

ANNEX 1:

**Networking on Land Issues in Southern Africa:
Land Rights Network of Southern Africa
Interim Steering Committee Meeting
16th – 17th October, 2000
Pangolin Lodge, Harare, Zimbabwe**

AGENDA

Monday 16th October 2000

Morning Session

Chair: Prof. Sam Moyo

Introductions, Background and Objectives

Progress Report
(Sue Mbaya)

Network Establishment Revisited

1300hrs:

Lunch

Afternoon Session

Chair: Prof. Sam Moyo

Operationalising of Network (strategies & activities)

1700hrs:

Close

1900hrs

Dinner

Buzz group discussions:

- Mobilisation of governmental institutions
- Planning of regional conference

Tuesday 17th October 2000

Morning Session

Chair: Carmel Mbizvo

Recap of Day 1 Outcomes

Operationalising of Network (continued)

Planning of sub-regional workshop

1300hrs:

Lunch

Afternoon Session

Chair: Prof Sam Moyo

Fundraising Considerations

Next steps

1700hrs

Close

Wednesday 18th October 2000

Depart

ANNEX 2:

PROGRESS REPORTING

NETWORKING ACTIVITIES BEING UNDERTAKEN BY IUCN'S REGIONAL POLICY PROGRAMME

1. Background

IUCN-The World Conservation Union's Regional Office for Southern Africa's Regional Policy Programme focuses on regional policies, legislation, economic incentives, disincentives, and the role of government, NGOs and traditional institutions. The Programme's objective is to promote an integrated approach for the sustainable management of natural resources among institutions and NGOs through sharing information, developing partnerships and understanding better our socio-economic and institutional problems in the region.

The Programme specifically looks at enhancing capacities to address socio-economic concerns in natural resource management, strengthen capacities of institutions at local, national and regional levels to develop and monitor strategies for sustainable development; and promoting and facilitating the dissemination of information, extensive debate and building of a consensus on fundamental issues in sustainable use of natural resources.

The Regional Policy Programme carries out a number of activities aimed at achieving its goals. Some of the activities being carried out by the Regional Policy Programme include case studies and issues of land tenure. These activities are as follows:

2. Social Sciences Perspectives in Natural Resources Management Project

The project aims at addressing the problem of a lack of experience with community forms of natural resource management and the absence of an appropriate legal and political framework to support such community based forms of resource management. The lack of experience with community forms of natural resource management and the absence of an appropriate legal and political framework were seen as the hindrance to sustainable natural resource management in southern Africa.

To address the above, the project's purpose is to increase the capacity of change agents to deal with social concerns in natural resource management. One of the main activities of this project is the Six Weeks Course in Human and Social Science Perspectives in Natural Resources Management. The course aims at raising awareness and developing skills focusing on the inter-disciplinary integration of socio-economic perspectives in natural resource management for networking in the such areas as forestry, fisheries, and water, etc.

2.1 Six Weeks Course in Human and Social Science Perspectives in Natural Resources Management

The course is divided into six modules as follows:

1. An overview of social perspectives in Environment and Natural Resources Management;
2. Socio-economics of Natural Resources Management;
3. Institutional Policy Analysis;
4. Legal Perspectives in Environment and Natural Resource Management;
5. Natural Resource Conflict Management; and
6. Tools and Techniques for Natural Resource Managers (includes field trip component)

A Six Weeks Course was held from 18 July to 25 August 2000. In Module 4 on Legal Perspectives in Environment and Natural Resources Management, the topic Natural Resource Tenure and Community Participation was covered.

3. Networking and Capacity Building Programme (NETCAB)

The NETCAB Programme aims to enhance the capacity of southern Africa's government institutions and NGOs/CBOs to address regional environmental policy and natural resource management issues more effectively. Phase I of the programme was implemented from October 1995 to October 1998. IUCN is currently implementing Phase II of the Programme, which will end in September 2001. Phase II of NETCAB has the following Intermediate Results (IRs);

IR1: Improved performance of IUCN and its members and partners working in environment and natural resource management programmes.

IR2: Environmental policies that support improved natural resources management practices.

IR3: Increased knowledge and awareness of sustainable environmental and natural resource management issues.

The Regional Policy Programme is responsible for the implementation of IR2 activities and these include the following:

3.1 Introduction to Advocacy Course

The course is targeted at organisations, which currently perform limited advocacy work, but are ambitious to increase their effectiveness, or to scale up their advocacy operations. It is designed to help participants understand the implications of developing advocacy work for their own organisations and for their partners, as well as offering training in the development and implementation of advocacy strategies and campaigns.

The training course is divided into the following six modules:

1. Introduction to Advocacy
2. Influencing Targets
3. Making Advocacy Participative
4. Making the case using appropriate media
5. Evaluating Advocacy
6. Presenting Advocacy Projects

In the Introduction to Advocacy Training Course held from 16-23 May 2000, Module 3: Making Advocacy Participative covered land tenure issues and a case study on Participation in the land issue in South Africa was presented and discussed.

3.2 Policy Analysis Training Course

The course is a one-week intensive practical and analytical course on environmental policy analysis. It includes the principles, concepts and methods of environmental economics and their application in (a) economic analysis, quantification and evaluation of environmental goods and services, evaluation of environmental impacts of economic activities and development projects, and (b) formulation and implementation of policies and strategies for environmental management and protection in pursuit of sustainable development. The course is aimed at Senior Policy Makers in the region.

The broad aims of the course are:

- * To impart and enhance knowledge and skills relevant for understanding environmental issues and problems and formulating environmental policies and strategies;
- * To expose participants to the linkage between economic growth, social well being of urban and rural communities and the environment, and the underlying causes of environmental degradation; and
- * To give participants insights into relevant policies for environmental conservation and management, and promotion of sustainable development.

The course is divided into the following 3 modules:

1. Economics of Environmental Policy;
2. Economic Tools for Policy Analysis; and
3. Environmental Management and Regulations.

A Regional Policy Analysis Course was held from 9-14 October 2000. Land tenure issues were covered in Module I: Economic Tools for Policy Analysis in the topic Environmental Impact Assessment and in Module III: Environmental Management and Regulations in the topic on Principles of Environmental Law and Policy.

3.3 Input of ZERO Regional Environment Organisation in NETCAB Activities

The Regional Policy Programme also worked with one of IUCN'S Members, ZERO Regional Environment Organisation in Phase I of the NETCAB Programme on the review of environmental and land reform policies and strategies and the analysis of land tenure and property rights in land and how these affect community based natural resources management. This work was carried out in five SADC countries namely Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Two reports were produced and these are:

“Review on Land Reform Strategies and Community Based Natural Resources Management” and “Case Studies on Land Reform Strategies and Community Based Natural Resources Management”.

In phase, II of NETCAB the Policy Programme is working with ZERO on a study on Transboundary Natural Resource Tenure Security. The study is being carried out in the Transboundary Natural Resources Management Initiative being implemented as part of NETCAB IR2 activities where three countries are participating namely Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The objectives of the study are to:

1. Understand the land tenure arrangements in the study area;
 2. Study and document all the policies relating to management of natural resources in the three countries;
 3. Determine the sources of threats or conflicts in the utilisation of natural resources within communities and across communities in the three countries; and
- Consult communities in the study area on their level of involvement in the decision making process over the management of natural resources and solicit proposals on the policy measures

ANNEX 3:

PROGRESS REPORTING

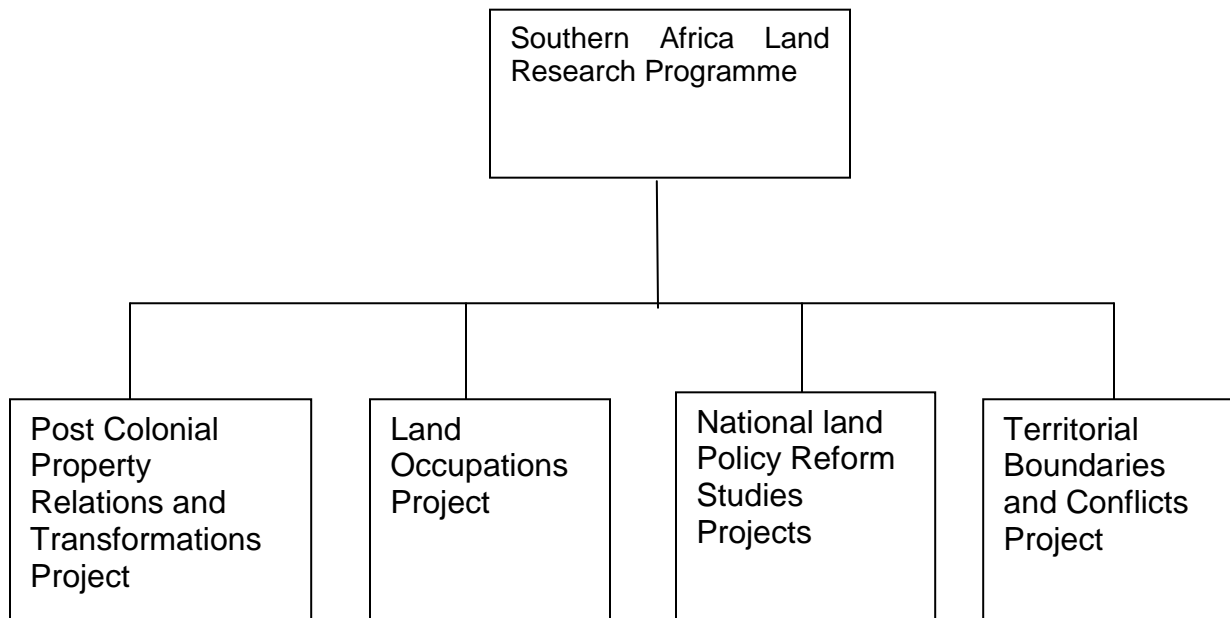
SUMMARY OF NETWORKING ACTIVITIES BEING UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE SARIPS LAND PROGRAMME

The Southern Africa Land Research Programme focuses on eight countries that are members of SADC namely: Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana and Malawi. The four projects under the land research programme are:

- The Post-colonial land and property relations transformation in Southern Africa.
- The project on territorial boundaries and conflicts project (both inter and intra state).
- The national land policy reform studies project, the first of which is the Zimbabwe Land Reform Research Network (ZLRRN).
- Land occupations research project.

An organogram of the SALRP is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Projects within the SALRP



The SALRP is being implemented at a time when the issue of land as a resource has taken centre stage in most Southern African countries. Most of these countries e.g. South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe are looking at land reform as the answer to rising levels of poverty and declining levels of production. As such, land reform policies are in the making, and this programme will contribute towards these policy-making processes in the region.

Broad Programme Objectives

1. Broaden and strengthen the capacity for land reform research
2. Promote a collective research agenda on land policy through research
3. Establish a pool of policy advisors and build capacity through peer review
4. Mobilise resources for research: funding, expertise etc.
5. Develop a platform for publication and dissemination of research findings
6. Promote a regional agenda for land reform policy
7. Pursue comparative regional research and develop methodological frameworks for analyzing land reform
8. Establish a networking framework for land reform research

Main Target Groups and Beneficiaries

Amongst the beneficiaries from this land programme are senior scholars, postgraduate and doctoral students, policy analysts and decision-makers in government institutions, NGOs and the private sector.

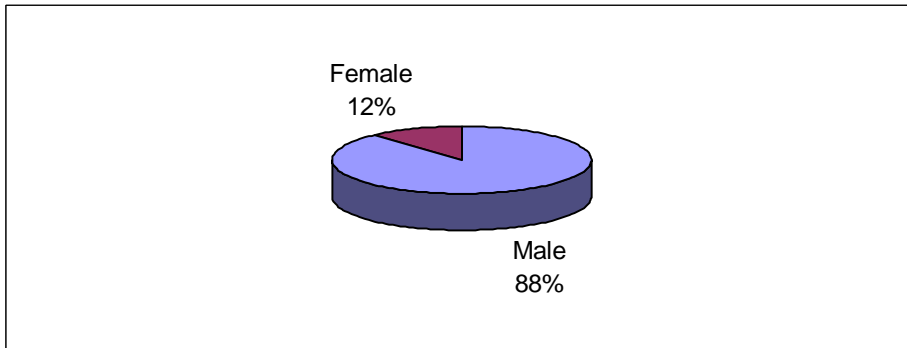
Research Outputs:

- Land question in Southern Africa book, monographs, articles and policy briefs
- Territoriality book, monographs, articles and policy briefs
- Land occupations book, monographs, articles and policy briefs
- Comprehensive data base on land reform in Southern Africa
- Enhanced and informed indigenous land policies
- Capacity building for policy makers in state and civil society through policy dialogue
- Network forum of regional academic researchers and scholars
- Refinement and coalition of indicators for monitoring and evaluating land reform in the region.
- Strategies for poverty reduction resulting from equitable access to land in Southern Africa.
- Reduced potential for conflicts, inequity and injustice

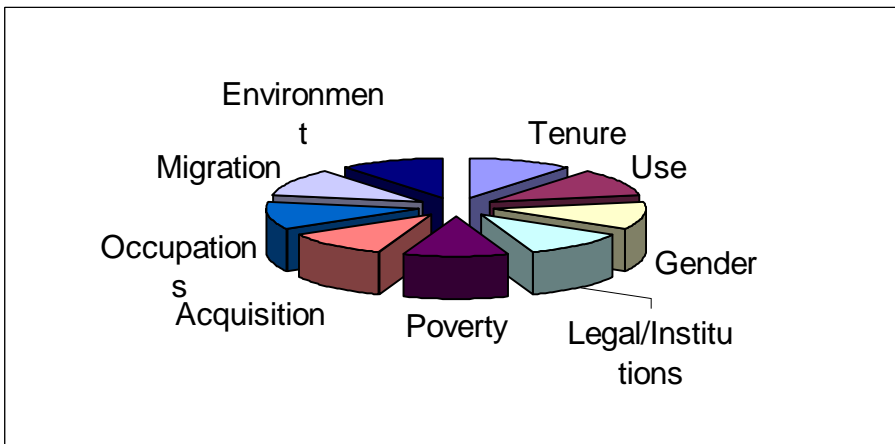
Activities

- Writing of master research proposal for the land programme
- Writing proposals for the individual research projects
- Identification of researchers who are renown scholars in land issues
- Invitation of authors to cite areas of interest and submit individual research proposals
- Carrying out of actual research including case studies and production of draft chapters
- Policy dialogue activities such as seminars, workshops and conferences that bring together all stakeholders to dialogue and find a sustainable, lasting solution to the problem.
- Stakeholder consultation through primary data collection methods
- Publication and dissemination of the research findings

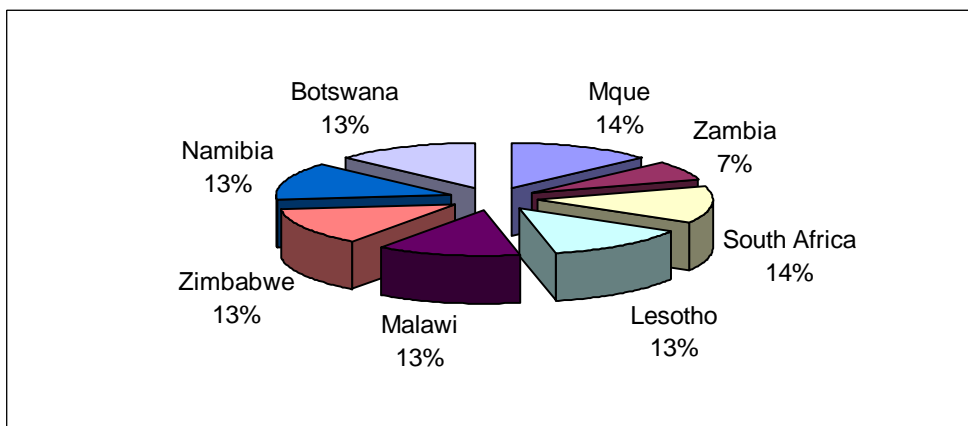
Gender representation in SARLP



Themes addressed in the SARLP



Countries Participating in the SARLP



Activities carried out to date include the following:

Writing of research proposals- The SARLP master proposal was written in January and further refined in June. This proposal is available and has been sent to a number of donors for funding. Some donors have expressed an interest in funding certain aspects of the proposal.

Under the national land policy projects, the Zimbabwe Land Reform Research Network (ZLRRN) was written last year, refined in January and further work was done on this proposal in July. The proposal was forwarded to IDRC for funding and they expressed an interest to fund the project under the Peace, Conflict Impact Assessment programme and they sent two consultants who we worked with on integrating this initiative into our proposal.

Researchers within the region have also sent in their draft chapters for the Post Colonial Property Relations and Transformation Project. A list of these chapters is given in Annex 1. Individual proposals have also been received from the researchers on the ZLRRN, since the Nyanga workshop. Submitted research proposals were reviewed by two independent reviewers and sent back to the researchers for revising. Some researchers have since submitted revised proposals, and others are in the process of preparing concept notes to be presented at the methodology workshop early next year.

Identification of researchers- Researchers for the Post Colonial Property Relations and Transformation Project have been identified from the different countries in the region. These people are renowned scholars in issues concerning land reform in their countries and within the region. The researchers were then invited to submit synopses of issues that they would cover in their chapters for the book. For each country there are two researchers, one covering the general issues relating to land reform in that country and another one doing a case study of specific important issues relating to specific policies and communities. Most of the researchers have since submitted draft chapters, whilst some presented these at the SARIPS 2000 colloquium.

Conferences and Seminars

Since the beginning of the year the SARLP has held the following public seminars:

Agriculture Economic Policy Reform Seminar

The guest speaker Dr. Shermon Robinson from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), presented a paper entitled 'Macro-economic Policy Reforms and Agriculture: Towards equitable growth in Zimbabwe'. In this presentation, Dr. Robinson presented a computable general equilibrium model for Zimbabwe's land policy. The model demonstrates how exogenous changes in the policy environment can be analyzed for their economy-wide effects, in particular on the real incomes of various household groups. The model has an explicit focus on agriculture, and puts attention on the distribution of rural and urban incomes and has detailed specification of factor markets. The model is tested using different macroeconomic policy scenarios that are likely to prevail in the country.

Natural Resources Management Seminar

The second seminar was under the theme 'Natural Resources Management' and Dr. Jesse Ribot from the World Resources Institute made a presentation entitled 'Decentralisation, Accountability and Power in Natural Resources Management'. Dr. Ribot talked about his experiences from West Africa, and defined the terms decentralisation and accountability in the context of Natural resource management.

Community Integrated GIS for land reform in SA Seminar

This seminar was held in the SARIPS seminar room and the presenter was Prof. Dan Weiner from West Virginia, USA. The main objectives of the talk were to demonstrate how GIS can be used in the context of community participation, to make a few general points about land reform in SA and to challenge the notion that land reform in SA is community driven and a useful model for Zimbabwe.

The 2000 SARIPS colloquium

The land panel was the most attended session at the SARIPS 2000 colloquium. It also had the largest panel of six presenters and took about three hours, which was twice the allocated time of one and a half-hours. In fact this panel was amongst the highlights of the 2000 colloquium. After the colloquium researchers from the region met to map the way forward on land issues and regional networking.

Zimbabwe Dialogue Stakeholder Meetings

The SARIPS land programme facilitated and hosted meetings between the different stakeholders involved in the land issue in Zimbabwe. These meetings which were attended by Government representatives, the CFU and donors were aimed at negotiating the way forward with land reform. The stakeholders managed to reach a common understanding on some issues, and they also got a chance to clearly state their principles and position. A total of six such meetings were held between May and July.

NGO Workshops

The SARLP also held workshops where NGOs attended to discuss the role the role NGOs in land reform, specifically under the Inception phase of the second land reform programme. Following these workshops the NGOs came up with project proposals for their intervention in the land reform programme. Some of the proposal have been approved for funding, whilst some of the projects are in the inception phase.

Land Tax Workshop

SARIPS also organised the Land Tax Workshop in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture. The objective of this workshop was for a consultant who had been hired to present the results of consultations he had held with different stakeholders hearing their views on the implementation of the land tax in Zimbabwe.

External Conferences, Seminars and Workshops

The programme advisor of the SARLP, Professor Moyo made presentations on land issues in the country, the region and internationally on a number of fora between the period January- September, 2000. Some of these are discussed below:

Workshop on Advocacy Research- At this workshop which was organised by PACT, an NGO Professor Moyo gave a talk on the importance of research in advocacy activities and

also lectured on how to carry out advocacy research and gave a case study of advocacy research on land acquisition.

Lecture on Defense Studies: Professor Moyo also gave a lecture on the land question in Zimbabwe at a workshop that was held by the Centre for Defense studies at the University of Zimbabwe.

Women and Land Lobby Group Lecture- the WLLG invited Professor Moyo to talk to Parliamentarians and gave a lecture on the National Land Policy in September. The lecture was done and the parliamentarians on the Land Committee held discussions with Prof. Moyo.

ICFU Workshop: The ICFU is implementing a resettlement project under the complementary approaches to resettlement. Professor Moyo and Prosper Matondi attended a workshop to launch the programme and made presentations on the Inception Phase Framework Plan.

National Development Assembly: The NDA organised a one-day workshop for stakeholders involved in the land issue to discuss a way of reaching a common agreement. Professor Moyo made a presentation on the possible strategies for land reform.

London Negotiation Meetings: Professor Moyo travelled to London in April as part of a delegation to lead negotiations between the British Government and the Zimbabwe Government.

RSA Ministers meeting: Professor Moyo also travelled to South Africa as part of a delegation that went to brief the South African Ministers on the land issue in Zimbabwe and to map the way forward for the region. At this meeting he made a presentation on the farms that government was targeting for compulsory acquisition.

Kellogg Foundation organised Public Dialogue Conference: At this conference which was held in South Africa Prof. Moyo presented a paper on the land question in Southern Africa.

Sweden and Norway: Professor Moyo travelled to Sweden and the Netherlands to negotiate funding for the SARLP. During these trips he made presentations on the land question in Zimbabwe and also presented case studies on the compulsory land acquisition process.

Planned Workshops/ Conferences:

The SARLP is planning to hold a methodology workshop for its research network members early in 2001.

Regional Conference on Land: A regional conference on land is also being planned for next year. The objective of this conference is for academics to objectively discuss the land question in general and to map out strategies for effective land reform (Details available)

Studies in Progress

The SARLP is in the process of establishing a database on LSCF in Zimbabwe. This database is compiled from various sources which include the 1471 farms gazetted in 1997, the 624 delisted farms, the remaining farms, the 804 farms gazetted early this year, the targeted 2500 farms, CFU offered farms, the farms under the Leasehold Titles, the Commercial Farm Settlement Schemes and the ICFU database. The sub databases are also being analysed individually and papers written on them. Another data base is also being

compiled based on the land occupations that have taken place in the country. Data analysis of these farms is in progress and the writing of a paper on these farms has also begun.

Publications: See attachment for list of Publications

Papers presented at the SARIPS 2000 colloquium land panel

- The paradox of South Africa's Land Reform Policy failed de-colonisation- Lungisile Ntsebeza
- The Southern African Land Question Lesotho's Land Tenure Regimes: A discussion of the rural communities experiences and an attempt to understand sources and reasons behind the calls for land reforms- Motlatsi Thabane
- Unfinished business? Land, labour and inequality in Mozambique- Merle Bowen
- The Southern African Land Question- The Case of Malawi- Charles Mataya
- The interaction of market and compulsory land acquisition processes with social action in Zimbabwe's land reform- Sam Moyo

List of regional researches by theme

| Theme | Name | Title of Paper | Country |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| The land question in general | Dr Fred Hendricks | Land and Democracy in Southern Africa | South Africa |
| | Prof. Sam Moyo | The land and agrarian question in Southern Africa | Zimbabwe |
| | Prof. Archie Mafeje | The land and Agrarian question in Southern Africa | Egypt |
| | Prof. M. Molomo | The Land and Agrarian Question in Southern Africa | Botswana |
| Land Property Relations/Tenure | Eugino Macamo | Land tenure systems in Mozambique: Realities and challenges | Mozambique |
| Land Acquisition issues | Dr. Mataya | Land Occupations in Malawi | Malawi |
| | Dr. Motlatsi Thabane | Violent land disputes over pasture land in Lesotho | Lesotho |
| | Moyo, Matondi and Yeros | Land Occupations in Zimbabwe and Southern Africa | Zimbabwe |
| Land Reform Experiences | Prof. Sam Moyo and Prosper Matondi | The Zimbabwe Experience with Land and Agrarian Reform | Zimbabwe |
| | Moyo, Sam | Regional Dimensions of Land Reform | |
| Beneficiary Selection | Dr. Kishundu | The problems of large scale farming in the context of the land question in Malawi | Malawi |
| Institutional | Prof. Clement Ngo'ngo'la | Experiences with Land Administration and Land Boards in Botswana | Botswana |
| | Dr. C. Beyani | | Zambia |
| | Prof. Chilundo | | Mozambique |
| | Dr. C. Shivute | | Namibia |
| | Dr Kaire Mbuende | | Namibia |
| | Mr. Moshinini | | Lesotho |

List of land researches specific to Zimbabwe by theme

| Thematic Area | Proposal Title | Name of Researcher |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Land acquisition: | 1. The Land Acquisition Process in Zimbabwe | Sam Moyo |
| | 2. Economics of Land Acquisition in Zimbabwe | Petronella Chaminuka |
| | 3. Land Markets and Distribution | Stanley Vombo, Phanuel Mugabe |
| | 4. Land acquisition and Eco-tourism in Matebeleland North and South | Tennyson Togwe |
| | 5. Land Acquisition Experiences in Zimbabwe | Sam Moyo |
| | 6. Indigenising the Large Scale Commercial Farming Sector through the Commercial Farm Settlement Scheme | Prisca Mandimika |
| Land property relations and tenure: | 7. Gender and Land Reform | Rudo Gaidzanwa |
| | 8. Access to land and Water in the Context of Changing Local Relations and the Land Question | Prosper B. Matondi |
| | 9. Indigenous Land Tenure and Management in Zimbabwe: Current Challenges and Relevant Policy Considerations | Wilbert Sadomba |
| | 10. Gender Relations and Migrant Labour in the Changing Production Patterns of Zimbabwe's Commercial Agriculture: A Case Study of the Mazowe Area and Manicaland | Dede Amanor Wilks |
| | 11. Farm Workers Land and Social Rights in the Context of the Land Reform Programme in Zimbabwe | Sydney Mhishi |
| | 12. Tenure, Development and Democracy | Vupenyu Dzingirai |
| | 13. Squatting in Zimbabwe: A Police Perspective | Manuel Shiku |
| Land use: | 14. Environmental Impact of the Land Resettlement Programme in Zimbabwe | Dan Tevera and T. Mubvami |
| | 15. A research study of the impact of planned extensive resettlement programme:1980-1998 | Mutsa Chasi |
| | 16. The Practicality of Communal area reorganisation | Nelson Marongwe |
| | 17. Exploring the potential of Eco-tourism as a Complementary Land use to Agriculture within the Overall Land Reform Programme | Rabson Dhlodhlo |
| | 18. Access to agricultural capital in communal and resettlement areas, lessons from the first phase of the land reform programme in Zimbabwe | Catherine Odera |
| | 19. Impacts of resettlement on Environment | Mr. Geoffrey Mukwada |
| | 20. Natural Resources Usage in Resettlement Schemes and Livelihood strategies | Rindai Chimonyo |
| | 21. Urban Stake in the Land Reform Process | Gaynor Paradza |
| | 22. Land Use Conflicts: The case of Domboshawa | Munyaradzi Saruchera |
| | 23. Public participation in land reform within urban environments | Austin Kasiyamhuru |
| Beneficiary selection and welfare: | 24. Comparative analysis of Beneficiary Welfare in Resettlement Schemes | Chris Sukume |
| | 25. Tenure Security for Farmworkers | Godfrey Magaramonmbe |
| | 26. Farm Worker Land and Social Rights | Davie Malungisa |
| | 27. Settler selection in the Land Reform and Resettlement Phase 2 | Idah Chitopo |
| | 28. The Social Implications of Zimbabwe's Second Land Reform and Resettlement Programme: The Case of Labourers Displaced from Commercial Farms | Rodreck Mupedziswa |
| | 29. The Impacts of Land Reform on Poverty in Zimbabwe | Jacob Kaliyati |
| | 30. Beneficiary Selection in the land Reform Process | Sarah Musungwa |
| | 31. Land Reform and Changing social Relations for Farm Workers in Zimbabwe | Moyo, Wilks and Rutherford |
| Institutional processes And actors | 32. Emerging Institutional Discourse in the Land Reform Process | S. K. Silitshena |
| | 33. Land Boards implementation Study | Sihleselo Mpofo |
| | 34. Local Level Institution in the Land and Resettlement Programme: A District Case Study | Kudzai Chatiza |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Financing Land Reform/Resources requirements and macro- economics | 35. The Role of International Capital and Donors in the Land Reform Process | Sam Moyo |
| | 36. The role of the media (national and International) in the land reform process in Zimbabwe | Diana Mavunduse, Sophie Hamandishe and Fortune Gumbo |
| | 37. National Actors and International Stakeholders in the Land Reform Process in Zimbabwe | Sue Mbaya |

ANNEX 4:

PROGRESS REPORTING

SUMMARY OF NETWORKING ACTIVITIES BEING UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE MWENGO LAND PROJECT

Land Project Summary

MWENGO is a reflection and development regional centre for NGOs working in the Eastern & Southern Africa region. It was formally established in 1991 at a regional meeting of NGOs in Harare.

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE LAND PROJECT

MWENGO's decision to establish a land project was based on the observation that throughout the region of Eastern and Southern Africa a number of problems persist in the area of land. These included:-

- widespread lack of access to land rights through out the region
- powerful agencies with vested interests in maintaining the status quo
- ineffective land reform processes.

In view of the land problems, civil society organisations throughout the region have been carrying out campaigns and advocacy activities to address these problems.

In response, the MWENGO Land Project aims to provide support to the advocacy efforts of NGOs working on land issues in the region by promoting:

- sharing of experiences on land advocacy between NGOs in the region
- the documentation and analysis of land advocacy in ESA
- networking between NGOs and other development actors involved in land advocacy
- increased networking, information exchange and interaction between NGOs in the region.
- public awareness of NGO action in the area of land
- effective NGO interventions and advocacy campaigns

Activities of the Land Project

1) Land web

This is a unique regional website for NGOs in Eastern and Southern Africa, where NGOs can post and retrieve information in the interest of facilitating greater information, experience exchange and discussion around land development in the region. A system where participants make contributions to the project. Launched in July 2000, Landweb includes the following components:-

- i) News Section
- ii) Features
- iii) Research Publics
- iv) Links

2) A Resource Directory

This is a Directory for Land Advocacy NGOs in Eastern and Southern Africa featuring, names of organisations, resource persons, contact details, their activities, important events and publication. The 1st edition was published early 2000. 2nd edition presently under compilation will include:

- more international entries e.g. international NGOs, donor institutions, multilateral agencies
- activities / events and publications that took place in 1999/2000 in the region, on the continent and internationally.

3) A Research Paper Series

The concept behind this paper is to have a series of papers researching and critiquing land-related issues identified as being of common interest among NGOs within ESA. After a consultation process involving over 80 NGOs in the region to confirm the need among NGOs for research in the identified areas, the topics identified were:-

a) Women's Access to Land As an Economic Resource in ESA

This is in the form of facilitation of collaboration by two organisations, one looking at the situations of women's access to land in Southern Africa, and the other looking at the situation in Eastern Africa. EASSI are to carrying out a research project that looks at the broad issue of women's ownership of land. The study is being carried out in four of EASSI's 8 member countries in Eastern Africa due to financial constraints. WLLSA recently completed a somewhat similar process in Southern Africa. MWENGO is supporting a short attachment of WLLSA personnel to EASSI with the view of the EASSI process benefiting from WLLSA experiences.

b) Traditional authorities and land allocation practices.

Throughout the countries of Southern Africa, traditional authorities have been observed to play significant role in land allocation, administration and dispute resolution process. The question that can be seen to be emerging in the region is "Whose interests do traditional authorities really serve"

The paper would likely be a combination of desk research and fresh research depending on the countries selected and the extent to which the topic may have covered in the respective countries.

c) The Incident of Tenure Insecurity Among Small Holder Farmers and The Impact of Recent Land Legislation

It is true that in all nations concerned, its the poorest who have born the burnt of resulting poverty. In view of this background, one would want to know the extent to which the new policies and laws have addressed the insecurity of tenure that has characterised the smallholder farming sector. The study considers South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda. This Study might be carried our in conjunction with PELUM Association that have recently finalised their strategic plan for their new land advocacy campaign. The Association intends to advocate for the best possible land tenure arrangements for smallholder farmers in each of the countries where the Association has partners.

d) Policy Making and Governance – The Implications for Civil Society Intervention in the Area of Land

In recent years the ESA region has seen increasing focus being turned towards analysing the extent to which the making of rulers and the establishment of

institutions and various structures for the management and administration of land involve the people whose lives are affected by these rulers and institutions. The research paper would seek to clarify the situation in several countries and discuss the implications of the identified patterns and governance on civil society interventions. An interesting meeting was held with Dr Phanel Mugabe (CASS). This institution coordinates the Southern Africa – wide CBNRM Network. Dr Mugabe has been working on governance and resource management. This makes him a candidate to write a paper on, or a participant in the study on policy making and governance.

4) Regional Day of Advocacy and Public Action on Land

The concept behind this component is to sensitise the public in East and Southern Africa (ESA) countries on the civil society positions and intervention around the prevailing land related issues. The underlying assumption is that the general public in the ESA countries has a very limited understanding of and familiarity with NGO positions and activities. This is a situation that requires redress as NGOs work towards raising their public profile. MWENGO proposes the holding of a Regional Day of Public Action on Land. The objectives of the activity would be both to raise awareness among the public, media and policy makers, of the work of NGOs in the region and to emphasize the regional nature of land issues to which NGOs are responding.

Strengthening Land Advocacy

The initiative is intended to be as creative and participatory as possible so as to encourage participation as well as to enhance the learning process through subsequent self critique by NGOs. The proposed implementation of activity would be along these lines:

- 1) NGOs in the ESA region would develop a joint, regional statement, which will be delivered to press and media in the participating countries.
- 2) Through a planning process facilitated regionally by MWENGO and coordinated at national levels by identified coordinators. Appropriate activities to engage the press/media policy makers and public would be identified and developed and implemented. Activities would be carried out in each of the individual countries, yet simultaneously across the region.
- 3) Reports would subsequently be compiled incorporating photos, videos etc.

Civil Society & Advocacy

- 1) Facilitating Networking and Information Amongst NGOs
- 2) Strengthening Land Advocacy and Publicising the work of NGOs in the Region on Land
- 3) Expansion of the Database/ Publishing of the 2nd Directory / Collection of material for resource centre.
- 4) Publications: Issues paper / Studies

6) Resource Centre

Mwengo is trying to have a small resource centre of materials to help it respond to NGO requests for information. MWENGO wants to be instrumental in helping NGOs build their own resource centre (the original idea was to house a resource centre at MWENGO). However the alternative is consistently gathering resource material and where possible making these available to NGOs.

The Land Tenure System

'Land tenure' can be defined as the system of rules and practices under which persons exercise and enjoy rights in land or objects fixed immovably to land such as houses. It implies a relationship between persons and land – this relationship is expressed through rights.

The main aim of this system is to provide an overview of land tenure problems in the Region in light of the efforts made by Non-Governmental Organisations. An insight on the role NGOs can play in the implementation of land reforms will also be discussed. 'NGO action beyond advocacy' is understood as the actual occurrence of the desired outcome of advocacy and lobbying undertaken by NGO's. It is not uncommon for years of advocacy to result in little or no desired change. This system attempts to look into the desired changes required to redress land tenure problems in the Region. It also attempts to suggest methods NGO's need to undertake to achieve these.

The expected outcomes of the Project include:

- increased networking (i.e. regular information sharing and possibly collaborative ventures)
- better knowledge amongst NGOs in the region about what their counterpart in other countries are doing and the issues they are working on
- a resource base within MWENGO and other institutions in the region about land advocacy in the region
- a higher profile for land advocacy groups and the issues they are taking up and greater understanding of the NGO perspectives on land issues
- a more consistent, better defined role and influential role for NGOs and their constituencies in policy making processes on land, nationally and internationally.

ANNEX 5:

PROGRESS REPORTING

SUMMARY OF NETWORKING ACTIVITIES BEING UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE CBNRM NETWORK

INTRODUCTION

Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) is the indigenous framework for rural production in Southern Africa. CBNRM involves the management of land and natural resources such as pastures, forests, fish, wildlife and water by groups of rural people through their local institutions. As such it is an established and evolving African practice. A cursory investigation shows that CBNRM still has important potential for supporting sustainable rural production and development, and that the disintegration of such systems spells impoverishment and degradation for large populations and areas in Southern Africa.

A programme to undertake systematic comparative analysis of Southern African CBNRM and to stimulate the communication and debate of ideas and information about the sector in this region could make a major contribution to policy and to livelihoods.

1. Study Areas

The study areas and populations to be covered by this programme comprise most of rural Southern Africa (defined as the SADC Countries). For most programme purposes, commercial farming areas will not be included.

Note: CBNRM is into the 2nd year of a 3-year programme.

ABOUT CASS AND PLASS

The Centre for Applied Social Sciences (CASS) at the University of Zimbabwe and the Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), School of Government, University of the Western Cape have now launched a three year programme of analysis and communication to build beyond their existing, mostly national activities into an integrated regional commitment to the CBNRM sector.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

The general objective of this programme is to contribute to the sustainable enhancement of rural livelihoods in southern Africa by promoting a broader and deeper understanding of how natural resources can be used and managed sustainably through group based institutions and decision-making.

ACTIVITIES

Publications

- Commons Southern Africa

A Southern Africa CBNRM biannual newsletter of the programme is circulated widely in the region and beyond. Network participants are encouraged to send announcements of research programmes, networking activities and forthcoming events to the Editorial Team. This newsletter reports on policy trends, legislation, project performance, evaluations, training opportunities and related news in an effort to keep those involved in

CBNRM better informed about developments in the regions. It will be posted on the web sites, and also produced in a paper version, which includes selected items posted to the electronic forums over the previous six months, so that those without Internet Access can also see some of this material. The programme developed a mailing list for this purpose.

- **Research**

Papers / Reports will present the core of the programme's comparative analysis of southern Africa CBNRM. At least four will be published in each of the programme's three years of operation. One will be prepared by each of the network coordinators, and at least two will be written by recipients of programme's applied research grants.

2. Networking Visits (2000 – 2001)

The CBNRM programme incorporated wide-ranging opportunities to communicate, interact and participate in the ongoing debate on group-based natural resource management in southern Africa. As part of its communications strategy, the programme will arrange up to four networking visits per year within the Southern Africa region. It is envisioned that these visits will assist us in exchanging ideas and experience between countries, programmes and communities.

Each networking visit will involve one person and travel to not more than two countries for a total duration not exceeding ten days. Visits will normally include presentation of guest lectures, participation in workshops and /or field visits to key CBNRM communities and areas, and the preparation of reports on lessons learned.

Individuals undertaking these visits will be identified from research agencies, government departments, NGOs or community organizations. Recipients of research grant will also be able to apply for a networking visit. Preference will be given to SADC citizens and to those residing in the region.

There will be four networking visits during the second year of the CBNRM programme (June 2000 – May 2001)

3. The Website

This Web site will be operated from PLAAS. All those in the region and beyond who have Internet access and are interested in Southern African CBNRM will be encouraged to post information, announcements, ideas, research findings, draft papers and any other relevant materials at this site. CASS and PLAAS will use this site to present information about the work of this programme and of other relevant programmes that they run. All analytical output and other reports and announcement from this and other relevant programmes of the two agencies will be available for download from this site. Scholars and policy and decision makers active in the field of Southern African CBNRM will be invited by the programme to register with this site.

4. E-mail Discussion Forum

This is to facilitate discussion forum and participation in the debate and discussion among participants on CBNRM themes and issues. All those who participate in the forum will also be encouraged to e-mail information, announcements, ideas, research findings, draft papers and any other relevant material to the forum. The e-mail discussion forum will also be archived at WebBoard. This will enable participants to access all past discussions.

5. Annual Regional Meetings

A small number of people will be selected from around the region as key representatives of sectoral, geographical and organizational areas in CBNRM. For budgetary reasons, invitations to this workshop and the subsequent annual regional meetings of the programme will be restricted. Participants will review the programme's work on the CBNRM themes, which had been identified as the focus of the previous year's analytical attention. The meeting will also advise the programme on comparative research directions for the year to come. It will review the programme's research and communications activities, with particular reference to the extent of dissemination and the perceived value to end-users. The programme will produce a report, including any commissioned papers, on each annual regional meeting that it holds, including the inaugural workshop.

Subsequent to the inaugural meeting, one regional meeting will be held each year. The second regional meeting was held in Cape Town from 16 – 17 October 2000. It focused on the 'Legal aspects of governance in CBNRM. It therefore debated the legal aspects of governance in order to endorse and amplify these as a focus for the second year of the programme's work.