![IFAD logo - Investing in rural people]

Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa – Phase 2 (TSLI-ESA 2)

GRANT RESULTS SHEET

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Improving knowledge management strategies, approaches and capacity development of IFAD staff and partners to strengthen security of tenure using low-cost, gender-sensitive technologies

Goals and objectives

Land and natural resources tenure security is a central yet often neglected area for economic development and poverty reduction in the developing world. Land tenure issues are often seen as complex, or as having minor impacts on final project outcomes. This means that, often, project design documents do not explicitly integrate land tenure interventions into the project activities. However, a failure to address tenure issues may hamper projects' sustainability and their capacity to effectively target and support poor rural people and those marginalized groups (women, youth, pastoral groups, etc.) that typically hold insecure tenure rights.

In the Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa – Phase 2 (TSLI-ESA 2), IFAD partnered with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to develop and disseminate innovative tools and approaches to strengthen security of tenure in target communities using low-cost and gender-sensitive technologies. The two organizations worked together to improve knowledge management and to build the capacity of IFAD staff and partners working on IFAD-supported projects and programmes. The main objectives and activities were:

- scale up knowledge management and research activities, including facilitating lesson-learning
- undertake capacity development initiatives for tool development, testing and implementation, including in-country support
- develop, test, implement and scale up innovative tools and approaches.

Beneficiaries

The principal target group were poor women and men involved in 22 IFAD-supported projects and programmes in East and Southern Africa (ESA) who could benefit from tenure security measures to improve their opportunities to invest in land

Facts at a glance

Name of agency
Global Land Tool Network (GTLN), hosted by UN-Habitat

Theme
Land and Natural Resource Tenure Security Learning Initiative

Benefiting countries
Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda

Total programme cost
US$2,375,000
IFAD contribution: US$1,425,000

Cofinancing (other donors):
US$950,000

Partners
Government of Uganda
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Uganda
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
Pamoja Trust
RECONCILE
Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project
Technical University of Kenya

Effectiveness and duration
2013-2017

Linkages to IFAD investment projects
Kenya: Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project

Kenya: Upper Tana Natural Resources Management Project

Uganda: Vegetable Oil Development Project

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and agriculture and access credit. The secondary target group were IFAD-supported project/programme staff, and government and civil society organization staff involved in securing land and natural resources rights of poor women and men in ESA. IFAD-supported projects benefited from knowledge sharing and capacity development, aiming to improve the impact of project activities designed to strengthen tenure security for smallholder farmers.

Main results

Capacity development highlights

- Three biennial regional leaning programmes were successfully implemented in 2013, 2015 and 2017, through which 202 staff from 39 IFAD-supported programmes in 21 countries interacted with 47 staff from 21 Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) partners.
- In 2015, in collaboration with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, GLTN conducted a three-day regional learning workshop on Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security. The objectives were to: strengthen knowledge-sharing among stakeholders and IFAD-supported projects; identify and share challenges as well as innovative tools and approaches; and identify entry-points for collaboration among IFAD-supported projects with TSLI-ESA.
- In 2016, in collaboration with the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development, GLTN conducted a ten-day regional training course in Nairobi, Kenya, on "monitoring tenure using geo-spatial technologies for GLTN partners in IFAD supported projects and programmes in East and Southern Africa" in Nairobi, Kenya.
- In 2017, the Land Tenure Tool Knowledge Sharing Workshop took place as a post-event of the IFAD ESA Regional Implementation Workshop in Kampala, Uganda. Co-organized with the Vegetable Oil Development Project (VODP), the workshop brought together key project stakeholders and the staff and beneficiaries of IFAD-supported projects and programmes to reflect and share key achievements and lessons learned, and to chart the way forward.

Knowledge products developed

- Fifteen country tenure analysis reports were completed (for Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and a Synthesis Report was published.
- Three GLTN country-level training workshops on GLTN tools for staff and partners of IFAD-supported projects were conducted in: Mombasa, Kenya (2014); Kampala, Uganda (2014); and Maputo, Mozambique (2015).
- Five learning notes and 12 fact sheets were published on 5 thematic areas: women's access to land; land and water rights; strengthening group rights; inclusive business models; and use and application of geospatial technologies.
- Fifteen conference papers were produced and presented by 12 staff of IFAD-supported projects at 3 biennial TSLI-ESA Regional Learning Programmes and at annual World Bank conferences

Tool implementation in focus countries

- In the Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project (SDCP) in Bomet, Kenya, an up-to-date inventory of common resources was generated. In addition, the Land Information Management System (LIMS) database centre was launched in early 2018 (see box).

- A database based on the <u>Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)</u> [1] was established in the Upper Tana Natural Resources Management Project (UTaNRMP) in Kenya, allowing farmers to map their paddies and to use this information in the Mwea Irrigation Scheme. Existing documents were translated into French and Spanish, thereby meeting demands of users, decision-makers and practitioners in West Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.
- The Kalangala Oil Palm Growers Trust (KOPGT) land information management system for VODP in Uganda was enhanced using STDM. The database can produce maps showing the location of all smallholder farmers and their garden boundaries. It also provides information on their tenure situation. KOPGT hosts LIMS database and will manage, update and use it for its operations.

Scaling up

The IFAD-supported projects in Kenya, Malawi and Uganda leveraged some investment into capacity development and scaling up the work done in their target areas. In addition, in 2017, these projects were able to include implementation of best practices (for tools and approaches) with technical backstopping from GLTN.

Land and natural resource tenure interventions are implemented to ensure participation and data and knowledge transfer to project target groups

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Launch of the Land Information Management System (LIMS) database centre

The objective of GLTN's support to the SDCP in Kenya was to operationalize the LIMS database for participatory and sustainable communal resources management by the communities. The database was also to be useful in facilitating land and communally shared resource-use planning.

In 2017, 30 smallholder dairy farmers from Dairy Centralization Areas 1, 2 and 3 (DCAs 1, 2 and 3) gained skills to undertake participatory enumerations in their communities. They then took inventory of all the communally shared resources within the DCAs (including their private resources and farmer information) to update the SDCP land information database. This has since proved pivotal in identifying critical communal resources, developing tenure rules to strengthen their security, and enabling sustainable utilization of the resources.

Fifty-four communal resources were mapped in DCA 2, and 11 in DCA 3, including cattle corridors (on both private and community land), communal grazing land, salt licks, water points and cattle dips. This was in addition to the 43 communal grazing areas and water points mapped during the pilot in DCA 1. In addition, spatial and socio-economic information was collected for 518 smallholder dairy farmers from DCA 2 and DCA 3. Moreover, 498 smallholder dairy farmers were enumerated during the pilot.

Reports from the project indicate an overall improvement in milk production and a reduction in animal disease incidences within the three mapped DCAs. For example, milk production volumes have increased from 3 litres a day per animal to 5-6 litres a day per animal. Similarly, the

participatory mapping of communally shared resources has drawn positive reactions from the community, as some of the resources that were previously encroached upon (e.g. the Cheptuyet cattle dips) have now been released back to the community.

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[1] The Social Tenure Domain Model is both a concept and a land information tool developed from the ISO-approved Land Administration Domain Model. It is an open-source software that uses participatory enumeration to document land rights in a continuum.

Lessons learned

Most projects agreed on the need for implementing some of the tested tools and approaches for addressing land and natural resources tenure security issues. Although these measures have substantially and positively contributed to the outcomes of selected IFAD projects (for a relatively modest investment), there is a need to continue to raise awareness on the importance of land tenure issues and mainstream land tenure measures and tools across the IFAD portfolio, beyond ESA.

The way forward

With the close of the TSLI-ESA 2 project, GLTN implemented the use of smart geospatial technologies to strengthen two IFAD-supported projects' monitoring and evaluation systems. The use of the smartphone data collection and transmission tool involves a combination of several open-source mobile apps based on Geo ODK, a product of Open Data Collection Kit now freely available on Android smartphones. The strength of smartphone data collection and transmission is its automated approach – eliminating the paper-and-pen process and GPS that have been tedious and costly for training users in the field. The use of the app and the STDM will also eliminate the need for post-field data processing and reduce the time officers spend on monitoring the activities of the field data collectors as well other technical inputs.

In terms of sustainability and scaling up the monitoring of land use and project interventions in the UTaNRM project, SDCP and Malawi's Sustainable Agricultural Production Programme, capacity development for staff and the supporting infrastructure were put in place. A pilot study for data collection and transmission using smartphones was completed. This was successively followed by a pilot study on the use of smartphone technology (Geo ODK/ STDM) in collecting monitoring data of the interventions.

Security of tenure in respect of land and natural resources is a key determinant of success of development interventions, as clearly espoused in the Sustainable Development Goals. Building on past and ongoing initiatives, the cooperation of GLTN and IFAD under the TSLI-ESA framework demonstrates the need for a proactive and systematic mode where GLTN is actively engaged in the whole project cycle, starting with pre-design tenure analysis.

Knowledge generated

TSLI-ESA 2 has developed and disseminated a set of best practices on strengthening tenure security for the poor based on reviews, analyses and documentation of tenure security issues, tools and approaches used in IFAD-supported projects and programmes in ESA. The knowledge products are available at a TSLI dedicated web page. Dissemination has also involved periodic posts on social media (Twitter, Facebook, Google+) and email alerts to GLTN contacts.

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