A Learning Week to Promote Successful Governments and CSOs Partnerships in the Land Governance Sector

Speke Resort Munyonyo, Kampala - Uganda

9 – 15 June 2024

Final Report

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CIFOR-ICRAF	Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry Centre
CEDP-AF	Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project Additional Funding
CoP	Community of Practice
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GTAs	Gender Transformative Approaches
GLA	Global Land Agenda
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GDWGL	Global Donor working group on Land
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILC	International Land Coalition
LEMU	Land and Equity Movement in Uganda
MoLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MSPs	Multi-Stakeholder Platforms
NLC	National Land Coalition
RVO	Netherlands Enterprise Agency
RELAPU	Responsible Land Policy in Uganda
RGIL	Responsible Governance of Investments in Land
S4HL	Stand for Her Land
UCOBAC	Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children Welfare

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Learning Week, organised with a major focus on land governance, aimed to create a dynamic platform for co-learning and capacity sharing among diverse stakeholders. The event's objectives were strategically designed to enhance knowledge exchange, foster networking, promote global and regional frameworks, validate research findings, and learn from specific in-country experiences. This summary provides an overview of the key activities and outcomes aligned with these objectives.

Objective 1: Engage Participants in Knowledge Exchange. The Learning Week successfully engaged participants in a week-long co-learning exercise. Participants exchanged knowledge and experiences regarding best practices, challenges, lessons learned, and practical strategies in land governance interventions. This collaborative environment allowed for in-depth discussions on various partnership models and their effectiveness in achieving sustainable land governance.

Objective 2: Foster a Network of Key Actors. The event fostered a robust network of key actors related to government-civil society (GOV-CSO) partnerships. Participants were encouraged to establish connections through structured networking sessions and interactive workshops, facilitating continued knowledge exchange and potential future collaborations. This network is expected to serve as a foundation for ongoing dialogue and partnership building.

Objective 3: Promote Global and Regional Frameworks. One of the core focus of the Learning Week was to promote global and regional frameworks for land governance, such as the Global Land Agenda and the AU Land Governance Strategy 2023-2032. By linking these frameworks to in-country experiences, participants were able to contextualise these strategies and identify champions or ambassadors of GOV-CSO partnerships and people-centred land governance. This alignment is critical for the implementation and localization of these frameworks.

Objective 4: Validate Research Findings and Toolkit. The Learning Week provided a platform to present, discuss, and validate research findings on GOV-CSO partnerships. This included a global review and various case studies. Additionally, a toolkit designed for GOV-CSO partnerships was piloted and validated with its potential users. Feedback from participants was instrumental in refining the toolkit, ensuring it is practical and user-friendly for future applications.

Objective 5: Learn from Uganda's National Land Coalition. Participants had the opportunity to learn from the government-civil society partnership experience in Uganda, specifically the National Land Coalition (NLC-Uganda). This case study highlighted the successes and challenges faced by NLC-Uganda, providing valuable insights and lessons that can be applied to other contexts. The experience underscored the importance of strong partnerships and community engagement in achieving effective land governance.

Conclusion: The Learning Week achieved its objectives, creating a vibrant space for knowledge exchange, fostering a network of key actors, promoting critical frameworks, validating important research, and learning from practical in-country experiences. The outcomes of this event are expected to contribute significantly to advancing land governance initiatives and strengthening GOV-CSO partnerships globally. Total number of audience reached through all the learning week activities including media outreach was 117,669,715. For photos of the learning week see below;

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1BrwYhg_2y8wHtyArQxbMz9iVBSQlJwAt?usp=drive_link

BACKGROUND

The role of multi-stakeholder partnerships and platforms in advancing sustainable and equitable land tenure and governance through fostering collaboration and co-learning, as well as pooling the expertise and resources of different stakeholders cannot be downplayed. However, their potential can be challenged by power inequalities, differences of interest, lack of trust, undefined roles and responsibilities, and difficulties accessing resources or the capacities necessary to participate effectively. Overcoming these limitations requires constructive engagement which enables collective action, builds trust, and fosters collaboration and positive engagement with government officials in support of people-centred land governance.

It should be recalled that partnerships are also at the heart of the UN Agenda 2030 for sustainable development. They are mentioned in various international and regional land governance frameworks and guidelines, including the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (F&G, 2009), and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT, 2012). A Global Land Agenda (GLA) is promoted by the International Land Coalition (ILC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other members of the Global Donor Working Group on Land (GDWGL).

In order to facilitate learning through experience sharing on the dynamics relating to the power of GOV-CSO partnerships in the land governance sector, including opportunities, challenges and internal power relations, International Land Coalition (ILC), National Land Coalition Uganda (NLC-UG), Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), organised a learning week in Uganda, under the auspices of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD).

The learning week brought together a group of actors from different organisations, including government officials, with experience and/or interest in developing equitable and effective GOV-CSO partnerships for people-centred land governance, to discuss scientific evidence from a global review of partnerships in the land sector and shared experiences and lessons learned on partnerships.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the learning week were:

1. To engage participants in a week-long co-learning and capacity-sharing exercise to exchange knowledge, experiences regarding best practices, challenges, lessons learned and practical strategies in land governance interventions and the type of partnerships at play.
2. To foster a network of key actors related to GOV-CSO partnerships, encouraging continued knowledge exchange, and potential collaborations.
3. Promote global and regional frameworks for land governance, such as the Global Land Agenda and the AU Land Governance Strategy 2023-2032, link them to in-country experiences, and identify champions/ambassadors of GOV-CSO partnerships and people-centred land governance.
4. To present, discuss, and validate the results of the research findings on GOV-CSO partnerships (global review, case studies, etc.), pilot and validate the toolkit with its potential users.
5. To learn from the government-civil society partnership in Uganda, with a focus on the experience of the National Land Coalition (NLC Uganda).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The expected outcomes of the Learning week included the following:

1. Best practices, challenges and lessons learned regarding multi-stakeholder partnerships for people-centred land governance are shared and promoted.
2. A network of key land actors related to GOV-CSO partnerships is developed.
3. Global and regional land frameworks are linked to in-country experiences and GOV-CSO partnership champions/ambassadors are identified.
4. The research findings on GOV-CSO partnerships are disseminated and validated; and the toolkit is tested and validated.
5. Lessons Learned from the week and possible identification of a way forward for the government-civil society partnership in Uganda.

TARGET PARTICIPANTS:

The Learning Week program brought together at least 120 participants from over 35 countries representing:

- Government representatives working within national institutions in charge of land governance/administration and involved in partnerships with other stakeholders.
- Facilitators and members of National Land Coalitions / Multi-stakeholder platforms.
- Land-at-scale project partners.
- Representatives from regional and sub-regional institutions, intergovernmental organisations, academia, technical and financial partners, international NGOs, and civil society organisations.

METHODOLOGY:

The Learning Week was designed as a collaborative, co-learning space aiming to explore, discuss and implement strategies for effective multi-stakeholder partnerships in land governance. The methodology ensured a balanced approach, combining theoretical and conceptual insights, and experiences of the practical implementation and facilitation of partnerships to foster knowledge exchange and create a community of practice to support effective multi-stakeholder partnerships in land governance.

BRIEF PROGRAMME OUTLINE

Participants arrived in Uganda between 8th-9th June 2024 to first participate in the community field visits organised in two districts of Dokolo in northern Uganda and Butaleja in eastern Uganda, to explore how partnerships work in practice at the community level in Uganda. The Learning Week exchange officially commenced on Tuesday, 11th June 2024 for three consecutive days, and the engagement was organised in the form of plenary, break-out sessions, and side events.

WHY UGANDA?

It should be recalled that in 2013, Uganda developed a National Land Policy, a progressive law that addressed issues including historical injustices, disposition and loss of ancestral lands, border disputes and ineffective dispute resolutions.

Other policies related to land passed in Uganda include; the National Land Use Policy of 2006, the Uganda National Housing Policy of 2016, and the National Urban Policy of 2017. The Government of Uganda is reviewing the National Land Policy in a participatory and inclusive manner.

Uganda is also a champion in piloting innovative forms and modalities of partnerships between state and non-state actors in the land sector, such as the Northern Uganda Land Platform, GIZ's Civil Peace Service Multi-stakeholder dialogues in Karamoja region and the National Land Coalition Uganda (NLC-UG) itself.

The National Land Coalition Uganda (NLC-UG) is a multi-stakeholder platform hosted by the Land and Equity Movement in Uganda (LEMU) and comprises over 40 members spanning from international organisations, development partners, academia, cultural institutions, religious bodies, media and NGOs. NLC Uganda works in close coordination with state and non-state land actors at national and local levels to collectively advocate, formulate, review and implement people-centred land policies in Uganda.

In addition, several partners support governance of tenure in the country in the form of projects and programs, including:

Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) through the LAND-at-Scale Programme of the Netherlands Government, the project aims to improve the tenure security and land use of smallholder farmers by applying tools and approaches that have already been developed, customised and tested through the pilot project.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) through the Responsible Land Policy in Uganda (RELAPU) and Responsible Governance of Investments in Land (RGIL), which look into institutional support to secure tenure rights in Uganda, civil society engagement, awareness raising and access to finance for smallholder farmers.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and CIFOR-ICRAF: the Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry Centre (CIFOR-ICRAF), in consortium with other CGIAR centres (IFPRI and Bioversity International-CIAT), works with the IFAD project National Oil Palm Project (NOPP) to promote and strengthen women's land rights through the integration of gender transformative approaches (GTAs)

A group photo of the learning week participants with Rtd major Jessica Alupo,the Vice President of the Republic of Uganda after official opening of the learning week event 13th June 2024

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) supported the establishment of a functional digital-based system for recording customary land data with technical support from Makerere University. FAO also implemented the program "Improving land governance to increase the productivity of small–scale farmers on Mailo Land (Mityana, Kassanda and Mubende).

The World Bank through the Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project Additional Funding (CEDP-AF), which supports reforms in priority productive and service sectors and seeks to further strengthen the land administration system in Uganda.

CO-CONVENERS:

The Learning Week was co-organized by the International Land Coalition (ILC); Land Collaborative; CIFOR-ICRAF; RVO/Land-at-scale; National Land Coalition Uganda (NLC-UG).

HOST:

The Learning Week was co-hosted in Uganda by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) a national level and executive arm of government primarily responsible for land policy and overseeing land administration.

COMMUNITY VISITS: 9-10 June 2024

An engagement with the investors, Awer forest community and the international delegates in Awer forest, Dokolo district, 10th June, 2024

The Learning Week commenced with community visits in the districts of Butaleja in eastern Uganda and Dokolo in northern Uganda. The community visits provided an opportunity to get first-hand exposure to the efforts made in strengthening partnerships between communities and local land institutions to improve mapping and registration processes along with conflict mediation capacity and natural resource management.

They were co-organized and coordinated by partners of the LAND-at-scale programme, members of the National Land Coalition Uganda (NLC-UG) in collaboration with the Government of Uganda and others including:

- The Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is a dynamic and multisectoral alliance of international partners committed to increasing access to land and tenure security for all, with a particular focus on the poor, women and youth. The Network's partners include international rural and urban civil society organizations, research and training institutions, bilateral and multilateral organizations, and international professional bodies.
- The Uganda Community -Based Association for Women and Children Welfare (UCOBAC) is a Non-Government Organization (NGO) in Uganda whose mission is to promote human rights and improve the welfare of women and children in Uganda using community- based initiatives. Since its establishment in 1990, UCOBAC has worked with millions of children, women and youth empowering them with the most powerful tools to transform their lives as individuals, families and communities. UCOBAC is also the leading organization of the Stand for Her Land Rights (S4HL) campaign in Uganda.
- Land and Equity Movement in Uganda (LEMU), the current host of the NLC-UG since 2020. For the last 20 years, LEMU's work has been focused on promoting the recognition and protection of customary land rights, both at policy levels and among local communities in Uganda. LEMU works in the regions of Lango, Teso, Acholi, Karamoja and West Nile, facilitating mainly traditional institutions and local leaders, local government leaders and customary landowners to increase understanding of customary land rights and reduce land rights violations. One of the major areas of work carried out by LEMU, which was the focus of this learning visit, is the promotion of responsible investments on land and ensuring preventive legal empowerment approaches in communities affected by land-based investments.

An aerial view of the Dokolo Community welcoming the delegates to Okwongodul Sub-county. Dokolo district, 10th June 2024

Dokolo Community visit delegates together with Dokolo district officials making their way through the Awer forest reserve, 10th June 2024

OPENING AND PLENARIES- 11 JUNE 2024

Plenary 1: Feedback from the community visits and ideas-fair

This first session of experience-sharing from community visits was moderated by Ms. Imke Greven, Program Advisor at the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO). She welcomed all the participants back from the community visits and led them through the discussion. This learning included visits to two communities: Butaleja in Eastern Uganda and Dokolo in the North of the Country. As indicated earlier, the community visits provided an opportunity for participants to experience first-hand the efforts made in strengthening partnerships between communities and local land institutions to improve mapping and registration processes along with conflict mediation capacity and natural resource management, including in wetlands, in Uganda.

Particularly in Butaleja, the field visit on 10th June was centred around three themes in the LAND-at-scale project in Uganda that are cross-cutting across many land governance interventions in Africa and globally, namely: fit-for-purpose land administration, alternative dispute resolution, SDGs on the ground (with a specific focus on gender, food security and improved livelihoods), and climate change focusing particularly on participatory and tenure-responsive land use planning as a tool to increase resilience to climate change.

The group was divided into three sub-groups for meaningful exchange and engagement during the community field visit. The groups interacted with the following stakeholders:

Local beneficiaries in Kachonga Community

Among the first beneficiaries, that participants visited in Kachonga were a man and his two wives. The three had received Certificates of Customary Ownership (CCO) for their land, which set of a cascade of events, proving that land ownership is vital for the livelihoods of the community members. The registration of their land gave them confidence to work on their land, even enabling them to acquire a loan to purchase a rice-milling machine for the first wife which was profitable enough that they bought the second wife a maize-milling machine. The two wives now operate milling machines independently as they also do the farming on their registered land. The loan was repaid and there is a possibility of getting another. The participants were able to understand the realities on the ground as well the social norms.

Visit and interaction with the Sub-County Area Committee & Mediation Committee in Naweyo sub-county

Another visit was made to Naweyo sub-county to meet sub- county leaders and the Land Mediation Committee. Here, are modalities on how Government and CSOs partner to administer land including awarding land certificates. The sub-county team explained how land administration is done. The advantage being the process of land certificate registration, which is done in a very short time and very cheaply. It is actually done free of charge, with the owners paying only Uganda shillings 10,000 (approx. 3 USD) being required for registration purposes.

Visit to the National Land Information System (NLIS) in Mbale zone office

One of the three groups visited the Mbale Zone Office to learn about the administrative processes and information management systems.

Visit to Nasinyi Wetland

Finally, all three groups regrouped to visit the Nasinyi wetland. Participants moved a distance of three kilometres in the rice wetlands guided by the local authorities. This wetland in Butaleja borders Budaka district. The land is registered and rice growers know clearly the boundaries of their land. With the land titles, they are able to make maximum use of the land with confidence. Land wrangles have been minimized. They supply rice to other parts of the country and neighbouring countries which has improved their livelihoods and economic empowerment.

All in all, feedback from the community visits in Butaleja District indicated that there were positive responses from those with Certificates of Customary Ownerships (CCOs). Community members feel more secure with the registered land. They have the rights over their land and they are able to invest in their land. Women too have direct ownership with the help of the project.

There is improved food security since land ownership is regularized. They are growing more food and cash crops than before. They can use the CCOs to get a loan from the bank. Boundary conflicts have also significantly reduced. A mediation team has been put in place to handle matters in a short time and very cheaply. Communities agreed to a sustainable use of the wetlands.

Community visit to Dokolo District

Participants met with the communities around the Awer Forest Reserves, authorities of Dokolo District and investors in land. There was a warm welcome from the communities living near the forests, with the community welcoming participants with traditional dances. Members of Parliament were also present. In Dokolo District, participants learned how the administrative structure works and

met with investors in land and forests. While there is good cooperation between the community members and the investors and engagement with the government on land matters, land challenges persist in Dokolo: Partnerships are not equitable. Investors are rich and impose themselves with marginalising terms, communities lament that their land is wasted, there are persistent land conflicts, the eucalyptus trees planted spoil the land and so food crops can no longer be grown there. When it comes to sharing benefits, investors take the lion's share.

The moderator asked the participating countries to share the status of land matters in their respective countries. Representatives of the following countries shared their experiences as follows;

A participant from Chad commended the increased women's land rights and the reduced land-related conflicts while a participant from Burkina Faso echoed the reduced land-related conflicts amongst peasants. It also emerged from the sharing that although Rwanda is a small country, it has a high population density. The Land Policy of 2007 permits equal ownership of land between men and women, allowing all to access loans with their certificates. They can do mono-cropping. Information on land ownership is computerised countrywide. As lessons learnt, it was observed that only Rwanda has done land scaling countrywide.

As a recommendation, other countries need to emulate this good practice. A participant from Burundi shared that in their country, there is currently no succession law and that he is therefore looking forward to a policy that if a husband dies, the wife can remain in full control. He reported land problems from 1972 and even earlier. Burundians who left their country due to war would return only to find their lands taken over.

Now with certifications, wrangles are reducing. In another case highlighting the importance of land titles, in Mozambique, certification or titles are highly recommended. Having a land without a title is like living without an identity card, Likewise, in Somalia, certificates are highly recommended, including in rural areas. Certification was recommended because it could lead to sustainable land use. There was a need for Somalia to emulate what Uganda has done. The titles in Liberia helped owners to get loans from the banks. Families can now make good decisions on land use.

The day concluded with an Ideas Fair, allowing organisations to showcase their work and, finally, a welcome dinner to make the participants feel at home.

DAY OF LEARNING AND EXPERIENCE SHARING 12 JUNE 2024

Participants of the learning week event in Munyonyo , 12th June 2024.

Plenary 2: Welcome remarks

The moderator, Dr. Mich Egwang welcomed each of the event co-convener to give a few introductory and welcoming remarks before the representative of the President of the Republic of Uganda delivered her official opening statement.

Ms. Frances Birungi, The Executive Director, UCOBAC, welcomed Guest of Honour, Rtd. Major Jessica Alupo, Vice President of Uganda, Hon. Judith Nabakooba, Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and other participants to the Conference. She noted that despite government guidelines, and efforts of about 40 Land Coalition Organizations in Uganda, land inequalities still exist in Uganda. There are ethnic minorities who are marginalized, inadequate financing by government, funders, and climate change effects all present negative impacts on land governance. She noted that land wrangles still exist though to a reduced degree.

The Land Coalition Organization has about 40 organizations in Uganda that collaborate with the government on land issues and gender responsiveness. She welcomed all partners including the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, The Netherlands Embassy, and the Netherlands Agency and thanked them for supporting the land governance efforts.

The Netherlands Ambassador to Uganda, H.E Karin Boven appreciated the Uganda Structural governance. She said that this was essential for sustainable development. She noted that 70% of Uganda's land had unclear ownerships. Equitable land ownership would lead to: equity and security, access to loans, ensure equal opportunities over land, sustainable land use, reduce land wrangles among others. She noted that CSOs working in the land sector have come on board in some districts

of Uganda over land use. In this regard, local governments working in partnership with these CSOs could however serve 4000 certificates of land ownership in the next 4 years.

Dr. Mike Taylor, Director, International Land Coalition explained that the conference was organized so that participants can learn from one another. He noted that there was no country that was free from land grabbing. He reminded that ILC operates in a transparent way to help CSOs to reach people at the grassroots.

Ms. Dorcus Okalany, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, welcomed participating countries. These were 35 countries, which included Burundi, DRC, Cameroon, Philippines, Egypt, Sierra Leone etc. She noted that the Land Sector Budget has always remained low at (1%). 22 zones have been marked for surveying and mapping with aid of World Bank, GIZ, UN Habitat, UCOBAC, ZOE, IGAD etc. Ministry and CSOs working hard in capacity building. Makerere University is training on land usage. IRR, UCOBAC, PELUM are all doing their best to resolve land issues including spreading land awareness rights with women. Training of cultural leaders. Glad that the LEARNING WEEK would promote partnerships between governments and CSOs.

HE Hon. Judith Nabakooba, Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development of the Republic of Uganda said the theme of the Conference was to have government partnerships with CSOs. She expressed gratitude that Uganda hosted the meeting. She said that over 70% of Ugandans depend on Agriculture. Uganda's population is growing at 3.02%, which is very high. Land grabbing is still high. All these call for urgent registration. Additionally, there are four land ownerships that exist in Uganda: Mailo land, Freehold, Leasehold, and customary tenure. Customary tenure takes 60 to 70% of land ownership. Most of this customary land remains unregistered. She had hope that up to 80,000 people would be registered in the next 5 years. She appreciated the ILC, and Netherlands Agencies that support land matters and all stakeholders. She pledged to support the initiatives.

Official Opening Statement

R-L Dr Mike Taylor, Director of the Secretariat, ILC, PS Dorcas W. Okalany, Rtd major Jessica Alupo, Hon.Judith Nabakooba and H. E Karin Boven, Ambassador of the Netherlands to Uganda, during the opening session of the learning week program in Munyonyo. 13th June 2024.

H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda. He was represented by Rtd. Major. Jessica Alupo, the Vice President of Uganda.

She thanked all participants for coming. Called upon them to come again and visit Uganda She said Uganda was open for trade and investment in Oil, Tourism and many more. She mentioned that though wars disrupted development in the past, there is now peace across Uganda and encouraged participants to visit Uganda again.

In the speech she read on behalf of, Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the president of the Republic of Uganda whom she represented, it read:

Land ownership was under Mailo land, Leasehold, Freehold and Customary ownerships. Population grew from 6 million at independence (1962) to 46 million (2024). By 2050, Uganda expects to have 100 million people. For some countries, 80% of their land is registered and only 5 % depend on agriculture. We discourage Primitive land use. The government 10-point programme identified some of the problems for the land tenure system.

Landowners and users must be recognized. Local mediators should be empowered to settle land matters. Conflicts i.e. wildlife, human settlements; mining, historical injustices etc. needs to be handled through mediation. Government commits to protecting its citizens from land evictions since land is for the people of Uganda according to the constitution. The president welcomed all participants to Uganda and declared the learning week open.

Plenary 3: Ministerial/ High Level Panel: Building partnerships for successful land reforms in light of the SDGs and African Agenda 2063. (The Africa want)

Dr. Mike Taylor, Director ILC Secretariat, moderated this session. He introduced the panellists and welcomed them to make their presentations.

Hon. Judith Nabakooba, The Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, addressed the participants. She said that the Ugandan Constitution stipulates that Land is for the people. She noted the 4 tenure systems in Uganda. Mailo land, Leasehold, Freehold, and Customary tenure.

Uganda has the Land Act, Land Acquisition Act and Land Surveyors Act, Landlord Act but all these are old and outdated. They need to be updated. She intimated to the participants that Uganda is looking forward to introducing a Real Estate Bill. The country is working with Development partners and civil Society organizations to offer customary land tenure certificates.

She called upon CSOs that are operating informally, to approach the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development for registration and permission to legally operate.

Att J. Adams Manoah, Chairman, Liberia Land Authority explained that Liberia got independence in 1847. He said that in every process, civil society and the government in Libera work together. He mentioned that customary land was not recognised in Liberia until 2018. Even then, the government in Liberia is unable to use land without permission from the community.

Mr. Damiens Macumi, Secrétaire Permanent, Commission Foncière Nationale, République du Burundi, informed participants that the commission started in 2018 following land conflicts in Burundi.

A technical committee was tasked to design laws. They had to revisit the existing laws and rewrite modern laws, decentralise land offices, and develop sustainable solutions to land.

People in Burundi depend on Agriculture and yet the population density is high. They are envisaging registering at least 500,000 pieces of land for the start out of 15,000,000.

Plenary 4: The land policy reform in Uganda: an inclusive participatory and multi-layer process.

Ms. Freda Orochi, Food Rights Alliance, Uganda, moderated this session. She introduced the panellists and opened the floor to the discussion.

Mr. Geoffrey Weja, LC III, Awer Forest Community leader, Uganda said that: Awer Forest with 20 acres of land was gazetted by the British government in 1926. When investors came over in 2018, natives feared their intentions. But with sensitization, and conversations with the local leaders, people started to cooperate with LEMU. LEMU works with people at lower levels, at counties and at district level. The community members were taught that forests form rain which provides food. Food is sold to Kenya, Kampala, Sudan etc. 70 people have so far registered their land. This is still a small number but registrations have just started. More are expected on board. Challenges are that the boundary map has not been drawn yet.

Investors were told that locals would take 10% of the land but this is not actualized. LC III appealed that investors should not impoverish people. But could contribute to community welfare like clean water, contribution to classroom block building in schools etc.

Ms. Naome Kabanda, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, stated that: Cartographers started in 1989. Consultations concluded in 1992. This led to the 1998 Act, which governs land. She praised the CSOs as legal partners who have helped the government to do what governments have failed to do. They help identify areas of improvement.

Mr. Jimmy Ochom, Oxfam Novib Uganda, mentioned that there is advocacy for land rights to have people supported. Development partners come into support where the government has not done much. Help in research where the government has not yet explored. Development partners help in benchmarking on land policies.

Pamella Lakidi, Uganda Land Alliance, said that the main interest of ULA is to lead to development. COVID 19 disrupted arrangements in place. There were rampant land evictions. Government directives were not followed. CSOs came up but could not do much in the COVID 19 pandemic.

Dr. Eria Serwajja. Makerere University, Uganda, stressed that academia must be at the forefront in training others. Training leads to capacity building. At Makerere University, CEDAT is training the first lot of Land governance students now in their 3rd year. Land brokers have the capacity to challenge the land value. They can value it in their own terms to cheat the buyer and the seller. A five-year programme for training in land matters has been put in place. The land sector should align themselves relevant to get funding. Many real estates operate and avoid taxes in Uganda.

Plenary 5: key findings on GOV-CSO study and interactive session with cases from the World.

The facilitator, Dr. Juan Pablo Sermiento, Scientist at CIFOR-ICRAF introduced the participants and opened the floor to a discussion from around the World.

Dr. Juan Pablo Sermiento, presented that learning from literature review, the importance of partnerships was to: Design more policies that are effective. To have a greater impact and to build trust. Governments should support partnerships because: Contracts are respected. They co-produce change theories, Design and organize to adopt to change, Inclusion of different sectors and different views, establish processes and tools which are inclusive, set mechanisms for partners to hold each other accountable, set clear goals and realistic expectations, Address inequalities in access to knowledge and capacities, get skilled and neutral facilitators, build trust with time and resources.

The facilitator then welcomed key lessons from around the World;

Remelyn Recoter, Director Agriculture Training Institute of the Department of Agriculture, the Philippines, identified potential partners with which to work in the Ministry of Agriculture in the Philippines. There was valuing and recognition of landowners in the Philippines. Land accreditation is in place and landowners can use their titles to get loans.

Mr. Berns K. Lebbie, National Coordinator, Land for Life, Sierra Leone noted that Land for Life started with a tough background in Sierra Leone in 2014. However, by 2022, results were starting to show positively. The changing laws in Sierra Leone were a problem too. The Minister for Lands blocked the Land for Life programs. He did not want to contradict with the locals for political purposes. However, the New Minister who replaced him, helped to push ahead with the works on land reforms. People are now together regrouped for a similar goal and the National agenda to unite all people on land matters is key. CSOs do all they can to ensure that land wrangles are minimized. Wars affected many but private ownership is in Progress despite the fact that some oppose private ownership.

Ms. Kunduz Adylbekova, Youth Focal National Land Coalition, Kyrgyzstan said that investments on land were polluting air, water and soil. Local communities complained of this.

Mr. Johan Avendario, Director de Investigación y prospectiva, Instituto Geographicon Agustín Codazzi (IGAC), Colombia, briefed the meeting on land in his country. He said Lack of land boundaries gave the Institute a chance of where to start from. The 117,000 acres of land was too big to map. Therefore, they are doing the work gradually with the help of civil societies. It was a challenge to legitimize the work offered on land reforms and capacity building is still on, working with the communities to map the land.

Plenary 6: Interactive session on Government- CSO partnerships

Dr. Juan Pablo Sermiento, Scientist, CIFOR-ICRAF was the facilitator of this session. He opened the floor to the different participants in the audience.

PHILIPPINES

The participant informed the audience that there is a need to build trust between the two. Potential partners need to share goals and objectives of their services with government agencies for harmony.

SIERRA LEONE

The participant informed the audience that there is a need to understand one's context and where to apply it in society in a civil way. "Know when to shoot". People are afraid to go to podiums because they fear losing power and hence becoming a barrier to development. Partnerships under teamwork create results with a common agenda.

KAZAKHSTAN

The participant informed the audience that Land policies are centralized. Existing laws are somehow a barrier to the CSOs work hence the need for stakeholders' platform for support needed.

COLOMBIA

The participant informed the audience that CSOs have built capacities through open discussions on roundtables.

UGANDA

A participant from Karamoja informed the audience that there is a need to avoid generalizing contexts from different countries with different land laws. Investments are becoming more aggressive while forgetting Indigenous communities. This helps local investors to benefit from good policies. Youths from Uganda are included in the partnerships through local government authorities.

CSOs build transparency and accountability through the people's parliament. Some people prefer collective land ownership. All CSOs and government agencies should go down to the true beneficiaries at the grassroots. Teaching the public in any nation about politics is key.

13 JUNE, BREAKOUT SESSIONS AND CLOSING

BOS 1: Closer look at successes and failures of partnerships and validation of the global review report.

Moderator: Dr. Juan Pablo Sarmeniento, Scientist, CIFOR-ICRAF; Ms. Tamara Lasheras de la Riva, Scientist, CIFOR-ICRAF.

An agenda for the session that was led through by Mr. Douglas Bwire was as follows:

- Summary of the review and main findings;

- Factors and interactions leading to successful partnerships.

- Factors and interactions leading to challenges partnerships.

- Group presentations.

- Discussion; what constitutes successful partnerships.

- Feedback and wrap-up.

Key findings

Contextual awareness which involves the importance of understanding geographical, political, socio-cultural and economic contexts, clear theory of change with necessity of co-produced theories of change and comprehensive monitoring mechanisms.

Adaptability which calls for a need for reflexive and adaptive practices in partnerships, multi- sector engagement which promotes the importance of involving diverse stakeholders and Inclusiveness where there is addressing power inequalities and ensuring participation of marginalised groups.

Accountability, which involves incorporating governance mechanisms for accountability, capacity sharing which promotes co-learning and integrating local knowledge.

Facilitation and leadership, which involves the role of neutral facilitators and adaptive leadership as well as time and financial resources, which involves a necessity of realistic timelines and adequate resources.

Challenges

Stakeholders tend to have different values, interests and commitments, which challenge the pursuit of partnership goals. There is much depending on the nature of the convener and facilitator.

In addition, not all processes have participants with skills required, it is rare to have a sustainable institutional base, then creating an artificial context that may not persist after they end and representatives of interest groups may not be accountable to a constituency.

Furthermore, Lack of checks and balances then accountability measures of public processes, also not all stakeholders participate where some can be excluded by organizers or exclude themselves.

Then, transaction costs can be high and have many aspects that cannot all be handled at once.

Interactive session with participants

At this moment, a group discussion talking about successes in partnerships took place among the participants:

Key questions to guide the discussion included;

What are the most influential factors that have led to successful outcomes?

How do these factors interact with each other to reinforce success?

Are there unexpected elements that have positively influenced the partnership?

During the discussion, participants were asked to identify factors and interactions leading to successful outcomes in partnerships and draw arrows to show how these factors influence one another.

Still in the same discussion, challenges in partnerships were di*scussed.*

The key questions to guide the discussion included;

What are the key primary issues in partnerships, how do these negative factors interact and what exacerbates these issues and lastly are there mitigating factors that have prevented worse outcomes and how can they be strengthened?

Participants in their group had to identify factors and interactions leading to challenges in partnerships and show how these factors influence one another.

Factors influencing successes, challenges, and group reflections that were discussed about in the group by the participants include;

Civil society organisations form strong collaboration amongst themselves, having a real political perspective, then the sustainability of the government or civil society organization (CSO) and facilitator credibility. Also, evidence-based advocacy, value-chain; i.e. dismantling and assembling, resource availability and transparency, compliance and evidence. Furthermore, having a common interest, passion, respect and trust, volunteerism, Active and enthusiastic engagements in planning.

Still, clear government inputs, roles, and responsibilities, having common voices that come with flexibility and adaptability, diversity of partnership roles, and understanding socio- economic, cultural issues and linkages

Then, clear positionality on matters as and when they arise, accountability and having a monitoring tool as well as stakeholders planning and working together. Furthermore, political interference, which involves holding open dialogues, collective plus inclusive coalition causing a bargaining power and effective resource mobilisation.

Challenges

Firstly, trust issues are still a problem then there is a restrictive policy and laying out strategy which includes few people. Also, there is the use of personal resources to facilitate the work/projects and the language used in the communities is a concern as well as the presence of inadequate resources and long processes involved in developing projects.

Suggested solutions

There is a need to discover the gaps and come up with discussions then call for collaboration of proposals and advocate for stakeholder engagement. Also, there should be understanding of the

landscape and the pre-steps of the process. Still, noting what has gone well and not well during the partnerships, having platforms to air and share ideas as well as having clarity of the goals set.

BOS 2: Senior Government Officials Roundtable: Coordination tools and mechanisms established by governments and the role played by CSOs

Moderator: Dr. Ingeborg Gaarde, Land Tenure Specialist, FAO

The panellists :

Mr. Agustin Pouy Expert, Commission Nationale de la Réforme foncière, République Démocratique du Congo

Mr. YODA Blaise, Conseiller Spécial du Premier Ministre Chargé des questions foncières

Burkina Faso

Mr. Mahmoud Abdelrahman Malou, expert of land governance in Chad.

Ms Susan Rogers, Deputy Commissioner General, National Land Commission, Sierra Leone

Mr. Olivier Coté-Michel, Director of the Bureaucratic Services of the Ministry of Decentralization, Madagascar

Dr. Ingeborg Gaarde, Land Tenure Specialist, FAO was the moderator for this panel. She introduced all the speakers for this panel and asked the following question to be answered by the panellists.

Question: How do you think that the Land Commission, both at the three-part and the district level, could benefit from civil society involvement in the process? And, what is your government doing to make the land policy implementation process more participative and equitable?

Ms Susan Rogers, Deputy Commissioner General, National Land Commission, Sierra Leone was the first presenter. She made the following points:

We are involved with the policy and the customary land rights. Customary land rights are an entity of the National Land Commission, they provide for the protection of the customary land rights, the elimination of discrimination, the management and administration of land, subject to customary land. The National Land Commission, of course, recognizes the importance of CSOs, assisting communities to register their land. The CSOs help to educate the people of the establishment. We work directly with CSOs. In addition, they do the checks and balances. The main challenges are; we are new. We do not know these people. Moreover, they did not know they were a commodity. However, they deal more with the CSOs. And they respect them.

Mr. Agustin Pouy, Expert, Commission Nationale de la Réforme foncière, République Démocratique du Congo, the second présenter informed the participants that ;

The reform was structured in order to guarantee the considering the various interests of the relevant parties. We thought of a way to guarantee the representativeness and the participation of the relevant parties. Emphasis is put more on the participation of civil society. There is the private sector, which is organised on a national platform; it is the Fédération des Enterprises du Congo. There are also cultural leaders who are structured on a national platform and who carry the voice of the local community. There are also experts who have been structured on a thematic level. There are 53

guidelines of today's essential governance. We want to learn how to approach the guidelines of the relevant parties.

Dr. Ingeborg Gaarde asked Mr. Pouy two follow-up questions: First, how did you do that at home? The participation of the Land Commission in the implementation of the guidelines, and the participation of the relevant parties in the implementation of the guidelines. And so, in the same way that we have received so many qualitative and quantitative contributions from the relevant parties in the design of these instruments of governance, in the same way we also count a lot on the relevant parties involved in these guidelines in order to be able to contribute also to the development of these tools.

Mr. Pouy responded saying that: The National Land Committee is on the ground, it understands better the land issues on the ground, it accompanies them and supports them. It has enough information to be able to contribute precisely to the development of these tools. In any case, the National Land Committee is structured in such a way that it is open to receiving contributions wherever they come from. We have the bodies within the National Land Committee that allow us to discuss the proposals, the standard documents, the tools, wherever they come from, so that they are appropriate for discussion by the relevant parties. We already have a participatory approach, and we want to keep this participatory approach open to the relevant parties, including in the implementation of the Land reform. We have a national strategy, which allows, precisely the financing of the reform barriers, to implement the priorities that have come out of the land policy through progressive programs that have already been elaborated. This allows, precisely on the ground, to put in place priorities that are very, very well identified, both in the political framework, but also in that are translated into legal provisions in the law project, which is a discussion on a global level.

Mr. Yolad Blaise, Conseiller Spécial du Premier Ministre Chargé des questions foncières Burkina Faso was asked the following questions by the moderator;

Question 1: can you share with us how the participatory approach has been active in the reform to help governments achieve their goals in the context of the land government? Question 2: how has the participatory approach been active in the preparation of the voluntary directives of the European Union? How do you think these directives are reflected today in the context of the land agreements on global reform?

Mr. Yolad Blaise responded that: Burkina Faso is a country in West Africa that has 274,000 square kilometres for a little more than 20 million inhabitants. It has a land policy on the territory since 2007. In addition, a law on the territory since 2009. We have been working together with the civil society to implement this law at the level of all the reforms, despite the security issues. Civil society has played a very important role in the land reform carried out by Burkina Faso, in the elaboration of all the taxes, politics, law, decree and in the implementation of the reforms. The role of civil society in the evaluation, because we periodically do an evaluation of the land reform every five years. At the beginning of the 2000s, Burkina Faso had a fundamental right, but this right did not recognize the fundamental rights of the population. There was a group of experts, teachers, researchers, universities, private individuals, and above all the organisation of the peasants of Burkina Faso, who began to denounce this situation. So, the government reacted in 2002 by creating a National Board of land Security in rural areas, which includes both the administration and the civil society.

The moderator asked a follow-up question after his presentation: So, at the level of the tax issue, what role did civil society play?

Mr. Yolad Blaise responded that: the national board, which was set up in 2002, was made up of the organisation of the civil society, in particular, the group of researchers of action on the border and the

peasant confederation of Faso. It is the organisation of the producers of Faso. So not only did they have the condition to follow the whole project on the land, which was a black group at that time, but they also had the role to work to develop a land policy, a law and the decree of arbitration. As we found ourselves within the community from 2002 to 2005, in reality, civil society led the way. They did their research, they were a network in the sub-region, and so they shared information.

Dr. Hubert Goudreau, led the diversity of the community from 2002 to 2005, until we developed the policy, the law in 2007, and the law in 2009. Issue of implementation. Burkina Faso benefited from the support of the American government, with the program New York Challenge Accounts, which had a long-term project of $70 million to help implement the policy, the law, the decree of arbitration, etc. It is the people of civil society who became the private sector, who acquired New York Challenge Accounts for the implementation of the reform. It was at the end of New York Challenge Accounts that another civil society emerged, which was the National Observatory of the Burkina Faso Function. The institution is independent and it helps to implement the functional reform of Burkina Faso. In 2009, we had the Multi-Activity Platform of the Function, which was recognized in 2009 by NACTS, an important actor, which helps civil society for functional reform. In terms of revaluation, the government, every year invites us for the revaluation of the functional reform in the civil society.

In terms of voluntary directives, today Burkina Faso has a multifunctional group, which elaborates participatory measures, and which recognizes the rights of citizens. In terms of the implementation of voluntary directives, we have put in place a procedure for the law enforcement, which is accessible to the population.

There is the mechanism of the government of the continent, which is alternative, that is, we privilege the consultation first, and we imply a lot of continual notability in this conciliation, before it comes to jurisdiction.

I have participated in practically the whole process of the functional reform in Burkina Faso for several years. However, the process has spread over several years. It was necessary to wait until 1975, to nationalise the functional legislation. There were also reforms in the form of the state, and the government saw the need to draw, the civil code that has been presented in many parliaments, to draw a reaction, not only to the orientations of the critics, but also to adapt to the realities, to the tyranny of the structure of the state. The mission was entrusted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry saw the need to call on partners to accompany the process. This is how we have actors such as the FAO, the Oxfam, who also saw the opportunity to accompany the state, and to accompany the logic of governance. Moreover, the logic of governance means that all the actors involved.

Mr. Olivier Coté-Michel, Director of the Bureaucratic Services of the Ministry of Decentralization, Madagascar, informed the participants that:

According to the census carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2005, with the support of FAO and the World Bank, there are about 2 million hectares that have been covered by agriculture, with 36 million hectares being cultivated in Madagascar. With an increase of 0.9% of agriculture every year, we currently account for 10% of agricultural land that is currently occupied. About the land Reform, in 1896, at the royal time, Queen Ranavalona III programmed the first Land Reform in Madagascar. Until 2005, 600,000 Land titles were delivered by these services. We created five test statutes to differentiate public domains, which are roads, rivers, public spaces, etc. The private domains of the State, which are the land that the State can give to the investors or to particular national or international investors.

In addition, we created the non-titled private properties. These are agricultural lands already exploited for less than 5 years. Then the fifth statute is the land requiring specific protections, such as special

economic zones, acquisition zones, etc. The FNF is a National Land fund, which is in charge of coordination and monitoring of the implementation of this land Reform. At the national level, in 2018, a committee of monitoring and evaluation was set up, which is a multi-sectoral and multi-acting body in charge of monitoring the operationalization of all the initiatives that the FNF initiated to implement the national programs in coherence with the land policy. The fund is made up of sectoral ministries, forests, environment, mines, agriculture, land management, tourism, etc.

However, there are also elected officials such as the Association of Mayors and civil society organizations such as the CIF in Madagascar. The Association of Peasants. We also integrated in this sector the private sector. There are documents of companies called GEM, BDFs, the CIM, the trade unions, the Chamber of Commerce, the entrepreneurs, etc. At the local level. In 2015, Madagascar set up a local multi-actor, which is a dialogue space at the level of collectivism, decentralized collectivism, which helps with the decision making. It is a consultative, informative, inclusive and participatory structure. We integrate all the citizens to collect all the information and that they feel their participation in the local government. We integrate the territorially decentralized services that operate in the area. We also integrate the economic operators, the OECD, the notables, the professional leaders, the women's associations and the young people, the vulnerable people, and so on.

And so, these mechanisms, both multi-sector, multi-actor and multi-level, are put in place in order to create a partnership between governmental institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations and above all the PTFs and, without forgetting, the local decentralized communities. On the technical side, we have put in place what we call PLOF, the Local Plan of land Occupation. Since 2005, we have covered a thousand municipalities so far since we have made the municipalities available. It is PLOF to deliver land certificates. So currently we have delivered 1,500 land certificates and the land titles, we have 700,000 land titles that have been delivered on a national level.

The moderator asked him a follow-up question: What are the challenges that you face in particular to operationalize this multi-action committee? At the national level and at the local level, we have to operationalize these structures. We have just put in place the local structures of land occupation, the local structures of conservation at the level of each municipality.

Mr. Olivier Coté-Michel replied that: We operate on a leash with the integration of all these sectors from time to time so that it works even faster. The sensitization of the entire population to the existence of these structures. The production of land certificates, the value of these land certificates at the level of the banks. The need to strengthen the capacities at the level of civil societies, at the level of the services of the land. We still have 700 municipalities to cover the project. The need to make these projects reliable to create what we call the land catalogue so that investors as soon as they arrive can find where the land is to be used.

BOS 3. Gender Transformative Approaches

Ms. Sandra Quintero, KIT Royal Tropical Institute, Colombia, moderated the session. She talked about Gender Transformative Approaches, which she said are not only for women but for both men and women.

She said gender roles differ from one community to another and social relationships are shaped by social beliefs and institutions. These relations are usually unequal, dynamic and change over time.

Land is a critical physical asset and it defines social status and political power.

Ms. Peace Nabakembo, Senior policy Analyst/Gender Focal point, MLHUD, Uganda, gave a case of land reform barriers in Uganda. She said that the Ugandan society is patriarchal. Meaning that inheritance is for the male child. She noted that biblical Job left inheritance for both his sons and daughters. We should emulate him.

She said that the land laws in Uganda exist but the problem was interpretation by the natives. Land policies and laws exist in Uganda from the Constitution to cater for both men and women. Ugandans have an analogy that a woman should not own land.

Reactions: In the reactions, the following were noted: That cultural norms have impacted Karamoja. Even when laws are put in place, Karamoja ignores them. The Disabled women are not always talked about, as far as land is concerned. Uganda's law on land is under amendments with hope to cater more for women. There is a plan to start systematic land registration parish by parish.

Ms. Stella Akutui, Coordinator, Women's Land Rights Movement, Uganda said the partnerships with the government have identified barriers and solutions. However, the operations of WLRM are limited to a few districts. Districts where WLRM exist, where radio programmes are run. The challenge is that land is owned mainly by men. There is community resistance on gender transformation.

Mr. John Mary Nsubuga: WLRs Male Champion and local leader, Mityana District, Uganda talked about what was on ground in Mityana. He engaged with the government and Civil Society. He explained that when a husband dies, the wife takes 20% of the land and the rest is shared amongst children whether male or female.

He noted that men make selfish wills to their sons only. Girls are ignored. Some didn't make wills at all leaving their wives stranded. He said that men are resistant and think that sharing ownership authority means losing power.

Ms. Cate Chibwana, ILC Facilitator, Malawi shared on what Malawi went through. There was a high gender-based violence in Malawi. However, men were taught about this gender-based violence and they responded positively. This violence reduced. The youths mobilized themselves and told parliament that the law was not fair. Government listened.

A project on social norms in Malawi was arranged that men be talked to over a period of six months. But when land registrations started in Malawi, only men were seen for registration.

BOS 4: Introduction to the toolkit to support GOV-CSO partnerships.

Moderator: Dr. Juan Pablo Sarmeniento, Scientist, CIFOR-ICRAF; Dr. Tamara Lasheras de la Riva, Scientist, CIFOR-ICRAF

Introduction;

What experiences have you had with partnerships between government entities and CSOs and have you used any specific toolkits or monitoring tools to manage your partnerships or support your work and what gaps or unmet needs have you identified in the tools and procedures that you have used?

Why?

To support actors in forming context, specific, inclusive and effective partnerships in land governance, then enhance capacity to navigate complex land governance issues and achieve sustainable outcomes.

How?

There is evidence-based approach where tools and templates are developed based on findings from the review as well as structured approaches for defining goals, identifying stakeholders, developing governance frameworks, implementing and monitoring impact.

Purpose;

To provide structured guidance for effective partnership management and ensure inclusivity, accountability and adaptability in partnership processes.

TOOLKIT; how to?

Step1: define your partnership's purpose and goals.

Establishing clear, specific and measurable goals is essential for forming effective partnerships.

This involves goal setting and having key elements.

Template 1; theory of change framework

Identify long-term goals, conduct situational and stakeholder analysis. Identify intermediate outcomes, then determine intervention strategies and construct outcome maps and formulate evaluation questions as well as involve stakeholders.

Step 2; identify key stakeholders

Conduct a detailed context analysis to understand the land governance landscape and map stakeholders to understand their roles, interests and capacities.

Template 2; stakeholder mapping and engagement strategy.

Situational analysis, document stakeholder roles and interests, then rank and categorize stakeholder, still, identify stakeholder capacities and barriers then develop engagement strategies and activities, also maintain stakeholder contact list.

Step 3; develop governance framework

Define the governance structure, including leadership roles and decision-making processes.

Template 3; partnership governance framework.

Identify and understand governance in your landscape plus define governance structure also outline roles and responsibilities. Then, establish operational guidelines, identify and address barriers to participation, also review and update governance structures as well as obtain signatures and formal approval.

Step 4: formalise your partnership

Develop partnership agreements through a co-design process and ensure flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances.

Co-design process;

Develop partnership agreements through an iterative process and ensure flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances then review agreements with legal specialists for compliance.

Examples of partnership agreements.

Informal agreements, project/program protocols, memoranda of understanding and formal contracts.

NB; choose based on partnership's nature and needs.

Step 5: implement governance and operational structures.

Engage key stakeholders early in the process to gather input and ensure representation of different perspectives in your work.

Process;

Involve stakeholders early in the process and develop a communication plan for regular updates then capacity sharing and collective action which calls for investing in training and capacity sharing to support underrepresented groups. Also, meetings and events; set flexible schedules and provide necessary support and capacity sharing is done instead of capacity building to build partnerships.

Step 6: design an inclusive partnership

Establish representation for women and historically underrepresented groups and practices to enable their meaningful participation.

Representation and participation;

Establish quotas for women and underrepresented groups as well as create separate spaces for discussion and networking.

Strategies for inclusion;

Address barriers and promote meaningful participation and also ensure inclusion of women leaders and representatives of IPs and LC, then provide responsibility and support for effective participation.

Step 7: monitor your partnership's impact

Regularly review and update your theory of change to reflect new insights and sustain trust and commitment through continuous investment and co-learning.

Process;

Firstly, treat theory of change as a dynamic document and then regularly review and update to reflect new insights plus conduct regular reviews to ensure alignment with goals and use feedback to improve partnership processes.

Template 4: how are we doing? Tool

Monitor progress and impact. Collect and analyse feedback and adjust strategies based on evaluation.

Implementation steps: How Are We Doing?

Get to know the tool then decide on frequency and choose a voting method e.g. secret ballot

Also, designate roles whereby select a facilitator and secretary plus select and record statements. Still, voting where each participant votes on statements and reflective stage as well as summary and roadmap template

Discussions from participants concerning toolkits in partnerships;

The participants discussed intellectual property, ownership of the process and integrating budgets.

BOS 5: Partnering for Sustainable Financing Land Registration and Administration

Moderator: Ms. Imke Greven, Program Advisor, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)

The panellists:

Mr. Samuel Eriaku, Senior Advisor, GIZ,

Ms. Monica Athieno, Land Specialist, Cordaid,

Mr. Rémy Ndayiragije, Réprésantant pays, VNGI International, Burundi

Mr. Moses Onen, PELUM Uganda

Mr. Damian Rangoni, GoU representative Burundi

This session was moderated by Ms. Imke Greven, Program Advisor, Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO). She introduced the panellists and asked them following question;

Question: how have partnerships between government, NGOs, and CSOs worked for the sustainability of land development?

Mr. Samuel Eriaku, Senior Advisor at GIZ as the first panellist to answer and stated that:

The self-financing model, in 2020, as we are scaling our implementation in the CSO region to northern Uganda, many community members were asking that GIZ should actually stay in CSO, and so GIZ formed a board of community members contributing resources to support the final extension of their land. It is a process where they partially contribute resources, but the implementation is entirely spearheaded by the government authorities, and it is an approach that has actually brought a mindset change in customary landowners. Land owners are not even thinking about registering their land. Using the capacity-building approach, the land management could be one of the key objections of the means.

The local government act mandates the district council to set some fees to actually guide in the process of implementation. The fee is set at minimum. In the implementation process, there are seven key steps. It starts with a design phase, and this is where the district authorities, especially the land office, has to work closely with the ministry to ensure that the key requirements are there. The next step, administration of activities. The most critical step of capacity building, both at the district level and sub-county level. Let the government authorities take lead in the implementation of the process. A piece that actually the community members contribute will definitely start to be utilized as step three

of the sensitization process. Then other steps, in terms of land mapping, and certification, and of course, the second to last step of preparation and integration is something that the ministry is actually working on.

Topics on gender are actually put in place and taken into consideration. In addition, this platform helps women voice their opinion. the role of the civil society organizations; mapping out the basis and mitigating the measures of social accountability, identifying and highlighting key policy issues and recommendations, and raising awareness as well as capacity. Continuous sensitization is critical in the process. Marking wetland boundaries, before land registration, and then ownership of the model by the leadership is very critical. Natural resource protection is key. Finally, a pilot survey shows that there is a tremendous willingness by the community to contribute resources for land preservation. This model inculcates a sense of ownership by the community members.

Ms. Monica Athieno, Land Specialist, Cordaid answered by citing the different challenges and the strategies to overcome the challenges as a way forward. We noticed that there is low motivation among leaders. The strategy here is to link payments to results in order to motivate them to work. Inadequate coordination. We came up with a strategy of preparation for functions of the different parties. Lack of autonomy in decision making by departments. Each department should give all its spending funds independently of their priorities. Unequal access. It is a huge challenge for the small-moderate families.

Therefore, the key strategy here is equity, where we will give an equity bonus to ensure that the departments are able to access small-moderate families. So how do we link payments to results? We start by contracting the department to be paid against the agreement. Therefore, the paid department can actually process and pass their compliance and agreement to the government. Not limited by court date, but linked up to their respective department. Once we are done contracting the departments, then we shall ensure that the fourth element, and this is the cycle of how the participation is handled, are going to be done. Community empowerment, we shall conduct a three-year survey to get feedback on the level of participation of the community, on the extension packages that they have bought, all the taxes that are related to the equity, and the planning. We are working with two key departments, and that is ZOA and GLTN. We are working closely with the nine ministries, such as the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development, the Ministry of Outreach, the Ministry of Local Governments to understand this concept, and the Ministry of Finance to handle the payment aspect.

Mr. Rémy Ndayiragije, Réprésantant pays, VNGI International, Burundi, answered the question by putting emphasis on the financing by the government, which must be done through the legal framework, but also through existing departments of service. In terms of the legal framework, legal frameworks are part of the legislation. There is a legal framework that functions, that gives legitimacy. There is also the dimension of land securitization, aspects of mediation, and aspects of standard management. The community council should be given the autonomy to finance and manage.

BOS 6: Engaging Civil Society and other non-state actors in land Tenure

Ms. Liliana Vargas., RENAF, Colombia, facilitated the session. She talked about the NLC Project in Colombia which was started to strengthen the capacity and land registration system for grass root organizations in Monte de Maria.

The lessons to learn were that the Project allowed for sharing of knowledge and Promoted dialogue. However, territorial boundaries were not clear and this caused problems.

Mr. Bernard Baha, NLC Facilitator, Tanzania shared from his country. He said NLC had engaged with government partnerships and Sweden. The need to have a separate fund for beneficiaries was

identified. There was also a need to build capacity for local NGOs. The Civil Societies there were funded by the Japanese too. Now in the 2nd year of 5-year project, NLC is targeting urban Centers.

Mr. Stanley Toe, Executive Director, Liberia Land Authority shared from his country. He said that the Land Commission there started in 2010. Liberia so far has a Land policy adopted in 2018. The country has government ownership, private ownership and customary ownership of land. In the first project: Land Administration Project was funded by the World Bank. This with legal support enhanced customary land registration.

BOS 7: Land data and accountabilities

Moderator: Dr. Doreen Kobusingye, Facilitator, NLC Uganda Steering Committee.

This session involved a panel discussion and the panelists included;

Ms Judith Atukunda, Africa Data Lead, ILC.

Mr Gerald Padde Auku, Transparency International Uganda.

Ms Esther Apio, ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development, Uganda.

Ms Maria Clara Muinga, Terra Firma, Mozambique.

A panellist, Ms Judith Atukunda, was asked to talk and give responses towards working with the government to advance land data and recommendations for strengthening linkages between official data and citizen generated data for accountability purposes.

The following were her submissions;

She said the international land coalition is at the forefront of using land data for purposes of advocacy and holding the government accountable as they work with it, through the National Land coalition as their major vehicle for data collection. Some of the opportunities they have had as ILC have been showcased in Liberia and Philippines where a report was compiled on data collected concerning land matrixes and mapping. She further said, the data collected is used to advocate for critical issues on land governance through regional platforms etc.

Some of the challenges they face

The methods used in data collection and standardisation of the data plus data capacity for production analysis and use among partners.

Recommendations

There is a need for capacity building within the CSOs especially for citizen-generated data. Also, there is a need to facilitate knowledge exchange and come up with robust mechanisms.

Mr. Gerald Padde, was asked to link data to transparency and accountability in the land sector, how does data support land transparency and share some successes of land data.

The following were his submissions;

He said that Transparency International is a global movement to stop corruption plus it has invested a lot in data collection and generation and that data forms the programming and helps to engage various stakeholders especially on matters related to transparency and accountability.

Data supports land governance in the following ways;

- It helps in doing advocacy work and for one to be able to stand, there's need for substantial data and verification so that speaking about issues related to governance especially integrity and accountability.

-It bridges the gap since there is limited data when handling issues related to corruption, data provides an opportunity for discussions and analysis and it provides and builds expertise as well.

Initiatives put up to date;

There is development of a stakeholder's manual and a report on land corruption plus assignation was done in about 8 countries.

Successes on land data;

There is support from partners in land governance.

Partners have appreciated the fight against corruption.

There is fighting against duo ownership.

In addition, online platforms have been created for reporting land corruption, for example complaint reporting systems that are toll free online, advisory legal centres.

Furthermore, another panellist Esther Apio discussed how the government has supported and facilitated initiatives of land data generation and use of land data, sharing some of the best practices of the ministry.

She said that the main mandate is to protect the interest of land and mentioned the types of data they have include; spatial data which is data of location and then textual data which is about who owns the land.

Uses of the data;

First and foremost, the primary role of data is for land reinvestigation and it helps to secure land tenure then base map data is used to support infrastructural development of the country. In addition, it protects the encroachments into the ecosystem and ensures that wetlands, forests etc. are protected and to ensure that land is free of any disputes.

Initiatives by the government to support land data and use;

There is establishment of Uganda genetic reference framework through which land data is collected hence ensuring that data collected is of good accuracy for example global network satellite systems are in place, satellite imagery. Then, Production of base maps e.g. aerial photography and digital imagery which aid in land generation activities. Also, development of the national fiscal development plan and Uganda National land system to ensure land data is used in an efficient way.

Challenges faced include;

The legal and regulatory framework where the government is reluctant to update laws, Un-updated government structures to current and digital forms. There is limited sensitization and reluctance of people using the new systems (digital) in data collection.

Recommendations

It is recommended to use technology and put up public awareness and campaigns, then establish public portals to land information. Still, partnerships with CSOs and integration of various MDS.

Ms Maria, the last member on the panel, was asked to share experience and challenges met while in the business of land data.

She said that the main actor when it comes to land is the ministry of land. The directorate of land is responsible for doing the land design.

In addition, the national special agency is responsible for doing special development across. At a decentralized level, municipalities also do the management of land and have their own decentralized data basis.

Experiences between the government, CSOs and private sector include the following,

Launched a portal that posts data related to community land tenure rights, spatial data and documents related to the process.

Initiatives put up include; trying to put up data online for easy access.

Challenges;

-People are not informed of where the data is taken;

-Limited data protection and collection, most data is still in analog format and lastly the moderator - asked the participants to involve decolonizing means of data collection as developing countries.

BOS 8: Collaborative Climate smart land use planning

Moderator: Mr. Pranab Choudhury, Land Stack, India

The Panelists:

Mr. Borges Chivambo, CTV Mozambique,

Ms. Sandra Frieri, Tropenbos Colombia,

Mr. Askarali Ermatov, Chief Specialist of the Natural Resources Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Kyrgyzstan,

Mr. Simon Peter Mwesigye, GLTN, Uganda

Mr. Emmanuel Adenji, Commissioner of Physical Planning in the Ministry of Land, Housing, Urban Development in the Government of Uganda.

Mr. Pranab Choudhury, Land Stack, India moderated this session, he introduced the members of the panel and asked them the following questions:

Questions: Can you please describe the land use planning process you went through and how does this climate play a role here, particularly, for example, hazard mapping? Do you have access to all the information you need to be able to incorporate resilience to climate in land use planning processes? And do you feel there is accessible, reliable and accurate data to be able to do that?

Mr. Simon Peter Mwesigye, GLTN, Uganda, responded that: To ensure inclusive climate smart and sustainable land use planning, we achieved this objective through two main interventions; we support the government at different levels, both the national government but also the local government to develop what we call sub-county participatory and climate smart land use plans. The planning links with the economic plans that the sub-counties and the districts have done in order to ensure that economic planning and spatial planning are well integrated. Ensure that the planning process is very participatory.

It's community-led. Communities are not just involved, but they meaningfully participate. The goals and the vision of the planning is reflective of communities' aspirations, and how they want their area to develop. The wetland resources are an important part of people's lives, considering that 40% of the district is actually covered by the wetlands. There are so many changes happening in the community. The wetlands are not being sustainably managed or used. The objective of the project there is to work with the community to establish a community-based process that involves; organizing communities into wetland management associations. Also supporting communities to develop community wetland plans, as well as supporting them to get recognition from the government, so that they are able to continue to use the wetlands with the permits from the government. It influences their investment, their ability or motivation to invest in better agricultural practices, for instance, and water management practices. So, these lead to better environmental and livelihood outcomes.

Mr. Askarali Ermatov, Chief Specialist of the Natural Resources Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Kyrgyzstan, answered by stating that: In recent years, we are experiencing the consequences of climate change. Regarding these reports, our glaciers are melting, the mountains are melting, and it leads to very dangerous consequences, the mudflows, landslides, water erosion of our soils and lands. With the Special Institute on Agriculture, with our ministry and the local communities, we are developing responses to these consequences of the climate change in our land use planning; we are now discussing them and developing the new varieties of agriculture and smart agriculture approach to our land use plans.

In the water erosion of our land, in this program, we are seeding five million varieties of types of plants in our land, together with the government and the local communities who own this land, or the state-owned land. We have the system of contracts with the government and with the local communities who rent the state land. In addition, in this agreement between the local community and the local renter, we have all the conditions described in our contract. Include in this agreement responsible use of this land, the climate responsible use of this land.

The compensation conditions in this agreement is, for example, the force majeure, so when the local community is losing their products because of the climate conditions, extreme events like landmines and mudflows, the government reduces their cost of rent or compensates what they lost. The state land is not, in the law of the state land, it is described that the main users of this land are the local people, citizens of the Kyrgyzstan Republic.

Ms. Sandra Frieri, Tropenbos Colombia, responded saying that: There are 700,000 hectares in the municipality where we work that are indigenous preserved lands, protected with a secure and

collective form of property. We have been involved in a productive project of palm oil. This productive project requires a management plan that complements and makes it a sustainable process. We introduced climate change and climate resilience as part of the process we have to reflect on the community. Therefore, the productive approach has a sustainable approach that comes with it. Participatory methodologies were developed in which the community did local research by gathering information related to their daily life experience with climate change. So by doing this, they can conclude for example that the palm fruit is getting smaller because of the high temperatures.

In addition, the deforestation problem regarding the forest has to be resolved. History stories, traditional stories and traditional knowledge was collected by people, including young people, also teachers and women in which they can recover traditional knowledge related to the use and management of the forest, of the trees and also of the palm trees specifically. Social mapping for solidification was developed and other methodologies of dialogue between people for the development of agreements of how this plan is going to work. This approach allows us an understanding of the relationship between human actions, climate variations and environmental deterioration. This deep scientific data is important, but right now, it is far away. Therefore, people need to recover their own data, their own knowledge related to climate change and resilience. Different proposals came out of this process, such as restoration of the rainforest, diverse tree species that are being restored with all their knowledge regarding the forest, but also the seeds, because food security, diseases and welfare of the community generally is being affected.

Mr. Emmanuel Adenji, Commissioner of Physical Planning in the Ministry of Land, Housing, Urban, another panellist, answered the question by emphasising that climate does not respect boundaries, it cuts across, it affects across a certain spectrum. However, as an entity responsible for physical planning or land use planning, we take care of that to ensure that land use planning is responsible for the climate in a sense that is beyond the borders. Sensitization and awareness creation are a central part whereby we emphasise on participatory planning because the people know what they want. We incorporate with the residents, with the beneficiaries of the plan through sensitization, training, capacity building, as well as making sure that they own the plan. The government of Uganda has a decentralised system of government. From the central government, we have emphasised on building the capacity of local government and ensuring that the powers to plan and make decisions are based at their levels and those decisions have to be people-centred.

Mr. Borges Chivambo, CTV Mozambique, Lastly, responded by saying that we should have an agreement with the neighbouring countries to have some actions that can be made to consider that it affects all the countries. There are rivers that originate in Zimbabwe that have effects of these rivers in Mozambique because they pass through the ocean. So, it is always important to make them know that these rivers, whatever we do, for instance with the dams there when it is raining a lot, so it is important to have these agreements to work together on climate.

BOS 9: Ensuring the sustainability of Multi-Actor Platforms (Land for Life)

Ms. Anna Schreiber, Program Manager, Land for Life, WHH, moderated this session. She said that to ensure sustainability, there was a need to encourage grass root actors, reinforce capacity building for community actors, strategise for resource mobilisation even with implementation plan and Institutionalization and formalisation.

Ms. Kearabetswe Moopelo, Coordinator, Land NNES, South Africa said that 2017- 2028 was a year of engagements of Multi Actor platforms. South Africa now has Civil societies on board. She noted that Academia too was on board.

Mr. Stanley Toe, Executive Director, Liberia Land Authority, shared that LLA had the authority to map but could not do it alone. They work with partnerships to drive the process. He said USD 2.4 million were given by donors for land tenure processes in the country yet his government had not given anything as yet. The LLA trains different organisations that come over with different management and accounting styles. In Liberia, CSOs need to support NLP with at least 1% of their budget.

Dr. Ingeborg Gaarde, a Land Tenure Specialist, with FAO, said that FAO works with governments to get requests before doing anything in a country. They trace out actors on land but the challenge to trace out someone in government to work with and sustainability needs continuous funding.

Mr. Berns Komba Lebbie, National Coordinator, Land for Life, Sierra Leone shared from his country. He said there was a need to create an institutional entity, which would be legally accepted to handle land matters. The challenge was that the processes were still informal. He said platforms would help visibility at different levels. There was, however, a need for continuity of funding and good flow of communication.

Plenary 7: Takeaways from the week and closing remarks

Dr. Mich Egwang moderated this session. The co-conveners, the State Minister for lands, Housing and Urban Development of the Republic of Uganda.

Dr. Theresa Auma Eilu gave a vote of thanks as the gathering came to an end. The government of Uganda created space for land reforms. This was a weeklong learning where participants learned from each other. The conference highlighted the importance of learning from each other. NLC brings together all land actors. NGOs work together hand in hand with the government.

Ms. Gemma Betsema, thanked Prime Minister Robinah Nabbanja, and Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Hon. Judith Nabakooba for attending the Conference. She appealed to the government of Uganda to support land reforms in the country. The visits to Butaleja and Dokolo were profitable to find out what was on ground. Appealed for continuity to work and exchange for land.

Dr. Mike Tailor, Director of the Secretariat, International Land Coalition, Welcomed the Prime Minister, Robinah Nabbanja. He said 35 countries attended the conference. Uganda is an example of good responsiveness towards land reforms. Senior government officials from 6 countries: Burundi, including Dr. Congo, Burkina Faso, Colombia attended the Conference. Investment in the land is critical and economic opportunity comes from land rights. Called upon the Ugandan government and CSOs to play their roles appropriately in land issues. He pledged for a fair budget to improve from the current 1% allocation to land matters in Uganda.

Hon. Judith Nabakooba welcomed the Prime Minister, ILO, RVO, NLC-UG, government officials, and development partners to the Learning Week. She said the conference looked at the partnership between governments and CSOs. She called for further coordination mechanisms between governments and CSOs. Gender transformations, climate change and land registration were featured in the conference. These GOV-SCOs partnerships should lead Uganda into an industrialised country.

Official Closing Statement

Hon. Judith Nabakooba giving her closing remarks during the learning week even in Munyonyo, 14th June 2024.

Hon. Judith Nabakooba welcomed the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda, The Right Honourable Robinah Nabbanja to give the formal closing statement of the Learning Exchange.

The Right Honourable Robinah Nabbanja, Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda officially closed the learning week through her speech. She thanked all participants in the Conference and added that multistate holders play an important role in land tenure systems. The Ugandan government pledged to issue more legal documents to land owners. 82,000 certificates of customary ownership have been given. Some reports indicate that there are land evictions in the Country.

The government of Uganda is ready to assist the marginalised. What the Conference addressed was in line with Agenda 2030, Food Security, Fisheries and Forests. Uganda developed a land policy in an equitable way for socioeconomic development. Uganda still needs to: Expedite her land documentation and registration. Enforce clear ownership both in urban and rural areas. Stop illegal evictions. Resolve land disputes before they escalate. Improve land acquisition laws. Reduce corruption in the land sector. Improve land governance issues. Modernise surveying and mapping. She finally called upon participants to visit Uganda's flora and fauna.

Hon. Robinah Nabbanja, the Prime minister of the Republic Uganda delivering closing remarks during the conference, 14th June 2024.

Conclusion

The Learning Week successfully achieved its goals of sharing and promoting best practices, challenges, and lessons learned regarding multi-stakeholder partnerships for people-centred land governance. Participants benefited from the exchange of knowledge, which highlighted the diverse approaches and innovative solutions being implemented globally and regionally.

A significant outcome of the event was the establishment of a network of key land actors related to GOV-CSO partnerships.

This network is expected to facilitate ongoing collaboration and support, enhancing the collective capacity to address land governance issues effectively.

The linkage of global and regional land frameworks to in-country experiences was another critical achievement. This connection not only reinforced the relevance of these frameworks but also allowed for the identification of champions and ambassadors for GOV-CSO partnerships. These individuals will play a crucial role in advocating for and leading efforts to strengthen such collaborations.

The dissemination and validation of research findings on GOV-CSO partnerships, along with the testing and validation of the toolkit, provided participants with practical tools and evidence-based insights. These resources are now available to support the development and implementation of effective partnerships in various contexts.

Finally, the lessons learned during the Learning Week, combined with the discussions on the way forward for government-civil society partnerships in Uganda, offer a strategic direction for future

efforts. These insights are invaluable for informing policy, enhancing partnership strategies, and ensuring the sustainability of people-centred land governance initiatives.

In conclusion, the Learning Week made a significant contribution to advancing the understanding and practice of multi-stakeholder partnerships in land governance. The knowledge and networks established during this event will continue to support and inspire ongoing efforts to achieve more equitable and sustainable land governance outcomes.

Group photo with some of the delegates during the closure of the learning week event at Munyonyo, 14th June 2024.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: CAPTURED MOMENTS FROM THE LEARNING WEEK

Photo credit: Sandenieh Media

Appendix 2: LEARNING WEEK PROGRAM

DAY	TIME	ITEM
Sat 8th - Sun 9th June	All day	Arrival and Registration of international Participants
Sun 9th June	09:00 - 13:00	Albert Hall | EN-FR available Closed-door Land-at-scale Exchange Afternoon Travel from Kampala to Mbale for community visit 1 (LAND-at scale)
	Afternoon	Travel from Kampala to Dokolo for community visit 2 (LEMU)
Mon 10th June	09:00 - 17:00	Community Visit 1: Butaleja District Community Visit 2: Dokolo District
Tue 11th June	Morning	Participants Community Visit 1 (LAND-at-scale) - Travel from Mbale to Kampala Participants Community Visit 2 (LEMU) - Travel from Dokolo to Kampala Room: Victoria Ballroom | FR - EN available
	15:30 - 16:30	PLENARY 1: Feedback from the Community visits
	17:00 - 18:00	Ideas-fair
	19:00 - 20:30	Welcome Dinner / Social Event
	09:00 - 09:30	Room: Victoria Ballroom | FR - EN available PLENARY 2: Welcome remarks Ms Frances Birungi Odong, Chair NLC Steering Committee and Executive Director, Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children's Welfare (UCOBAC) HE Karin Boven, Ambassador of the Netherlands to Uganda Dr Mike Taylor, Director of the Secretariat, International Land Coalition Mrs Dorcas W. Okalany, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development of the Republic of Uganda HE Hon. Judith Nabakooba, Minister of Lands, Housing & Urban Development of the Republic of Uganda Official Opening Statement by His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda **Moderator: Dr. Mich Egwang**
		Room: Victoria Ballroom | FR - EN available

Wed 12th June	09:30 - 11:15	PLENARY 3: Ministerial/High-Level Panel: Building partnerships for successful land reforms in light of the SDGs and the African Union Agenda 2063 (The Africa We Want) **Hon. Judith Nabakooba**, Minister of Lands, Housing & Urban Development of the Republic of Uganda **Att J. Adams Manobah**, Chairman, Liberia Land Authority **Mr Damien Macumi**, Secrétaire Permanent, Commission **Foncière Nationale,** République du Burundi **Mr Davie Benton Chilonga**, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Malawi Moderator: Dr. Mike Taylor, Director ILC Secretariat
	11:15 - 11:45	**Family Photo, Coffee Break and Pres Conference**
	11:45 - 13:00	Room: Victoria Ballroom | FR - EN available PLENARY 4: The land policy reform in Uganda: an inclusive, participatory and multi-layer process **Mr Geoffrey Weja**, Awer Forest community leader, Uganda **Ms Naome Kabanda**, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Uganda **Mr Jimmy Ochom**, Oxfam Novib, Uganda **Ms Pamella Lakidi**, Uganda Land Alliance **Dr Eria Serwajja**, Makerere University, Uganda **Moderator: Ms Freda Orochi, Food Rights Alliance, Uganda**
	13:00 - 14:30	**Lunch Break**
Wed 12th June	14:30 - 16:00	Room: Victoria Ballroom | FR - EN available PLENARY 5: Key findings on GOV-CSO Study and Interactive session with Cases from the World **Ms Remelyn R. Recoter**, Director Agricultural Training Institute of the Department of Agriculture, the Philippines **Mr Johan Avendaño**, Director de investigación y prospectiva, Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (IGAC), Colombia

		Ms Kunduz Adylbekova, Youth Focal Point National Land Coalition Kyrgyzstan **Mr Berns K. Lebbie**, National Coordinator, LandforLife Sierra Leone **Facilitator: Dr Juan Pablo Sarmiento, Scientist, CIFOR-ICRAF**
	16:00 - 16:30	Coffee Break
Thurs 13th June	16:30 - 18:00	Room: Victoria Ballroom | FR - EN available PLENARY 6: Interactive Session on Government and CSOs partnerships **Facilitator: Dr Juan Pablo Sarmiento**, Scientiste, CIFOR-ICRAF Room: Majestic Hall | FR - EN available BOS 1: Closer look at successes and failures of partnerships and validation of the Global Review Report-Interactive session with participants in the room **Moderator : Dr Juan Pablo Sarmiento**, Scientiste, CIFOR-ICRAF ; Ms. Tamara Lasheras de la Riva, Scientiste, CIFOR-ICRAF
	09:00 - 11:00	Room: Victoria Ballroom | FR - EN available BOS 2: Senior Government Officials Roundtable: Coordination tools and mechanisms established by governments and the role played by CSOs **Me Dieudonné Ngwasi Akilimani**, Coordonnateur, Commission Nationale de la Réforme foncière, République démocratique du Congo **Mr Davie Benton Chilonga**, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Malawi **Ms. Susan Rogers**, Deputy Commissioner General, Land Commission, Sierra Leone **Mr Timothy Salomon**, Facilitator, National Land Coalition, the Philippines **Moderator: Dr Ingeborg Gaarde**, Land Tenure Specialist, FAO
		Room: Regal Hall | EN only BOS 3: Gender Transformative Approaches **Ms Peace Nabakembo**, Senior Policy Analyst/Gender Focal point, MoLHUD, Uganda **Mr John Mary Nsubuga,** WLRs Male Champion and local leader, Mityana District, Uganda

		Ms Stella Akutui, Coordinator, Women's Land Rights Movement, Uganda **Ms Kate Chibwana**, ILC Facilitator, Malawi **Moderator: Ms Sandra Quintero**, KIT Royal Tropical Institute, Colombia
11:00 - 11:30		**Coffee Break**
Thurs 13th June	11:30 - 13:00	Room: Majestic Hall | FR - EN available BOS 4: Introduction to the toolkit to support GOV-CSO partnerships Interactive session with participants in the room **Moderator : Dr Juan Pablo Sarmiento**, Scientiste, CIFOR-ICRAF; Dr. Tamara Lasheras de la Riva, Scientiste, CIFOR-ICRAF
		Room: Victoria Ballroom | FR - EN available BOS 5: Partnering for Sustainable Financing Land Registration and Administration **Mr Samuel Eriaku**, Senior Advisor, GIZ **Ms Monica Athieno**, Land Specialist, Cordaid **Mr Rémy Ndayiragije**, Représentant pays, VNGI International Burundi **Moses Onen**, PELUM Uganda **GoU representative** (tbc) **Gov. representative Burundi** (tbc) **Moderator: Ms Imke Greven**, Program Advisor, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)
		Room: Regal Hall | EN only BOS 6: Engaging Civil Society and other non-state actors in Land Tenure Regularisation Programs: opportunities and challenges **Ms Liliana Vargas**, RENAF, Colombia **Mr Johan Avendaño**, Director de investigación y prospectiva, Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi, Colombia **Mr Stanley Toe,** Executive Director, Liberia Land Authority **Mr Bernard Baha**, NLC facilitator, Tanzania **Moderator: Ms Gemma Betsema**, Program Advisor, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)
13:00 - 14:30		**Lunch Break**
		Room: Majestic Hall | FR - EN available

Thurs 13th June	14:30 - 16:00	BOS 7: Land Data and accountabilities **Ms Judith Atukunda**, Africa Data Lead, ILC **Mr Gerald Padde Auku**, Transparency International Uganda **Ms Esther Apio,** Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development, Uganda **Mr Timothy Salomon**, Facilitator, National Land Coalition, the Philippines **Ms Maria Clara Muinga**, Terra Firma, Mozambique **Moderator: Dr. Doreen Kobusingye,** NLC Uganda Steering Committee
		Room: Victoria Ballroom | FR - EN available BOS 8: Collaborative climate smart land use planning **Mr Borges Chivambo**, CTV Mozambique **Ms Sandra Frieri**, Tropenbos Colombia **Mr Askarali Ermatov**, Chief Specialist of the Natural Resources Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Kyrgyzstan **Mr Simon Peter Mwesigye,** GLTN Uganda **GoU representative** (tbc) **Moderator: Mr. Pranab Choudhury, Land Stack, India**
		Room: Regal Hall | EN only BOS 9: Ensuring the Sustainability of Multi-Actor Platforms (Land for Life) **Dr Ingeborg Gaarde**, Land Tenure Specialist, FAO **Mr Stanley Toe**, Executive Director, Liberia Land Authority **Mr Berns Komba Lebbie**, National Coordinator, Land for Life, Sierra Leone **Ms Kearabetswe Moopelo,** Coordinator, LandNNES, South Africa **Moderator: Ms Anna Schreiber**, Program Manager, LandforLife, WHH
16:00 - 16:30		**Coffee Break**
		Room: Victoria Ballroom | FR - EN available PLENARY 7 Takeaways from the week from Breakout sessions (Dr Theresa Auma Eilu)

Thurs 13th June	16:30 - 17:30	**Closing remarks** Co-conveners Hon. Sam Mayanja, State minister for Lands, Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development of the Republic of Uganda Hon. Judith Nabakooba Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development of the Republic of Uganda **Official Closing Statement** **The Right Honourable Robinah Nabbanja**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda **Moderator: Dr. Mich Egwang**
Friday 14th June	**All day**	**Departure of participants and time for bilateral**

Appendix 3: MAJOR CONTACTS DURING THE LEARNING WEEK

ILC: Dr. Alain Christian Essimi Biloa (a.essimibiloa@landcoalition.org)

RVO/Land-at-scale:Lisette Meij (lisette.meij@rvo.nl) , Simon Mwesigye (simon.mwesigye@un.org)

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MoLHUD: Naome Kabanda (nbkabanda@gmail.com) and Richard Juuko (rjuuko@yahoo.com)

CIFOR-ICRAF: Dr. Juan Pablo Sarmiento Barletti (j.sarmiento@cifor-icraf.org) & Tamara Lasheras (t.lasheras@cifor-icraf.org)