Background

The Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) is a diagnostic tool that is designed by the World Bank (2009) to assess the status of land governance at a country or sub-national level. LGAF is based on highly-participatory and country-driven approach and follows a deliberative process: findings on various dimensions of land governance are systematically discussed through expert workshops. To date 24 African countries have completed LGAF studies.

Objectives

The process aims to identify good practice and reach consensus on priority areas for reform and for the testing, evaluation, and roll-out of new approaches to address key gaps in land governance. In many cases this process has pushed land issues higher up on a country’s agenda and created a broad-based consensus on key reforms that supports continued multi-stakeholder dialogue based on progress monitoring at the national or sub-national level.

SLGA support of LGAF continuation

Supporting LGAF is a key activity of the program Strengthening Advisory Capacities for Land Governance in Africa (SLGA) of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). SLGA activities are focused on engaging land experts in the LGAF studies and facilitating policy dialogues to ensure the improvement of land governance on the country and continental level. In 2017, SLGA in cooperation with NELGA partner institutions and the World Bank started to support LGAF continuation processes in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya and Rwanda with the aim to translate LGAF recommendations into policy actions.

NELGA experts in LGAF continuation

Being a continental network of the leading land experts in their countries NELGA is actively engaged in all stages of LGAF studies. Currently the NELGA experts from Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia, are involved in the LGAF continuation phase (II) to implement LGAF recommendations in cooperation with the government institutions. Using the best practice of the case in Ethiopia, Ardhi University in Tanzania and Institute of Applied Sciences in Rwanda are developing strategies of engaging into LGAF continuation processes in their countries.

Figure 1: Schematic process of LGAF continuation