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UPHOLDING PEACE FOR A PROSPEROUS AND INTEGRATED REGION SINCE 1986  
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# THE IGAD LAND GOVERNANCE STRATEGY 2017 - 2022



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# Executive Summary

The IGAD Land Governance Strategy is derived from and guided by the overall IGAD Strategy. It however specifically provides a comprehensive and coherent framework aimed at guiding IGAD programmes in the area of land governance. The development of this strategy was complemented by the previous one whose main focus was environment and natural resources; and by others that addressed issues of peace and security, food security, gender, etc. It also tapped into relevant regional and international development processes, conventions and agreements.

In preparing the strategy, IGAD has embraced and employed the principles of ownership, participation and partnership. With this in mind, the consultant visited all member states except the Republic of Somalia, South Sudan where safety conditions could not allow, and Eritrea whose membership to IGAD is currently under suspension. However, the consultant ensured that consultations were made with technical experts from these three countries. The Consultant also involved the IGAD staff and development partners in preparing the Land Governance Strategy.

The strategy document is composed of four main sections, namely:

- i. *Section One* which introduces an overview on the profile of the IGAD region, while highlighting the economic and social conditions.
- ii. *Section Two* contains the situational analysis. It gives a brief overview of the state of land governance in the region and an outline of the evolution of land governance and strategy making within IGAD. In addition, the section highlights the main land governance challenges and recommendations.
- iii. *Section Three* is the strategy itself, designed to realize the overall IGAD vision and mission. The overall goal of the IGAD Land Governance Strategy is to ***assist and complement the efforts of the member states in land governance.***

Achievement of this Strategy will be made possible through:

- a) Enhancing the capacity of the Land Policy Initiative (LPI) and the IGAD Secretariat to facilitate and monitor the implementation of the African Union (AU) Declaration on Land in the region;
- b) Mainstreaming land governance issues in programmes and activities of the IGAD Secretariat and its member states;
- c) Developing capacity of academic institutions in the region to promote and undertake land policy related research taking into account existing IGAD Frameworks;
- d) Establishing / strengthening a regional platform for knowledge sharing and advocacy aimed at promoting good land governance and land policy convergence among IGAD Member States (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda);
- e) Improving synergy (partnerships, coordination and alignment) of land governance related programmes in the IGAD region; and
- f) Facilitating monitoring and evaluation of land policy reform processes based on the overall IGAD monitoring and evaluation (M&E) Framework.

The Strategy has the following four strategic objectives and their accompanying outcomes:

### **Strategic Objective 1: To improve the policy and legal framework for land governance in the IGAD region.**

*Outcome 1.1:* The process of harmonizing land policies and laws supported and led.

*Outcome 1.2:* Awareness creation promoted and the process of developing appropriate strategies and concepts in land governance supported and guided.

*Outcome 1.3:* Member states assisted to comply with the provisions of, and benefit from, the international instruments.

**Strategic Objective 2: To develop information required for sound land governance in the IGAD region and make it readily available.**

*Outcome 2.1:* Land governance information provided at the regional level.

*Outcome 2.2:* Timely exchange of land governance information promoted.

**Strategic Objective 3: To enhance capacity of member states for improved land governance in the IGAD region.**

*Outcome 3.1:* Capacity of member states and IGAD staff in the use of land governance, crucial for promoting regional cooperation built.

*Outcome 3.2:* A Centre of Excellence in land governance established and training courses formulated

*Outcome 3.3:* Suitable incentives and disincentives measures to complement regulatory enforcement identified.

*Outcome 3.4:* A more focused forum targeting involvement of civil society organisations and non-state actors in land governance established.

**Strategic Objective 4: To enhance the capability for land governance research and technology transfer in the IGAD region.**

*Outcome 4.1:* Research agendas identified and the creation of linkages and networks in the area of land governance facilitated.

*Outcome 4.2:* The capacity of the member states for accessing potential incremental financial resources built.

- iv.** *Section Four* of the strategy deals with its implementation modalities. It includes institutional collaboration, sources for financing the implementation of the strategy, and the need for cooperation with other international and regional organizations. The section also provides for the elaboration of a detailed implementation plan to operationalize the strategy; and the need for an M&E system to track inputs and outputs, and to measure performance, impacts, and process and financial sustainability.

# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACP/EU	Africa, Carribean, Pacific/European Union
AEO	Africa Environment Outlook
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
CARE	Carrying American Relief Everywhere
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DED	German Development Organisation
DFID	Department for International Development
EAC	East African Community
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
GTZ	German Technical Assistance
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development

IPF	IGAD Partners Forum
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LPI	Livestock Policy Initiative
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme Action
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RCE	Regional Centre of Excellence
RDD	Research and Development and Demonstration
REC	Regional Economic Community



RMC	Regional Member Countries
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SNA	System of National Accounts
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Organisation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WRI	World Resources Institute
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature Conservation

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

The primary objective of the IGAD Land Governance Strategy is to enhance the integration of land governance concerns into development frameworks for sustainable economic development in the region. This is in line with the objectives of IGAD and its institutional strategy; AU Declaration, Agenda 2063, Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa, Agenda 21; decisions of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). More specifically, the strategy seeks:

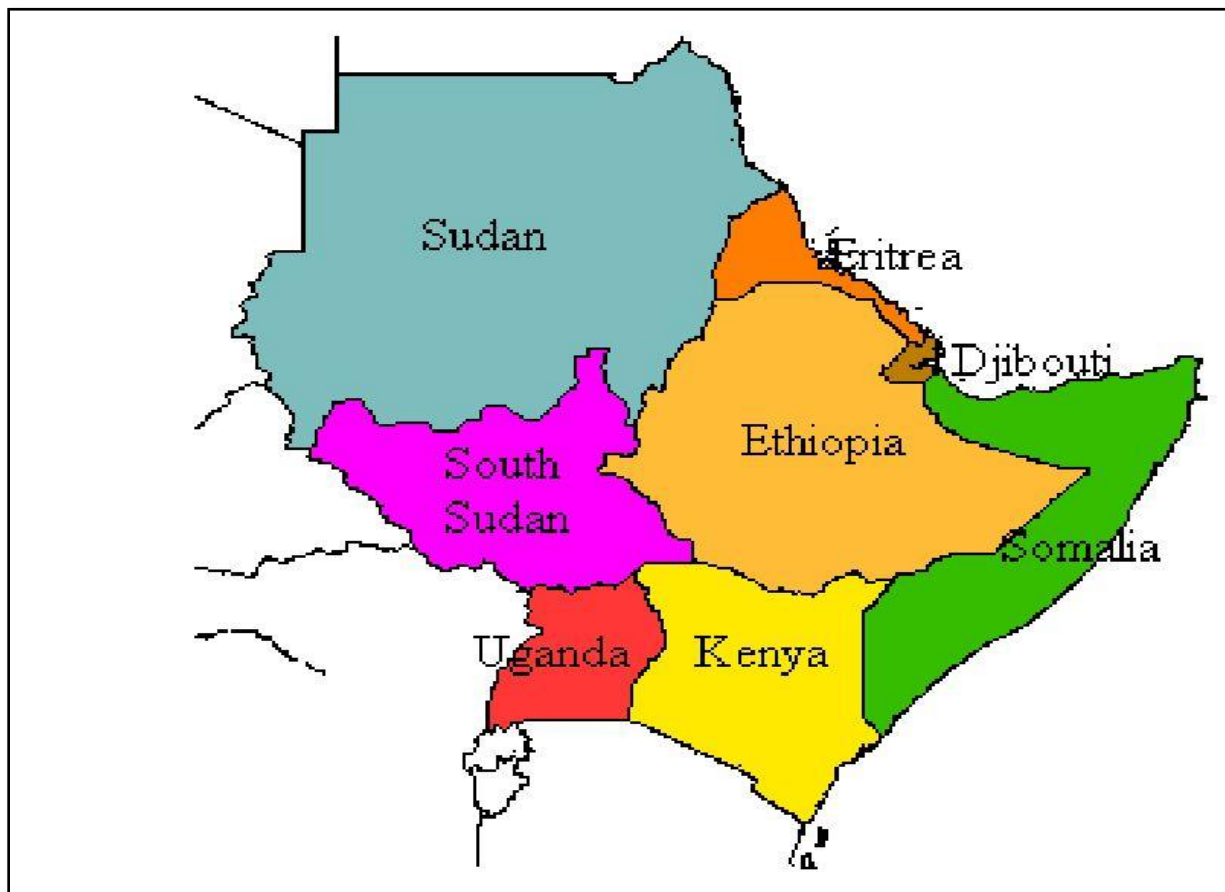
- To enhance the capacity of the LPI and the IGAD Secretariat to facilitate and monitor the implementation of the AU Declaration on Land in the region;
- To mainstream land governance issues in programmes and activities of the IGAD Secretariat and its member states;
- To develop capacity of academic institutions in the region to promote and undertake land policy related research taking into account existing IGAD Frameworks;
- To establish / strengthen a regional platform for knowledge sharing and advocacy aimed at promoting good land governance and land policy convergence among IGAD Member States (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda);
- To improve synergy (partnerships, coordination and alignment) of land governance related programmes in the IGAD region; and
- To facilitate monitoring and evaluation of land policy reform processes based on the overall IGAD M&E Framework

The strategy is divided into four chapters. Chapter 1 is the introduction. An analysis of the land governance situation in the region is summarized in Chapter 2. The strategy itself is presented in Chapter 3 and contains the overall goal, guiding principles, strategic objectives, outcomes and activities. Finally, Chapter 4 details the implementation framework – necessary to operationalize the strategy.

## 1.2. Intergovernmental Authority on Development

IGAD region comprises the countries of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda (see map - Figure 1). The region covers an area of about 5.2 million square kilometers; and has an estimated population of over 190 million people.

Figure 1: Map of the IGAD region



IGAD was established in 1986 as the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) to co-ordinate the efforts of the member states in combating desertification and promoting efforts to mitigate the effects of drought. Thereafter, at an

extra-ordinary Summit held on 18th April 1995, the Heads of State and Government resolved to re-vitalize the Authority and to expand its mandate to cover political as well as economic issues. Consequently, the Authority was re-named the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in 1996 and the Agreement Establishing IGAD was amended accordingly. The new Agreement gave IGAD an expanded mandate that includes inter alia, the following areas of cooperation among the member states:

- Enhancing cooperation and coordinating their macro-economic policies;
- Promoting sustainable agriculture development and food security;
- Conserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment;
- Ensuring the prudent and rational utilization of natural resources;
- Cooperating in increased sustainable utilization and development of energy resources in the sub-region, and in the gradual harmonization of their national energy policies and energy development plans; and
- Cooperating in the gradual harmonization of their national policies in scientific and technological research and development, transfer of technology, and their policies on capacity building in science and technology in the sub-region.

While the new Agreement Establishing IGAD identified approximately twenty areas of cooperation among the member states, the following three priority areas were selected as the immediate entry points for cooperation:

- Food security and environmental protection;
- Conflict prevention, management and resolution; and
- Economic cooperation and integration.

## 2. Situational Analysis:

### 2.1. State of Land Governance

IGAD members are at different stages of formulating land policies and the resultant land laws, institutions, public awareness, capacity building and implementation. From the countries which have gone through the process or are currently doing so, a number of lessons can be drawn:

- Sequencing is essential. There is need to realize that the processes are long and costly. Moreover, reforming land laws alone is inadequate since other sector laws must be addressed as well. The focus on individualization weakens the rights of secondary rights owners, including women, hunters and gatherers, pastoralists, and poor households in general;
- The biggest challenge in the region is how best to integrate customary/indigenous systems, structures and institutions with statutory ones in land rights administration (including land dispute management) and land management (including natural resource management);
- There is poor understanding of traditional systems and as a result, conflicts have continued to flare up between pastoralists and farmers;
- Inappropriate land governance system with unresponsive policies, instruments and institutions;
- Lack of comprehensive land policies on land acquisition, compensation, fiscal instruments governing land; ineffective institutions and systems for land administration including outdated land information systems, inaccessible dispute resolution mechanisms and dismal land use maps and plans;
- There is limited capacity of land governance at local levels to handle the processes;
- Lack of security of tenure;
- Disparities in land ownership; and
- Inequity in access to land.



Those above and other emerging issues such as legal pluralism; gender biases in access to land; and land conflicts are in addition some of the challenges which this Strategy seeks to address as shown in the below highlighted box 1 below:

**Box 1: Key Recommendations at the IGAD Regional Level to address emerging land issues in the region**

- Enhance the capacity of the LPI and the IGAD Secretariat to facilitate and monitor the implementation of the AU Declaration on land in the region;
- Formulate IGAD Land Policy framework and guidelines;
- Mainstream land governance issues in programs and activities of the IGAD Secretariat;
- Build capacity of academic institutions in the region to promote and undertake research and advocacy aimed at land policy convergence among member states in the IGAD region;
- Improve partnership and coordination of partners and alignment of land governance related programs in the IGAD region;
- Promote networking and knowledge sharing at all levels in the sub region;
- Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of land policy reform processes and implementations;
- Enhance capacity to generate and disseminate knowledge;
- Ensure land policy convergence among IGAD member states;
- Partnership and coordination mechanisms should be established/strengthened and resources mobilized;
- Enhance monitoring and evaluation of land policy processes in the IGAD region;
- Develop training and research programmes to enhance capacity in IGAD member states on land policy and governance;
- Strengthen Academic/research institutions to promote training, research and monitoring of land governance;
- Convene regional dialogue platforms through workshops, seminars to strength land policy formulation & implementation to facilitate:
- Experience sharing, lessons learnt and dissemination of best practices;
- Monitoring based on members state experiences; and
- Capture and address issues of land policy within respective countries.
- Raise awareness and disseminate information.

## 2.2.Evolution in Development of the Strategy

In 1986, six countries of the Horn of Africa created the first generation of IGAD, (the then Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, IGADD). Its main objective was to coordinate efforts of member states to combat drought and desertification and mitigate their consequences. Programmes and projects were identified and developed to counteract drought and desertification. At its creation, the conviction of these countries that desertification can be effectively combated through development led to the evolvement of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD). However, the severity of the drought and the resultant famine in the nations of the region, forced IGAD to give priority to the development and implementation of Early Warning and Food Information Systems both at national and regional levels. Development programmes and projects were conceived to address regional and national concerns in the areas of Food Security and Environmental Protection. An assessment of the state of environment and natural resources was undertaken in each of the IGAD member states. An IGAD Forum on Environment Protection and the Development of Regional Strategy to Combat Desertification was held in Nairobi, Kenya in 1990.

Following this Forum, the member states issued the Nairobi Declaration on Environmental Protection and Development of an IGAD Strategy to Combat Desertification. The rationale and justification for such a strategy was the increase in awareness of the member states that primary production from land is central to the economies of all the countries and that the dry- and the sub-humid lands are in danger of degradation. The objectives of the strategy were to:

- *Achieve optimal and sustainable use of the natural resources of the region through regional and natural resources programmes and guidelines, aimed at wise land use practices, protection of vulnerable ecosystems, public awareness, popular participation and institutional capacity building; and*
- *Maximize the use of the resources allocated for the region through regional and international cooperation.*

After the development of the Environment Protection Strategy, IGAD had been preoccupied in the implementation of some of its elements and components, based on the availability of funds and the requisite expertise. Some of the programmes and projects developed, and partially or totally implemented, included reforestation projects to control erosion in some member states, off-farm employment projects, projects on alternative sources of energy, development of a Water programme, especially the elaboration of a project proposal on management of selected shared water resources, development of a Fisheries Programme, development of an Environment Information System as a basis for a continued environmental assessment and monitoring and follow-up and development of regional and international Conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Despite some achievements in the implementation of the above programmes/projects, the implementation of the IGAD Environment Protection Strategy in its totality and in a holistic view was not achieved. This was mainly because of the lack of the requisite resources, both financial and skilled human resources. Inadequate infrastructure and the difference in political doctrine and economic policies in the member states also proved to be some of the main constraints. These and other issues and concerns combined with the emergence of new economic and political atmosphere in the region led to a new thinking and development approach, which in turn led to the revitalization of IGAD in 1996.

In 2015, IGAD adopted its current Regional Strategy 2016-2020 and an Implementation Plan. In the Strategy, the vision statement is for IGAD to be the premier Regional Economic Community (REC) for achieving peace and sustainable development in the region. The mission statement is to promote regional cooperation and integration to add value to Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security and prosperity.

The four pillars of the IGAD Regional Strategy include:

Pillar 1: Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment,

Pillar 2: Economic Co-operation and Integration and Social Development

Pillar 3: Peace and Security

Pillar 4: Corporate Development Services

The IGAD Strategy has four core strategic interventions, namely:

- Appropriate development policies (promoting compatible policies in the IGAD priority areas, and developing strategies and concepts of regional relevance);
- Development information and knowledge sharing (recognizing information as a strategic resource, which when appropriately tapped and shared can accelerate sustainable development for the region);
- Capacity development (transfer of the skills the IGAD Secretariat had acquired to member states, and building the capacity of the Secretariat); and
- Research, science and technology agendas (recognized that technology is a key to development and all IGAD countries were making every effort to generate and adapt new technologies to improve agricultural production, natural resources management and environmental protection among others).

## 3. The IGAD Land Governance Strategy

### 3.1. Introduction

The IGAD Land Governance Strategy is derived directly from the IGAD Regional Strategy of 2016-2020 and its accompanying Implementation Plan (2016-2020). Efforts have also been made to link the strategy with other IGAD strategies and processes such as – those of environment and natural resources, food security, gender, peace and security and the Environment Outlook, among others. In addition, the strategy is significantly influenced by regional and international development processes, like the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa, and the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa.

In preparing the Strategy, views were collected from five (5) of the eight (8) IGAD member states – Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. Somalia and South Sudan could not

be accessed due to insecurity and instability, while Eritrea's membership is suspended from the Regional body. Discussions were held with national experts and government senior officials. Consultations were necessary because the strategy formulation process recognized that the countries have their own land initiatives and activities at the national level, and that the role of IGAD is to make incremental, value addition contributions to these efforts, by focusing on those interventions best carried out at the regional level. Nonetheless, the land policies, strategies and action plans, national poverty reduction strategies (PRSPs) and poverty eradication action plans (PEAPs) and national capacity self-assessments (NCSAs) of the member states, among others, helped better focus the formulation of this Land governance Strategy.

Furthermore, the IGAD countries are signatories to, and have ratified a number of regional and multilateral agreements and conventions, which to varying degrees provide for regional and sub-regional approaches to implementation.

Finally, the Strategy gave cognizance to the fact that member states also belong to other regional and sub-regional groupings hence the need for harmonization of approaches to land governance. Key among the groupings are: the East African Community (Kenya, Uganda); and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to which all IGAD countries belong.

## 3.2.Overall Goal

The overall goal is to ***assist and complement the efforts of the member states in land governance.***

This will be achieved by promoting:

- Harmonization of compatible land governance laws and policies;
- Provision of reliable, timely and readily available land governance data and information;
- Capacity building in land governance; and
- Research into and adoption of new, appropriate and affordable technologies.



### 3.3.Guiding Principles

The Operationalization of the IGAD Land Governance Strategy will be guided by the following principles:

- a)** Adherence to the principle of subsidiarity, which requires that decisions and actions are taken at the most appropriate level possible in the hierarchy. Thus, actions should be taken at the regional level by IGAD, if it is agreed that the actions of individual member states are insufficient;
- b)** Responsive to the MDGs, PRSPs and other Multilateral Agreements and Treaties;
- c)** Subscription to the principle of variable geometry, which recognizes that member states are at different levels of development and move at different speeds and constellations depending on their priorities;
- d)** Adherence to the principle of gender sensitivity and equity;
- e)** IGAD programmes should be derived from national programmes and the two should neither be parallel nor competitive but synergistic. Hence IGAD programmes should be budgeted and resources sought for each of the appropriate levels;
- f)** Member states have their own national policies, strategies, laws and regulations, and plans, programmes and projects. Line Ministries and other national institutions have the responsibility to implement them. IGAD's role will be to work on the basis of national priorities and will only move in or contribute into, if significant value addition can be expected;
- g)** Flexibility and dynamism are two important characteristics of any effective strategy in the context of fast changing conditions in the IGAD region as well as in the regional and global environment;
- h)** Adherence to the pre-cautionary principle; and
- i)** Promotion of integrated land management for sustainable development.

### 3.4. Strategic Objectives and Outcomes

**Strategic Objective 1:** To improve the policy and legal framework for Land governance in the IGAD region.

#### **Outcome 1.1: The process of harmonizing land policies and laws supported and led.**

The IGAD member states shall be expected to continually update/develop and pursue various policies, laws and strategies in order to create conducive conditions and policy and legal frameworks for sound land management. These include national environment action plans (NEAPs), national strategies for sustainable development (NSSDs), and sectoral policies, laws, strategies and action plans (related to land governance).

IGAD's role will continue to be in line with efforts that will lead to the development of these instruments at the national level, which will in turn allow for cross-border harmony. The land policy and legal issues of regional relevance pertain to strategic areas of cooperation in the region. It is the role of IGAD to initiate, support and lead the process of harmonizing land policies and laws in the region. This responsibility envisages the identification of relevant fields together with the member states, carrying out policy studies, proposing policy options to countries and providing a regional forum for discussion and advice on the mechanisms for the implementation of the policies and laws. The approach allows for the promotion of compatible policies and laws; and the development of strategies and concepts of regional relevance.

#### **Outcome 1.2: Awareness creation promoted and the process of developing appropriate strategies and concepts in land governance supported and guided.**

There is ample evidence to show that there is a weak level of cooperation in the governance of land in the IGAD region. IGAD shall assume the role of promoting

awareness creation and supporting and guiding the process of developing appropriate strategies and concepts. This includes identifying the root causes of the problems, carrying out regional studies, organizing forums for discussion and exchange of ideas and development of concepts. Once the concepts are developed, the member states will translate them into localized programmes, and implement them.

### **Outcome 1.3: Member states assisted to comply with the provisions of, and benefit from, the international instruments.**

There are other various regional agreements and protocols under the global international conventions. The Conventions are simply too many and IGAD countries like other Contracting Parties are having tremendous difficulties meeting the reporting requirements of the agreements. Domesticating these international agreements provides another challenge; and so does meeting the requirements for accessing financial and technical assistance. Thus, IGAD has a pivotal role to play in assisting its member states comply with the provisions of, and benefit from, the international instruments.

#### **Box 2: Proposed Policy and Legal Strategic Actions to support implementation of outcomes under Strategic Objective 1: to improve the policy and legal framework for Land governance in the IGAD region**

- **Outcome 1.1:** *The process of harmonizing land policies and laws supported and led*
  - 1.1.1: Develop protocols for regional collaboration in the area of land governance
  - 1.1.2: Develop manuals for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues (gender), into development plans, programmes and activities of Member States.
  - 1.1.3: Develop a framework for the use of bye-laws as a tool for land governance.
- **Outcome 1.2:** *Awareness creation promoted and the process of developing appropriate strategies and concepts in land governance supported and guided*
- **Outcome 1.3:** *Member States assisted to comply with the provisions of, and benefit from, the international instruments*
  - 1.3.1: Assist Member States in the implementation of the provisions of the African Union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa.
  - 1.3.2: Develop a model policy on the transfer and exchange of information and technology that also addresses the issue of rights to property ownership.

**Strategic Objective 2:** To develop information required for sound land governance in the IGAD region and make it readily available.

**Outcome 2.1:** Land governance information at the regional level provided.

In general, information is a strategic resource and so is land data and information. IGAD will provide land governance information at the regional level. This will include information on emerging and re-emerging issues.

Key emerging and re-emerging issues for which information is critical include: conflicts and insecurity among others. These issues have the potential to cause disasters and bring about untold human suffering in the region.

**Outcome 2.2:** Timely exchange of land governance information promoted.

IGAD will promote timely exchange of land governance information.

### **Box 3: Proposed Strategic Actions to support Land Governance Information**

- **Outcome 2.1:** *Land governance information provided at the regional level*
  - 2.1.1:** Carry out regional inventories of land governance
  - 2.1.2:** Establish regional networks for information collection, analysis and exchanges (for example strengthening electronic communication and networks for the collection and dissemination of real/near real time information within Member States and the IGAD Secretariat) on emerging and re-emerging issues and facilities.
  - 2.1.3:** Develop and disseminate land governance education and awareness programmes for CSOs and the private sector.
  - 2.1.4:** Establish databanks and meta-databanks and information systems for land governance in the region including the development of a regional integrated land governance information system.

▪ **Outcome 2.2:** *Timely exchange of land governance information promoted*

**2.2.1:** Facilitate exchange of ideas, lessons and experiences of the Member States in developing action plans and document dispute resolution mechanisms of land disputes.

**2.2.2:** Build the capacity of Member States' public libraries and government documentation centres in order to improve accessibility to and availability of nationally generated information resources for use in decision making.

**Strategic Objective 3:** To enhance the capacity of member states for improved land governance in the IGAD region.

**Outcome 3.1:** The capacity of member states and IGAD staff in the use of land governance systems.

Over the years, the Secretariat of IGAD and its staff have acquired the necessary skills in methods and techniques crucial for promoting regional cooperation. These include guiding processes for formulating policies, concepts, negotiations, concluding agreements, organization and facilitation of workshops, regional project cycle management, etc. However, deliberate efforts are required to transfer these skills to relevant/concerned persons in the IGAD member states – so that they can act as catalysts in these fields thereafter. At the same time, the capacity of the IGAD Secretariat and the skills of its staff will be enhanced to efficiently and effectively carry out their responsibilities. Hence, the capacity of member states and IGAD staff in the use of land governance systems, crucial for promoting regional cooperation, will be built; and so will their capacities to put in place suitable incentive measures and appropriate fiscal regimes. The latter is necessary because throughout the IGAD region, policymakers often provide inadequate budgetary provisions for land governance.



### **Outcome 3.2: A Centre of Excellence in land governance established and training courses formulated.**

Like the case has been with other fields such as health, water and agriculture, a Regional Centre of Excellence on Land Governance should be established to serve the people of IGAD member states, to educate and conduct relevant research related to land governance; train officials in land governance in all members states (capacity building); realize economic benefits from controlling and/or eradicating land disputes; and leverage combined resources to seek international partners, such as education and research institutions and financing firms.

### **Outcome 3.3: Suitable incentives and disincentives measures to complement regulatory enforcement identified.**

In most IGAD countries, the revenues that governments receive from the governance of land are based on arbitrary 'royalty' figure or percentage. The amounts paid to governments are often nowhere near the true economic values of land. Furthermore, the sharing of even the modest amount that is received by the government with the communities where the land is, is almost non-existent, or sub-optimal, indicating very low level of governance of land.

While the IGAD member states have developed fairly comprehensive laws and regulations governing land, conflicts still occur due to the limited awareness of such laws. Therefore, there is urgent need to identify suitable incentives and disincentives measures to raise awareness.

### **Outcome 3.4: A more focused forum targeting the involvement of civil society organizations and non-state actors in land governance should be established.**

The capacity of the member states and the IGAD Secretariat will be further enhanced through the involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector. CSOs have an important role to play in land governance. For example, many CSOs especially

national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) are found at the grassroots levels and have strong ties with rural communities. Many are involved in the implementation of land governance activities at the local levels. Some of the CSOs are able to solicit funds from external sources for interventions. It is based on these comparative advantages that the IGAD Regional Strategy of 2016-2020 stated that: civil society organisations and non-state actors will be given a bigger role to play in the IGAD development initiatives. To this end, an IGAD CSO and NGO Forum has been established in line with the Khartoum Declaration of the Heads of State and Governments in 2004. The IGAD CSO and NGO umbrella forum covers a wide area embracing all the strategic interventions of the IGAD. There is, therefore, a need to establish a more focused platform targeting land governance.

#### Box 4: Proposed Strategic Actions to Support Capacity Building

- **Outcome 3.1:** *The capacity of Member States and IGAD staff in land governance is crucial for promoting regional cooperation built.*
  - 3.1.1:** Promote the use of economic instruments in efforts towards land governance.
  - 3.1.2:** Carry out land accounting and valuation studies to establish the true economic value of land in the IGAD region.
  - 3.1.3:** Carry out a review of land fiscal regimes in the IGAD region (to expand revenue sources for local governments) with a view to sharing lessons learnt and success stories, and identification of critical gaps.
  - 3.1.4:** Develop methodologies for national domestication of the provisions of key regional conventions, and assist Member States in accessing financial and technical assistance for the implementation of NAPAs, NAPs, NCSAs and other initiatives.
- **Outcome 3.2:** *A Centre of Excellence in land governance established and training courses formulated.*
  - 3.2.1:** Establish a Regional Centre of Excellence on Land Governance in one of the IGAD member states.
  - 3.2.2:** Develop a training programme to be followed.
- **Outcome 3.3:** *Suitable incentives and disincentives measures to complement land governance identified.*
  - 3.3.1:** Develop guidelines for promoting private sector involvement in land governance and establish an IGAD Private Sector forum.

**3.3.2:** Assist Member States to build national capacities for land governance.

**3.3.3:** Strengthen regional and integrated approach to land governance.

**3.3.4:** Develop capacity to plan, implement and monitor integrated land governance systems at national and local levels.

- **Outcome 3.4:** *A more focused forum targeting the involvement of civil society organisations and non-state actors in land governance should be established.*

**3.4.1:** Create and co-ordinate regional centres of excellence for research in land governance, ICT development and management information and establish an IGAD Forum of Experts to address the different aspects of land governance.

**3.4.2:** Increase the role of CSOs (NGOs, CBOs, unions, faith-based organisations and independent media) in land governance including emerging issues and institute an IGAD Land Governance/CSO forum.

**Strategic Objective 4:** To enhance the capability for land governance research and technology transfer and development in the IGAD region.

**Outcome 4.1:** Research agendas identified and the creation of linkages and networks in the area of land governance facilitated.

Technology is an indispensable asset that is key to development. All IGAD countries are making every effort to generate and adapt new technologies to improve land governance, among others. However, Research and Development and Demonstration (RDD) are an expensive undertaking. There are considerable benefits when countries pool their limited resources and collaborate in their research efforts. IGAD is particularly well placed in identifying research agendas and facilitating the creation of linkages and networks in the area of land governance. Also IGAD is well placed in identifying appropriate research agendas in the area of land governance with the objective of promoting the importation, adoption or adaptation of new and appropriate technologies for the improved land governance in the region.

## Outcome 4.2: The capacity of the member states for accessing potential incremental financial resources built.

Budgetary constraints of the IGAD countries have traditionally meant insufficient funds allocated for land governance. Fortunately, the traditional approach to financing land governance interventions from the resources of development partners is beginning to change, although very slowly. For example, some member states such as Uganda and Sudan are beginning to allocate/commit more domestic resources to land governance. For the majority of the countries though, external financial resources remain a vital source. There are opportunities for realizing greater financial resources domestically from the region's land governance initiatives. However, the constraints to accessing potential incremental financial resources are largely technical and can to a large extent be overcome by building the capacity of the member states.

### Box 5: Strategic Actions to support implementation of Research and Technology Transfer

- **Outcome 4.1:** *Research agendas identified and the creation of linkages and networks in the area of land governance facilitated.*
  - 4.1.1:** Establish regional research and technology incubation centres, allocating different thematic areas to the Member States on the basis of their comparative advantages, and promote the transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of appropriate technologies.
  - 4.1.2:** Develop new models to analyse land governance in the IGAD region.
  - 4.1.3:** Assist Member States to carry out research in land governance.
  - 4.1.4:** Share research findings, through among other things, multi-disciplinary publications and regular meetings.
  - 4.1.5:** Assess the extent of, and develop a strategy to halt land conflicts and disputes in the IGAD region.
- **Outcome 4.2:** *The capacity of the Member States for accessing potential incremental financial resources built.*
  - 4.2.1:** Develop methodologies, tool-kits and approaches for realizing financial benefits from land governance and how some of the finances realised can be used to partly fund a regional land governance fund.
  - 4.2.2:** Develop tools, methods and approaches for integrating land governance values into decision making and management practices, and review land taxation regimes in Member States identifying opportunities for introducing and/or amending national land taxes.

## 4. Implementation Framework

The implementation of the IGAD Land Governance Strategy will draw its strength; firstly from the main IGAD Regional Strategy of 2016-2020. Secondly, implementation will be based on the overall IGAD vision and mission; and on the overall goal, strategic objectives and outcomes of the Land Governance Strategy. It will also serve as a motivational source for member states to strengthen their cooperation in realizing the region's development aspirations. Key issues of implementation are: the operationalization of the Strategy; institutional arrangements; resource mobilization; and monitoring and evaluation as a means of assessing performance.

### 4.1. Operational Planning

In order to implement the Land Governance Strategy, the IGAD Secretariat will develop a 10-Year Implementation Plan and detailed annual operational plans. Also, specific protocols and/or Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for implementing different elements of the strategy will be developed and presented for approval by the IGAD political organs, that is: the Council of Ministers and the Summit.

### 4.2. Institutional Arrangements

Successful implementation of the Land Governance Strategy can only be realized through the concerted effort of the IGAD member states, the Secretariat and the partners in development. Also, within the Secretariat, strong inter-sectoral linkages will be required for successful implementation.

### 4.3. Member States

The successful implementation of the Land Governance Strategy is highly dependent on the prevailing conditions in the member states and to some extent, the effectiveness of the National Focal Points in communicating the requirements of the IGAD Secretariat to national implementing institutions. To a large extent, the institutional framework for land



governance exists in the member states –land agencies/authorities, policies, and laws, regulations and academic institutions. This enabling environment will facilitate the implementation of the Strategy. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is also true that individuals selected from the National Focal Points to represent the interests of the IGAD Secretariat are often over-loaded with their other assignments. Hence a new modality – such as having IGAD national officers may be required to enhance the effectiveness of implementation at the national level if resources could be procured to support the respective offices.

## 4.4. IGAD Secretariat

Besides providing technical and advisory services to member states, as advised in the IGAD Strategy, the primary role of IGAD in implementing the Land Governance Strategy will be coordination, facilitation and advocacy throughout the implementation process. IGAD will carry out activities aimed at implementing the Land Governance Strategy drawing upon: its institutional set-up; criteria for selection of regional interventions; facilitative process; focused programmes and outputs; and support to and use of Regional Centres of Excellence (RCEs).

The IGAD Secretariat has a lean structure at the moment. This lean structure is augmented by external capacities IGAD can draw on. However, considering the expanded role called for in the Land Governance Strategy, there is a need to review the structure of IGAD. The current Division of Agriculture and Environment would be too small to handle the proposed interventions, even if in a coordination, facilitation and advocacy role. The successful implementation of the Land Governance Strategy will therefore, require creating a separate Division of Land Governance and the recruitment of at least one additional staff to the new division.

## 4.5. Inter-Sectoral Linkages

Activities of a number of sectors within the IGAD Secretariat support or, are related to environment and natural resources management. These sectors will also contribute significantly to the successful implementation of the Land Governance Strategy. The three

programmes under the Agriculture and Environment Sector are closely inter-linked as they all draw on the same natural environment, and actions in one programme area have direct effect on the other. Similarly, activities under the Political and Humanitarian Affairs Sector show a close inter-dependence. Conflicts and civilstrives can lead to land grabbing and crises. Hence recognition of inter-sectoral linkages will facilitate the successful implementation of the Land Governance Strategy.

## 4.6. Strategic Partnerships

The successful implementation of the Land Governance Strategy, will also to a certain degree depend on the extent to which IGAD can draw on its external capacities, made possible through strategic alliances and partnerships. IGAD works with many regional and international institutions. Those directly concerned with natural resources management include the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF/PIC), the United Nations System and other relevant international and regional organisations.

*The East African Community (EAC)* – is an inter-governmental organization bringing together the five governments of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda. The EAC seeks to address the sustainable management of transboundary natural resources, including Lake Victoria.

*The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN)* – was established in 1985. Since its inception, AMCEN has provided a forum for African ministers responsible for the environment to deliberation environmental issues of relevance to Africa. AMCEN has also led the process for the development of the action plan for the Environment Initiative for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). It has also promoted and encouraged the production of two issues of the Africa Environment Outlook, and the first IGAD Environment Outlook (2006).

*The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)* – through its Environment Initiative and particularly the Environment Capacity Building Action Plan, NEPAD supports

many environment initiatives on the African continent. Recently, NEPAD supported the preparation of the Sub-Regional Environment Action Plan for Eastern Africa.

*United Nations System* – includes the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). These organizations are important sources of financial resources and technical assistance.

*The Bretton Woods institutions* – the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund are important sources of financial support, including endorsement of eligibility of countries to obtain funding from different sources.

*The African Development Bank (AfDB) Group*- is a regional multilateral development finance institution established to contribute to the economic development and social progress of African countries that are the institution's Regional Member Countries (RMCs).

*Bilateral organizations* – such as the German Technical Assistance (GIZ), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD), the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) are also important sources of financial resources and technical assistance .

*Civil Society Organizations* – international civil society organizations such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the World Wide Fund for Nature Conservation (WWF), the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Oxfam, the Carrying American Relief Everywhere (CARE), the German Development Organization (DED) and the World Resources Institute (WRI) are also important sources of financial resources and technical assistance. Furthermore, the civil society organizations (CSOs) are important

partners in community mobilization and creating awareness about land governance. They can be crucial in the successful testing and demonstration of new technologies, for instance.

## 4.7. Resource Mobilization

The implementation of the Land Governance Strategy will require significant additional human and financial resources which the Secretariat will have to procure. In the event that the incremental financial and human resources required are not realized to the full extent, strategic decisions will be made to assess the Strategy and carefully prioritize the programmes to focus on.

Two approaches proposed for mobilization of resources to support implementation of the Strategy include:

- (i) The first approach is to mobilize resources with a focus on the budgets of the IGAD member countries themselves. This is proposed because the main source of the institutional funding is from contributions from member states to enable the Secretariat to meet its recurrent costs. IGAD countries recognize that the running of the organization is their responsibility and should, therefore, provide for its annual budget. This reflects their commitment and ownership of the institution that serves their interest. The Strategy calls for the creation of a new division for Land Governance together with recruiting one additional personnel into the new structure. This means member states will be required to increase their contributions to accommodate the additional resources required. A measure of the successful implementation of the Strategy will be the willingness of the countries to increase their contributions to the Secretariat.
- (ii) The second approach to resource mobilization will involve directing efforts to strengthening and building on the close and harmonious relationships that the IGAD Secretariat has over the years established with the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF), especially for mobilizing programme funds and technical assistance. IGAD receives grants from donors and institutional agencies for funding programmes such as those

specified in the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans(NBSAPs),National Adaptation Programme Action (NAPAs) and National Action Plans (NAPs).

IGAD plays a major role in facilitating access by the Region to funds from legally binding instruments such as the Africa, Caribbean, Pacific/European Union(ACP/EU) Cotonou Agreement and other International Agreements. The IGADSecretariat will continue to play a central role in the coordination of partners, organizing consultative meetings and utilizing international agreements in lobbying for funds for the implementation of the programmes. One key principle is that the mobilization of domestic resources will be used to leverage external funds.

In conclusion, the IGAD Secretariat will strive to **improve** mobilization of resources through several approaches. These include:

- Member states contributing human, material and financial resources for the implementation of the Land Governance Strategy, in addition to their assessed annual contributions to the Secretariat's core budget;
- Continuing resource mobilization from bilateral and multilateral donors, particularly the IPF members; and partnering with CSOs and the private sector;
- Broadening the scope of the IGAD cooperating partners by attracting non-traditional donors;
- Creating a regional IGAD Land Governance Endowment with seed capital from the member states; and
- Promoting Public Private Partnerships.

## 4.8. Performance Assessment

A more detailed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will be developed as part of the implementation plan of the Land Governance Strategy. Nonetheless, in general, the IGAD Secretariat will be responsible for the regular monitoring and evaluation of the implementation phase and will review periodically the impact of the Strategy. At the end of the 10-year period, a detailed impact assessment of the Strategy will be carried out. Finally, the Secretariat will follow the established reporting systems to appraise the organs and the IPF on the progress of the implementation of the Land Governance Strategy.

# Annexes

## Annex 1: Log frame Matrix

<b>Goal, Strategic Objectives, Outcomes and Activities</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicator (OVI)</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions and Risks</b>
<b>Overall Goal: To assist and complement the efforts of the member states in land governance</b>			
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>			
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To improve the policy and legal frameworks for Land governance in the IGAD region.</b>			
<b>Outcome 1.1: The process of harmonizing land policies and laws supported and led.</b>			

<b>Activities</b>			
Activity 1.1.1 Develop protocols for regional collaboration in the area of land governance	✓ Regionally relevant protocols	✓ Protocol documents	✓ Member states willing to collaborate regionally to address land governance challenges
Activity 1.1.2 Develop manuals for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues (gender), into development plans, programmes and activities of Member States.	✓ Manuals prepared and made available to member states	✓ Manuals	✓ Financial support and technical expertise for preparation of the Manuals available
Activity 1.1.3 Develop a framework for the use of bye-laws as a tool for land governance.	✓ Number of bye-laws successfully developed and implemented	✓ IGAD Annual Reports ✓ Reports from member states	✓ Enabling policy and legal frameworks exist in member states
<b>Outcome 1.2: Awareness creation promoted and the process of developing appropriate strategies and</b>			



<b>concepts in land governance supported and guided</b>			
<b>Activities</b>			
Activity 1.2.1 Promote the development of integrated land management systems in member states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Systems Operational Manual prepared</li> <li>✓ Number of member states with land management system increase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Manual</li> <li>✓ IGAD Annual Reports</li> <li>✓ Reports of organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Availability of technical assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 1.3: Member States assisted to comply with the provisions of, and benefit from, the international instruments</b>			
<b>Activities</b>			
Activity 1.3.1 Assist Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Land issues and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ IGAD Annual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Financial resources</li> </ul>

States in the implementation of the provisions of the African Union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa.	challenges in the member states reduced	Reports	and technical assistance available
Activity 1.3.2 Develop a model policy on the transfer and exchange of information and technology that also addresses the issue of rights to property ownership.	✓ Policy developed and action plans prepared to operationalize the policy	✓ Policy document ✓ Action plan document	✓ Availability of technical assistance
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>			
<b>Strategic Objective 2: To develop information required for sound land governance in the IGAD region and make it readily available.</b>			
<b>Outcome 2.1: Land governance information at the regional</b>			

<b>level provided.</b>			
<b>Activities</b>			
Activity 2.1.1 Carry out regional inventories of land governance	✓ Inventories of land management systems	✓ Inventory documents	✓ Donor assistance is available
Activity 2.1.2 Establish regional networks for information collection, analysis and exchanges (for example strengthening electronic communication and networks for the collection and dissemination of real/near real time information within Member States and the IGAD Secretariat) on emerging and re-emerging issues and facilities.	✓ Number of information network established	✓ IGAD Annual Reports ✓ Network reports	✓ Enabling access to information laws in member states

Activity 2.1.3 Develop and disseminate land governance education and awareness programmes for CSOs and the private sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Manuals for land governance education and awareness prepared</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ CSOs and the Private Sector are willing to participate</li> </ul>
Activity 2.1.4 Establish databanks and meta-databanks and information systems for land governance in the region including the development of a regional integrated land governance information system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Number of databanks and metadata banks established</li> <li>✓ Regional Integrated Land Governance Information system developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Databanks and metadata banks</li> <li>✓ IGAD Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Willingness of member states to share information</li> <li>✓ Availability of financial resources to maintain databanks and metadata banks</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2.2: Timely exchange of land governance information promoted</b>			

Activities			
<p>Activity 2.2.1 Facilitate exchange of ideas, lessons and experiences of the Member States in developing action plans and document dispute resolution mechanisms of land disputes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Action plans developed and funded in member states</li> <li>✓ Number of dispute resolution mechanisms</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Willingness of member states to share experiences</li> <li>✓ Availability of technical assistance to document dispute resolution mechanisms</li> </ul>
<p>Activity 2.2.2 Build the capacity of Member States' public libraries and government documentation centres in order to improve accessibility to and availability of nationally generated information resources for use in decision making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ National land governance libraries established or upgraded; and existing libraries supplied with materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Member states' reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Existence of national libraries and documentation centres</li> <li>✓ National budgets available to operate libraries/documentation centres</li> </ul>

<b>Strategic Objective 3: To enhance the capacity of member states for improved land governance in the IGAD region.</b>			
<b>Outcome 3.1: The capacity of Member States and IGAD staff in land governance is crucial for promoting regional cooperation built.</b>			
<b>Activities</b>			
Activity 3.1.1 Promote the use of economic instruments in efforts towards land governance.	✓ Number of economic instruments developed	✓ Instrument documents	✓ Availability of technical assistance
Activity 3.1.2 Carry out land accounting and valuation studies to establish the true economic value of land in the IGAD region.	✓ Land accounts developed	✓ Accounts reports	✓ Availability of technical assistance

Activity 3.1.3 Carry out a review of land fiscal regimes in the IGAD region (to expand revenue sources for local governments) with a view to sharing lessons learnt and success stories, and identification of critical gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Number of reviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Review reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Willingness of member states to re-examine land taxation processes</li> </ul>
Activity 3.1.4 Develop methodologies for national domestication of the provisions of key regional conventions, and assist Member States in accessing financial and technical assistance for the implementation of NAPAs, NAPs, NCSAs and other initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Number of regional conventions domestication manuals</li> <li>✓ Number of training sessions</li> <li>✓ Value of financial support received by member states and the IGAD Secretariat from regional convention processes</li> <li>✓ Proportion of action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ IGAD Annual Reports</li> <li>✓ Country reports from member states</li> <li>✓ Conventions Secretariats reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Support from the Secretariats of the Conventions</li> </ul>



	plans implemented		
<b>Outcome 3.2: A Centre of Excellence in land governance established and training courses formulated.</b>			
<b>Activities</b>			
Activity 3.2.1 Establish a Regional Centre of Excellence on Land Governance in one of the IGAD member states.	✓ Regional Centres of Excellence established	✓ IGAD Annual Reports ✓ Training Centre reports	✓ Availability of financial support and technical assistance
Activity 3.2.2 Develop a training programme to be followed.	✓ Training manuals	✓ IGAD Annual Reports	✓ Availability of technical assistance
<b>Outcome 3.3: Suitable incentives and disincentives</b>			

<b>measures to complement land governance identified.</b>			
<b>Activities</b>			
Activity 3.3.1 Develop guidelines for promoting private sector involvement in land governance and establish an IGAD Private Sector forum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Number of Guidelines/Codes of Conduct for land governance prepared</li> <li>✓ Private Sector Forum established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Guidelines</li> <li>✓ Codes of Conduct</li> <li>✓ Forum documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Willingness of the Private Sector to participate</li> <li>✓ Donor assistance in facilitating meetings, workshops and the operations of the Private Sector Forum</li> </ul>
Activity 3.3.2 Assist Member States to build national capacities for land governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Number of training sessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ IGAD Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Donors willing to fund land governance</li> <li>✓ Availability of technical assistance</li> </ul>
Activity 3.3.3 Strengthen regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Number of training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ IGAD Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Member states' endorsement of the</li> </ul>

and integrated approach to land governance.	sessions	✓ Reports of member states	regional and integrated approach
Activity 3.3.4 Develop capacity to plan, implement and monitor integrated land governance systems at national and local levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Number of training sessions</li> <li>✓ Number of manuals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ IGAD Annual Reports</li> <li>✓ Reports of member states</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Member states' endorsement of the integrated land governance systems</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 3.4: A more focused forum targeting the involvement of civil society organisations and non-state actors in land governance should be established.</b>			
<b>Activities</b>			
Activity 3.4.1 Create and co-ordinate regional centres of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Number of regional centres of excellence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ IGAD Annual Reports</li> <li>✓ Centre reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Technical assistance availability</li> <li>✓ Donors willing to</li> </ul>

excellence for research in land governance, ICT development and management information and establish an IGAD Forum of Experts to address the different aspects of land governance.	created ✓ Expert forum in place and functional	✓ Report of forum proceedings ✓ Technical/Expert reports	support the formation and operations of the Experts Forum
Activity 3.4.2 Increase the role of CSOs (NGOs, CBOs, unions, faith-based organisations and independent media) in land governance including emerging issues and institute an IGAD Land Governance/CSO forum.	✓ Number of regional CSO meetings ✓ CSO Forum established	✓ IGAD Annual Reports ✓ Forum documents	✓ Willingness of CSOs to participate ✓ Donor assistance in facilitating meetings, workshops and the operations of the CSO Forum
<b>Strategic Objective 4: To enhance the capability for land governance research and technology transfer and development in the IGAD</b>			

<b>region.</b>			
<b>Outcome 4.1: Research agendas identified and the creation of linkages and networks in the area of land governance facilitated.</b>			
<b>Activities</b>			
Activity 4.1.1 Establish regional research and technology incubation centres, allocating different thematic areas to the Member States on the basis of their comparative advantages, and promote the transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of appropriate technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Number of regional research centres established and working</li> <li>✓ Number of technology incubation centres established/designated and working</li> <li>✓ Regional research</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Centre reports</li> <li>✓ IGAD Annual Reports</li> <li>✓ Proceedings of research meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Donor support for regional research and technology incubation centres is available</li> </ul>

	meetings		
Activity 4.1.2 Develop new models to analyse land governance in the IGAD region.	✓ Impact models developed	✓ Model documents ✓ Reports	✓ Technical assistance is available
Activity 4.1.3 Assist Member States to carry out research in land governance.	✓ Land maps of member states ✓ Land governance studies	✓ Maps and accompanying documents ✓ Study reports	✓ Technical assistance available
Activity 4.1.4 Share research findings, through among other things, multi-disciplinary publications and regular meetings.	✓ Number of meetings ✓ Number of publications	✓ IGAD Annual Reports ✓ Proceedings of meetings ✓ Publication documents	✓ Willingness of researchers to cooperate in sharing information ✓ Financial support for meetings/publication s available
Activity 4.1.5 Assess the extent of, and develop a strategy to halt land conflicts and disputes in the	✓ Land conflicts and disputes study	✓ Study report	✓ Availability of technical assistance

IGAD region.			
<b>Outcome 4.2: The capacity of the Member States for accessing potential incremental financial resources built.</b>			
<b>Activities</b>			
Activity 4.2.1 Develop methodologies, tool-kits and approaches for realizing financial benefits from land governance and how some of the finances realised can be used to partly fund a regional land governance fund.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Tools, methods and approaches developed</li> <li>✓ Regional land governance fund study prepared</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Manuals/process documents</li> <li>✓ Fund feasibility report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Availability of technical assistance</li> <li>✓ Willingness of member states to underwrite/catalyze the Fund</li> </ul>
Activity 4.2.2 Develop tools,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Tools, methods and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Manuals/process documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Availability of technical assistance</li> </ul>



methods and approaches for integrating land governance values into decision making and management practices, and review land taxation regimes in Member States identifying opportunities for introducing and/or amending national land taxes.	<p>approaches developed</p> <p>✓ Tax regimes reviewed</p>	✓ Tax review reports	✓ Willingness of member states to introduce changes in their tax regimes.
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## LAND POLICY INITIATIVE

# THE IGAD LAND GOVERNANCE STRATEGY 2017 - 2022



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

**Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC**