA regional project at UN-Habitat, outlined the normative and operational activities accomplished at regional and country level in the five TSLI-ESA thematic areas as:

- 1. Mapping
- 2. Land and water rights
- 3. Group Rights
- 4. Women access
- 5. Inclusive business

Mr. Mkumbwa also outlined the objectives of the workshop. This was followed by a presentation of a summary report of the 15 country case studies on Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security in East and Southern Africa by the Association of African Planning Schools M.Sc. and Ph.D. students from AAPS member universities. They highlighted engagements of innovative research on land and natural resources tenure security with a focus in IFAD-supported projects.

A brief, facilitated plenary discussion of the case studies concluded the session.

### SESSION 2: Mapping Land and Natural Resource Rights to Enhance Security of Tenure.

This session consisted of two plenary presentations. The first highlighted experiences on using the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) by the Vegetable Oil Development Project / VODP working with the Kalangala Oil Palm Growers (KOPGT) in Buganda Island in Uganda. The second focused on the strategy and action plans from a project on Securing Land and Natural Resources Tenure by PROSUL in the Maputo and Limpopo corridors. This was followed by a brief discussion on the issues raised.

#### SESSION 3: Securing Land and Natural Resources Rights through Inclusive Business Models (IBM) – Experiences from ESA Region.

This consisted of three plenary presentations. Two presentations were made on the implications of increasing land values and tenure security for the poor, a case of Kalangala Oil Palm Growers Trust in Uganda (KOPGT) and VODP.

A third presentation focused on the IBM Model for Securing Community Forest Rights of Non-Timber Forest Products Collectors in Malawi - PhytoTrade Africa.

Continued

Each of these presentations was followed by questions from participants. Responses to the queries raised were later made by the respective presenters in an effort to deepen participants' understanding in the different projects.



Photos showing workshop participants getting to know each other.

The participants were divided into two working groups with each group to discuss a thematic area guided by a few questions.

Group 1 worked on "mapping", while Group II tackled "inclusive businesses". They were guided by the following questions:

- 1. 1What the key land tenure issues are as discussed in the presentations?
- 2. What tools and approaches used to address these issues?
- 3. How effective are they?
- 4. What are the successes, challenges and lessons learnt?

### SESSION 4: Innovative Approaches for Securing Land and Water Resources Rights.

This session consisted of four plenary presentations on innovative approaches for securing land and water resources rights. The presentations critiqued land and water rights sharing models on irrigation schemes in Kenya (Participatory Irrigation Management) and Malawi (Irrigation Management Transfers) and on land and water rights for pastoral communities in the arid and semi-arid areas in Ethiopia.

The presentations were also followed by questions from the participants and brief targeted discussions to provide feedback to issues raised.



Participants in the different discussion groups.

Continued

### SESSION 5: Innovative Approaches for Enhancing Women's Land and Natural Re-sources Rights.

Three presentations were made in this session drawing experiences from three IFAD supported investments projects and programmes; in Uganda, the District Livelihoods Support Programme (DLSP); in the Seychelles, Competitive Local Innovations for Small-Scale Agriculture (CLISSA); and in Rwanda, the Kirehe Community-based Watershed Management Project (KWAMP)

### SESSION 6: Innovative Approaches for Promoting Group Rights on Land and Natural Resources

Two plenary presentations on approaches for promoting group rights on land and natural resources in IFAD-supported investment projects and programmes were given during this session. These included experiences from documenting group rights by PRODIRPA - Securing Artisanal Fishers' Resource Rights Project in Mozambique, and sharing grazing land and water resources in semi-arid pastoral areas of Kenya by the Small Dairy Commercialization Project.

The presentations in section 3 to 5 focused on innovations, issues related to rights, the successes, challenges and lessons learnt. As with earlier sessions, participants raised questions after the presentations and responses were given by respective participants.

Participants later convened in discussions groups to discuss the following thematic areas: women's rights, group rights, and land and water rights. The discussions were guided by the following questions:

- 1. What was innovative about each of the approaches?
- 2. What are the key right issues related to women access to land, water and natural resources?
- 3. What innovative tools and approaches are used to address issues of rights?
- 4. How effective are they?
- 5. What are the successes, challenges and lessons learned from the innovations to address issues of rights?

The groups then reported back to the plenary.

#### SESSION 7: Strategic Planning and Way Forward

This session focused on charting the way forward and drawing up strategic plans. Participants were organized into four groups to discuss at length TSLI-ESA focus and modalities for strengthening the cooperation between GLTN and IFAD-supported investment projects and programmes.

Each group was given a specific task in line with a group work guide developed by the facilitator to respond to the following issues:

- 1. Knowledge management.
- 2. Learning events.
- 3. Policy dialogue at country, regional and global levels.
- 4. Implementation of GLTN tools in the IFAD-supported projects.

Continued



Leah Tembo, Research Student from University of Zambia.



Catherine Gatundu of Action Aid International, making a contribution during plenary session.



Tom Mumo Okongo from Technical University of Kenya sharing a point with Farai Manhanga from PROMER, Mozambique.

Each group responded to one of the following questions:

- 1. What concrete and practical approaches/methods and strategies will you recommend to attaining systematic learning? That is: generation of knowledge; documentation and packaging of information; sharing and dissemination of lessons. What support is needed to make the recommended approaches/methods more effective?
- 2. How do we make learning events (training, workshops, exchange visits and others) more effective and impactful? What should be the role of partners in organizing learning events? What will motivate members to organize learning events? What support will be needed?
- 3. What are the common threads (3-5) across IFAD-funded projects that you have learnt during the two days? How do we keep momentum and make the initiative sustainable beyond the current project life? How should the projects be embedded in the ongoing programmes of governments and implementing organizations? How should projects initiate policy dialogue as an ongoing practice?
- 4. How do we integrate the tools in ongoing projects work plans and budgets?

Continued





Participants discussing different items during breakaway sessions of the workshop.

The four groups reported back on the four issues. Each group also provided an outline of a work plan to achieve what they had reported on. Each of the presentations was discussed in the plenary with participants suggesting more interventions.

Continued

#### STRUCTURE OF THE PROCEEDING REPORT

#### SESSION 1

- 1) Opening and Introduction
- Keynote speeches and project background.
- Workshop objectives and expectations.
- Positioning land and natural resource management with the IFAD portfolio in ESA, by Harold Liversage
- Setting the scene: Land and Natural Resources
   Management: Challenges, Perspectives and
   Solutions, by Clarissa Augustinus.
- 2) Overview of TSLI-ESA Project 2014 to date, by Solomon Mkumbwa.
- 3) Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security in East and Southern Africa Synthesis from 15 country case studies, by Professor Peter Ngau, Kenya, AAPS/UoN.
- 4) Questions and discussions on the presentations (synthesis).

#### SESSION 2

- Mapping land and natural resource rights:
   Experiences of using the Social Tenure Domain in Mapping land and natural resource rights.
- Experiences from VODP2 Uganda by Richard Kabutela (VODP); Securing Land and Natural Resources Tenure in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors: Strategy and Action plans by Kemal Vaz, PROSUL.
- 3) Questions and discussions on the presentations (synthesis).

#### **SESSION 3**

- IBM Model for Securing Community Forest Rights of Non-Timber Forest Products Col-lectors in Malawi - PhytoTrade Africa, by Arthur Stevens, PhytoTrade Africa.
- 2) The Implications of Increasing Land Value on Land Tenure Security: Experiences from Kalangala Oil Palm Growers Trust, Uganda, by Nelson Basaalidde, KOPGT and Uganda.
- 3) Securing Land Rights through Inclusive Business Model: The case of VODP in Uganda, by Susan Lakwonyero, Uganda.
- 4) Questions and discussions on the presentations (synthesis).
- 5) Thematic group report on mapping and inclusive business model (synthesis).

#### SESSION 4

- Innovative Participatory Irrigation Management: Experiences from Mwea Irrigation Scheme, Kenya, by Innocent Asiemba (NIB), Kenya.
- Analysis of the Water Users Associations on Transfer of Irrigation Management and Land and Water Rights in Malawi, by Dr. Chikosa Silungwe (IRLADP/PRIDE), Malawi.
- Land and Water Rights in Irrigation Schemes -Experiences from Irrigation, Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Development Project, Malawi by Chisomo Gunda (IRLADP), Malawi.
- 4) Sustainable Rangeland Management Project Tanzania, ILC Rangelands Initiative, and sharing of experiences between Tanzania and Ethiopia, by Fiona Flintan (ILC/ILRI).
- 5) Questions and discussions on the presentations (synthesis).

Continued

#### **SESSION 5**

- Promoting Women's Access to Land and Water

   Experiences from KWAMP Project, Rwanda, by
   Lucia Zigiriza (KWAMP), Rwanda.
- Implementation of Certificates of Customary Ownership- Experiences from the District Livelihood Support Programme (DLSP) in Uganda, by Julius Okello (AISRGD), Uganda.
- 3) Competitive Local Innovations for Small Scale Agriculture Project (CLISSA) in the Seychelles, by Thembekile Manjengwa (CLISSA).

#### **SESSION 6**

- Recognizing and Documenting Group Rights to Land and Natural Resources in Mozambique, by Armenio Neves Da Silva (ProDIRPA), Mozambique.
- Sharing Grazing Land and Water Resources in semi-arid Pastoral Areas - Experiences from Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project in Kenya, by Michael Kibiego (SDCP), Kenya.
- 3) Questions and discussions on the presentations (synthesis).
- Thematic group report on issues and innovation tools in regard to land and water rights, women rights, group rights and inclusive business (synthesis).

#### **SESSION 7**

- Group reports on strategic plans and way forward in terms of: knowledge management; learning events; policy dialogue at country, regional and global levels; and implementation of GLTN tools in IFAD-supported projects.
- 2) Closing remarks
- 3) Evaluation

It is important to note that the contents of the following sections are not necessarily statements of fact, or consensus on the part of the workshop participants, or formalized positions of IFAD, UN-Habitat or any other organization present. Rather, they are meant to represent the diversity of views, of concerns and of perspectives that emerged during the workshop.

The Workshop Evaluation is provided in Annex 1 and the full agenda for the workshop is provided in Annex 2. The list of participants is provided in Annex 3. A complete list of presentations given, and links for accessing them, is provided in Annex 4. Annex 5 consists of Session 6 Group work findings. An analysis of the presentations is provided in Annex 6.

SESSION 1: OPENING

01

#### **SESSION 1: OPENING**

#### **SESSION 1: OPENING**

A total of 82 participants from 18 countries in Africa, Europe (1) and Asia (1) were present in this learning event. The facilitator, Dr. Isaac Bekelo of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), welcomed everyone to Nairobi and invited Harold Liversage, IFAD's Senior Technical Specialist, Land Policy and Technical Advisory Division, to open the workshop proceedings.

Mr. Liversage said that IFAD had recently preoccupied itself with questions of how to support the land and natural resources tenure issues, and how to bring those issues to the attention of a national dialogue. He was then joined by Dr. Clarissa Augustinus, UN-Habitat's Chief of Land and Tenure Section and Unit Leader at GLTN. Dr. Augustinus observed that the difference between rural and urban areas is shrinking fast, especially in the eastern and southern Africa region. "Urban development is vital but has an impact on rural areas," she said. She added that land has been a mandate of UN-Habitat since 1976

and that GLTN has facilitated a pro-poor land tenure approach since 2006 to contribute to poverty alleviation and the Millennium Development Goals through land reform, improved land management and security of tenure. She welcomed the participants to the workshop and called for active participation before declaring the workshop officially open.

The difference between rural and urban areas, especially in the eastern and southern Africa region, is fast shrinking. Urban development is vital but has impact on rural areas

A workshop pre-assessment session followed with the facilitator asking participants present to list two items;

- What they had brought to share during the workshop
- What they intended to take away from the workshop

#### 1.1 PARTICIPANT EXPECTATIONS

What they brought along: Lessons on land tenure innovations; experience about women's access to land; the plight of vulnerable populations in accessing land and natural resources; incentives to improve tenure security; experience in working with smallholder farmers in Uganda and their access to markets; access to finance services; relation of land tenure to land degradation; challenges in women's access to land for production and the plight of these women in as far as displacement by large scale projects is concerned; knowledge on chiefdom development planning framework as a tool for sustainable land use in Uganda; benefits of community participation in natural resources management; experience of promoting security of tenure for people living in informal settlements as well as tenure rights sharing of information and protocols for land management and administration among others.

Concerns: the challenges of building awareness among smallholder farmers on land issues, communities' reluctance in investing in natural resource management-the case of communal land ownership What to take away: Acquire knowledge of what IFAD-supported projects are doing to support group rights especially through interactions with other implementing partners and sharing experiences; get familiar with different land tenure security systems in South and Eastern Africa best practices; get to know how women and youth are involved in land and natural resources management; get to know how communities can secure access of communal land and promote natural resource management; learning new and simple ways of mapping resources; learning how to map using the available technology and coming up with Geo-spatial reports; learning how to streamline land registration.

Many others wanted to learn on strategies for empowering the vulnerable poor to access productive resources for poverty reduction; innovations and practices on ways of improving women access to land and sustaining the practice; how to secure rights of people living in natural resource rich areas which are always under pressure from exploitation by the rich.



#### Workshop Objectives;

- 1 Strengthen lesson sharing and knowledge exchange among various stakeholders and IFAD-supported projects;
- 2 Identify and share challenges, as well as innovative tools and approaches, for strengthening land and natural resources tenure security of poor people and vulnerable groups;
- 3 Identify entry-points for collaboration among IFAD-supported projects with the TSLI-ESA program.

### 1.2 KEYNOTE SPEECHES AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

This session looked into the overviews of both IFAD and GLTN projects, including why and how these two organizations contribute to the ongoing debate on land tenure security, food security and poverty alleviation.

Harold Liversage spoke about IFAD's efforts with land and natural resource management. Clarissa Augustinus described in detail GLTN's goals and objectives, and how the network and IFAD implement the TSLI-ESA Project to counter the many challenges faced in achieving good land governance (equitable access to land, security of tenure, incorporation of a gender sensitive lens in terms of access to land, transparency on land related issues, among others things).

Solomon Mkumbwa then gave an overview of the TSLI-ESA Project, followed by a synthesis of 15 case studies on projects under the Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security project in East and Southern Africa.

# 1.3. POSITIONING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WITHIN IFAD PORTFOLIO IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, BY HAROLD LIVERSAGE (IFAD)



Harold Liversage, IFAD Senior Land Tenure Adviser, addressing the opening session.

Harold Liversage outlined IFAD's substantive investment in agriculture: 42 projects, worth USD 1.8 billion in East and Southern Africa with co-funding from individual governments in each of these countries. He emphasized the importance of land to agricultural production and the challenges that poor and vulnerable people encounter in accessing this asset.

IFAD and GLTN have partnered with governments to secure land for the poor and are implementing projects aimed at achieving this.

Mr Liversage went on to say that IFAD had recently preoccupied itself with questions on how to support the land and natural resources tenure issues, but lamented that most of the time this work is not visible or quantifiable, which makes it controversial, especially because it deals with rights.

IFAD wants to be part of the process of identifying what is being done to aid this debate on land and natural resource tenure issues so as to bring it to the attention of national dialogues in all countries partnering with IFAD"

IFAD wants to be part of the process of identifying what is being done to aid the debate on land and natural resource tenure issues to bring it to the attention of national dialogues in all countries partnering with IFAD. Harold said that he wanted to share more experiences from the projects and added that out of the 42 projects, 18 have very interesting experiences. He also noted that the amount directed to support the projects may not be much, but that the lessons gathered from the modest investment can have a tremendous impact.

He concluded by emphasizing that what is needed is an innovative way of getting things done; the right tools and the right approaches.



Lucia Zigiriza (KWAMP - Rwanda). Muthoni Livingstone (UTaNRMP - Kenya) and Mohammed El Hassan Ali from Sudan keenly following the proceedings.

His presentation also covered IFAD's responses to some of the challenges in the projects and introduced the current opportunity for IFAD-supported initiatives to draw on the expertise of GLTN partners and to learn from their experiences.

The lesson we gather is that modest investments can go a long way in registering tremendous impact. What we need is an innovative way of getting things done

#### PLENARY DISCUSSION

Three questions were raised following this presentation:

- In the past, there were not many IFAD-supported projects focusing on natural resource management, is IFAD currently changing to focus more on natural resource management?
- What are the key experiences learnt from the projects?
- Is it possible to have a country level workshop of a similar nature?

In his response, Mr. Liversage said that there is evidently an increase in the emphasis on natural resource management (NRM) in IFAD programming because NRM is linked to many things, including climate change. He also noted that supporting country level processes is a challenge, although this would be a good opportunity to make more impact.

# 1.4. LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: CHALLENGES, PERSPECTIVES AND SOLUTIONS, BY DR. CLARISSA AUGUSTINUS

Dr. Clarissa Augustinus began the presentation with a brief history of GLTN, which was conceived in early 2004 to provide appropriate land tools at global scale to implement pro-poor land policies and land reform and to work with partners to assist member states in implementing land policies that are pro-poor, gender sensitive and at scale. She said that presently the network has 70 partners of which IFAD is one of the most active as well as being a highly esteemed knowledge and funding partner with a compelling development agenda and innovative practice in the field. She said that GLTN attaches great importance to the partnership it has had with IFAD over the years.

#### The objectives of the GLTN are to:

- Establish a continuum of land rights rather than just focusing on individual land titling;
- Improve and develop pro-poor land management and land tenure tools;
- Unblock existing initiatives;
- Improve global coordination on land (Paris Declaration);
- Assist in the development of gender sensitive tools which are affordable and useful to NGOs / grassroots, professionals, academia/training and other stakeholders;
- Improve the dissemination of knowledge about how to improve security of tenure at scale.

The core values and principles of GLTN are founded in the development of land tools that are: pro-poor, governance, equity, subsidiarity, affordability, systematic large-scale approach, gender sensitivity and sustainability.

...many indigenous groups, pastoralists, fisher folk, and forest users are facing increased tenure insecurity in the advent of increasing pressure for large scale land based investments

Dr. Augustinus said that Africa is changing from a continent of land abundance to one of land scarcity, where smallholder farmers' land rights are being squeezed and women's land rights are particularly vulnerable.

She stressed that secure land tenure and property rights are therefore fundamental to shelter and livelihoods, and



for the realization of human rights, poverty reduction, food security and sustainable development. Securing land and natural resources is also central to the mission of GLTN, particularly for the poor, women and vulnerable groups in both rural and urban areas.

She said that land rights relating to access and control of land in irrigation schemes are insecure and are conditional upon compliance of rules of operation (e.g. payment of fees for maintenance of irrigation). Similarly many indigenous groups, pastoralists, fisher folk, and forest users face increased tenure insecurity in the advent of increasing pressure for large-scale, land-based investments.

GLTN tools are designed to meet these challenges through appropriate, innovative and gender responsive approaches. Dr. Augustinus said that GLTN and IFAD have prioritized five countries (Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Ethiopia) for immediate engagement in TSLI-ESA Phase II and that GLTN is exploring other countries in ESA region for value addition and catalytic support.

Tools being implemented at scale include STDM, GEC and Participatory Enumerations. A number of other tools, such as the Continuum of Land Rights Framework, Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment (PILaR), Pro-poor land records, CoFLAS, Land Use Planning, and land-based financing are also in the pipeline.

In her closing remarks, Dr. Augustinus stressed that both GLTN and IFAD are active partners in global and regional frameworks and initiatives that provide high level guidance to the nature and content of land policy processes.

She thanked the participants and experts attending the workshop and wished them good deliberations.

### 1.5. OVERVIEW OF TSLI-ESA PHASE II PROJECT OCTOBER 2013 TO DATE, BY SOLOMON MKUMBWA

This presentation focused on what the TSLI-ESA project has achieved since its start in 2013 to the present date. Solomon Mkumbwa, the project coordinator, began by giving a presentation showing how food security is linked to land poverty and land tenure systems, and the implications these land tenure systems in turn have on food security. Land tenure systems regulate how people gain access to the land (formally or informally), the period they hold this land and under what conditions.



Solomon Mkumbwa presenting on the TSLI-ESA project

Mr. Mkumbwa described at length how the project is integrating the pro-poor and gender sensitive land tools in IFAD-supported projects and programmes to strengthen the land documentation systems among poor communities and protecting their land and natural resource rights and the revenues streams linked to those rights when projects are implemented for increased agricultural production through commercialization.

#### The TSLI-ESA project has five project thematic areas:

- Mapping: Using technically advanced geographic information technologies, such as remote sensing technology, global navigational satellite systems, and geographic information systems (GIS) for mapping land and natural resource rights, use and management.
- Land and water rights: Recognizing and documenting small-scale farmers' land and water rights, particularly in irrigation schemes.
- Group rights: Recognizing and documenting group rights, focusing on range/grazing lands, forests and artisanal fishing communities.
- Women's access: These projects aim at strengthening women's access to land.
- Inclusive business: This involves documenting best practices in securing land and natural resource rights through business partnerships between small-scale farmers and outside investors.

Mr. Mkumbwa then gave an overview of the second phase of the TSLI-ESA project, which began in October 2013, building on learning and experiences of the initial phase. The goal of Phase 2 is to contribute to the

development and integration of pro-poor tools and approaches for securing land and natural resource rights into development programmes in selected countries in ESA.

#### Its objectives are to:

- Improve knowledge and awareness on issues and measures for strengthening land and natural resource tenure security of poor women and men;
- Strengthen the capacity for tool development and implementation, including for in-country policy dialogue, country strategy development and project/ programme design, implementation and evaluation; and
- Strengthen and scale up approaches and tools for securing land and natural resource tenure.

The TSLI-ESA regional project generates knowledge through research and documentation of experiences; share and disseminate key lessons learnt; facilitates learning across all IFAD supported investment projects and programmes in ESA region; at GLTN and GLTN partner events; promotes tool implementation in five focus countries"







A cross-section of participants during the workshop.

#### TSLI-ESA PROJECT APPROACHES

The TSLI-ESA project uses three approaches:

- Knowledge management (knowledge generation through research, analysis and documentation, knowledge sharing and dissemination);
- Facilitating learning across all IFAD-supported projects and programmes across the ESA region;
- Promoting tool implementations in the five focus countries (five countries selected, and programmes implemented in partnership with IFAD (Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique and Ethiopia).

In his final remarks, Mr. Mkumbwa challenged participants to critically examine how best to cooperate with TSLI-ESA project including, for example, in knowledge management. How do we select the topics? From which country? Who do we target? How do we get the message there? How do we evaluate? Who pays for the research? How do we effectively facilitate learning across the region? What is the frequency of regional learning events, country level learning events? Who convenes them?

On tool implementation: how do we select "innovations" that add value to our projects? How best do we integrate the "innovations" to our projects without extra budgetary burden? What do projects expect from TSLI-ESA? How best do we cooperate.

In line with the above, Mr Mkumbwa stressed the need to strengthen knowledge management in an effort to realize country-level implementation plans.





Shadrack Omondi (International Land Coalition), Mi-Ran Choi (Pamoja Trust - Kenya) and Valentina Sauve (PROCASUR) following the discussion at the workshop

1.6. LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES TENURE SECURITY IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA- A SYNTHESIS FROM 15 COUNTRY CASE STUDIES, BY PROFESSOR PETER NGAU, KENYA, AAPS/UON.

This presentation was made by Professor Peter Ngau and Nasra Bwana from the University of Nairobi (UoN). The university is a member of the Association of African Planning Schools that are implementing a research project aimed at producing a consolidated document on Land and Natural Resources Tenure Issues and Tools in IFAD-Supported Projects in East and Southern Africa.

Within the framework of TSLI–ESA, UN-Habitat/GLTN proposed collaborating with AAPS member schools to carry out country case studies on current situations, issues and lessons on land and natural resources tenure security

The collaboration (project) is organized through the University of Nairobi's Centre for Urban Research and Innovations (CURI) based in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, a member of the AAPS network.

#### Objectives

- To research and document 10 country case study reports on land and natural resources tenure security in countries in East and Southern Africa (these are in addition to 5 country case studies done before);
- To coordinate and facilitate a peer review of all 15 country case study reports; and
- To prepare a synthesis document from the 15 country case studies.

#### Implementation

The University of Nairobi (UoN) through the Centre for Urban and Innovations (CURI) Department of Urban and Regional Planning has used the network of 50 plus member universities of the Association of African Planning Schools (AAPS) to coordinate the project in 10 countries. These are: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. UoN received support from UN-Habitat/GLTN in form of a grant to implement this work. Research that came out from this process was then peer reviewed. This study was guided by an implementation kit that had been prepared by the UoN. The young researchers would be invited to apply for the grants.

There are three stages in the case study: application and selection; execution (in-country implementation); and synthesis.



Seitebatso Mohlahasta, a research student from the University of KwaZulu-Natal contributing to the presentation on the 15 country case studies.

In the study, the focus was on land, water, minerals and forests, and the measures the governments have taken on matters relating to NR.

#### Methodology

In each country, the study involved a literature review on land and natural resources availability, respective laws and policies governing tenure, access and use.

The researchers identified one or two on going IFAD-supported investment projects and programmes where they conducted an in-depth inquiry on how the prevailing policy framework governing tenure access and use of land and natural resources impact performance of the investments projects and programmes, including how IFAD-supported projects/programmes are addressing the issues.



Nasra Bwana presenting the findings of the Regional Research on land and natural resource tenure security.

The presenters also enumerated some emerging issues realized by the project. These are challenges of tenure insecurity, challenges of access to services, power dynamics, population increase, contradictory legislation, capacity gaps and corruption, among others.

#### Gaps Identified

- The need for harmonization
- The need for empowering of the community
- The need to promote sustainability and cooperation between all stakeholders



Professor Ngau responding to some of the questions raised after the presentation on AAPS Regional Study.

#### Future plans include:

- Completion of remaining research in Burundi, Angola and Ethiopia.
- Validation of surveys in: Tanzania, Botswana, Madagascar (CURI or Local researcher).
- Synthesis and harmonization of reports.

#### Questions and response to issues raised

Several questions emerged after the presentation, such as:

- How long will the study take?
- Is there a possibility of including Uganda projects in the study?
- On what basis were the countries selected, and is there a possibility of including Rwanda?

Others were concerned that the experiences raised expressed difficulties and wanted to know the specific interventions the project intends to get out of the thematic areas (land, water, natural resources) of the study?

Professor Ngau said that the project was a six-month contract and that the initial stages took a longer time to set up than anticipated. He said he was pleased to acquire new contacts from the workshop that would, in one way or another, enrich the experiences of the project. However, he lamented the fact that the project lags behind in seven of the ten countries where it is being implemented.

IFAD's Harold Liversage said that the process presented a wonderful approach to capacity building of young researchers and academics, and called for the building of synergies within the projects. SESSION 1: OPENING



Farai Manhanga, Chachuaio Deodete (PROMER - Mozambique) and Ato Jemal Aliye (PASIDP - Ethiopia) following the discussions.



Participants at the workshop.



Faith Muthoni Livingstone from the Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project, Kenya, contributing to the discussions

SESSION 2: MAPPING LAND
AND NATURAL RESOURCE
RIGHTS TO ENHANCE SECURITY
OF TENURE

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This session consisted of two presentations. The first looked into the experiences of STDM in the VODP project in Uganda, while the second focused on the strategy and action plans from the Pro-poor Value Chain Development Project in the Maputo and Limpopo corridors in Mozambique.

# 2.1. MAPPING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE RIGHTS- EXPERIENCES OF USING THE SOCIAL TENURE DOMAIN MODEL BY THE VEGETABLE OIL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (VODP), BY RICHARD KABULETA (VODP)

Richard Kabuleta began by giving a background on Uganda's land tenure systems and how they influence or affect farmers.

Kalangala is one of the districts in Buganda Kingdom, with a mix of tenure systems; private, mailo, public land, free hold and customary tenure systems. This IFAD-supported project aims to raise rural incomes by increasing domestic production of vegetable oil and its by-products through the promotion of oil palm cultivation. The project has two components namely: oil palm development and oil seeds component, in which it supports smallholder farmers to grow sunflower. The oil palm development is a long-term investment. This raises the issues of security of investment.

Land reforms in 1900 in Uganda divided the land in two regimes: mailo land and land belonging to the protectorate government.



Richard Kabuleta from VODP presents application of STDM in Kalangala District, Uganda.

This project involves 1,708 smallholder farmers of which 613 are women. The project has given USD 15 billion in loans to the farmers most of whom live on private mailo land or public land that was returned to the King of Buganda .The farmers have kibanja agreements that allow them to use the land.

The rising value of land has attracted back the original landowners and presently many farmers are worried about evictions.

Beginning 2013, the VODP project partnered with GLTN to implement STDM. Farmers were given GPS machines to map out the boundaries of their farms so as to establish the actual size of their farms, which would in turn aid in resolving the boundary conflicts. So far, five blocks have been covered.

The project has been able to estimate the status of security of tenure in the project area. STDM has also enabled the project to establish the spatial environment. A lesson realized over the course of this project implementation is that farmers/rural settings can embrace technology.

With STDM, farmers were trained to use GPS gadgets to map out the boundaries of their farms which helped them know the actual size of their farms and resolved boundary conflicts"

#### Questions and discussion

Four questions were raised by the participants:

- Did the mapping process bring about any conflict on ground during the boundary establishment?
- Was there not risk of the project becoming an issue in itself instead of enhancing the livelihoods, given the fragile environment in which it was being implemented?
- What tools are being used to ensure sustainability?
- Is there any significant difference in the incentive of producing the oil? What is the return on investment?



Kabuleta responding to questions raised after the presentation on VODP Project, Uganda

In response, Kabuleta described STDM as a tool that facilitates the farmers sitting together to identify their boundaries without having to fight. It minimizes conflict. The number of those participating is impressive and this is an assurance in itself. The key issue now is dealing with absent landlords. This project is hailed for having reopened the island for farming activities. The island had been abandoned in the 1970s after a tsetse fly infestation.

# 2.2. SECURING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES TENURE IN THE MAPUTO AND LIMPOPO CORRIDORS - STRATEGY AND ACTION, BY KEMAL VAZ, PROSUL.

This presentation was based on a project being implemented under the PROSUL-CEPAGRI protocol. PROSUL is a recipient of IFAD funding in Mozambique. The project supports farmer groups through the promotion of cassava horticulture in small irrigation schemes and red meat value chains. It does this through strengthening farmer groups by formalizing them and through safeguarding land rights, acquiring formal titling and strengthening investment in agriculture. It deals with decision makers at the national level and the implementing partners at district and provincial levels.

The presenter identified two issues with mapping land and natural resource rights: Rural Land Tenure Regularization (RDUAT) which is connected to farming systems; and formal titling, which is dependent on formalized individuals and organizations.

Mr. Vaz said that a key challenges affecting agriculture are migration of labour to South Africa, which is affecting the market negatively, and the emergence of diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

# SESSION 2: MAPPING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE RIGHTS TO ENHANCE SECURITY OF TENURE

The project uses communication and awareness campaigns to sensitize communities on formal titling and relevant legislation. This includes a gender approach to land titling and a community negotiation with private investment approach.



Kemal Vaz presenting on challenges of RDUAT in the PROSUL Project, Mozambique

Stakeholders are usually identified and engaged in decision-making on land tenure; identifying land conflicts and preparing local mechanisms for conflict resolution on land tenure; and mapping main land uses where necessary.

The project uses communication and awareness campaigns to sensitize communities on formal titling programme under Rural Land Tenure Regularization (RDUAT)"

The presenter then showed how the three projects interact with the land tenure systems; cassava production is done extensively by smallholder farmers without inputs. Most red meat farmers use extensive production systems, while land tenure regularization will be prioritized for those farmers organized in irrigation schemes.

The main challenges include creating the database with no cadastral data at the district level because of a lack of capacity and infrastructure. There is no design yet on managing land at the district level, especially rural land.

As a result of this work, some farmers have the right of use and tenure. Individuals are now requesting registration of individual plots in their names.

#### **Questions and Discussions**

Three questions were raised as follows;

- What is the involvement of youth in the project? Do they have rights?
- How does an individual get access or permission to use the land when they do not own it?
- How does one get a title while the land is owned by state?

The presenter responded indicating there is need to design something that addresses the reality in the field and the reality of the people who are managing it which includes the youth. He also shared that it is the right of tenure that is given and not the right of title. The right of tenure is recognized by law, and what the project is trying to do is to formalize those rights.

SESSION 3: SECURING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS
THROUGH INCLUSIVE BUSINESS
MODELS – EXPERIENCES FROM
ESA REGION

# SESSION 3: SECURING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS – EXPERIENCES FROM ESA REGION

In this session, five presentations were given by invited participants drawn from on-going IFAD-supported projects in the region. They were chosen to illustrate the five thematic areas initially identified as key issues for the TSLI-ESA. Each presenter was asked to talk about key challenges in their project, the solutions adopted and the lessons learnt.

#### 3.1 INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODEL FOR SECURING COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS COLLECTORS IN MALAWI - PHYTOTRADE AFRICA, BY ARTHUR STEVENS, PHYTO TRADE AFRICA

This presentation on the benefit-sharing model borrows from the experiences of PhytoTrade Africa, a trade association in Malawi that works with a community of 300 collectors, through their Zankhalango Association, to harvest and collect products from the wild. According to Arthur Stevens from PhytoTrade Africa, the issues facing the project include a weak land ownership system in Malawi; poverty, which leads people to clear land for agricultural production (short-term rewards); securing the natural environment for production on a sustainable basis; competition for the land; and corruption at the top.



Arthur Stevens, from Phyto Trade Africa presenting on the support to Zankhalango Association, Malawi

The project, started in 2012 by Tree Crops (a subsidiary of PhytoTrade), aimed to proclaim land as forest and to develop specific rights/obligations to secure the natural resource. Phyto Trade, through its subsidiary Tree Crops, links the community collectors (owners of plant resources) to buyers through a benefit sharing arrangement. Farmers are encouraged not to depend on one range of products.

Arthur Stevens said that the (Zankhalango) association came up with an idea of buying the land on which the forest stands so that they can conserve it (mostly marginal land). As a result, members of the association feel a greater responsibility for conserving land as forest. This means less pressure on land resources.

Lack of knowledge of the financial value of non-timber forest products coupled with rising pressure for land for agricultural production and for firewood forces local communities to encroach on community forests"

### However, other challenges still remain. These include:

- Weak land ownership.
- Other forest users besides the association (competing uses).
- There is conflict with customary law; unclear ownership issues leading to unclear benefit issues.
- Responsibility abandonment.

#### **Questions and Discussion**

- Are the products locally consumed or exported?
- What collaboration is there between this project and those by other extractors?
- What kind of government structure exists in the area and how strong is it?
- How does this system support the local farmer associations?
- How does the project ensure the people's needs are addressed?
- What is the percentage of the local people that benefit from this project?

In response to the questions, Mr. Stevens said that the project is developing a range of alternative products to ensure the farmers are not dependent on one item only. He also said that the project is trying to create forest preservation mechanisms by interacting with communities. Members of the association are paid money for their products, but the big question remains: "Should that money be used to buy land to secure and preserve more resources?"

# 3.2 THE IMPLICATIONS OF INCREASING LAND VALUE ON LAND TENURE SECURITY- EXPERIENCES FROM KALANGALA OIL PALM GROWERS TRUST, UGANDA, BY NELSON BASAALIDDE, KOPGT, UGANDA

This presentation on inclusive business by KOPGT general manager, Nelson Basaalidde, explained how the introduction of oil palm as a crop had increased the value of land in Kalangala district of Uganda. Mr. Basaalidde began by giving a brief background of the project. He said that Kalangala Oil Palm Growers Trust (KOPGT) was established and registered in 2005 and that it is supported by IFAD.

The project uses a public, private and producer partnership (PPPP) model to promote oil palm enterprises on three Kalangala islands. Oil palm has become a

With introduction of oil palm, land values have increased from USD 80 per acre in 1999 to USD 1000 acre in 2014. This scenario is fast attracting back the original land owners and majority of the farmers are now worried of getting evicted from the farms

major cash crop, and the three islands have developed a market economy due to the crop. Accordingly, land has become a major tradable asset and has increased in value. This has attracted a lot of land prospectors and conflicts within families and between landlords and tenants. Tenants' low bargaining power means they can be easily pushed out of these lands.

Growers of the tree earn income, while the government earns taxes. The project aimed to establish 4,700 ha of oil palm plantations among oil palm growers in Kalangala District. It is being implemented in partnership with the Government of Uganda, Oil Producers of Uganda Limited (OPUL) and the growers. Part of the IFAD loan was used to implement phases I and II.

KOPGT is involved in mapping tenant land parcels and documentation. It has also supported the oil palm farmers to put in place a dispute resolution committee and in providing legal advice to tenants and affected landlords on these lands.

# SESSION 3: SECURING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS – EXPERIENCES FROM ESA REGION

Six implementing blocks on the main island have been mapped. Up to 1,200 farmers' parcels planted with oil palm have been mapped and registered by KOPGT. Arbitration by KOPGT has also worked successfully in solving 18 known cases of land conflict.

However, land conflicts remain a major issue on this project, especially in cases where the head of the family has died. Oil palm farmers have a dispute-resolution committee in place that can be strengthened to incorporate land adjudication.

The main lesson from this project is that oil Palm has had significant impacts on Kalangala.

Nelson Basaalidde General Manager for Kalangala Oil Palm Growers Trust, presenting on how land tenure issues are addressed in the Oil Palm Project in Uganda.

#### **Questions and Discussion**

- GPS as a tool is being used in the project. How accurate is it?
- What alternative income-generating activities are put in place to safeguard farmers as they wait for four years for the palm oil plant to mature?

Mr. Basaalidde pointed out that the GPS technology is not unique to Africa and that its advantages outweigh the disadvantages. He also said that farmers are supported by the project until the fruits mature. For sustainability, the project is supported by the government. The farmers tend their farms as they gain, and the palm oil plants take 25 years on the farm.

## 3.3 SECURING LAND THROUGH INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODEL - THE CASE OF VODP IN UGANDA, BY SUSAN LAKWONYERO, UGANDA.

The presenter outlined the project's background informing that this IFAD-supported project was launched in 1998 by the Ugandan Government to reduce the country's reliance on imported vegetable oil and to secure the land and resource rights of smallholder farmers. The project is being implemented using a public-private partnership model.

Ms. Lakwonyero said that by fostering vegetable oil production holder, the project would increase the income of small-scale farmers. The first phase of the project ended in 2012 and the second phase runs until 2018. The main partners are smallholder farmers, the Government of Uganda and the private sector (BIDCO).

Land is rented by the investors, which includes KOPGT. On Bugala Island of Kalangala district for example, the project targeted the development of 10,000ha of oil palm plantation. A refinery capable of processing 300 tons per day has been built by the private sector to process the crude palm oil, and a trust (KOPGT) - an intermediary - has been mandated to manage the oil palm establishment and market for smallholders.

Women are registered by right as farmers. KOPGT acts as an intermediary between the farmers and OPUL, while providing advisory extension and technical assistance to smallholder farmers. It also markets the oil produce to OPUL and manages the development loan funds in addition to representing the voice of farmers, even at OPUL where it holds a 10 per cent shareholding in trust for farmers.

Through this project, farmers' interests are represented by KOPGT and KOPGA. Up to 1,700 farmers own their plantations (4,700 ha) of developed oil palm on their own farm. Land rights remain vested in smallholders.

#### Questions

- Who bore the cost of the investment?
- How the farmers are organized (farmer involvement)?
- What are the main challenges of the model?
- On sustainability, how will farmers be cushioned from selling their produce to competitors?

The VODP through KOPGT is supporting tenant farmers in arbitration with the Kibanja land owners"



Lakwonyero responding to comments and questions on gender from the audience after here presentation.

# SESSION 3: SECURING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS – EXPERIENCES FROM ESA REGION

Lakwonyero said that the cost of investment is borne by IFAD, the government and the private sector. She also noted that one of the main challenges has been the protracted government response, which is much slower than the private sector, and which has in turn delayed the rollout of phase two.

On the low earnings to farmers, Lakwonyero said that the yields start slowly and pick up as the oil palm crop matures.

Harold Liversage from IFAD observed that renting land to an investor can turn into a financial relationship with the community and nothing more, especially if the community itself is not directly involved in the activities taking place on the rented land. As such, the locals need to be involved in all project activities.

#### 3.4 BREAKOUT DISCUSSIONS IN THEMATIC AREAS

After these presentations, participants were divided into four groups. Two groups discussed questions on mapping, while the other two groups covered issues on the inclusive business model. They were guided by the following questions:

- 1. What are the land and natural resources tenure security issues in the project?
- 2. How do the issues affect the project delivery effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability?
- 3. How does the project address the issues in tools and approaches?
- 4. What are the results success, challenges, lessons learnt?

#### THEMATIC GROUP REPORTS

IBM model for securing community Forest Rights of Non-Timber Forest collectors in Malawi under PhytoTrade Africa

### 1. The land and the natural resources tenure security issues are:

- Communities living under customary tenure but lacking the title deed to prove ownership of the land.
- The rights are not defined, they overlap.
- Inadequate knowledge of the financial value of forest products.
- Limited engagement by governments, which affects the sustainability of the project.
- Population pressure, which means competition for available natural resource as well as other resources.

## 2. How the land and natural resource tenure security issues affect the project delivery effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability

- Lack of a definition of forest ownership and access rights pulls people to clear the forest for farming or firewood/charcoal (short-term, destructive rewards).
- Weak land tenure and overlapping claims and uses, which are not compatible with conservative collecting of forest products.
- Lack of title deeds gives leeway to political figures to clear the forest and engage in other economic activities.

### 3. The tools and approaches used to address the land and natural resource tenure security issues

 There is preferential mapping and zoning (participatory land-use planning).

- Formation of associations such as the Zankhalango Association (a local organization of 300 collectors for wild plant products in Malawi) to strengthen the collective voice of collectors on negotiations at the local level.
- Community negotiation platforms and forums.
- Valuation of forest products under different uses.

#### 4. The results: successes, challenges and lessons

#### (I) SUCCESSES

- Enhanced knowledge of sustainability of forests for local livelihoods.
- Growing members of the association.
- Engagement of local community with commercial entities and the government in discussions to protect the forests.
- There is preferential mapping and designated zoning of the land.
- Generates income for the community.
- Protection of the environment.

#### (II) CHALLENGES

- The ever-increasing population, which puts pressure on natural resources.
- Inadequate involvement of the wider community in preferential zoning leads to conflicts.

#### (III) LESSONS

- Community participation is very vital for project success.
- Transparent information sharing on the value of products reduces suspicions.
- There is a need to appreciate the different needs attached to the resources by different groups within the community.

• Community will always value the resources that they have an interest in.







Photos showing different participants at the workshop during the group discussions.

03

# SESSION 3: SECURING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS – EXPERIENCES FROM ESA REGION

The Implications of increasing Land Value on Land Tenure Security: - Experience from Kalangala Oil Palm Growers' Trust – Uganda

### 1. The land and the natural resources tenure security issues are:

- Diversity and multiplicity of ownership or the user rights.
- Dysfunctional land administration systems.
- Landlord vs. tenant conflicts.
- The mailo landowners have, in the past, contested the land law that recognises the rights of the tenants at a meagre user fee.
- The tenants who grow the oil palm on the land want commercial user or ownership rights

## 2. How the land and natural resources tenure issues affect the project delivery effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability

• Some mailo landowners do not allow tenants to grow oil palm on the land.

#### 3. Tools and approaches used

- Mapping the tenant land parcels using STDM.
- Conducting research and feasibility studies.
- Unbundling different existing rights.
- Creating community associations.
- Promoting the formalization of rights.

### 4. Results on successes, challenges and lessons learnt

#### (I) SUCCESSES

 Most farmers are focusing on getting legal documentation so as to access legal support.

- 1,200 farmers' parcels with oil palm planted have been mapped and registered by KOPGT.
- Parcels, key locations, roads and houses have also been mapped.
- Arbitration in cases of conflict to find remedies.
- Sensitisation of the affected tenants and landlords on the law and documentation.
- Owners and tenants have confidence in KOPGT.

#### (II) CHALLENGES

- Fear of land law reform to covert kibanja land to public land, especially the chiefs who do not want to lose their power.
- It is not easy to get legal representation for the farmers
- Women's rights to land are still hindered by the issue of dominance by men, especially because of the patriarchal Uganda society.
- Few farmers invest back in farming of oil palm due to insecure tenure.
- Some families have encountered conflicts over boundaries of plots.
- The judicial process is expensive and not dependable.
- Some tenants have very low bargaining power with landowners.

#### (III) LESSONS

- There is a need to review public and private partnership in the context of tenant vs. landowner claims.
- It is possible to harmonize ownership.
- Land conflicts will always arise, especially in cases of death of the family head. There is need therefore for a conflict-resolution mechanism.
- Oil palm farmers have a dispute-resolution committee that can be strengthened to incorporate land adjudication.







Photos showing participants in the various group discussions.

### MAPPING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE RIGHTS - EXPERIENCES FROM VODP2 – UGANDA

## 1. The land and the natural resources tenure security issues are

- Majority of the kibanja owners have kibanja agreements with the people from whom they bought the kibanja. This is an issue of non-formal sub-lease.
- Many have no demarcation of boundaries of their kibanjas (sub-leased land)
- Many farmers are insecure; they fear that landowners will reclaim their land at any time, and thus they resort to selling off their user rights.

## 2. How the land and natural resources tenure security issues affect the project delivery effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability

 Where farmers want to negotiate with owners, lack of boundaries makes it very difficult. They also fear that the survey process is very expensive.

#### 3. Tools and approaches used

- Use of STDM for documentation of tenure rights so as to guide policy and planning, negotiate with landowners and reduce overriding claims.
- Involving farmers in all the aspects of the project.

#### 4. Results on successes, challenges and lessons

#### (I) SUCCESSES

- Land rights have been highlighted, which has helped reduce overlapping claims.
- Contributed to initiatives on environmental protection; demarcation of forest land from farm land.

# SESSION 3: SECURING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS – EXPERIENCES FROM ESA REGION

#### (II) CHALLENGES

 Dominance of men over women; traditionally women are not owners of land in African societies and they have continued to be sidelined from acquiring land and getting secure tenure.

#### (III) LESSONS

- Transparency is key to the process.
- Farmers and extension workers can embrace technology.
- Monitoring and evaluation is essential for the projects' success. This includes the validation of beneficiaries, plans, budgets and performance of smallholders' gardens.

Securing land tenure for the project beneficiaries under the Pro-poor Value Chain Development Project in the Maputo and Limpopo corridors

## 1. The land and the natural resources tenure security issues are.

- Cassava Value Chain Shifting farming practices, which may be a challenge to Land Tenure Regularization.
- Red Meat Value Chain- cattle are grazed on communal land.

## 2. How the land and natural resources tenure issues affect the project delivery effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability

• They tend to make production extensive.

#### 3. Tools and approaches used

- Land tenure regularization.
- Communication and awareness campaign.
- Engaging key stakeholders in decision making.
- Mapping main land uses where necessary.

### 4. Results on successes, challenges and lessons learnt

#### (I) SUCCESSES

- There is land use, cover mapping and zonation.
- Strengthened land use.
   Integrating the project in the National Land
   Cadastre.

#### (II) CHALLENGES

- Coming up with a database that can be used in decision making.
- Extreme weather conditions.
- Lack of finances.
- Managerial weakness.
- Inadequate work force due to other competing sources of income, such as mining, where a large labour force is migrating to South Africa. HIV/ AIDS has also affected the labour force, which automatically affects production.

Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security in East and Southern Africa – Learning and Synthesis from 15 country case studies

#### 1. What are the key innovations discussed?

 Use of researchers to generate knowledge on pro-poor and gender sensitive land and natural resources tenure rights.

#### 2. Tools and approaches used

 There is a well laid and organized process of collecting the data and ensuring its validity.

#### 3. Successes

• Three countries have finished their reports.

#### (II) CHALLENGES

- Poor communication (delayed response).
- Political instability (Burundi pre-election chaos).
- Researcher ideas overarching the project goals.
- It is difficult to coordinate and conduct the research in countries outside AAPS network.

#### (III) LESSONS

- Need for harmonization of legislation and policy.
- Need for empowering the community.
- Promoting sustainability.
- Cooperation between all stakeholders.

Secure land rights through 'Inclusive Business Models (IBMs)' Case: Vegetable Oil Development Project experience in oil palm component in Uganda

### 1. The land and the natural resources tenure security issues are;

- Farmers are mostly on private mailo land as tenants.
- Farmers' lands are not secure for loan provision; hence confidence of their land plantation is security in itself.
- Some KOPGA members used production loans provided by KOPGT to buy land (especially women and youth).

- Limited documentation.
- Unclear ownership of land.
- The culture against women being involved in growing certain cash crops is a hindrance.

## 2. How the land and natural resources tenure security issues affect the project delivery effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability

 Most farmers on mailo land are reluctant to participate in the project because they are not sure when the owners will come and claim their land.

#### 3. Tools and approaches used

- Use of the STDM model.
- Community agreement form/ forms to allow access rights.
- Public private partnership.

### 4. Results on: successes, challenges and lessons learnt

#### (I) SUCCESSES

- Improved land rights for both men and women though formal documentation is still a challenge.
- Economic empowerment; increased income generation on a sustainable basis (monthly).
- Creation of employment.
- Improved infrastructure facilities and services.
- Improved standard of living.
- There is a resource centre in place.
- Creation of a database.
- Solving disputes easily.
- Formalization of agreements.

# SESSION 3: SECURING LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS THROUGH INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS – EXPERIENCES FROM ESA REGION

#### (II) CHALLENGES

- GPS machines used are not precise.
- The agreement was not legal.
- Equipment is expensive.
- Formal documentation of land rights is still a challenge.

#### (III) LESSONS

- Effective partnerships between rural smallholders and the private sector.
- Government role is crucial.
- Choice of the business partners; they must have a heart for the rural people.
- Inclusion of smallholders in all decision-making processes.
- Building partnerships takes time and appreciation of each stakeholder's role is key.







Participants deeply engaged in the different group discussions at the workshop.

SESSION 4: INNOVATIVE
APPROACHES FOR SECURING
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES
RIGHTS

## SESSION 4: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR SECURING LAND AND WATER RESOURCES RIGHTS

This session consisted of four presentations with a focus on innovative approaches for securing land and water resources rights and a critique of land and water rights sharing models. The first presentation was from Peter Orua, who spoke about the experiences of the Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme. Next was Dr. Chikosa Silungwe, who gave a critical analysis of water users' associations in Malawi. His presentation was followed by another presenter from Malawi, Chisomo Gunda, who shared experiences from the IRLADP project, which addresses poor water management practices, low food productivity and low profitability levels of the smallholder farmers. Fiona Flintan was the last presenter in this session, bringing in experiences from the sustainable rangelands initiative from Tanzania and Ethiopia.

## 4.1 EXPERIENCES FROM MWEA IRRIGATION SCHEME, KENYA, BY PETER ORUA (NIB), KENYA

This presentation focused on the involvement of rice farmers in the management of water and land resources in Kenya's Mwea Irrigation Scheme. The project is based on the approach to include farmers in the management of the resources, a clear departure from the past where the National Irrigation Board, a government agency, single-handedly managed land and water resources in the irrigation scheme, leaving out the farmers who only had to pay for the services.

Mr .Orua explained how uncoordinated marketing of the produce, high cost of inputs and services, and lack of farmer engagement persisted during the NIB era. This created conflict, which at one time in 1998/99 led to riots and a crisis in the scheme. ...While most of the original farmers died, the current plot holders have sub-divided the plots, rented and leased them which has resulted in management conflicts and challenges of water management.

This current project began in 2003 after the 1998/99 Mwea crisis. Currently, the IFAD-supported project uses a management approach where farmers, through their IWUA leaders, are actively involved in scheme management activities. For example, the farmers are involved in the preparation of an annual maintenance plan; preparation of a cropping programme; monitoring and evaluation of operation and maintenance activities; maintenance of minor irrigation and drainage infrastructure except access roads; water management at the tertiary level and; collection, remittance and enforcement of operation and management payment.

The project has organized the scheme into units (of between 70 and 550 acres) each represented by elected unit leader working with elected line leaders below him/her. There are 67 unit leaders and 347 line leaders in total.

This project, as a result, has led to attitude change and a sense of ownership of the scheme among the farmers. There is ease of water management in the scheme, ease in dispute resolution among farmers, enhanced communication between scheme management and farmers, and reduced dependency of farmers on scheme management.



Peter Orua presenting on participatory irrigation management in Mwea Irrigation Scheme, Kenya

However, political interference, inadequate resources, inadequate representation of women and youth, conflicting laws, lack of sufficient legal framework for IWUA, increased conflict during water shortage, inadequate extension services, and uncoordinated marketing of produce still remain some of the challenges .

#### **Questions and Discussion**

Two questions emerged from this presentation

- How is the project tackling the problem of inadequate representation of youth and women?
- Who does the marketing of the produce?

In response, Mr. Orua explained how the Water Users Association leaders earn a small stipend for the work done. He further communicated that the work is engaging, sometimes forcing the farmers to work at night thereby barring the participation of many women and youth.

Marketing, he said, is not well coordinated, and is still a challenge .The project is exploring how to deal with this and other obstacles presented over the course of running the project.

# 4.2 ANALYSIS OF THE WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION ON TRANSFER OF IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT AND LAND AND WATER RIGHTS IN MALAWI, BY DR. CHIKOSA SILUNGWE (IRLADP/PRIDE)

This presentation took a critical look at the water users' associations in Malawi and the transfer of irrigation management for land and water rights.

The presenter analysed the laws and policies for operationalizing WUAs under PRIDE in Malawi, operational model for WUAs, a comparative analysis of two WUAs visited, institutional set up of WUAs, and a political economy analysis of WUAs. Two WUAs were visited by the project. These were South Rukuru and Limphasa, both in Malawi.

Major issues included inadequate legal and policy frameworks on land, as well as conflicting policies. The role of WUA leaders and the way in which the legacy of land conversion has created a legacy of suspicion were also focused on. The analysis contained findings indicating that WUA under public/government land enjoyed technical support from the state, while the community enjoyed a "free ride" on benefits. However, this was found to be due to state system inertia and low productivity due to the community's lack of a sense of ownership. WUAs under private land enjoyed security of tenure and were more productive.

But a titling and tenure right in Malawi, where most the land is customary, is still a challenge. The impasse regarding the new land laws makes it difficult to advice on a medium- to long-term model.

## SESSION 4: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR SECURING LAND AND WATER RESOURCES RIGHTS



Dr. Chikosa Silungwe from IRLADP Project discussing on the water users Association in Malawi.

... Irrigation management transfer remains a challenge due to unresolved contestation between indigenous land 'owners' against new 'alien' water users members

# 4.3 LAND AND WATER RIGHTS IN IRRIGATION SCHEMES- EXPERIENCES FROM IRRIGATION, RURAL LIVELIHOODS AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, MALAWI, BY CHISOMO GUNDA, IRLADP, MALAWI

The presenter introduced this project as a Malawi Government project funded by IDA (World Bank) and IFAD (from 2006 to 2015). The project's main aim is to address poor water management practices, low food productivity and the smallholder farmers' low profit levels. It is designed to boost supplementary food production through enhanced irrigation interventions and to enhance extension workers' capacity to support smallholder farmers.

Before the project, irrigation scheme investment was in customary land managed by traditional leaders, and where there were no deeds entitled to the WUA, hence a lack of tenure security. However, the project adopted an approach that encouraged seasonal farming entitlements.



Chisomo Gunda presenting on the experiences on Irrigation Management Transfer in IRLDAP Project, Malawi.

It also advocated for regulations within the Irrigation Act to register WUAs through the Irrigation Act. This was aimed at giving the WUAs the land and water rights.

As a result, leases changed from public to private in large-scale schemes as soon as WUAs in the schemes were registered, and land lease management is now the responsibility of WUAs. Water abstraction is regulated through the Water Resources Board and water abstraction certificates are issued to the WUAs.

Ms Gunda made the point that adequate sensitization on principles of land and water management is required and that farmer' views on land ownership should be considered, even if it means farmers purchasing the land. Also, handing over of irrigation scheme assets to users is vital for ownership and to ensure maintenance of the structure by the WUA. Maintenance responsibility by the WUA creates a sustainable use culture.

...handing over of irrigation scheme assets to users is vital for ownership to ensure maintenance of the structure by the WUA, and maintenance responsibility.

#### **Questions and Discussion**

Asked why it had been difficult to convert customary land to private land. Ms Gunda explained that all exgovernment land is now privately owned and it is intended that all customary land is converted. However, this was not possible due to a policy in the country that had delayed the process.

# 4.4 SUSTAINABLE RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT TANZANIA, ILC RANGELANDS INITIATIVE, AND SHARING OF EXPERIENCES BETWEEN TANZANIA AND ETHIOPIA, BY FIONA FLINTAN (ILC/ILRI

Fiona Flintan gave a brief background on the project from 2009 to the present. She noted that it had grown out of IFAD/BFFS support for the Agriculture Sector Development Programme on Livelihoods.

The project gets technical support from IFAD and the ILC and is implemented in four districts in Tanzania. It aims to improve government-led participatory village land use planning in rangelands.



Fiona Flintan from ILRI giving the experience of working with communities in the ASAL regions of Tanzania.

Phases 1 and 2 are completed and the third phase is underway.

The main issues this project is engaged with are conflict over land and natural resources in pastoral lands, and a lack of communal land tenure systems in Ethiopia. Ms Flintan said that the project used village land registration in consultation with district land registry. In Ethiopia, this involved Woreda-level participation. Villages jointly manage land and natural resources, for example shared grazing land.

The approach combines both the collection and use of socio-economic and natural scientific data, including land capability assessment/classification for dry lands, as tools. This, according to Ms Flintan, has provided a learning route for Ethiopian and Tanzanian government representatives who have requested learning exchanges with Kenya and Tanzania. "A facilitating initiative such as this one can be highly useful in sharing experiences between countries," said Ms Flintan, adding that working through government structures has more guarantee of success than working outside them.

## SESSION 4: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR SECURING LAND AND WATER RESOURCES RIGHTS



Maduo Judy Kesetse (ASSP-Botswana) following the proceedings.

... The main issues that informed this project were conflict over land and natural resources in pastoral lands, and lack of communal land tenure systems in Ethiopia

SESSION 5:
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES
FOR ENHANCING WOMEN'S
LAND AND NATURAL
RESOURCES RIGHTS

# SESSION 5: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR ENHANCING WOMEN'S LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS

## SESSION 5: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR ENHANCING WOMEN'S LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS

Session five examined approaches for promoting women's land and natural resources rights. Three presentations drew on experiences from TSLI-ESA projects in Uganda, the Seychelles and Rwanda.

## 5.1 PROMOTING WOMEN'S ACCESS TO LAND AND WATER- EXPERIENCES FROM KWAMP PROJECT, RWANDA, BY LUCIA ZIGIRIZA

According to the presenter, Lucia Zigiriza, this IFAD-supported project began in 2009 targeting 48,000 households with approximately 253,000 people. The project will come to a close in 2016. Of the aforementioned households, 17 per cent are landless and 83 per cent% have less than one hectare of land. The project aims to increase women's access to water and land, to include women in land registration processes and to contribute to rural poverty reduction, as indicated by increased household food security and incomes, irrigation, increased soil and water conservation and secure access to productive land.

... The project has helped farmers register their land and establish different land committees of which two out of five persons are women"

Its approaches include putting up community innovation centres, facilitating the setting up of water users' organizations (WUOs), and supporting cooperatives. It also uses land map digitization, value chain development, crop intensification, livestock intensification, irrigation development, soil and water conservation, and feeder roads rehabilitation to enhance women's access to land and water.



Lucia Zigiriza from KWAMP, presenting on women's land and water rights.

The project has helped farmers to register their land and establish different land committees of which two out of five committee members are women. This has led to an increase in the number of women having land titles. Women own 50 per cent of land titles issued. The project has also increased access to and control over land for women in KWAMP intervention zones.

Despite these achievements, challenges abound; land disputes prevail and there is still a gap in residents' knowledge on the processes of addressing these kinds of issues.

# 5.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTIFICATES OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP- EXPERIENCES FROM THE DISTRICT LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT PROGRAMME (DLSP) IN UGANDA, BY JULIUS OKELLO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AISRG, UGANDA

This presentation was based on the experiences of using Certificate of Customary Ownership as an alternative to certificate of title in communities living in three districts of Uganda. The project documented the experiences in the issuance of Certificates of Customary Ownership (CCO) in the piloted District Livelihood Support

Programme under the Ministry of Local Government in Uganda.

According to the presenter, Julius Okello, the project facilitated households in the DLSP pilot areas to register their land in conformity with the 1998 Land Act. It supports the objectives of the Local Government Sector Investment Plan of the Government of Uganda.

The study also focused on the selected districts to increase women's access to land and improve land tenure security. It facilitated households registering their land, especially women and other vulnerable groups. As an approach, this project conducted an in-depth literature review of Uganda's land sector, land tenure and legal framework. Focus group discussions and key informant interviews were also conducted in the three districts.

...Leaders in three districts consider the certificates a good parameter that could provide security of tenure"

The presenter pointed out that the issuance of CCOs has created a sense of land tenure security among the beneficiaries. The DLSP interventions have led to increased farm productivity and household incomes in some of the districts.

There are challenges, however, on the texture of certificates and serial numbers which the project will address

Leaders in the three districts consider the certificates to be a good parameter that could provide security of tenure. There is a need, however, to develop a performance score card to measure the land actors' contribution to the successful implementation of land policies in Uganda, especially the CCO.



Julius Okello from Uganda discussing certificates of customary occupancy experiences in DSLP Project, Uganda.

#### Questions and discussion

- What lessons can we learn from this work?
- How many have been motivated to go for the certificates.
- How long does it take to get the license?

Mr. Okello said it takes about one month to get the license after application. There is also a high demand for the certificates and the project is appreciated by the locals.

...Limited agricultural land is under constant pressure from the more economically profitable sectors such as housing and tourism"

# SESSION 5: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR ENHANCING WOMEN'S LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES RIGHTS

# 5.3 COMPETITIVE LOCAL INNOVATIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURE PROJECT (CLISSA) IN THE SEYCHELLES, BY THEMBEKILE MANJENGWA, CLISSA

Ms Manjengwa gave an overview of the project and its aims. This project, in the Seychelles, aims to find innovative ways of promoting small-scale agriculture in a country where there is very limited land for agriculture.

With a total population of about 90,000 people, this project targets 700 farmers who are producing for the domestic market; 1,330 people dependent on artisanal fishing and fish handling and processing; and 7,500 additional households involved in small-scale agriculture.

In the Seychelles, the limited agricultural land is under constant pressure from more economically profitable sectors, such as housing and tourism.



Thembekile Manjengwa from CLISSA Project, Seychelles giving the experience of working with small land sizes to promote small scale agriculture.

The project promotes technologies that maximize the use of land (for example shade houses); the use of backyard gardens and peri-urban agricultural techniques to maximize production; provision of a financial facility to facilitate farmers' access to loans; and a gender focus where training is designed for women to promote agriculture, especially backyard gardening.

SESSION 6:
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR
PROMOTING GROUP RIGHTS
ON LAND AND NATURAL
RESOURCES

# SESSION 6: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING GROUP RIGHTS ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

## SESSION 6: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING GROUP RIGHTS ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Two presentations on approaches for promoting group rights on land and natural resources in the TSLI-ESA projects were made during this session. These included experiences from the ProDIRPA project in Mozambique on documenting group rights to land and natural resources, and on the SDCP project in Kenya on sharing grazing land and water resources in semi-arid pastoral areas of Kenya. The presentations focused on innovations, the issues related to rights, the successes, challenges and lessons learnt.

Recognizing and Documenting Group Rights to Land and Natural resources in Mozambique, by Armenio Neves Da Silva, ProDIRPA, Mozambique

Armenio Neves Da Silva began by pointing out that this three-year ProDIRPA project (2014-2016) works towards protecting fishing community rights in a country where 90 per cent of the economy depends on fishing. It aims to recognize and protect the fishing communities' right to land and natural resources. A comanagement approach that strengthens protection of the rights of artisan fisher community is used.

The project maps and records land and natural resources uses by communities.



Armenio Da Silva presenting on artisanal fishers' rights in the PRODIRPA Project, Mozambique.

... Representatives of fishing communities are also empowered to better engage in local co-management fora and in the formulation of community based coastal resource management plans.

Various resources used in artisanal fishing communities are identified, mapped and documented to strengthen existing natural resource management practices. Representatives of fishing communities are also empowered to better engage in local co-management fora and the formulation of community based coastal resource management plans is supported.

The presenter pointed out that multiple stakeholders and persistent conflicts over natural resources by competing economic interests still exist.

6.1 SHARING GRAZING LAND AND WATER RESOURCES IN SEMI-ARID PASTORAL AREAS-EXPERIENCES FROM SMALLHOLDER DAIRY COMMERCIALIZATION PROJECT IN KENYA, BY MICHAEL KIBIEGO, SDCP, KENYA

This IFAD-supported investment programme by the Government of Kenya started in 2006 to promote the commercialization of smallholder dairy and dairy products through the Market-Oriented Dairy Enterprises (MODE) approach in Kenya. The overall goal of the programme is to increase the income of poor rural households that participate and depend substantially on the dairy value chain for their livelihoods.

Mr Kibiego highlighted some of the challenges, such as a lack of proper management in communal grazing lands, resource over-exploitation, a high rate of resource degradation, the low quantity and quality of water and pasture, low milk yield and low productivity.

Also, some owners of the land titles, mostly old men, are resistant to reducing their tea farm portions to pave the way for dairy animals/fodder production that is mostly done by the youth and women. Some communal grazing lands are being encroached on, which limits the area available for communal grazing during the dry season.



Michael Kibiego sharing on the challenges of access to land for youth and women in SDCP Project, Kenya.

The project has promoted individual fodder production in fenced gardens, and cross-learning.

The presenter indicated that in low potential areas, ownfarm produced fodder lasts only three months, forcing some people to extend fencing into communal grazing old men are resistant to reduce their tea farm portions to pave way for dairy animals/ fodder production that is mostly done by the youth and women. Some communal grazing lands are being encroached which limits the area available for communal grazing during the dry season.

areas and thus creating conflicts. The project intends to pilot the STDM tool in two dairy commercialization areas in Bomet County to delineate communal grazing land and protecting it from encroachment.

In response to some comments made during the presentation, Mr. Kibiego emphasized that STDM would help in identifying rights since joint use and management of resources is a challenge. In such instances, communities do not feel directly responsible for the resource which presents a risk of wanton abuse and excesses. Currently, many community members think that land resources belong to the government.

#### **BREAKOUT DISCUSSION OF GUIDE QUESTIONS**

After the presentations, the facilitator developed a guide to aid a discussion of the following issues in relation to different project experiences presented at the workshop. Participants were divided into three groups.

# SESSION 6: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING GROUP RIGHTS ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

#### 6.2 GROUP WORK GUIDE QUESTIONS

- I. What was innovative about each of the approaches?
- II. What are the key right issues related to women access to land, water and natural resources?
- III. What innovative tools and approaches are used to address issues of rights?

What are the successes, challenges and lessons learned from the innovations to address issues of right?



## 1. What is innovative about each of the approaches?

- That which is a smart way of solving problems.
- Alternative ways of looking at things.
- Interventions that are brought to solve existing problems.
- Options that are used differently.
- Exploiting the disadvantages of the policy.

The group singled out Tanzania as having a clear policy for pastoral communities and concluded that the country could solve conflicts and enable communities to share resources.

In Uganda, the issuance of Customary Certificate of Ownership (CCO) stands out as innovative, while in Malawi, involving the chiefs to help in land management rather having WUA managing land is considered an innovation.

In Kenya, the revolt by farmers in the Mwea Irrigation Scheme to create farmers associations to be involved in water- and land-use management was also thought to be innovative.







Different participants in discussion groups during the group work sessions.

### 2. Key rights issues related to women's access to land, water and natural resources:

- This group identified inheritance of property by women, ownership and women's access as key rights issues in the projects.
- Using land as collateral (in Malawi) was also pointed out as a major rights issue.
- This group also identified sustainable use, community empowerment, access to documentation, a good relationship between the government and the farmers, and stakeholder involvement as other rights issues with regards to their different projects and programmes.

#### 3. Innovative tools and approaches

- Land-use planning within the government structure in Tanzania.
- The agreement between the government and chiefs in Malawi.
- The Customary Certificate of Ownership in Uganda.
- The Trust business models in Kenya and Malawi.

### 4. Successes, challenges and lessons learnt from the innovations to address issues of rights

#### (I) SUCCESSES

- Enhanced income generation.
- Community empowerment.
- Conflict management.
- Effective water management.

#### (II) CHALLENGES

- Certificates did not guarantee rights to the land.
- Women's reluctance to getting involved in the project.

- Ignorance.
- The problem of affordability.
- Political interference.
- Lack of a sustainability plan for the project.
- Inability to scale-up.

#### (III) LESSONS

- There is need for collaboration between the community and the government.
- Policies need to be in put in place.
- Clarity at conception of the project is essential .
- Transparency and accountability during implementation is key.
- There is also need for a sustainability plan.

#### **GROUP 2 REPORT**

#### 1. What is innovative about each approach?

- Effective organizational structure, especially the cooperatives and the practising of agriculture in small land sizes (average size=0.5ha), as in the case of the project in the Seychelles.
- Collection of maintenance fees in the Mwea Irrigation Scheme in Kenya, organizing community competition and awarding modern farmers, which has also contributed to womens' empowerment.
- Having women in land commissions at every level in Rwanda; co-titling for both men and women and issuing of Customary Certificates of Ownership.
- Backyard gardeners' promotion in the Seychelles.
- Supporting farmers to improve production to secure their land in Uganda's oil palm project.

## 2. Key rights issues related to women's access to land, water and natural resources

• Use of land as collateral.

# SESSION 6: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR PROMOTING GROUP RIGHTS ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- Customary certification (naming the households members in the certificate vs. decision making process).
- Co-titling.
- Putting photographs in the Certificate of Customary Ownership.

#### 3. Innovative tools and tools

- The national policy mechanism that allows land registration.
- Certificates allowing all members of the household to have a voice to participate in decision-making process over the land.

## 4. Successes, challenges and lessons learnt from the innovations to address issues of rights

#### (I) SUCCESSES

- Effective enforcement mechanisms, such as rotation schemes (example of one cow per household in the SDCP project in Kenya).
- Diversification of sources of income.
- Issuing of the Certificate of Customary Occupancy.

#### (II) CHALLENGES

- Time-consuming and complex process of accessing land rights.
- Difficulties in replicating and scaling up some of the approaches due to differences in policy and legal frameworks across countries.
- Inheritance is dependent on age (maturity) and therefore it is difficult to protect vulnerable groups (for example, orphaned children who are unable to participate in land demarcations).
- The Certificate of Customary Ownership is not legally acceptable.
- Agricultural land is not protected in some countries.

#### **GROUP 3 REPORT**

#### 1. What is innovative about each approach?

- Holistic approach: Initially land and water were not considered as part of the project approach. This has changed. The approach is no longer looking only at fish but at all the natural resources (fish, forests, land etc.). The integrated approach is innovative.
- The participatory approach is an innovation since the community has been included in decision making.
   This includes devolved structures, community institutions, and youth and women engagements.
   The practice also encompasses partnership and ownership.
- Information management through GIS technology that supports planning and decision making is innovative.

### 2. Key rights issues related to women's access to land, water and natural resources;

- Displacement of communities due to competition for land.
- Conflicts on land use between different communities.
- Defined group rights by law (e.g. fishing community's rights are enshrined in law, such as in the case of Mozambique, and the legal framework clearly defines rules of fishing and order of market and industry). In some cases, this restricts informal community agreements.

#### 3. Innovative tools and approaches

- Information management through GIS that supports planning and decision making.
- Capturing rights and land use in maps.
- Having inventories on natural resources.
- Prevention of land grabbing and solving land conflicts.

- Use of GIS for monitoring and evaluation.
- Use of open source tools, such as STDM.
- Integrated management of natural resources.
- Use of by-products such as biogas.
- 4. Successes, challenges and lessons learnt from the innovations to address issues of rights

#### (I) SUCCESSES

- Formation of community structures and cooperatives for sustainability.
- Strong sense of ownership in projects that support sustainability.
- Government channelling a percentage of tax revenue to community structures.

#### (II) CHALLENGES

- Target group is aged and therefore not very involved or interested in the latest technology. Members suggested that the projects should involve more youths.
- There is a problem with the sustainability of these projects.

#### (III) LESSONS LEARNT

- Training of community resource people and strengthening farmers' cooperatives to create a voice (negotiation power, institutionalizing rules, sharing of knowledge, access to finances, better access to market) should be encouraged.
- On youth involvement, a strategy has been to involve them in transporting the produce and fodder production. However, few youths have been selected as role models.
- Promotion of community rights needs involvement of all stakeholders.

- Initiatives must be driven by the government.
- Prior planning is important and involvement should gradually move from volunteering to financial incentives.







Workshop participants engaged in working tea discussion sessions at the workshop venue.

# SESSION 7: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND WAY FORWARD

## SESSION 7: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND WAY FORWARD

In this session, on day three, the facilitator developed a guide to aid in the discussion of several key items. Participants were divided into four groups to discuss the issues with regards to their projects and programmes and the way forward. Group members then reported back on what they had discussed to the plenary.

#### **QUESTION AREAS**

#### 1. Knowledge management

- What concrete and practical approaches/methods and strategies will you recommend to attaining systematic learning? That is, generation of knowledge; documentation and packaging of information; sharing and dissemination of lessons.
- What support is needed to make the recommended approaches/methods more effective?

#### 2. Learning events

- How do we make learning events (training, workshops, exchange visits and others) more effective and impactful?
- What should be the role of partners in organizing learning events?
- What will motivate members to organize learning events?
- What support will be needed?

### 3. Policy dialogue at country, regional and global levels

• What are the common threads (3-5) across IFAD-funded projects that you have learnt during the two days?

- How do we keep momentum up and make the initiative sustainable beyond the current project life?
- How should the projects be embedded in the ongoing programmes of governments and implementing organizations?
- How should the projects initiate policy dialogue as an ongoing practice?

## 4. Implementation of GLTN tools in IFAD supported projects

 How do we integrate the tools in ongoing projects' work plans and budgets?

#### **GROUP REPORTS**

#### GROUP ONE: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

#### 1. Knowledge Management

From the various discussions, it emerged that generating knowledge is often not the core mandate of project implementation and thus there is always a risk of overlooking or neglecting this part of learning. For instance, one can get caught up in timelines and deliverables. It is thus important to include information generation, documenting and disseminating as part of the work process.

#### (I) HOW DO WE GENERATE KNOWLEDGE?

**From research:** specifically designed for generation of knowledge.

From field notes: from what is taking place in the project; what you are learning, what exists and what is happening because of your interventions.

## SESSION 7: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND WAY FORWARD

From the community: involving the community in the process (including local researchers) so as to embed both existing and new knowledge.



Illustrating knowledge generation (IFRC, 2011: pp.: 36)

#### II) DOCUMENTATION AND PACKAGING

Building human resources in the community during the implementation is important to sustain knowledge and learning within the community. It helps in building ownership of the existing and new knowledge. People should be involved when packaging information that is meant for them; for instance, a community can be trained to know how to document different activities.



To package the knowledge, "How to do" manuals of what has worked can be used. This will help in scaling up and in replicating what has worked elsewhere.

Also, simple documents and policy documents for government intervention can be prepared with the evidence of case studies. Documentation of a process is not just a focus on change, but involves clearly showing the gaps that need to be addressed by law or policy-provision

Visuals, such as videos, posters, books, social media, curriculum/best practice standards for government officers, media briefs and packaged content, M & E systems, can be included while documenting and packaging knowledge.

#### (III) SHARING AND DISSEMINATION

In sharing and disseminating generated knowledge, community resource people (including elders) and those whose lives have been changed can be used to present the knowledge to the target audience.

The knowledge can be in the form of different accounts and case studies, which can be presented to the target audience who could include politicians, government personnel, community resource centres/libraries, implementing organizations, farmers' field schools, drama presentations, mass media (radio, TV, films) and workshop presentations at country level, regional level and global level.

Community involvement in documentation (IFRC, 2011: pp.: 48)



Reporting back to different stakeholders (IFRC, 2011: pp.: 62)

UNDERSTOOD BY YOUR AUDIENCE

#### (IV) HOW TO SELECT WHAT IS TO BE PRESENTED

Partners shared concepts of what they are doing, learning and knowledge generated in themes. A team could then review the papers from different teams. Policy issues would be identified from which policy briefs can be generated. Websites for organizations and links of partners should be sought so that they can be used to share the information

#### (V) WHAT SUPPORT IS NEEDED TO MAKE THE RE-COMMENDED APPROACHES MORE EFFECTIVE?

Members noted that there is a need for a facilitating body (like GLTN) that will be able to take the knowledge derived to the intended audience. Forums can also be created to share knowledge, locally at market places, agricultural shows and across partners in workshops and seminars.

#### (VI) THE WAY FORWARD

Participants observed that a study on the sustainability of IFAD projects on land and natural resources is necessary. This can be in the form of case studies that capture the different experiences from country to country which have been successful.

It is paramount to also consider the tools and processes necessary for this kind of arrangement. A study on the implications of land tenure regimes on the success of IFAD funded projects is also required.

#### (VII) PLENARY DISCUSSION

After the group report presentations, participants were given time to share ideas on what had been presented. It was noted that the challenge of documentation is huge and that there is need to build capacity on this item. Daniel Mate, who coordinates Mozambique's PROSUL project, said that in many organizations/projects, documentation is not a mandate and sometimes due to working with limited time and under pressure, documentation is neglected.

Audax Rukonge from Tanzania said that project implementers should always document issues so as to build on knowledge. He said that knowledge is a crosscutting issue and that learning occurs over time. The workshop facilitator, Dr. Isaac Bekalo, said that diaries with field accounts can help in documenting different works in the different projects. Documentation can be improved by encouraging all the project staff to document their work. He added that such information can also be outsourced by engaging communities to document their stories (successes of interventions, challenges and lessons learnt).

## SESSION 7: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND WAY FORWARD





Catherine Gatundu of Action Aid International and Joan Sang of World Vision International (GLTN partners) contributing to the plenary sessions.

#### **GROUP TWO: LEARNING EVENTS**

- 1. Learning events (improving effectiveness and partner motivation
- Meetings.
- Workshops.
- Learning routes.
- Trainings.
- Exchange visits.
- Exposure visits.
- Industrial training.
- Learning by doing.

## (B) HOW TO MAKE LEARNING EVENTS MORE EFFECTIVE AND IMPACTFUL

The groups discussed this item on three levels: pre-learning, actual event and post learning.

#### (I) PRE-LEARNING

The following issues were identified as those necessary to make pre-learning effective and impactful:

- Effective planning (how to employ time and resources).
- Reducing the number of activities and presentations to focus on specific objectives.
- Giving more time for discussions.
- Clear definition of partners and collaborators.
- Sufficient funding and resources.
- Target-oriented planning to ensure event is demand-driven and context is relevant to individual/ project/ organization, i.e. clear linkages to projects.
- Evidence of commitment at both individual and organizational level and action after event. For example, through cost sharing with partner organizations to increase commitment and through supporting teams as opposed to individual representation.

- Development of action plans with organization's endorsement.
- Communities of practice, digital platforms for sharing information.

#### (II) ACTUAL EVENT

Participants agreed that during the actual event, practical exercises to develop action plans on how the individual will apply the lessons learnt in their individual organizations and projects in ongoing and future projects should be conducted.

More visual presentation during trainings would make the learning event more impactful.

#### (III) POST LEARNING

Participants identified the following to make post learning more successful;

- Follow-up on action plans developed by partners during training with clear strategies.
- Visits by the training partners to monitor implementation of developed action plans.
- Evaluating impact of lessons learnt on partner projects and organizations.
- Demonstrated attitude change from the participants.
- Implementing partners could also evaluate participating officers on impact of learning events.
- Technical support to implement action plans.

#### (C) WHAT WILL MOTIVATE PARTNERS?

Group members noted the following as elements that could motivate partners to organize learning events;

- Facilitation of partners in learning events.
- Impact of learning route beneficiaries such as effective implementation of action plans.
- Content development.

- Relevance to organization, project and the participant's role in the organization is important.
- Smaller event could also be organized for more focused objectives.
- Organizers need to understand the participant's projects and activities.
- Learning event organizers should also employ use of digital networking platforms for information sharing (Facebook, twitter Email).
- Combining learning events with practical experiences through project visits to meet beneficiaries.
- Open learning (e.g. agricultural shows) and other innovative methods of learning that would better work for end beneficiaries of the projects.

#### Questions and Discussion

Participants were given a chance to share their thoughts on what group two had presented.

Ken Otieno from RECONCILE Kenya said that successful learning cannot be achieved without proper planning. He added that getting the relevance of the event is very crucial.

Wafula Nabutola from ISK posed the following the questions to the audience in the context of making learning events more successful for consideration:

- What is it that we need to do at what stage, and how can we do it effectively?
- Could there be a link between the learning route methodology and exchange visit.
- How do we want to take these learning events into some other processes, for instance in integrating GLTN tools?

He said that in Kenya, surveyors have come up with

## SESSION 7: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND WAY FORWARD

surveyors' learning clinics in which they go from county to county sharing challenges with the land laws as a pilot project.

#### **GROUP THREE: POLICY DIALOGUE**

### 1. Policy dialogue at Country, Regional and Global levels

Participants identified the following as common threads across the IFAD projects;

- Enhancing use of natural resources for poverty reduction as a key project objective with a focus on smallholder farmers.
- II. Linking organizations of farmers with national farmer organizations to maximize their chances of engaging and generating meaningful dialogues.
- III. Ministries of agriculture are leading agencies in the projects which makes them fully owned at country level.
- IV. Promoting enhancement of rights to land and natural resources through groups. They are collective, including collective ownership of infrastructure.
- V. All projects and programmes working with governments should generate innovative approaches that target influencing of state policies. It was noted that most of these projects are aimed at implementation and are aligned to existing government policies. Ethiopia and Rwanda water related projects, however, aim to have policy and structures put in place for their recognition.

## 2. How do we keep momentum up and make the initiative sustainable beyond the current project life?

I. Different user groups are already in place in the different projects and they can be empowered to

- take over activities after the project period to ensure sustainability.
- II. Through participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning where sharing of lessons can help different beneficiaries of the projects learn from each other. Sharing of documentation can also be done.
- III. Continue pushing space where community partnerships can engage with the private sector.
- IV. The projects are generating innovations that work. It is important to enhance policy influencing using these innovations so that they can be mainstreamed in government policies and programmes.

### 3. Embedding project in government and implementing partners' programmes

- I. During project design, the projects are embedded in government programmes and priorities through particular lead government agencies.
- II. Projects should adopt an approach that influences governments to accept innovative tools used in project areas but not currently backed by government policies and structures.
- III. Bringing on board relevant institutions, including ministries responsible for the land or the natural resource in question, for them to appreciate the innovations and tools being used, and championing their formalization.
- IV. Developing and packaging lobbying messages, especially on innovations that can be used to influence the government decisions. How the information is packaged is critical.
- V. The project should be part of government investment plans going forward.
- VI. Identifying capacities within other implementing organizations and working with them at strategic levels research, advocacy, capacity building can be useful in embedding projects in governments and implementing partner organizations.

#### 4. Influencing policies

Group three also identified ways in which projects can initiate dialogue as an ongoing practice. By:

- I. Empowering communities to enhance their voice to influence the leaders and policy makers.
- II. Including in the project plans and budgets, strategies for influencing particular policies.
- III. Making specific policy proposals based on project experiences and innovations that would enable government policy makers to formulate relevant policies.
- IV. Policy dialogues with policy makers. This should be planned for within the projects.
- V. Holding joint missions with policy makers so they can experience first-hand the issues that require policy responses.
- VI. Participants also observed that at the planning level, stakeholder organizations with legitimacy and capacity in lobbying, advocacy and facilitating dialogues with policy makers should engage the government and other stakeholders to ensure policy influence is an ongoing process.
- VII. Resource user groups should be legally recognized. This has been done in Ethiopia which entailed having dialogues with policy makers for legislation.
- VIII. Planning of the project should be embedded within the strategies and plans of local government.

#### Discussion

After group three's presentations, different participants raised concerns and shared ideas.

Group three members said that with some projects, the project team is employed under different terms and conditions from the mainstream government and this may hinder embedment when a negative attitude develops towards the projects.

Solomon Mkumbwa of GLTN said that sometimes aligning projects with governments' work can be a difficult process and that it is not an automatic guarantee for sustainability. He said that sustainability should be looked at from the point of beneficiaries taking up the innovations and tools for continued benefit.

He said that the key motivation behind members deliberating on this item was to also look at the legal frameworks and policies prevailing in their different countries, and how different experiences within these projects relate to the reality on the ground (what is practiced and what is the law).



Solomon Mkumbwa - GLTN steering the deliberations.

Michael Kibiego from the SDCP project in Kenya was also of the view that cooperatives getting organized, parliament taking action, market linkages and engaging the private sector will all go a long way to supporting sustainability. He added that linking the projects with the government gives the tools legitimacy and support. He said that by linking farmers to apex organizations and value chain development initiatives is also an option for sustainability.

## SESSION 7: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND WAY FORWARD

Harold Liversage from IFAD also observed that there are many good examples of how IFAD-supported projects have influenced policy, especially on land and natural resources management, for instance the VODP and the Phyto Trade Africa project in Malawi.



Harold Liversage contributing to the debate

#### **GROUP FOUR**

## 1. Implementation of GLTN tools in IFAD-supported projects.

How do we integrate the tools in on-going projects?

- GLTN should carry out in-country scoping to understand projects' needs and identify projects with best practices that can be shared with other projects in the use of such tools.
- 2. GLTN should support projects in identifying projects needs and existing pro-poor tools that can fit those needs.
- 3. There is need to identify how the new tools integrate with already existing projects tools in the different countries.

- 4. GLTN should integrate the successful tools that other projects have into the existing GLTN tools.
- 5. GLTN should also share the Stock Taking Reports as a way to facilitate knowledge sharing among projects and harmonize approaches.
- 6. Activities needed to integrate the new GLTN tools and the costs for implementing them should be identified.

### 2. Integrating the tools into ongoing budgets and work plans

- 1. Different partners should look at already existing budgets and establish areas that the project can fund and those that can be co-funded by GLTN.
- 2. Partners should also identify the projects' needs and activities that can be financed with existing projects; activities that might require external funding and seek other projects' ideas on how to fund such activities. Partners can also seek GLTN support in this.

#### Issues to take into consideration

- 1. The integration of the GLTN tools should be needs based and not imposed.
- 2. The tool should be selected well; it should be the right tool, as new tools create expectations.
- 3. The integration process should not burden project implementer but should be a tool to facilitate current implementation.
- 4. The integration process should be aligned to the project planning and budgeting process and cycles.
- 5. The different official languages must be taken into consideration so that the tools and facilitators can be able to support all countries.
- 6. The use of universities to carry out some of the activities in the different countries should be explored.

#### Discussion

Solomon Mkumbwa from GLTN said that there is need for the partners to study the existing tools (22 in number) critically so as to identify which tool addressed what problem. He emphasized that it is only after that assessment that the partners will begin engaging GLTN.

Richard Kabutela from the VODP project in Uganda told participants that they could draw existing lessons on the integration of tools from the project in Uganda. He said that VODP had identified data management as a gap at the time they decided to integrate the tools. The need also included tenure data management, which in turn made the project settle for the GIS as a customizable tool to address this.



Photos showing a discussion group and different members deliberating at the workshop after presentations.







#### SESSION 7: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND WAY FORWARD











CLOSING SESSION

#### **CLOSING SESSION**

#### **Closing Remarks**

Solomon Mkumbwa of GLTN appreciated the partners support and active participation in the workshop. He also said that GLTN would continue looking into how they can learn from each other, build on the momentum and create synergies within the different projects adding that the action plan will be shared.

Harold Liversage from IFAD shared similar sentiments and noted that he had constantly been learning from all of the participants in the three-day event. He added that the task had been directed to every participant who had attended the workshop to establish how some of the ideas discussed in the workshop can be picked to address the issues confronting land, water and natural resources tenure rights.

Clarissa Augustinus pointed out that the network had evolved from inception to date and that it had learnt a great deal from all partners and collaborators. According to her, learning is a process that never stops. She observed that many experiences on IFAD projects had been shared at the learning event, which she hoped would help improve partners' projects. Dr. Augustinus said that GLTN is a change model that encourages the use of new ideas, methods, styles and approaches in advancing the security of land tenure and property rights that are fundamental to shelter and livelihoods, with the end goal being the realization of human rights, poverty reduction, economic prosperity and sustainable development.

The GLTN unit leader remarked that the workshop had generated many ideas, which she hoped, had "infected" the audience and which would influence them to put issues discussed into action. She thanked

the governments of the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway for supporting the work by the GLTN, as well as IFAD for partnering with the network. She reaffirmed GLTN's commitment to IFAD-supported projects in the spirit of championing the cause of securing land and natural resources tenure security.

#### **Workshop Evaluation**

A workshop evaluation form was distributed to all participants and 56 completed forms were received . These were later analysed with the following areas of focus; objectives and scheduling of the workshop, programme design and resource materials, delivery and facilitation of the workshop; logistics and administration during the workshop; and the perceived impact realized after the workshop.

All sessions and the logistical arrangements of the workshop were rated from 1 to 5 (1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree").

Overall, the participants were strongly satisfied with the content, delivery and organization of the workshop. They also found the presentations highly appropriate.

Findings revealed participant's satisfaction in the structure of the workshop /objectives, design and delivery. All the five areas under evaluation scored above average, with majority responses ranging between "agree and strongly agree".

All the respondents (100 per cent) were of the view that the workshop objectives were clear and understandable. Most of the respondents were also satisfied with the scheduling, timing and length of the workshop (64 per cent).

Scores on programme design and resource material were all above average with 84 per cent reporting an efficient platform to learn and share with other participants. Members also found the discussions stimulating and relevant to their work (91 per cent).

Other positive responses (82 per cent) were registered on the materials and hand-outs distributed during the workshop; the materials were said to be very informative and in line with the topics of discussion.

The evaluation also looked into how the sessions contributed to participants understanding and knowledge on tenure issues under the IFAD projects, as well as the challenges experienced and opportunities presented by these projects. The majority of the respondents (89 per cent) had acquired new knowledge and improved their understanding on IFAD projects as a result of the workshop.

Participants also appreciated the facilitation provided during the workshop examined through the structure of the sessions. Many (83 per cent) agreed that they were able to share openly with all the participants and that they were given fair opportunities to express their views in plenary and working groups.

Logistical and administrative aspects also scored high. The information provided before the workshop was sufficient for proper preparation (80 per cent); the conference rooms, food and facilities also suited the needs of the participants and registered 92 per cent.

It is important to note that the organizers of the workshop were lauded for having done a great job in making the workshop a balanced, interesting, informative workshop. This element scored 80 per cent.

A great number of the delegates (91 per cent) also reported that they would use the knowledge, ideas and skills learnt to advocate and push for the promotion of secure land tenure in the individual projects conducted by their organizations.

A qualitative assessment was also conducted to establish how the participants perceived the various innovative tools presented at the workshops through various IFAD-supported projects. Members were to list the most interesting tool learnt during the workshop. The following was gathered from the review of the evaluation sheets; STDM, Public Private Producer Partnership Inclusive Business Model, Community Empowerment Innovative Tool for Land and Tenure Security, Mapping Certificate of Customary Ownership, Co-titling of Land and Ownership with wives.

Overall analysis of the workshop revealed that participants appreciated the opportunity to learn from each other and share experiences from their various projects. They also appreciated the opportunity to network with others on a professional level.

#### Special comments from participants

Several participants suggested having more workshops, capacity building sessions, information sharing, and support to surveyors, documentation, and support in public land mapping aspects to enable them, GLTN and IFAD to deliver more in their individual IFAD projects. Participants also expressed the need to have all the presentations at the workshop made available to them through e-mailing content.

#### **ANNEXES:**

ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP EVALUATION

ANNEX 2: OUTLINE OF WORKSHOP AGENDA

ANNEX 3: LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

ANNEX 4: LIST OF PRESENTATIONS

ANNEX 5: SESSION 6 GROUP WORK TABLES

ANNEX 6: ANALYSIS OF PRESENTATIONS

## ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP EVALUATION

## REGIONAL LEARNING WORKSHOP ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES TENURE SECURITY IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA FINAL EVALUATION JUNE 30TH TO JULY 2ND 2015, NAIROBI KENYA 56 Respondents

	56 Respondents											
No	Area of evaluation	Feedback						Analysis				
		1	2	3	4	5	Total	1	2	3	4	4
		Strongly Disagree	Dis- agree	Agree Some- what	Agree	Strongly Agree		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree Some- what	Agree	Strongly Agree
Α	Objectives and scheduling											
1	The workshop objectives are clear and understandable	0	0	0	26	30	56	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46.43%	53.57%
2	The stated objectives were fully met	0	0	7	32	17	56	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	57.14%	30.36%
3	The scheduling, timing and length of the workshop was suitable to my needs	1	1	18	24	12	56	1.79%	1.79%	32.14%	42.86%	21.43%
В	Programme Design and Resou	ırce materi	als									
1	The workshop programme was designed to allow me to learn from and share with participants effectively	0	0	9	22	25	56	0.00%	0.00%	16.07%	39.29%	44.64%
2	I found the process consistently stimulating, of interest and relevant to me	0	0	5	24	27	56	0.00%	0.00%	8.93%	42.86%	48.21%
3	The materials and hand-outs were informative and useful	0	2	8	23	23	56	0.00%	3.57%	14.29%	41.07%	41.07%
4	The balance between presentations , plenary and working groups sessions was just right	0	3	8	24	21	56	0.00%	5.36%	14.29%	42.86%	37.50%
С	Delivery											
1	Presentations stimulated my thinking and the discussions deepened my knowledge	0	1	2	33	20	56	0.00%	1.79%	3.57%	58.93%	35.71%
2	The workshop has significantly improved my understanding of land tenure security challenges and opportunities in IFAD-supported projects	0	1	7	28	20	56	0.00%	1.79%	12.50%	50.00%	35.71%

#### ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP EVALUATION ...continued

# REGIONAL LEARNING WORKSHOP ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES TENURE SECURITY IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA FINAL EVALUATION JUNE 30TH TO JULY 2ND 2015, NAIROBI KENYA 56 Respondents

	56 Respondents											
No	Area of evaluation	Feedback						Analysis				
D	Facilitation											
1	I was able to see clear links between various components of the IFAD projects and programmes	0	0	17	24	15	56	0.00%	0.00%	30.36%	42.86%	26.79%
2	Everyone was given fair opportunity to share his/her experience and express their views in plenary and working groups	0	0	5	26	25	56	0.00%	0.00%	8.93%	46.43%	44.64%
3	The atmosphere promoted openness, fun, sharing and learning amongst all participants	0	0	5	24	27	56	0.00%	0.00%	8.93%	42.86%	48.21%
Е	Logistics and Administration											
1	Information provided and arrangements prior to the workshop were sufficient to allow me to prepare for and participate in the workshop	0	1	10	23	22	56	0.00%	1.79%	17.86%	41.07%	39.29%
2	Communication leading to the workshop was clear, effective and timely	0	0	9	19	28	56	0.00%	0.00%	16.07%	33.93%	50.00%
3	The conference rooms, food and facilities were conducive for learning	0	0	4	26	26	56	0.00%	0.00%	7.14%	46.43%	46.43%
4	The organizers were supportive and sensitive to my needs	0	0	8	17	31	56	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%	30.36%	55.36%
F	Perceived impact											
F	Perceived impact											
1	The knowledge, ideas and skills gained through this workshop will enable me to contribute to the promotion of land tenure security in my project and organization	0	0	5	27	24	56	0.00%	0.00%	8.93%	48.21%	42.86%
2	Overall, I am very satisfied with this learning process and most of my expectations were met	0	0	4	30	22	56	0.00%	0.00%	7.14%	53.57%	39.29%

#### ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP EVALUATION ... continued

# REGIONAL LEARNING WORKSHOP ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES TENURE SECURITY IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA FINAL EVALUATION JUNE 30TH TO JULY 2ND 2015, NAIROBI KENYA 56 Respondents

	plenary discussions	plenary presen- tations	group work	social events	free time	Other	
I would have liked to have more(select one)	10	6	16	14	6	4	56
I would have liked to have less(select one)	2	19		3	7		31
Which approach, tool or method did you find most interesting?	STDM, Public Private Producer Partnership, Inclusive business model, community empowerment, innovative tool for land and tenure security, mapping, certificate of customary ownership, co-titling of land ownership with wives.						
How do you intend to apply what you have learnt during the workshop	Share with colleagues, implement, decentralize planning and implementation, initiate dialogue with stakeholders, integrate some ideas in my work						
What follow up activities would you like to see?	Start of more projects, group network communication, trainings, policy dialogues, meetings with organizing committee, exchange visits, technical support for piloting the tool						
What future support from your peers, GLTN and IFAD to do your work even better?	more workshops, capacity building, information sharing, support to surveyors, documentation, support in public land mapping, funding skills and knowledge to support women and youth in different countries						
What will make learning among GLTN /IFAD supported projects effective and interesting?	more time for the workshop, regular follow ups, practical sessions, projects independence, peer to peer learning, online support and platform for continued engagement, inclusion of youth, use of GIS tool						

#### Other comments and suggestions

E-mail all presentations to each participant

Good job to the organizers and the facilitators

A presentation template should be designed for the presentations to make it clear what to present.

#### ANNEX 2: OUTLINE OF WORKSHOP AGENDA

Time	Agenda Item	Presenter/Facilitator
Day ONE: Tuesday 30	June2015	
	Arrival and Registration of Participants	IIRR/GLTN
	Welcome and Keynote Addresses	
08:00-9:30	UN-Habitat/GLTN (10 min)	UN-Habitat (TBC)
	Introduction of Participants (10 min)	IIRR
	Workshop Objectives and Expectations (15 min)	IIRR
	SESSION 1: Key Note Speeches and Project Background	
	Positioning Land and Natural Resource Management within IFAD portfolio in ESA (10 min)	Harold Liversage
09:30-10:30	Setting the Scene – Land and Natural Resource Management, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities (10 min)	Clarissa Augustinus
	Overview of TSLI-ESA Project 2014 to date (10 min)	Solomon Mkumbwa
	Facilitated Discussion(30 min)	IIRR
10:30-11:00	Group Photo	
10.30-11.00	Tea/Coffee Break	
11:00-11:45	Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security in East and Southern Africa – Synthesis from 15 country case studies (25 min)	Prof. Peter Ngau – AAPS/ UoN
	Questions and clarification (15 min)	
	FIVE THEMATIC PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS	
	SESSION 2: Mapping Land and Natural Resource Rights to Enhance Security of Tenure	
11:45:00-12:30	Mapping Land and Natural Resource Rights – Experiences of using the Social Tenure Domain Model by the Vegetable Oil Development Project / VODP- Uganda. (10 min)	Richard Kabuleta (VODP)
	Securing Land and Natural Resources Tenure in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors - Strategy and Action Plans (10 min)	Kemal Vaz (PROSUL)
	Questions and clarification (10 min)	IIRR
12:30–13:30	Lunch	
	SESSION 3: Securing Land and Natural Resources Rights Through Inclusive Business Models – Experiences from ESA Region	
	IBM Model for Securing Community Forest Rights of Non-Timber Forest Products Collectors in Malawi - PhytoTrade Africa (10 min)	Arthur Stevens
13:30 – 14:15	The Implications of Increasing Land Value on Land Tenure Security: Experiences from Kalangala Oil Palm Growers Trust, Uganda(10 min)	Nelson Basaalidde (KOPGT)
	Securing Land Rights through Inclusive Business Model: The Case of VODP in Uganda (10 min)	Susan Lakwonyero
	Questions and clarification introduction to working groups (10 min)	IIRR
14:15 – 15:15	Working groups in Mapping and Inclusive Business	IIRR
15:15 – 15:45	Tea/Coffee Break	
15:45-17:00	Group reporting and synthesis of day 1	IIRR
17:00-18:00	Happy Hour	
18.00-20.00	Welcome Reception	

# ANNEX 2: OUTLINE OF WORKSHOP AGENDA ...continued

Time	Agenda Item	Presenter/Facilitator
Day TWO: Wednesday	1 July 2015	
	Recap of Day 1 and Agenda Day 2 (10 min)	IIRR
	SESSION 4:Innovative Approaches for Securing Land and Water Resources Rights	
	Innovative Participatory Irrigation Management: Experiences from Mwea Irrigation Scheme, Kenya (10 min)	Innocent Asiemba (NIB)
09:00 – 10:30	Analysis of the Water User Associations on Transfer of Irrigation Management and Land and Water Rights in Malawi (10 min)	Dr. Chikosa Silungwe (IRLADP/PRIDE)
	Land and Water Rights in Irrigation Schemes – Experiences from Irrigation, Rural Livelihood s & Agricultural Development Project /IRLADP-Malawi (10min)	Chisomo Gunda (IRLADP)
	Securing Land and Water Rights for Pastoral Communities in ASALs - Experience from Ethiopia (10 min)	Fiona Flintan (ILC/ IRLI)
	Questions and clarification (10 min)	IIRR
10:30-11:00	Tea/Coffee Break	
	SESSION 5: Innovative Approaches for Enhancing Women's Land and Natural Resources Rights	
	Promoting Women's Access to Land and Water – Experiences from KWAMP Rwanda(10 min)	Lucia Zigiriza (KWAMP)
	Implementation of Certificates of Customary Ownership: Experiences from the District Livelihood Support Programme (DLSP) in Uganda (10 min)	Julius Okello (AISRGD)
	Competitive Local Innovations for Small-Scale Agriculture Project (CLISSA) in Seychelles (10 min)	Thembekile Manjengwa (CLISSA)
	SESSION 6: Innovative Approaches for Promoting Group Rights on Land and Natural Resources	
11:00-13:00	Recognizing and Documenting Group Rights to Land and Natural Resources in Mozambique (10 min)	Armenio Neves Da Silva (ProDIRPA)
	Sharing Grazing Land and Water Resources in Semi-Arid Pastoral Areas: Experiences from Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project in Kenya (10 min)	Michael Kibiego (SDCP)
	Land Mediation in a Post Conflict Setting: Experiences from Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (10 min)	
	Sharing Grazing Land and Water Resources in Semi-Arid Pastoral Areas: Experiences from Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project in Kenya (10 min)	Michael Kibiego (SDCP)
	Land Mediation in a Post-Conflict Setting: Experiences from Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (10 min)	Oumar Sylla (UN- HABITAT-ROAF)
	Questions and clarification(10 min)	IIRR
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:30	Working groups in Land and Water rights, Women rights, Group rights	IIRR
15:30-16:00	Tea/Coffee Break	
16:00-17:00	Group reporting in land and water rights, women rights, group rights	IIRR
17:00-17:30	Synthesis of Day 2	

# ANNEX 2: OUTLINE OF WORKSHOP AGENDA ...continued

Time	Agenda Item	Presenter/Facilitator
DAY THREE: Thursday	2 July 2015	
	SESSION 6: Strategic Planning and Way Forward	
	Recap of Day 2 and Agenda for Day 3	IIRR
	Thematic Group Discussions to Identify key issues, innovation tools please fill in what you think is important,	
09:00 – 10:30	1. Mapping	
	2. Land and Water Rights	
	3. Group Rights	IIRR
	4. Women's Access to Land	
	5. Inclusive Business	
10:30 – 11:00	Tea/Coffee Break	
11:00 – 12:30	Presentation of Agreements from the Thematic Groups	
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:00	General Discussion/Comments on Workshop Agreements	IIRR
	Closing Remarks	
15:00 – 15:30	UN-Habitat / GLTN	TBC
	IFAD	TBC
15:30-16:00	Workshop Evaluation & Departure	IIRR

#### ANNEX 3: LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

		PARTICIPANT LIS	T - REGIONAL LEARNII	NG WORKSHOP 30 JUN- 2 J	UL 2015
	Country	Participants	Gender	Organization	E-mail Address
1	Kenya	Paul Njuguna	Male	Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project (UTaNRM), Embu	njugunapmacharia@yahoo.com
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7	Kenya	Peter Orua	Male	NIB Mwea Irrigation Scheme, Kirinyaga	oruapet@gmail.com
8	Kenya	Maurice Mutugi	Male	NIB Mwea Irrigation Scheme, Kirinyaga	
9	Uganda	Nelson Basalidde	Male	KOPGT, Kalangala	basaalidde_n@yahoo.co.uk
10	Uganda	Susan Lakwonyero	Female	VODP, Kampala	
11	Uganda	Richard Kabuleta	Male	VODP, Kampala	rnkabuleta@gmail.com
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13	Mozambique	Daniel Mate	Male	PROSUL, Kampala	Daniel.mate@prosul.cepagri.gov.mz
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18	Malawi	John Chome	Male	UN-Habitat, Lilongwe	john.chome@undp.org
19	Rwanda	Mrs Lucia ZIGIRIZA	Female	Kirehe Community based Watershed Management Project (KWAMP), Kigali	zigiriza@gmail.com
20	Rwanda	Mireille Biraro	Female	INES	biramireille@yahoo.fr
21	Tanzania	Esupat Nglupa Laizer	Female	Mwedo, Arusha	esupat_3@yahoo.com

#### ANNEX 3: LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS ...continued

	P/	ARTICIPANT LIST - REG	IONAL LEARNING WOR	RKSHOP 30 JUN- 2 JUL 2015	5 CONTINUED
	Country	Participants	Gender	Organization	E-mail Address
22	Tanzania	Rukonge Audax Buberwa	Male	Agriculture non-sector forum (ANSAF), Dar Es Salaam	director@ansaf.or.tz
23	Swaziland	Winile Dlamini	Female	Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project Phase I (LUSIP), Manzini	winileh@swade.co.sz, winilehlat@ gmail.com
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25	Burundi	Daniel Burinkiko	Male	IFAD, Bujumbura	burinkiko Daniel <burinkikod@ yahoo.fr=""></burinkikod@>
26	Ethiopia	Ato Jemal Aliye	Male	PASIDP, Addis Ababa	jemal.gando@yahoo.com and/or jemal.gando@gmail.com.
27	Ethiopia	Ato Habtamu Hailu	Male	SLM-CBINReMP, Addis Ababa	habtamuhailu@yahoo.com
28	Ethiopia	Fiona Flintan	Female	ILRI/ILC, Addis Ababa	f.flintan@landcoalition.info
29	Botswana	Ikgopoleng Daisy Thamae	Female	Agricultural Services Support Programme (ASSP), Gaborone	ithamae@gov.bw
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31	Zimbabwe	Marilyn Gaza	Female	University of Zimbabwe, Harare	mchaonwa@gmail.com
32	Angola	lida Lucas	Female	MOSAP, Luanda	ildalucas@yahoo.com.br
33	Zambia	Leah Tembo	Female	University of Zambia, Lusaka	leahchititembo@gmail.com
34	Madagascar	Jean Maximin Randrianantoandro	Male	AD2M, Antananarivo	cp@ad2m.mg or raop@ad2m.mg
35	Italy	Harold Liversage	Male	IFAD, Rome	h.liversage@ifad.org
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37	Comoros	Attoumani Kassimou	Male	IFAD,	attoumanikassimou@yahoo.fr
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# ANNEX 3: LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS ...continued

	P.	ARTICIPANT LIST - REG	IONAL LEARNING WO	RKSHOP 30 JUN- 2 JUL 2019	5CONTINUED
	Country	Participants	Gender	Organization	E-mail Address
44	Kenya	Prof. Peter M. NGAU	Male	AAPS, UoN, Nairobi	pngau@uonbi.ac.ke / peterngau@ gmail.com
45	Kenya	Nasra Bwana	Female	AAPS, UoN, Nairobi	bwanasra@gmail.com
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47	Kenya	Evelyn Namubiru Mwaura	Female	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) , Nairobi	enamubiru-mwaura@agra.org, nelwanga@yahoo.com
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50	Kenya	Wafula Nabutola	Male	International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) , Nairobi	wafulaluasinnabutola@gmail.com
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57	Kenya	Jane Nyokabi	Female	Groots Kenya, Nairobi	admin@grootskenya.org
58	Kenya	Teresia Kimani	Female	Groots Kenya, Nairobi	kteresiamuthoni@gmail.com
59	Kenya	George Ndungu	Male	Habitat for Humanity, Nairobi	hfhkenya@hfhkenya.or.ke
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61	Kenya	Joan Sang	Female	World Vision International, Nairobi	Joan_Sang@wvi.org
62	Angola	Eugénio Chiliva -	Male	MOSAP Provincial Project Coordinator, Huambo	euchiliva07mosap@gmail.com
63	Angola	Augusto Pedro Nguimbi -	Male	Agrarian Development Institute/ MINAG, Luanda	augustoguimbi@hotmail.com
64	Angola	João Manuel-	Male	Provincial Director of Agriculture, Malanje	
65	Mozambique	Farai Manhanga Blessings	Male	PROMER, Nairobi	fmanhanga@dnpdr-promer.org.mz

# ANNEX 3: LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS ...continued

	P.	ARTICIPANT LIST - REG	IONAL LEARNING WO	RKSHOP 30 JUN- 2 JUL 201	5CONTINUED
	Country	Participants	Gender	Organization	E-mail Address
66	Botswana	Ms. Maduo Judy Kesetse	Female	Agricultural Services Support Project (ASSP), Gaborone	mkesetse@gov.bw
67	Mozambique	Daniel Simango	Male	PROSUL, Xai Xai	simas.simango@aol.com
68	Seychelles	Mrs. Thembekhile Manjengwa	Female	IFAD/CLISSA Project Management Unit , Victoria	grbibi@gmail.com, gbibi.clissa@intelvision.net, thembi.clissa@gmail.com
69	Sudan	Mohammed Elhassan Ali	Male	Butana Integrated Rural Development Project (BIRDP), Khartoum	mohammedelhassan44@gmail.com
70	India	Shameem Dastagir	Female	Action-Aid International, New Delhi	Shameem.S@actionaid.org
71	Kenya	Judy Kawira	Female	Technical University of Kenya (TUK) , Nairobi	kawijudie@gmail.com
72	Kenya	Tom Mumo Okongo	Male	Technical University of Kenya (TUK) , Nairobi	mumotom@gmail.com
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#### STAFF MEMBERS UN-HABITAT

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4	Kenya	Solomon Njogu	Male	UN-Habitat, Nairobi	Solomon.Njogu@unhabitat.org
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#### ANNEX 4: LIST OF PRESENTATIONS

Use the following link to access the listed presentations:

http://www.gltn.net/index.php/publications/publications/other-documents/download/3-other-documents/2249-presentations-the-regional-learning-workshop-on-land-and-natural-resources-tenure-security-in-east-and-southern-africa

- 1. Positioning land and natural resource management with the IFAD portfolio in ESA: by Harold Liversage, IFAD.
- 2. Land and Natural Resources Management: Challenges, Perspectives and Solutions: by Clarissa Augustinus, UN-Habitat, GLTN.
- 3. Overview of TSLI-ESA Project 2014 to date: by Solomon Mkumbwa, GLTN.
- 4. Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security in East and Southern Africa- Synthesis from 15 country case studies: by Prof. Peter Ngau, Kenya, AAPS/UoN.
- 5. Mapping Land and Natural Resource Rights Experiences of using the Social Tenure Domain Model by the Vegetable Oil Development Project (VODP): By Richard Kabutela (VODP).
- 6. Securing Land and Natural Resources Tenure in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors Strategy and Action plans: By Kemal Vaz, PROSUL.
- 7. IBM Model for Securing Community Forest Rights of Non-Timber Forest Products Collectors in Malawi Phyto Trade Africa: by Arthur Stevens, Phyto Trade Africa.
- 8. The Implications of Increasing Land Value on Land Tenure Security: Experiences from Kalangala Oil Palm Growers Trust, Uganda: by Nelson Basaalidde, KOPGT, Uganda.
- 9. Securing Land Rights through Inclusive Business Model: The case of VODP in Uganda: by Susan Lakwonyero, Uganda.
- 10. Promoting Women's Access to Land and Water Experiences from KWAMP Project, Rwanda: by Lucia Zigiriza (KWAMP), Rwanda.
- 11. Implementation of Certificates of Customary Ownership Experiences from the District Livelihood Support Programme (DLSP) in Uganda: by Julius Okello (AISRGD), Uganda.
- 12. Competitive Local Innovations for Small Scale Agriculture Project (CLISSA) in Seychelles: by Thembekile Manjengwa (CLISSA).
- 13. Recognizing and Documenting Group Rights to Land and Natural Resources in Mozambique: by Armenio Neves Da Silva (ProDIRPA), Mozambique.
- 14. Sharing Grazing Land and Water Resources in semi-arid Pastoral Areas Experiences from Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project in Kenya: by Michael Kibiego (SDCP), Kenya.
- 15. Land and Water Rights in Irrigation Schemes: experiences from IRLAPD: by Chisomo Roxanna Gunda
- 16. An Analysis of WUAs on Transfer of Irrigation Management and Land and Water Rights in Malawi: by Chikosa M Silungwe, PhD

## ANNEX 5: SESSION 6 GROUP WORK TABLES

Session 6, Group 2, Table 1					
Pre-Learning Planning	Actual Event		Post-Learning Event		
Linkages with members Defining nature of engagement Clear methodology of learning Relevance to organization (projects and individuals) Requirements from partners	Nature of engagement, whether participating, partner, or sponsorship				Follow-up
Session 6, Group 2, Table 2					
EVENT	PROPOSED DATE	PROJECTS/ PARTNERS	PROCESSES		
Learning Route: Innovative Ideas on Securing Resource Rights	7th – 14th September 2015	GLTN PROCASUR	Organizing		
through Inclusive Business Model In-Country Training on STDM		RECONCILE VODP KOPGT EAFF IFAD	Participant		
		GLTN RCMRD	Organizing		
		UTaNRMP Mwea EAFF	Participant		
Exchange Visit	September/ October 2015	KOPGT (Nelson) VODP (Susan) LUSIP (Winile) PRIDE (Gunda) MOSAP (Chiliva) BIRDP (Muhammad) PROSUL (Daniel) NIB			
Learning/ Knowledge Management/ Planning – Regional "Cassava" Event, Uganda (EAFF Project)	August 2015	EAFF (Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya)			
Session 6, Group 3, Table 1					
Actions	Time frame	Responsible	Resources		
Projects to facilitate empowerment of communities to be able to take up policy influencing with the national governments.	6 months and ongoing to link with existing national structures	Project teams	Within the current project resources Expertise, EAFF, Action Aid, RECONCILE		
Policy dialogues: organize dialogue platforms, where farmers can showcase the project innovations.	4-6 months	Project teams in collaboration with relevant ministries and other organization that are not part of the project structure currently.	GLTN		

# ANNEX 5: SESSION 6 GROUP WORK TABLES ...continued

Session 6, Group 3, Table 1					
Share project innovations in  LPI Bi- Annual conferences  WB land conference  ILC GLF	3 months to 2 years		Requires netwo national level, preparations in	and adequate	
Awareness creation forums for the smallholder farmers.					
Documenting and proposing policy options, based on cases from the projects, to government: Example is Kenya, where project innovations can be used to influence the ongoing community land law consultations.		Bring in CSOs with expertise to package the policy options/ proposals.			
Capture and document actual impacts of the projects to convince policy makers to take up the innovations.					
Session 6, Group 4, Table 1					
	Activity	Resources Needed	Deadline	Person Responsible	Comment
	Projects identify needs	Include activity in already planned activities	31 August 2015	Project Focal Points	Use mostly desk review to get basic data and get extra information using already planned visits
Phase 1	Identify existing or new tools to suit the identified needs	ldem	30 September 2015	Project Focal Points	Run concurrently with project needs identification
Identification and Planning		ldem	30 October 2015	Project Focal Points	
		ldem	30 November 2015	Project Focal Points	
		ldem	15 December 2015	GLTN	

#### ANNEX 6: ANALYSIS OF PRESENTATIONS

	Challenges and lessons learnt	Poor Communication, political instability (Burundi preelection chaos), researcher ideas overarching the project goals, and countries outside AAPS network.  There is need for harmonization of legislation and policy, need for community empowerment, Promoting sustainability and, Cooperation between all stakeholders.	Where farmers want to negotiate with owners, lack of boundaries makes it very difficult. There was also fear that the survey process is very expensive.  The tool promotes transparency. Farmers and extension workers can embrace technologies. Mapping technologies do not have to be expensive.	Cassava is produced by smallholders extensively without inputs. Cassava producers also produce other crops and shifting may be a challenge to land tenure regulation. Inadequate workforce mainly due to migration to South Africa and urban areas. Despite there being land (under customary law) for production, there is high risk the state may decide to use the land for other purposes.
	Successes	Case studies in 10 countries in IFAD-supported projects documented. A synthesis of the 15 projects underway.	A software incorporating input – output geo-referenced information on the smallholder farmers in Kalangala. Sensitized farmer leaders. Acceptability of project due to farmer participation. Land rights highlighted: reduced land conflicts.	It has resulted in the right of use and tenure. Some land previously registered as public (Ministry of Agriculture) have been registered in the name of the associations. Also, individuals are now requesting registration of individual plots in their names.
JN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	Main tools and approaches used to address the land tenure security issues	Worked with identified schools and academics and graduate students (young researchers) who are researching and documenting case studies on IFAD-supported projects. A synthesis of the reports will also be done.	Promotion of Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) to map and document farmers' tenure rights. Capturing the impact of oil palm farming. Mapping farmers' gardens, homes and natural resources using GPS and the farmers' tenure rights.	Supporting farmer groups through the promotion of the 3 value chains, and strengthening such farmer groups by formalizing them to safeguard land rights.
AL LEARNING WORKSHOP 30 JUN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	Main impacts of land and natural resources tenure security issues	Challenges of tenure Security, access to services, power dynamics, population increase, contradictory legislation, poor documentation and poor record-keeping.	Security of investment since 80-90% of the smallholders have no land titles for farms and homes. Many are insecure: they fear land owners will reclaim their land anytime, resorting to selling off their user rights. Many have no demarcated boundaries. Increased land value makes it hard for those not yet harvesting to negotiate and buy the land.	Rural land tenure formalization is connected to farming systems. Formal titling is dependent on formalized individuals and organizations.
REGIONA	Brief description of goals, objectives and activities	This work is going on in 10 countries in ESA, to be followed by a synthesis, which will include 5 more case studies done earlier by GLTN. It aims to improve knowledge management strategies and approaches towards a pro-poor and gender sensitive land and natural resources tenure rights in the selected countries.	Kalangala is one of the districts in Buganda kingdom, with private mailo, public land, free hold and customary land. The project is IFAD-supported and aims at increasing domestic production of vegetable oil and its by-products, thus raising rural incomes.	This IFAD-supported project aims at promoting cassava value chain, horticulture in small irrigation schemes and red meat among smallholder farmers in Maputo and Limpoporiver corridors of Malawi and Mozambique.
	Project name	Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security in East and Southern Africa – Learning and Synthesis from 15 country case studies	Mapping land and natural resource rights- Experiences of using the Social Tenure Domain Model by the Vegetable Oil Development Project (VODP) – Uganda.	Securing Land and Natural Resources Tenure in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors- Strategy and Action Plans
	Country/ Region	15 ESA Countries	Uganda, Kalangala District.	Malawi and Mozambique

	Weak land ownership. There are other forest users aside from the association. Conflict with customary law. Confused ownership issues, leading to confused benefits issues and responsibility abandonment. Also, there are other forest users besides the association who still do things the old way.	The land conflicts will always arise, especially in cases of death of the family head. Oil palm farmers have a dispute resolution committee that can be strengthened to incorporate land adjudication. Oil Palm has had significant impacts on Kalangala.	Improved land rights for both men and women through formal documentation are still a challenge. Government' role is crucial in projects of such nature.  It takes time to build partnerships and appreciation of each stakeholder roles is key to the process. Also, the choice of the business partners must take into account the "heart" for the rural people. Oil palm development success as IBM sits on sustained collective ownership
	Members of the association feel a greater responsibility in conserving land as forest. This means less pressure on land resources.	Six implementing blocks on the main Island have been mapped. 1,200 farmers' parcels with oil palm planted have been mapped and registered by KOPGT. Arbitration by KOPGT has worked successfully in 18 known cases.	Some farmers have bought land from original land owners given their increased income from oil palm production. The project has encouraged men to allow women to participate in the project as farmers in their own rights. As a result, over 3000 female farmers own oil palm plantations. Some farmers have used loans from KOPGT to buy land.
JN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	Phyto Trade, through its subsidiary, Tree Crops, links the community collectors ("owners of plant resources) to buyers through a benefit-sharing arrangement. Farmers are encouraged not to depend on one range of products. The association came up with an idea of buying the land on which the forest stands so that they can conserve it (mostly marginal land).	KOPGT is involved in mapping and documentation. It has also supported the oil palm farmers to put in place a dispute resolution committee, and in sensitizing affected tenants and landlords on the law and documentation.	1700 farmers participate by planting oil palm on their own farm land (4,700 ha), and they sell to the produce to OPUL. KOPGT brokers negotiation between farmers and landlords on tenancy fees including share cropping for farmers to secure access to land. A growing number of landlords are willing to sell land to tenants.
VAL LEARNING WORKSHOP 30 JUN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	There is a lot of competition for the land. This has led to diminishing forest areas due to encroachment and farming activities. Weak land ownership system in Malawi. Poverty leads local people to clear land for short term reward.	Oil palm has become a predominant cash crop, and the 3 Islands have turned into a market economy due to the crop.  Accordingly, land has become a major tradeable asset, resulting in increased value. This has created a lot of interest in land resulting in conflicts in families and between landlords and tenants. Also, tenants have very low bargaining power.	The farmers are mostly tenants on private Mailo land, and do not enjoy security of tenure.
REGIONAL	This project, since 2012, has been working with Zankhalango Association, a community of 300 collectors of wild plant products in Malawi. It aims at proclaiming land as forest and developing specific rights/obligations to secure the natural resource. It creates commercial incentives.	Kalangala Oil Palm Growers Trust (KOPGT) was established and registered in 2005. KOPGT project is supported by IFAD and uses public, private and producer partnership (PPPP) model to promote oil palm enterprise in 3 Kalangala islands. The trust is a consortium of public, private partnership (PPP) stakeholders.	This IFAD-supported project is another PPP model, which was launched in 1998 to reduce Ugandan's reliance on imported vegetable oil and to secure land and resource rights of smallholder farmers. First phase ended in 2012 and second phase runs to 2018. The main partners are Smallholder farmers, Government of Uganda and Private sector (BIDCO).
	IBM Model for Securing Community Forest Rights of Non-Timber Forest Products Collectors in Malawi- Phyto Trade Africa	The Implications of Increasing Land Value on Land Tenure Security: Experiences from Kalangala Oil Palm Growers Trust, Uganda	Securing Land Rights through Inclusive Business Model: The case of VODP in Uganda.
	Malawi	Uganda, Kalangala District.	Uganda, Kalangala district

	There is need to move to irrigation management transfer. Political interference is a challenge as well as inadequate resources, inadequate representation of women and youth, conflicting laws, lack of sufficient legal framework for IWUA, increased conflict during water shortage, inadequate extension services, and un coordinated marketing of produce.	The nature of the land question in Malawi where most of it is customary. Therefore, titling, tenure and right are still the main challenges.  The impasse regarding the new land laws makes it difficult to advise on a medium to long term model.
	The farmers are involved in decision-making in managing the scheme. There is attitude change, and enhanced dispute resolution. The farmers have a sense of ownership of the scheme. Also, this has led to enhanced communication between scheme management and farmers, and reduced dependency of farmers on scheme management.	The analysis came up with findings indicating that WUA under Public/Government land enjoyed technical state support, and the community enjoys 'free ride' on benefits. However, this is prone to state system inertia, and low productivity due to community's lack of sense of ownership. WUAs under private land enjoyed security of tenure and were more productive. But compliance with the law is still a problem.
JN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	It is a management approach where farmers, through their IWUA leaders, are actively involved in scheme activities. The project builds the capacity of the farmers and the IWUA through its leaders in the management of the scheme. It also assists IWUA with other necessary resources to enable them carry out their mandate.	This project undertook an analysis of the water users associations on transfer of irrigation management and land and water rights using WRUAs as focal points. Two out of the intended 4 WRUAs were visited due to floods of 2014- early 2015.
REGIONAL LEARNING WORKSHOP 30 JUN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	Farmers felt left out in the management of the irrigation scheme. There was also un-coordinated marketing of the produce, high cost of inputs and services, and lack of farmer engagement.	Major issues included lack of law and policy frameworks on land, and conflicting policies. More experience sharing highlighted the role of WUA leaders and how the legacy of land conversion has created a legacy of suspicion.
REGIONAL	Innovative participatory Irrigation Management: Experiences from Mwea Irrigation Scheme in Kenya This work started in 2003 after the 1998/99 Mwea crisis. Promoting participatory irrigation management and the rights and role of farmers at the Mwea Irrigation scheme.	The project, supported by IFAD, aims to conduct law and policy analysis for operationalizing WUAs under PRIDE, comparative analysis of select WRUAs and their institutional set up, including their political economy.
	Innovative participatory Irrigation Management: Experiences from Mwea Irrigation Scheme in Kenya	Analysis of the Water Users Association on Transfer of Irrigation Management and Land and Water Rights in Malawi
	Kenya, Mwea Irrigation Scheme	Malawi, (South Rukuru and Limphasa)

	Adequate sensitization on principles of land and water management is key. Consider farmer view on land ownership even if it means farmers purchasing the land. Clarify on the importance of legal framework for Water Abstraction. Handing over of Irrigation Scheme asset is vital for ownership to ensure maintenance of the structure by the WUA, and maintenance responsibility by the WUA creates sustainable utilization culture.	Good practices were identified in this project where resources were shared between villages. This tool can be used to minimize conflict over land and natural resources in pastoralist regions. A facilitating initiative such as ILC's RI can be highly useful in sharing experiences between countries Innovative reading & implementation of existing policy and legislation can provide solutions. Working through government structures is better guarantees more success than working outside them.
	Lease changed from Public to Private in large scale schemes as soon as WUAs in the schemes were registered. Land lease management is now the responsibility of WUAs. Water Abstraction regulated through WRB and Water Abstraction Certificates issued.	It has facilitated experience-sharing among the countries-Tanzania-Ethiopia-Kenya. Good practices were identified in this project where resources were shared between villages. Draft manual drawing innovations from Tanzania has been produced. Publications on lessons learned. This has provided a learning route, including for Ethiopian and Tanzanian government representatives to Kenya and Tanzania.
JN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	Loose land management agreements were developed to ensure land security to smallholder farmers making up the WUAs. Seasonal farming entitlements were also crafted. The project advocated for regulations within the Irrigation Act to register WUAs through the Irrigation Act.	Introduced use based on experiences in Ethiopia. Village land registration is done in consultation with district land registry. In Ethiopia, this involved Woreda-level participation. Villages jointly managed land and natural resources, e.g., shared grazing land. The approach combines both collection and use of socio-economic and natural scientific data, including land capability assessment/classification for dry lands.
ONAL LEARNING WORKSHOP 30 JUN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	Low farmer productivity, weakness in land management practice. Irrigation scheme investment was being done on customary land managed by traditional leaders where there were no deeds entitled to the WUA, hence lack of tenure security.	This was not a common activity in PLUP. Conflict over land and natural resources in pastoral lands. Lack of communal land tenure systems in Ethiopia
REGIONAL	This is a Malawi Government Project funded by IDA (World Bank) and IFAD, and runs 2006-2015. It aims to address poor water management practices, low food productivity, and low profitability levels of the smallholder farmers. It is designed to boost supplementary food production through enhanced irrigation interventions and to enhance extension workers capacity to support smallholder farmers.	This project was launched in 2009, and it grew out of IFAD/BFFS support Agriculture Sector Development Program on Livelihoods. It gets technical support from IFAD and ILC and is implemented in 4 districts of Tanzania. It aims at improving governmentled participatory village land use planning in rangelands. Phases 1 & 2 completed. Phase 3 being designed.
	Land and Water Rights in Irrigation Schemes: Experiences from Irrigation, Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Development Project, Malawi	Sustainable Rangeland Management Project Tanzania, ILC Rangelands Initiative, and sharing of experiences between Tanzania and Ethiopia
	Malawi	Tanzania, 4 districts in the ASALs

	The disputes which are still in courts is still a challenge. People with incomplete or no information.	The Ministry of Lands has not widely sensitized communities on why the CCOs issuance has delayed. Challenge due to texture of certificate and serial numbering. Leaders in the 3 districts consider CCOs a good parameter that could provide security of tenure. There is need to develop a performance land score card to measure the contribution of land actors in influencing the successful implementation of land policy in Uganda especially the CCO.
	This project helped farmers to register their land. It also established different land committees (2 out of five are women): Land commission at district level; Land Committees at Cell and willage level. Women own 50 % of land titles issued. Increased access to and control over land for women in KWAMP intervention zones; Access to banks and MFIs using land titles as collateral; Increased voice and level of confidence to promote small and big project and; considerable decrease of conflicts over land.	The study found that the introduction of CCO has reduced on land disputes. The issuance of CCOs has created a sense of land tenure security among the beneficiaries. The DLSP interventions have led to increased farm productivity and household incomes in some of the districts.
JN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	Putting up (3) community Innovation Centres, facilitating the setting up of (17) water users organizations (WUOs), and supporting (25) cooperatives. Others are land map digitization, value chain development, crop intensification, livestock intensification, irrigation development, soil and water conservation, and feeder roads rehabilitation to enhance women's access to land and water.	Documenting experiences in the issuance of the Certificates. Certificates of Customary Ownership (CCO), and facilitating households to register their land, especially women and other vulnerable groups. It conducted an in-depth literature review of Uganda's land sector, land tenure and legal framework. Focus group discussions and key informant interviews were also conducted in the 3 districts
REGIONAL LEARNING WORKSHOP 30 JUN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	Poverty, lack of women's access to water and land, women's rights to own and inherit land, as a factor in poverty reduction.	Many households owned land but did not have the title or any documentation to prove ownership as required by the 1998 Land Act.
REGIONAL	KWAMP started in 2009 and will end in 2016, and is an IFAD supported project that targets 48 000 households (about 253 000 people): 17% are landless and 83% have less than one hectare of land. Its aim is to increase women's access to water and land. To include women in land registration processes and contribute to rural poverty reduction, as indicated by increased household food security and incomes, irrigation, increased soil and water conservation and secure access to productive land.	This IFAD/Government of Uganda supported study was conducted under the TSLI-ESA Framework. Its aim is to facilitate households in the DLSP pilot areas to register their land in conformity with the 1998 Land Act. It supports the objectives of the Local Government Sector Investment Plan of the Government of Uganda. The study focused on 3 districts to increase women's access to land and improve land tenure security.
	Promoting Women's access to Land and Water: Experiences from KWAMP Project, Rwanda.	Implementation of Certificates of Customary Ownership: Experiences from the District Livelihood Support Programme (DLSP) in Uganda.
	Rwanda, 18 watersheds of Kirehe District in Eastern Province	Uganda, 13 districts

	Limited agricultural land remains a challenge.  Competing economic interests such as tourism is also a challenge to available agricultural land.	Multiple stakeholders and persistence of conflicts due to a greater demand for natural resources by competing economic interests. There is also limited mapping of natural resource uses according to the suitability of the ecosystems; and limited disclosure of information about communal rights and other interests. social protection of fishing communities' rights depends on better coordination and establishment of mutually beneficial partnerships between different stakeholders
	The finance facility by the project enabled many small scale farmers and fishers to access loans	Successes
N- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	Enhancing business arrangements through capacity development of small farmers, rural micro entrepreneurs and fishers; improving access to agricultural and rural finance; strategic capacity strengthening and infrastructure and; project promotes technologies that maximise the use of land (e.g., shade houses); use of back yards gardens and by promoting peri-urban agricultural techniques to maximise production; provision of a financial facility to facilitate farmers to access loans; and a gender focus where training is designed for women to promote agriculture especially back yard gardening.	A co-management approach that strengthens protection of the rights of artisan fisher community. The project maps and records land and natural resources uses by communities. It uses the following tools: identifying and mapping various resources uses in artisanal fishing communities, documenting and strengthening and strengthening existing natural resource management practices; empowering representatives of fishing communities to better engage in local co-management for and; supporting the formulation of community-based coastal resource management
ONAL LEARNING WORKSHOP 30 JUN- 2 JUL 2015CON IINUED	Low market value of agricultural land thus cannot be used as collateral in when applying for loans. Limited agricultural land is under constant pressure from the more economically profitable sectors such as housing and tourism establishments.	Emerging conflicts over access to arable land & other natural resources due to expansion of other sectors (tourism, hydrocarbons, mining and agribusiness). Increase in demand on natural resources in coastal and inland water has led to the withdrawal of communities from their local dwellings, and displacement.
REGIONAL	This IFAD/Government supported project (2014-2018) seeks to promote sustainable and environmentally-friendly agricultural and fishery practices, and to increase and diversify market access for smallholder farmers and fishers. It targets 700 farmers who are producing for the domestic market; 1,330 people dependent on artisanal fishing and fish handling and processing; and 7,500 additional households involved in small scale agriculture.	The 3-year ProDIRPA project (2014–2016) works towards protecting fishing community rights in a country where 90% of the economy depend on fishing. It aims to recognize and protect the fishing communities' right to land and natural resources.
	Competitive Local Innovations for Small Scale Agriculture Project (CLISSA) in Seychelles.	Recognizing and Documenting Group Rights to Land and Natural Resources in Mozambique
	Seychelles	Mozambique

		REGIONA	EGIONAL LEARNING WORKSHOP 30 JUN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED	JN- 2 JUL 2015CONTINUED		
Kenya, 9 counties of western Kenya	Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project (SDCP)	SDCP commenced in 2006, is an IFAD supported investment programme of the Government of Kenya that aims at promotion of commercialization of smallholder dairy and dairy products through the market oriented dairy enterprises (MODE) approach.	Lack of proper management in communal grazing lands, resource over-exploitation, high rate of resource degradation, low quantity and quality of water and pasture, low milk yield, low productivity. Some communal grazing lands are being encroached that limits the area available for communal grazing during the dry season.	Promotion of individual fodder production in fenced gardens, and cross-learning.	In high potential areas own-farm individual fodder production has improved	In low potential areas own- farm produced fodder lasts for only 3 months, forcing some people to extend fencing into communal grazing areas (encroaching); that is creating conflicts.

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#### **ABOUT GLTN**

#### THE GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

The main objective of the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is to contribute to poverty alleviation and the Millennium Development Goals through land reform, improved land management and security of tenure.

The Network has developed a global land partnership. Its members include international civil society organizations, grassroots, multi-lateral and bi-lateral organizations, international research and training institutions, and professional bodies. It aims to take a more holistic approach to land issues and improve global land coordination in various ways. These include the establishment of a continuum of land rights, rather than a narrow focus on individual land titling, the improvement and development of pro-poor land management, as well as land tenure tools. The new approach also entails unblocking existing initiatives, helping strengthen existing land networks, assisting in the development of affordable gendered land tools useful to poverty stricken communities, and spreading knowledge on how to improve security of tenure.

The GLTN partners, in their quest to attain the goals of poverty alleviation, better land management and security of tenure through land reform, have identified and agreed on 18 key land tools to deal with poverty and land issues at the country level across all regions. The Network partners argue that the existing lack of these tools, as well as land governance problems, are the main cause of failed implementation at scale of land policies world wide.

The GLTN is a demand driven network where many individuals and groups have come together to address this global problem. For further information, and registration, visit the GLTN web site at www.gltn.net.



#### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication is the summary of the proceedings of the Regional Learning Workshop on 'Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security' held in Nairobi, Kenya from 30th June -2nd July 2015 as jointly organized by UN-Habitat/Global Land Tool Network and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The aim of the workshop was to deepen the understanding of land and natural resources tenure security issues and to identify opportunities to strengthen land tenure security and land access of the rural poor and marginalized groups in sub- Saharan Africa.

During the workshop, participants shared their own challenges and experiences for strengthening security of land and natural resource tenure of poor people and vulnerable groups. The meeting served as an avenue to discuss existing good practices and appropriate land tools and their possible applications to specific country contexts. The participants also identified opportunities to scale up lessons learning and sharing, pilot new approaches and tools and strengthen policy dialogues.

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