

LAND RIGHTS MATTER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

ZAMBIA, CUSTOMARY LAND RIGHTS, AND USAID

National governments increasingly recognize the importance of legal recognition and documentation of customary rights. With hundreds of millions of unregistered land claims globally, rapid and robust approaches are needed to document and administer communal and household rights in the long-term. USAID's Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) Program piloted customary land documentation processes in Zambia that relied on local knowledge and the use of low cost mobile applications to secure tenure (MAST).

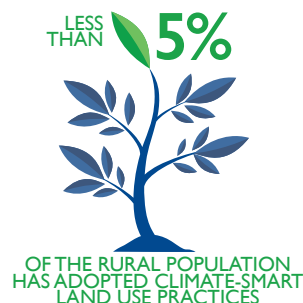
ADMINISTRATION OF LAND



RIGHTS DOCUMENTATION



CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE



ZAMBIA IS AMONG THE **TOP COUNTRIES** FOR **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**
FROM **DEFORESTATION AND DEGRADATION** (EIA, 2008).

HOW **USAID** HELPS

USAID's TGCC Program linked mobile applications with traditional community engagement practices like participatory mapping and support to village governance structures. These practices improved land use planning by marrying community level information with government records through multi-stakeholder dialogue. TGCC encouraged scaling by working with government, chiefs, and civil society to customize these tools for local uses. These processes helped to inform the government's development of a national land policy.



PARTICIPATORY
MAPPING



WILDLIFE
PROTECTION



REDUCING
DEFORESTATION



MOBILE APPLICATIONS
TO SECURE TENURE



MULTI-STAKEHOLDER
DIALOGUE

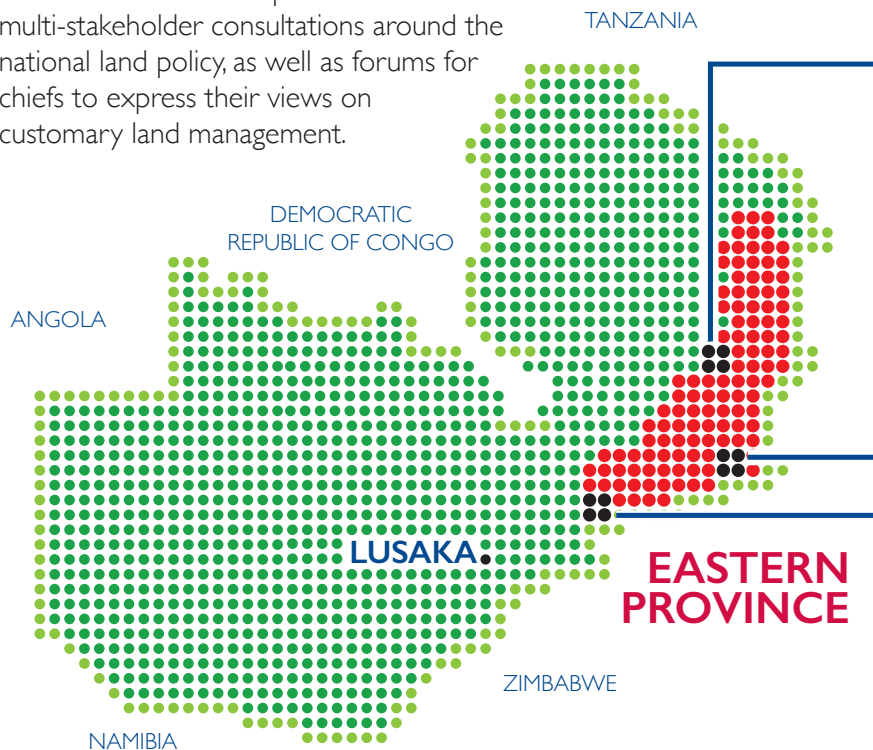


POLICY
BEST PRACTICES

PILOTS TO INFORM POLICY

NATIONAL

Funded 30 district and provincial multi-stakeholder consultations around the national land policy, as well as forums for chiefs to express their views on customary land management.



NORTH LUANGWA PARK

Provided training on tenure-based participatory mapping to USAID partner Frankfurt Zoological Society to support management of North Luangwa National Park and its buffer zones.

CHIPATA

Undertook a randomized control trial across over 400+ villages to identify linkages between strengthened land rights and adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, including agroforestry. Documented rights of more than 30,000 people across more than 6,000 parcels.

PETAUKE

Documented communal as well as household land rights of more than 10,000 parcels across a large landscape of 210,000 hectares that borders a national park and includes a historical refugee resettlement area.

Farmers:

Documented more than 16,000 individual parcels of land across over 500 villages and supported associated administrative structures on both customary and state lands within and surrounding game management areas and national forests. Supported almost 4,000 farmers with agroforestry inputs and extension.

Ministry of Lands / Local Councils:

Coordinated with Ministry of Lands on lessons learned from these processes and opportunities for adapting the methodologies to national-scale efforts to document customary land and support their recognition.

Traditional Leaders / Chiefs:

Worked with eight chiefs and their advisors who collectively manage more than 700,000 hectares on customary land administration processes and documentation of their chiefdoms.

Local / International CSOs:

Implementation occurred through two local civil society organizations with long-term interest in supporting local land governance issues. TGCC helped to build their capacity in mapping and GIS tools.

International Cooperating Partners:

Worked with the World Bank and other cooperating partners on continued support to local land administration post-TGCC activities particularly around wildlife and sustainable forest management.

LEARN MORE ABOUT TGCC AT LAND-LINKS.ORG/TENURE

