



# ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOR POOR AND MARGINALISED HOUSEHOLDS THROUGH LAND TENURE SECURITY IN THREE DISTRICTS OF ZAMBIA (SULTS) PROJECT

## EVALUATION REPORT

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June, 2016

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## **DISCLAIMER**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

DanChurchAid (DCA), the grant beneficiary, with partner, Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA), and associate partners, Monze District Land Alliance (MDLA), Association for Land Development (ALD) and Gwembe District Land Alliance (GDLA) implemented the ‘*Enhancing sustainable livelihoods for poor and marginalised households through land tenure security in three districts of Zambia*’ (SULTS) project from the 28<sup>th</sup> December 2012 to 28<sup>th</sup> March 2016. The project was co-financed by the European Union (EU) and DCA and targeted 4, 335<sup>1</sup> households in 13 communities (333 households per community) in Gwembe, Monze and Solwezi districts. The original target districts were Gwembe, Kafue and Solwezi. Kafue was dropped in mid-2014 and replaced with Monze district resulting in an addendum to the original project contract. The project was externally evaluated in late 2015 and early 2016.

The purpose of the end of project evaluation was to provide the funders, implementing partners and other relevant stakeholders evidence about the performance of the SULTS project while the overall objective was *to assess the extent to which the objectives and expected results of the project have been achieved, identify factors influencing their achievement and recommend how achievements can be sustained beyond the project.*

### Project Summary

Situational analysis: Zambia has had two main land tenure systems – statutory/leasehold and customary – governed by written statutes and customary laws respectively since independence. It is unclear how much land falls under each of these systems although in the 1950s statutory land was 6% while 94% was designated as reserves and trust land (what today is termed customary land). Many developments have taken place on both tenure systems with a lot of customary land being converted to leasehold or statutory tenure for various uses including settlements, commercial farming, mining and environmental protection.

The majority of Zambians reside on customary land where they earn their livelihood mainly through seasonal production of food as well as domestic animals, and carry out micro businesses amid tenure insecurity. For instance, many poor and marginalized women and men live on land whose status they are not sure of. Either legally or illegally, they live in harmony yet without knowledge that one day they could be displaced from their land due to tenure insecurity or they live with sustained land boundary disputes without hope of addressing them and hence are prevented from maximizing benefits from their land. In addition, most of them live without proof of ownership to their land and sometimes lose it due to abuse by their leaders. Generally, women tend to be more disadvantaged due to negative customs and traditions that tend to favour men. Additionally, most of the people live on land without knowledge of their rights and obligations and without appropriate institutions and organisations to help them. Furthermore, the land policy and legal frameworks have not been supportive to the poor. In some cases the land laws have had gaps and there has not been a comprehensive land policy to guide administration of customary land. In realizing the main challenges that pertain to customary land, DCA, ZLA and associate partners embarked on a project to explore the best ways in which such challenges can be resolved.

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<sup>1</sup> The original project description target 5,200. This was revised downwards after the final baseline survey.

Project objectives: The three objectives of the SULTS project were:

- a) To raise awareness of community members, local leaders and institutions and empower community members to protect their access, ownership and control of customary land.
- b) To empower poor and marginalised communities to hold local leaders accountable in administration of customary land.
- c) To strengthen the capacity of ZLA and other Non-State Actors (NSAs) to provide support to poor and marginalized communities to respond to land governance issues.

Project Strategy: The project strategy took the form of implementing the project at the community, district and national levels. This was done by raising awareness among the target communities and the traditional leadership in land rights and administration as well as developing models to enhance tenure security. Building capacities of NSAs at district level and ZLA and networking and advocating policy and law reform at national level were the other strategies which were employed by the project.

### **Evaluation Methodology**

Literature review was conducted and was the basis of formulating the data collection tools and analysis of the outputs, outcome and project impact. The collection of data involved the administration of a questionnaire to 118 randomly selected households which participated in the project in each district. Furthermore, separate 20 FGDs of men and women were conducted for those who participated in the project. Other FGDs were conducted for one CLAC in each chiefdom. A total of 56 key informant interviews were held for traditional leaders, NSAs, staff of ZLA and DCA. Quantitative data analysis was done using SPSS while qualitative data was analysed on the basis of the identification of themes.

### **Key Findings**

This evaluation evidently found that the SULTS project met most of its intended targets. Regarding the first objective aimed at raising awareness to empower community members to protect their customary land, these (community members) confirmed having benefited from the project through acquisition of knowledge on customary land rights and administration. The community sensitization activities contributed to substantially reducing the percentage of people who had no knowledge on land policies and laws governing land on average from 84.8% of the respondents at baseline to 64.4% at final evaluation. A lot of information and knowledge was gained on community members' land rights particularly on what to do if investors wanted to "grab" their land. It is noteworthy however, that the percentage of community members who did not have sufficient knowledge on land rights and administration was still quite high and this requires further interventions. In particular, awareness levels in Solwezi were relatively lower than in Monze and Gwembe. This could be attributed to the fact that no traditional land holding certificates were issued during the project period in the district.

The second objective was to empower poor and marginalised communities to hold local leaders accountable in administration of customary land. In this regard, the project turned out to be the only main channel through which most households (Monze = 87% and Gwembe = 85%, Solwezi = 78.6%) were trained on advocacy in general, let alone training on land advocacy. This was mainly due to absence of other organisations working on land rights in the project areas. It also demonstrates that the project targeted needy areas. The trained CLACs helped the beneficiaries to, among other things, empower them to hold their traditional leaders to account when dealing with land issues. Further, community members appreciated the Customary Land Certificates (CLCs) as they helped enhance tenure security. As such in areas where certificates were not issued, project beneficiaries demanded for them.

The third objective of the project was to strengthen capacity of ZLA and other NSAs to provide support to poor and marginalised communities to respond to land governance issues. It was evident from community members that the project benefited both women and men equally, mainly because women were relatively disadvantaged traditionally in terms of access and control over land. Therefore the coming in of the SULTS project enhanced women's rights to land to an equal level with men and in some cases even much more. This can be attributed to the design of the project as well as the implementation process which took gender concerns into consideration. Furthermore, the project contributed to capacity strengthening and networking among NSAs. It helped develop the ability of ZLA to influence duty bearers that include traditional leaders, parliamentarians and policy makers to either improve customary land administration to the advantage of community members or formulate and review land related policies and laws including the national Constitution.

### **Keys Recommendations and Conclusion**

Key recommendations: The recommendations from this evaluation are based on the project strategy and policy advocacy, land tenure security, community land advocacy committees and project management.

Key among the recommendations are that:

- a) there is need for continuation of the SULTS project as the project achieved results in some areas while others still need attention;
- b) the project needs to build on the three models that were developed – improved Village Registers, CLCs and enhanced democratic governance system;
- c) the project implementers need to improve on monitoring and documentation of results at district and CLAC levels;
- d) the SULTS project needs to be cautious about the CLAC members' involved in resolution of land disputes in that they risk taking over the role of the traditional leaders; and,
- e) project planning should ensure the effective inclusion and participation of the NSAs at the district level from the start of the project and during implementation.

Conclusion: The project evaluation indicates an increase in land ownership and awareness of land rights among the targeted communities and traditional leaders in the chiefdoms. There was also an increase in the number of land conflict cases which were reported by community members in the areas targeted by the project. The project also developed three models i.e. the CLCs; the improved Village Registers; and formation of CLACs. These helped to enhance tenure security among customary landholders in the targeted communities. Further, the project built capacities of NSAs and expanded networks as well as advocated for change in the policy and legal frameworks by influencing decision makers and legislators.

At the project management level, DCA worked with ZLA and helped transfer skills and knowledge in management of the project, training implementation, promoting project visibility, guiding ZLA in undertaking the mapping exercise, sharpening advocacy strategies, facilitating audits, recruiting and monitoring staff performance through review meetings, as well as monitoring and evaluating project implementation.

This evaluation recognises these project achievements but land tenure insecurity still remains a challenge among community members in the SULTS operational areas. The project's national level advocacy demonstrated high achievement of intended results. Influencing policy and law reform requires a sustained momentum at all the three levels of the national, district and community levels.

CLCs are appreciated in all the communities in the project areas as one of the models of strengthening tenure security. However the issuance of CLCs needs to be reviewed so to improve on their ability to ensure land tenure security. Finally, there are concerns on the support and of roles of NSAs in their involvement in managing the project so as to promote ownership.

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## ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ADC	Area Development Committee
CA	Christian Aid
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CHH	Child Headed Household
CLC	Customary Land Certificates
CLAC	Community Land Advocacy Committee
CO	Communications Officer
CS	Caritas Solwezi
DA	District Accountants
DC	District Coordinators
DACO	District Agriculture Coordinator
DCA	DanChurchAid
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
DLA	District Land Alliance
EHH	Elderly Headed Household
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female Headed Household
GDLA	Gwembe District Land Alliance
GFU	Global Funding Unit
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JCP	Norwegian Church Aid, DanChurchAid, Christian Aid Joint Country Programme
JWOP	Justice for Widows and Orphans Project
LADA	Law Development Association
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
M&EO	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
MDLA	Monze District Land Alliance
NO	National Office
MHH	Male Headed Household
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSA	Non State Actor
PA	Project Accountant
PC	Project Coordinator
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PM	Programmes Manager
PO	Paralegal officers
RAI	Responsible Agriculture Investments
VAC	Vulnerability Assessment Committee
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance
ZLDC	Zambia Law Development Commission



## 1. INTRODUCTION

DanChurchAid (DCA), the grant beneficiary, with partner, Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA), and associate partners, Monze District Land Alliance (MDLA), Association for Land Development (ALD) and Gwembe District Land Alliance (GDLA) implemented the ‘*Enhancing sustainable livelihoods for poor and marginalised households through land tenure security in three districts of Zambia*’ (SULTS) project in the period 28<sup>th</sup> December 2012 to 28<sup>th</sup> March 2016. The project was developed by the partners following a Call for Proposals by the European Union (EU) delegation to Zambia and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)<sup>2</sup> in 2012. The contracting authority, the EU, awarded a maximum grant of 75% of the total eligible cost of the project estimated at 927,209.94 Euro. DCA co-financed the project with 25% of the total eligible cost. The project targeted 4, 335<sup>3</sup> households in 13 communities (333 households per community) in Gwembe, Monze and Solwezi districts. The original target districts were Gwembe, Kafue and Solwezi. Kafue was dropped in mid-2014 and replaced with Monze district resulting in an addendum to the original project contract.

DCA is present in Zambia through a partnership known as the Joint Country Programme (JCP) which also includes Christian Aid (CA) and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). DCA Global Funding Unit (GFU) based in Copenhagen, Denmark, in close collaboration with JCP based in Lusaka, Zambia, were responsible for overall management of the project in partnership with Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA). The SULTS project was implemented by JCP as part of its 2011-2015 Livelihood and Trade (L&T) Programme which focused on promoting sustainable livelihoods among poor marginalized Zambians especially in rural areas. ZLA is a network of organisations advocating for land policies, laws and administrative systems that take into consideration the interests of rural and urban poor and marginalised communities. Since 1997, ZLA has been coordinating land projects of its members, partners and District Land Alliances (DLAs) which are involved in advocating for gender sensitive pro-poor land policies, legislation and strengthening traditional land governance structures. Since its inception, ZLA has been implementing a number of projects. The SULTS project was implemented as part of the ZLA 2013-2016 Strategic Plan.

SULTS’ original target chiefdoms were: Chipepo and Munyumbwe Chiefdoms in Gwembe district; Nkomeshya (Kafue district); and, Mumena and Kapijimpanga (Solwezi district). However, due to slow implementation start off Kafue district was dropped. The biggest contributing factor was the delay in the identification of the project sites in the districts owing to the fact that this was the first time that ZLA was going to be present in the district. ALD, the associate partner, had been in the district long before the SULTS project but its operations were mainly in statutory land law administered areas which were not the main target communities for SULTS. The ZLA/ALD project management team’s attempts to get permission from the traditional leadership in the district to allow the project to operate in preferred communities dragged leading to the delayed targeting of communities. Thus by mid-2014, a year and half after project inception, the DCA/JCP/ZLA project management team made a decision to apply for an addendum to the original agreement with the EU to allow the project to shift to Monze district, covering Choongo and Monze chiefdoms. This request was granted. Further, by mid-2015, the DCA/JCP/ZLA team realized that the project would not be able to achieve one of its key targets i.e. issuing 500 customary land certificates (500) by December, 2015. This was due to the many stages involved before the actual certification as well as the costs. For this reason another project addendum was requested for by the grant beneficiary in 2015 to extend the project period and to use the contingency budget. The addendum was granted by the EU and thus the project period extended from 36 to 39 months.

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<sup>2</sup> See

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/zambia/documents/funding\\_opportunities/call\\_for\\_proposals\\_non\\_state\\_actors\\_2011\\_2012\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/zambia/documents/funding_opportunities/call_for_proposals_non_state_actors_2011_2012_en.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> The original project description has a target group of 5,200. This was revised downwards to 4,335 after the final baseline survey.

## **2. PROJECT SUMMARY**

### **2.1 Situational Analysis**

#### **Context of the land sector**

The SULTS project was conceived and developed in 2012 when land in Zambia was being administered through both statutory and customary (or traditional) laws. These sets of laws have been the basis governing the dual tenure system (leasehold and customary) since independence in 1964. The two tenure systems were and still are related as they interact in the administration process, particularly that they are governed by one principle Act - the Lands Act of 1995. This Act vests all land in Zambia in the President for and on behalf of the people of Zambia. Most of Zambia's population derives its livelihood on customary land located in rural Zambia where they depend on seasonal farming for production of food as well as domestic animals, and carry out micro businesses. With this scenario and the fact that the SULTS project focused on addressing customary tenure, it is prudent to give a brief focused on customary land administration in Zambia.

#### **Customary Land Administration**

Zambia's land is categorized into two main tenure systems – customary and leasehold. The size of land under each tenure system has been unknown for years. Official documents point to the size of customary land as being 94% while 6% is regarded as state (leasehold) land. Since the 1950s, substantial amounts of customary land have been converted to leasehold, yet statistics to capture this are not updated. The enactment of the Lands Act of 1995 further accelerated conversion of customary land to state land although by 2012 there were no statistics to indicate the level of conversions. The legal interpretation of the meaning of the boundaries between the two tenure systems is a source of controversy.<sup>4</sup> What is clear however, was that with the enactment of the Lands Act of 1995 more and more customary land is being converted to leasehold and the powers of control over such lands shifts from traditional leaders to state institutions (the Lands Ministry and its agents - the local authorities). Furthermore, once customary land is converted to leasehold there is no reverse even when there is need to do so, mainly due to lack of guiding legal provisions. The Lands Act expressly asserts that no land held under customary tenure may be converted without consultation of the Chief and the Local Authority but still lacks clarity when it comes to community members' power to make decisions over their land.

At the time the SULTS project was initiated, there was no specific piece of legislation with provisions of how to administer customary land. The Lands Act of 1995 merely recognizes existence of customary land and provides for traditional leaders to administer this tenure system according to their customs and traditions. Some of the advantages of this tenure system are that it allows easy access to land by the poor and marginalized women and men through grants or inheritance. The inhabitants need not pay any ground rate (save for minimal gifts to their leaders) or adhere to planning standards. The tenure system allows for social networks to thrive and help sustain poor families and cushion them from external shocks. Additionally, families have open access to communal land where they can harvest forest resources and use the land for path ways. Moreover in most villages customary land is administered by a group of people, be they from among village members or royal families. This group model tends to provide some checks and balances.

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<sup>4</sup> It is argued that when customary land is converted to leasehold the converted land does not change to be state land. The control of land is what changes from traditional leaders to state land administration institutions.

However, disadvantages include rampant land boundary disputes among community members due to unclear boundaries and inadequate record keeping. Community members rarely have any documentation identifying them to particular pieces of land<sup>5</sup>. Most of the customary land governance structures are not well defined and are male dominated. They tend to be gender insensitive leading to perpetuation of gender inequalities in access, control and ownership of land to the advantage of males. They also tend to lack capacity to address complex land matters, particularly where there is an interaction between customary and statutory laws. This inadequacy has been a source of disputes in some communities as concerned parties have nowhere to refer to.

The customary land administration system can also be easily abused and left at the mercy of an individual (chief or headperson) or a group of royal family members who control power and determine who should or should not benefit from the land. Lack of transparency in land governance tends to be common with corruption being prominent in some chiefdoms to facilitate land acquisition to meet the soaring demand for land. There are cases where local communities respond to such issues by challenging duty bearers but usually cases of abuse in customary land administration go unchallenged. Community members tend to fear reprimand from their leaders and so remain silent to land rights abuses. This mode of administration tends to disadvantage most community members and pays little attention to inclusiveness. It is insensitive to the needs of disadvantaged groups of people such as those living with disabilities, terminally ill people, youth and women.

The administration of customary land has been going on in various parts of Zambia in light of high demand for land for large scale commercial farming, mining activities, urban elites acquiring land for small scale farming and/or insurance for their families' future, speculation, and, environmental conservation programmes. Protected customary lands have also been under pressure and actually invaded by local communities fetching for fertile land for activities such as farming, hunting and energy sources. Key among these driving factors exerting pressure on customary land is mining due to the mineral endowment of the country. In North-western province (Solwezi district) for example, large scale copper mining companies (Lumwana and First Quantum) have been responsible for acquisition of large pieces of land and in the process displacing local communities. Most of these poor community members have not been adequately compensated for their land partly because they have not been well protected owners of land. Meanwhile where conversion of land is necessary it has been problematic for most poor and remotely located people to exercise their rights to compensation due to ignorance and limited capacity to demand it.

Other policies and laws that impact on customary land administration include the national Constitution<sup>6</sup> which for a long time has been principally silent on contemporary land matters (save for treating land as part of property) but has lacked clear principles to guide administration of land; the Mines and Minerals Act which governs underground rights which are superior to the surface rights; the Zambia Environmental Management Act; the Forestry Act which governs protected forests; the Lands Tribunal Act which provides for resolution of land disputes outside the conventional court system, and the Town and Country Planning Act which until 2015 has guided planning of land for development purposes. The decentralization policy which promotes devolution of decision making powers to local levels has been in place to improve land administration. Yet the key challenge has been the absence of a comprehensive land policy to guide land administration. Government's efforts to develop a land policy since the early 1990s have not been positive. An attempt to do so was made in 2006 when the Government published a draft land policy<sup>7</sup> but later shelved it.

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<sup>5</sup> Some villages had village registers though such records did not indicate land ownership by community members. Others provide 'offer letters' for new land seekers while letters of consent are provided to those who want to convert customary land to leasehold.

<sup>6</sup> The Amended Constitution (2016) now provides a section which extensively provides for land matters

<sup>7</sup> GRZ (2006), Draft Land Administration and Management Policy, Ministry of Lands, Lusaka. October.

In 2015, however, the Government produced a draft Land Policy which recognises leasehold and customary land tenure but also public land tenure as a new means of land tenure. The public land category designates all reserved land, controlled by a public agency, for public uses or where there is unclear ownership or abandonment and land that maybe unusable. It also provides for a Traditional Lands Committee<sup>8</sup>.

Finally, at the beginning of the SULTS project there were very few NSAs involved in land advocacy<sup>9</sup>. Most of these did their work under the ambit of ZLA but with limited capacity to influence change. There was also limited evidence to demonstrate to government possible options for change in the policy and legal framework. This constrained NSAs from getting desired results in their land advocacy work.

In summary, there has been remarkable changes in the legal and policy environment, since the project started. To mention a few, the government reviewed the draft land policy and published another version in 2015; the national constitution was amended, a new planning law was enacted, the forestry Act was revised and the government started to undertake the Land Audit as well as developing a new Customary Land Bill.

## 2.2 Project Objectives

The SULTS project was implemented in Gwembe, Monze and Solwezi districts. Its goal was “*to contribute to sustainable livelihoods amongst 4,335 poor and marginalised households in 13 operational areas in Gwembe, Monze and Solwezi in 3 years through the promotion of enhanced land tenure security.*” The project was aimed at achieving the following three objectives:

- a) To raise awareness of community members, local leaders and institutions and empower community members to protect their access, ownership and control of customary land.
- b) To empower poor and marginalised communities to hold local leaders accountable in administration of customary land.
- c) To strengthen the capacity of ZLA and other Non-State Actors (NSAs) to provide support to poor and marginalised communities to respond to land governance issues.

## 2.3 Project Strategy

The project was implemented at the national, district and community levels. At the national level, the project strategy advocated for changes in the policy and legal framework so as to make it responsive to the needs of customary landholders. This was done through networking with other NSAs and presenting the lessons learnt from the SULTS project to engage with Parliament and the House of Chiefs.

At the district level, the strategy was capacity building of NSAs, creation of networks and room for advocacy, and also of providing space for the communities through the CLACs to participate in district meetings such as the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC).

The strategy at the community level, was to assist the community to establish CLACs. These were an interface between the community and the traditional leaders and the project management. The project used the strategy of media engagement and community meetings to create awareness and sensitization on land administration and rights. There was also capacity building of the traditional leadership in land administration, documentation of land rights and access to paralegal services.

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<sup>8</sup> Government of the Republic of Zambia (2015), **Draft National Land Policy**, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. Lusaka.

<sup>9</sup> These include Association for Land Development, Caritas Zambia, Green Living Movement, Justice for Widows and Orphans Project, Law and Development Association, Women for Change, Zambia Alliance of Women, and Zambia Civic Education Association.

## 2.4 Project Implementation

### Project background

The SULTS project was co-financed by the European Union providing (75%) and DanChurchAid (25%). DCA through the GFU and JCP was responsible for the overall management of the project in partnership with ZLA. The DCA/JCP project team was responsible for providing technical support to the ZLA project team in operationalising the project following the project cycle management (PCM) guidelines and special/general conditions of EU funded projects. To this end the project team was oriented at the start of the project and periodically as needed during implementation on EU guidelines on financial, project, procurement and visibility management. Further, DCA/JCP provided support to ZLA in the development of the project Monitoring and Evaluation system, in revising the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) matrix, annual work-plans and budgets as well as writing and submitting periodic and annual reports to the EU. ZLA was also assisted in the hiring and replacing of the SULTS project staff whenever there were vacancies. DCA/JCP also played a leading role in accessing and monitoring ZLA's capacity to implement activities and providing support to the project team whenever there were challenges as highlighted in the case of Kafue above.

ZLA National Office (NO), based in Lusaka was responsible for day to day management of the project at activity. The Associate Partners - Gwembe District Land Alliance (GDLA) and Monze District Land Alliance (MDLA) were responsible for field activities in the respective districts. Caritas Solwezi (CS) decided not to be part of the project after the “Kick Off” or inception workshop on the basis that their expectations were not met. This resulted in changes to the operational plans in Solwezi. An independent project office was set Solwezi as opposed to CS hosting the action as was originally planned<sup>10</sup>.

The SULTS Project Coordinator (PC) and the Project Accountant (PA), both reporting to the ZLA Executive Director were based at the NO. These were assisted by District Coordinators (DC) and District Accountants (DA) all of whom were directly (and partly) funded by the project as well as volunteer paralegal officers (PO). The ZLA Programmes Manager (PM), Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (M & EO) and the Communications Officer (CO) were also assigned part-time responsibilities to support project implementation. As one staff member at the district level indicated; “*the national level staff attached to the project were very important as they provided not only technical staff but also a communication linkage with between the district offices and what was happening at the national level such as the discussion around the national draft land policy*”. However, the project had high turnover which affected delivery of results. The high staff turnover according to the interviews with project staff was attributed to the conditions of service which could not compete with other projects. In this respect the project faced a major challenge. The vacant positions were later filled and the staff were oriented to familiarize them with the project.

### Project funding

EU disbursed funds as per DCA request for onward transfer to ZLA based on annual project budgets. Project field offices had each a project bank account where funds for activities were deposited. MDLA and GDLA had functional boards with relevant signatories to ensure financial accountability. In the case of Solwezi field office, the signatories were based at ZLA NO which sometimes delayed availability of operational funds. High inflation and rising prices especially in the second and third years affected budget execution. Further lack of all relevant information on what would be required for effective implementation of some activities especially the issuance of CLC highlighted that some costs were underestimated. The project management team responded by requesting for a budget amendment to allow for use of contingency in the final year of the project. The shift from Kafue to Monze also affected the resource envelop of the project because some activities which were eligible for Kafue had to be funded in Monze as well i.e. the project

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<sup>10</sup> 2013 Narrative Report

launch, printing and distribution of visibility materials and procurement and distribution of bicycles to CLACs.

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

The final project evaluation is meant to;

- a) Assess the results of the project against stated outputs and outcomes,
- b) Identify successes and recommend lessons for learning.
- c) Highlight the issues and challenges which affected effective and efficient implementation of outputs and their contribution to project outcomes and impact and recommend whether results obtained warrant a continuation of this type of programming.
- d) Serve as an important tool for lessons learned and direction on future programming.
- e) Use the findings of the evaluation to pave the way for improved program delivery (e.g. project design, implementation arrangements and institutional linkages) of future projects.

### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT SITES

The SULTS project was undertaken in three districts that constitute project operational areas. The brief descriptions of these three Districts are given below<sup>11</sup>.

#### 4.1 Gwembe District

Located about 221km south of Lusaka, Gwembe district is one of the most impoverished valley districts in the Southern Province of Zambia characterized by frequent hunger and cyclical droughts. Climate is mostly hot and dry, with average rainfall of about 600-700 mm per year<sup>12</sup>.

The District is inhabited by the Tonga speaking people led by Chiefs Chipepo and Munyumbwe. The Tonga people settled in Gwembe following their displacement to pave way for the Construction of Lake Kariba in the late 1950s. Land tenure is largely customary where households are allocated land by traditional leaders. Small-scale subsistence agriculture involving both crops and livestock constitute the major occupation of the people. The major crops include sorghum, millet and maize, and cotton. The main livestock kept are cattle, goats and chickens. Fishing (small scale) is done by some community members both for sale and consumption.

Polygamy is a common practice and signifies one's wealth status. In polygamous families husbands and wives tend to have separate fields<sup>13</sup>. As a matrilineal (but patrilocal) society, Tonga women could own rights to land<sup>14</sup>. Married women usually have access to land through their husbands. Wives usually plant food crops, while husbands grow cash crops and a small part to food crops. Gwembe has no land readily available for allocation to new land seekers as most of it is in the hands of clans/families. In most cases, when a husband dies, this land goes back to the relatives/family. This is worsened by the hilly terrain in the district which limits availability of arable land. The area is characterized by more than 65% households who are poor.<sup>15</sup> These cultivate less than one hectare of land while the better-off households who constitute about 10% of the population cultivate more than 3.5 hectares.

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<sup>11</sup> Adapted from Zambia Land Alliance (2014), Baseline Report.

<sup>12</sup> Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee - VAC (2004) **Zambia Livelihood Map Rezoning and Baseline Profiling, Final Report**, Lusaka

<sup>13</sup> *ibid*

<sup>14</sup> Conroy, 1945 cited in Kajoba, 2007

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*.

#### **4.2 Solwezi District**

Solwezi is the provincial headquarters of North-western Province. The district is located about 615Km North-west of Lusaka. The dominant tribe in Solwezi is Kaonde under Chiefs Mumena and Kapijimpanga (SULTS project areas). Other Chiefs in the district include Chikola, Mulonga, Munsaka and Mujimanzovu. Subsistence crop farming is the major occupation of many rural communities in Solwezi, mainly under customary land tenure system.

The district is characterized by rapid economic developments taking place following the opening up of copper mines since 2005. The mines include Kansanshi (located approximately 10 km north of Solwezi Township) and Lumwana (located about 65 km on the west and recently one mine has been opened in Kalumbila. These economic developments have triggered massive influx of immigrants seeking employment and other economic opportunities. As a result the area is slowly transforming into a cosmopolitan town. However, despite these increasing private investments that have positively impacted on the broader economy of Solwezi the benefits to poor local communities still remain a challenge.<sup>16</sup> These developments have come with both positive and negative impacts on local communities, which includes increasing pressure for land acquisition in customary areas for various investments<sup>17</sup>.

#### **4.3 Monze District**

Monze District is located about 230km south of Lusaka. It is one of the active agricultural districts in the country characterised by serious crop and livestock farming. The district is predominantly under customary land tenure, a system that favours male members of the community in terms of land ownership, access and control.

Monze has six chiefdoms (Monze, Chona, Choongo, Hamusonde, Ufwenuka and Mwanza). Most of the chiefs in Monze as well as Gwembe districts are relatively receptive to developmental issues discourses. There is an estimated 700 villages headed by a village headperson whose functions include resolution of land disputes. It is estimated that at least 95percent of the leaders of villages are male while less than 5 per cent account for women<sup>18</sup>. In terms of land inheritance the Tonga people of Monze practice a matrilineal system in which there is a wide range of possible heirs with no single individual entitled to inherit.<sup>19</sup> Although the inheritance system does not favour women, many traditional leaders have been sensitized by local NGOs such as Monze DLA and Law and Development Association (LADA). This is slowly changing attitudes and practices towards land rights of women<sup>20</sup>.

### **5. KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE EVALUATION**

In undertaking this evaluation the team considered the following issues:

#### **5.1 Relevance of the project**

The evaluation assessed whether the purpose and overall objective of the SULTS project was line with the needs and aspirations of the beneficiaries in the project districts and the policy environment in the land sector. It considered whether the activities and outputs of the programme were consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives; what the mechanisms of planning and communicating with local level beneficiaries in the course of the implementation were; how the project fed into to the context of the current socio-political trends in the land sector; and, recommends ways to improve relevance in future actions.

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<sup>16</sup> Ng'ombe, 2009.

<sup>17</sup> Keivani and Mattingly, 2007.

<sup>18</sup> Chibbamulilo and Phiri, 2009:27

<sup>19</sup> Chileshe, 2005:93

<sup>20</sup> Chibbamulilo and Phiri 2009

## **5.2 Efficiency of the project**

The evaluation team measured outputs (qualitative and quantitative) in relation to the inputs, particularly how the various activities transformed the available resources into the intended results, in terms of quantity, quality and time; whether the costs of the project were justified by the results; whether the methods used were effective and relevant; whether the governance and administrative systems of the project was suitable and sensible to implementing the project; and, recommends ways to improve the efficiency in future actions.

## **5.3 Effectiveness of the project**

The evaluation also considered effectiveness by assessing how well the results furthered the attainment of the purpose of the project; whether the project achieved its objectives; whether there were clearly defined in-built sets of indicators and yardsticks for the specific objectives; what major internal and external factors influenced the achievement of the set objectives; and, made recommendations to improve effectiveness in future actions.

## **5.4 Impact of the project**

In measuring impact the evaluation team assessed the positive and negative changes, direct or indirect, intended or unintended benefits produced by the SULTS project; whether progress had been made towards achieving the objectives of the action and whether there were any gaps in the project regarding the achievement of the goal. The report further makes recommendations to improve the possible impact of the project.

## **5.5 Sustainability of the project**

Finally the evaluation assessed the degree to which the benefits produced by the SULTS project would continue after the EU/DCA support. This was done by use of the logical framework analysis of the project. The team also considered whether the project was locally owned. Further, the evaluation determined whether the SULTS project was any different from other land projects and whether it implemented any innovations and makes recommendations for making the project more sustainable. In addition, the evaluation assessed involvement of stakeholders in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project.

## **6. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

The evaluation of the SULTS project took a four pronged approach comprising literature review, quantitative household survey, site visits and qualitative data collection using Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and key informants. The review formed the basis for preparation of tools, validation of primary data collected and triangulation of findings. The sources of literature review included;

- a) project documents such as the Logical Framework Analysis matrix,
- b) work-plan and budget,
- c) project Contracts-Agreements with DanChurchAid and European Union,
- d) baseline report, project biannual and annual reports,
- e) field Visit Reports, field monitoring reports,
- f) ZLA's plans and reports, quarterly magazines (visibility reports), organisational documentary and
- g) brochures, policy briefs and policy option paper, land related reviewed laws and policies, and paralegal activity reports.

In collecting primary data both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were used. A questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data through random sampling of households (community members) in the SULTS project areas. Qualitative data was collected through key informant interviews FGDs conducted among the project beneficiaries using a question guide. Fifty-six (56) key informants (50 men and 6 female) were interviewed (see Annex 2). The key informant category of interviewees was highly male dominated by virtual of their positions within the project – government officials, chiefs, headpersons and heads of



NSAs. The evaluation team conducted meetings with CLAC members comprising 38 male and 25 female i.e. 63 CLAC members. Further 20 FGDs were conducted with 191 community members (123 male and 68 female) in the three project districts (Gwembe, Monze and Solwezi) including Kafue.



**Picture 1** FGDs in Monze District

The SULTS project targeted 4,335 poor and marginalized households in 13 operational areas in Gwembe, Monze and Solwezi districts. The evaluation took this as the study population from which a sample of 353 households (8.1% of population) was randomly selected and interviewed using a questionnaire. In consideration that there was an equal number of households in each areas, the sample of 353 was divided by 3 to have a proportional number of respondents of 118 per district except

for Kafue where no questionnaires were administered. The chiefdom was the sampling unit and in each chiefdom SULTS project operational areas (communities) were selected. The data was collected from project beneficiaries in the same chiefdoms where the project baseline for the project was undertaken. This was done for comparison purposes. A total of 59 households were selected from the communities within each chiefdoms.<sup>21</sup> The evaluation researchers were assisted by eight data collectors who came from within the project districts.

Due to the limitation in transport and time only those households within reach of the project central points were interviewed from their households while those who lived far from the project centres were asked to come to the centres. This ensured that the sample was not only biased to those households near to the centres. The quantitative data was analysed by use of SPSS<sup>22</sup> while analysis of qualitative data was done manually.

The following are the challenges that were faced during the evaluation:

- a) The agreed time frame for primary data collection was reduced by ZLA national Office from three to two weeks, with a reason of not having adequate resources to cater for logistics of the National Office staff who had accompanied the study team.
- b) No financial data was provided because the SULTS finance officer did not report to the DLA office throughout the one week period of data collection. In Monze for example, the Accountant was not available during the whole week of data collection. No clear explanation was provided to the research team as to the reason of his absence.
- c) Due to the limitation in the budget, there was no allocation for data entry. This caused a delay in the production of the report as the evaluators had to do the data entry, analysis and report writing.

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<sup>21</sup> The chiefdoms from which the communities were selected were Chipepo and Munyumbwe in Gwembe district, Monze and Choongo in Monze District, Kapijimpanga and Mumena in Solwezi District, and Nkomeshya in Kafue district.

<sup>22</sup> Statistical Package for Social Sciences

## 7. TEAM COMPOSITION

This evaluation was undertaken by MEG Associates represented by Messrs Mwendu Mumbuna and Henry Machina. Mr Mumbuna is a geographer and has sufficient knowledge of climate change and variability. He also has wide experience in conducting evaluations in Zambia especially using the DAC criteria. As a development practitioner, Mr. Mumbuna, has been involved in agriculture and land related issues in Zambia for various institutions. Notable among these is the ZLA, Zambian Governance Foundation (ZGF) and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr Machina is an experienced development practitioner. He has experience in project management as well as working with communities handling statutory and customary land issues as they affect poor and marginalized groups. He spearheaded defense of the interests of the land rights of poor women, men and children. Further, he has experience working with traditional leaders (chiefs and headpersons) and poor communities including liaising with them on alternative ways of securing customary land (promoting democratic traditional land governance and customary landholding certificates).

## 8. EVALUATION RESULTS

### 8.1 The project outputs

This analyses the outputs of the SULTS project. It identifies levels of achievements. This takes note of whether the activities exceeded the planned outputs, whether the planned outputs were equal to those which were achieved and those which were not achieved. The information which is analyzed in this section is primarily from the annual and quarterly reports taking into consideration the logical framework with verification from the ZLA staff. It is presented according to the five result areas.

#### ***Result 1.1 Communities, traditional leaders, local government officials, and CBOs have increased skills for advocacy and dialogue around land governance.***

Among the activities under Result Area 1.1, two activities; “*training of 1,560 community members (120 per community) in land rights, land administration, negotiation skills, advocacy techniques and monitoring and evaluation*” and “*training 520 traditional leaders (40 per community) in land administration*” were achieved beyond the planned outputs while three activities achieved their outputs as per the plan. The other activity which was achieved beyond expectation was that of “*training of 90 district government officials (30 per district) in land administration and community engagement*”. This means that only one activity out of all the planned activities did not achieve its planned outputs and this was the “*training of 36 CBOs (12 per district) in land administration, land rights, and advocacy techniques and develop joint action plans for engagement with local and traditional authorities in targeted districts*” where only 26 were trained.

The gender composition under this result area was on average 60% male and 40% female. The largest difference between male and female participants was under the training of 520 traditional leaders where there was a 69.4% male traditional leaders trained compared to 30.5% for female. In some communities where there were virtually no female traditional leaders trained. As noted in one key informant interview in Muyumbwe, “*there are very few women who are traditional leaders because they are still considered second class. Even where it is a woman who is the traditional leader, it is evident that the male relatives make the decisions.*”

It should also be noted that the outputs reported under the result area such as that of “*training 36 CBOs (12 per district) in land administration, land rights, and advocacy techniques and develop joint action plans for engagement with local and traditional authorities in targeted districts*” included figures for Kafue district.

**Result 1.2 Communities are aware of their land rights.**

The project did not achieve its target of raising awareness for 6,500 community members. Further, only 73 out of 78 programmes under the activity “Broadcast 2 series of 13 radio programmes in each district” was achieved. This means none of the two activities under this result area achieved their outputs. It was targeted that 6,500 community members would be reached that is 500 per community, but only 6,343 community members were reached with 52% female and 48% male.

**Result 2.1 Communities participating in the formulation and implementation of land laws.**

Four activities were planned for and held under the Result area, 2.1. Of the 78 planned discussion forums, 80 were held in all the districts which was beyond the planned targets. The other activities, “facilitating each CLAC to participate in 3 local governance platforms”, “creating and supporting 13 Community Land Advocacy Committees (CLAC)” and the “training of CLACs in documentation of land abuse cases and general operational and management procedures” were successfully done. Thus all activities under this result area either exceeded or met the expected or outputs.

All CLACs interviewed indicated that the two primary tasks they had as a group were; to create awareness on land issues within their communities and to be a link between the community and DLA offices. A total of 15 CLACs were formed and the target was achieved with a total membership of 168 members. Although the intention of the project was to have a 50% gender balance, 45% was achieved. Although, the 50% gender participation was not achieved, the 45% gender participation in the CLACs was still higher than the national average of women participating in governance issues which is targeted at 30%<sup>23</sup>.

Among the CLACs interviewed, the ones in Sub-Chief Kajoba under Senior Chief Kapijimpanga in Solwezi and the CLAC in Chipepo under Chief Chipepo demonstrated good performance. The CLAC in Sub-Chief Kajoba provides support to the community in their area with information and mediating land disputes. A traditional leader in Sub-chief Kajoba’s area noted “the CLACs were useful as the headmen are not very knowledgeable in dealing with land disputes”. A FGD for men in Senior Chief Kapinjimpaga indicated that the CLAC was a source of information to the community when ZLA staff members were not available.

The CLAC in Chipepo did not only sensitize and mediate on land disputes but also sat on the traditional courts to resolve land disputes. The Advisor to Chief Chipepo’s traditional establishment noted that they found interventions from CLACs very important in addressing land disputes, so much so that they decided to include the CLAC in the traditional body responsible for addressing land disputes. The CLACs were also utilized in community mobilization whenever ZLA was conducting sensitization activities. However, their work was hampered by inadequate transport to reach far off places. The bicycles were insufficient given the geographical coverage involved. Given that most CLAC members came from the same area of the chiefdom in all districts, they had to cover long distances in order to provide services in other areas of the chiefdom. In Munyumbwe, Gwembe district, the CLAC members’ interviewed testified to the difficulty in reaching far off places as they did not have financial support for food or lodging. In their view the SULTS project could facilitate income generating activities so as to raise funds to support the outreach activities of the CLAC.

The concern that CLACs in certain localities were not available for the communities was noted in one FGD in Monze. The participants noted the following about their CLAC:

*“the current CLAC members were not elected by many people. It was just a small group which was present during elections. The community members are not satisfied with the CLAC members. They are not working. We have never seen them in our village. There is need to elect new ones. We do not even know the term of office of the CLAC members.”*

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<sup>23</sup> National Gender Policy

The FGD for the CLAC in Monze further stated that they were not sure of the roles of the CLAC members. Other issues which affected the performance of CLACs identified in the FGDs were that:

- a) ZLA documents indicate that guidelines on the operations of CLACs were provided to them. However, four of the six CLACs interviewed stated that they had no written rules to guide the operations of the group and relied on instructions from their leaders. The other two CLACs noted that they were not sure since all the information was kept by the secretary who was not available.
- b) The T-shirts which were provided to the CLACs were not enough and there was a request for Identity Cards.
- c) CLAC members did not devote enough time to the operations of the project as they also needed time to attend to competing needs. In addition to SULTS project activities CLAC members performed other DLA duties assigned to them.
- d) There were insufficient materials for the CLAC to improve their visibility.
- e) Not all traditional leaders accepted the project especially in terms of issuance of certificates. Further, some community members have not accepted the idea. As such this made the work of the CLACs difficult.

Some CLAC secretaries did not have appropriate means of keeping records i.e. writing and storage of information. For example, the Secretary of a CLAC in Monze kept documents on loose paper stashed in an exercise book while another CLAC Secretary's record of minutes of community meetings lacked vital information such as the name of the CLAC conducting the awareness meeting, or substantial issues emerging from a meeting. This calls for the need to train the CLACs in record keeping.

### ***Result 2.2: New models of customary land developed***

Four activities were planned for and implemented under the Result area, 2.2. The outputs under these activities were both achieved. These were piloting Village Registers, which included demarcation of land boundaries in 10 villages in 2 communities, and conducting a study on customary land administration to suggest new models of customary land. The other activities which were conducted and achieved under result 2.2 were that of, undertaking 2 exchange visits between communities that have piloted customary land certificates and village registers, and Piloting customary land certificates for 200 households in 2 communities. Further, two national consultative dialogue meetings between communities, traditional authorities, government departments and CBOs were held.

It was evident during the FGDs and key informant interviews that the idea of documenting land rights through CLC generated a lot of interest among the target and non-targeted communities. A total of 112 people (96 community members and 16 headpersons) from non-targeted communities made inquiries on the certification processes through the paralegal desks. Further, Monze DLA worked with Monze Municipal Council to document steps of acquiring state land. This was after the council had an increase in the number of illegal land allocations cases and a brochure was developed with a total of 1,500 brochures were distributed to community members. A referral between the council and the DLA was established where state land related cases were referred to the council and customary land cases to DLA.



**Picture 2** A community member in Munyumbwe holding their CLC

The target was to pilot and roll out CLCs to 500 households in targeted communities in all the three districts. In all 682 certificates were issued. However, the certificates were issued only in Monze and Gwembe districts. No certificate was issued in Solwezi despite the demand. The CLAC members from Senior Chief Mumena, in Shivuma stated that it was very difficult to get the Senior Chief to attend to the issuance of certificates because he was too busy and that there was a long bureaucratic process before meeting him involving the headmen, the Sub-chiefs, the chiefs and the Senior Chiefs' Indunas. Further, the 682 certificates issued in Monze and Gwembe did not meet the demands of the people. As discussed in one FGD in Gwembe; "... *not to issue CLC to all of us, it is like promising your child food and rousing their appetite and failing to fulfil the promise. They project promised to support us with the issuance of CLCs to solve the problem of land insecurity*". The number of villages that were reached with CLC were the same ones which were given village land registers.

*Piloting of Village Registers and boundary mapping:* Pilot Village Registers were introduced in Monze and Gwembe communities. At the time of conducting this evaluation, there was a mapping exercise being carried out in Monze communities. The community members found the mapping of their land useful as it was a means of complimenting the issuance of certificates saying the certificates "*would enhance our ability to secure our land*" in the FGD.

In FGDs and key informant interviews in Munyumbwe and Chipepo, the respondents indicated that the mapping exercise could only be done for agricultural fields and not for the homesteads. They stated that "*it is difficult to map boundaries around our homesteads because of the settlement pattern where houses are too close to each other. The fact that people have agricultural field in different locations means that one person would have to get more than one CLC*". At the time of conducting the evaluation, there was no one who reported to have been given more than one CLC but the respondents indicated that based on the land tenure system in Southern province, this would be the only means of ensuring that all their land was secured meaning that more than one CLC had to be given to a household.

*Documentation of land rights and administration cases:* Under this activity which is within result area 2.1, the essence was to document at least 900 cases relating to the abuse of land rights and land administration. At the end of the project, a total of 869 cases were reported by 266 female and 603 male community members in Monze, Gwembe and Solwezi districts. The Gwembe desk recorded 347, followed by Monze with 338 while Solwezi recorded 184.

The highest cases recorded were on boundary disputes 406 (47 %), followed by displacement with 140 (16 %) and then land inheritance with 99 (11 %). Monze recorded 44 % of the boundary disputes seconded by Gwembe with 37% because of the mapping phase of the certification that requested boundary verifications. Solwezi office recorded 63 % of the total displacement cases because of the mining activities in the town. Women reported 45% of the land inheritance cases and 54% of the women's land rights which can be attributed to increased knowledge on women's land rights.

Credit needs to go to the paralegal officers and the CLACs. The number of cases reported to the desks increased over the years: 57 in 2013, 259 cases in 2014 and 553 in 2015/2016. Out of the 896 cases, 496 (57 %) were resolved, 237 (27%) were still pending while 136 (16 %) were referred to traditional and local courts. Thirty-eight (38) of the 44 cases that related to traditional leaders involvement in negative land administration practices were resolved.

### ***Result 3.1 Increased information available and used for effective evidence-based advocacy***

The project was able to achieve the outputs for two of the planned activities under Result area, 3.1. These were the development of a participatory communication strategy and establishing and supporting 3 paralegal desks. The project was not able to fully achieve the outputs of documenting at least 900 cases relating to the abuse of land rights and land administration and following up of at least 2 cases per quarter per community as only 869 cases were recorded as discussed above.

ZLA disseminated information through its Facebook page as well as advocacy and campaign materials. These helped promote the project and influence national land policy and law reform although, the development and publishing of advocacy and campaign materials based on communication strategy was partially achieved. This was because the number of advocacy and campaign materials planned for was not stated. But, ZLA's website helped promote the project through dissemination of information that included a quarterly newsletter, reports and publications. However the website was not regularly updated. This limited the project's ability to sustainably update the public.

### ***Result 3.2. Effective networking and policy dialogue amongst NSAs and local authorities established.***

Establishing effective networking and policy dialogue among NSAs and local authorities was Result area, 3.2. Out of the eight (8) activities which were planned for and executed under Result 3.2, four were achieved as planned and the other four were not achieved.

The following are the activities which were achieved as planned. The first one is the development of guidelines for NSAs engagement with local authorities at district level. However, the review was only done for the CBOs and Government officials in Gwembe and the second one is that through joint efforts with partners, develop 4 policy briefs and disseminate these nationally and locally. The other two activities which were achieved were those of delivering at least 2 presentations to parliamentary committees on lessons from the project to influence them to make laws more pro-poor and another of delivering at least 2 presentations to the House of Chiefs on lessons from the project to influence them to make laws more pro-poor.

The following activities were, however, were only partially achieved. These included;

- a) reviewing guidelines for NSAs engagement with local authorities at district level and holding joint national media programmes (3 television debates, 26 radio programmes and 2 documentaries).
- b) holding 6 National Land Advocacy Committee meetings
- c) holding 2 national consultative dialogue meetings between communities, traditional authorities, government departments and CBOs.

## **8.2 Project outcomes**

**Objective One: "Raise awareness of community members, local leaders and institutions to empower community members to protect their access, ownership and control of customary land."**

*Number of pieces of land owned by a household:* According to the baseline survey, most of the households (43%) owned two (2) parcels of land, while only 17% had access or used one (1) parcel of land. Eleven per cent (11%) owned three pieces of land. Only about two percent (2%) had access or use or own more than five (5) parcels of land.

Most respondents in evaluation data in comparison to the baseline study had only one piece of land (Solwezi = 51% and Monze = 52.7%) while in Gwembe, there were more respondents (43%) with two pieces of land than those with one piece of land (25%). A total of 43.3% in Monze and 41.9% in Solwezi had two pieces of land. The distribution of responses is illustrated in Figure 8 on the number of pieces of land per household.

The responses in the FGDs in all the areas indicate that most of these pieces of land belonged to the male members of the household and in particular the husband. In Solwezi, during a FGD for women, they

indicated that they did not own any piece of land but in response, the FGD for men noted that “*although women did not own land in their matrilineal homes, they owned land in their maternal/paternal home villages*”. The traditional leaders however, in Solwezi indicated that “*the ownership of land by women was changing even in their matrilineal homes as more and more are being provided with land*”. One key informant in Chipepo noted that “*the project has created awareness on the need for women to own land*”.

As indicated in Annex 1 the average percentage for 7 targeted Chiefdoms was 7% which had improved from 6% in the baseline data with land ownership for male headed household (MHH) at 6%, female headed household (FHH) at 7%, and elderly headed household is 9%.

*Knowledge on polices/laws governing land administration:* Most respondents (Solwezi = 70%, 61.7% for Monze and Gwembe 61.7%) said they had no knowledge of the policies/laws governing land. In comparison to the Baseline data, the number of people who said they had no knowledge of the policies/laws governing land had reduced. In the Baseline data, the number of respondents who stated that they had no knowledge of policies/laws governing land was 92.5% for Monze, 84% for Gwembe and 78% for Solwezi. This means that while on average, 84.8% of the respondents during the Baseline survey indicated that they had no knowledge of policies/laws governing land, this number had reduced to 64.4% in the evaluation data.

*Knowledge on land rights provided for by any policies/laws:* In contrast to knowledge on polices/laws governing land administration, the knowledge on land rights provided for by any policies/laws was much higher in Gwembe (70%) and Monze (64%) but only 37% in Solwezi.

In contrast to the Baseline data where land rights awareness levels were found to be low in all the chiefdoms with an overall percentage of 17% of individuals being aware of their land rights, the evaluation data indicates that 57.1% of the respondents were aware of their land rights. This implies that the SULTS project was able to effectively improve on the communities understanding of their land rights. As discussed in a number of FGD, a lot of information and knowledge was gained on their rights especially that of what to do if investors wanted to “grab” their land.

*Extent to which the SULTS project has been able to raise awareness:* Most respondents indicated that to a good extent, the SULTS project raised awareness on land rights in the communities (Monze = 45%, Gwembe = 37% and Solwezi = 35%). However, there was a significant number of respondents from Solwezi (24%) who stated that the SULTS was not able to raise awareness on land rights in the communities. This could be attributed to the fact that no traditional land holding certificates were issued during the project period while 23% in the same district did not answer the question.

## **Objective Two: “Empower poor and marginalised communities to hold local leaders accountable in administration of customary land.”**

*Households involved in land rights advocacy programme or group other than that from ZLA:* Very few households were involved in a land rights advocacy programme other than that from ZLA. Solwezi (17.1%) had the highest number of respondents who were involved in land rights advocacy programme other than that from ZLA followed by Gwembe (14.2%) and Monze, 6.1%. Further, most respondents (Solwezi = 12.8%, Monze = 9.6% and Gwembe, 8.3%) stated that their household were in a land rights advocacy group in the area other than that from ZLA. This is mainly because ZLA was the only organisation focused on land and working in their area.

*Households received any advocacy training other than that from ZLA:* Most households (Monze = 87% and Gwembe = 85%, Solwezi = 78.6%) said they did not receive any advocacy training other than from ZLA. This could be because they are no organisations working on land rights and advocacy working in the project areas. The baseline data indicated that very few respondents (10%) had received training in land rights and policy advocacy.



Among the respondents who stated that they had obtained advocacy training, most (Solwezi = 10.3%, Monze = 4.3% and Gwembe = 3.3%) stated they obtained these from the traditional leaders. Others indicated they got them from the local structure i.e. the CLAC (Monze = 7%, Solwezi = 6% and Gwembe = 3.3%).

Ways of resolving land disputes in this community: The most common means of resolving land disputes was through the traditional leader; i.e. through chiefs (Gwembe = 59.7%, Solwezi = 53% and Monze = 51.3%), through village headmen (Gwembe = 84%, Monze = 72.2% and Solwezi 14.5%) and through the village committee (Solwezi = 26.5%, Gwembe = 10.9% and Monze = 9.6%). Among 869 land conflict cases reported end of March, 2015 in the 6 target chiefdoms, 69% were male headed households and (MHH) and 31% were female headed households (FHH).

How did you come to know about the dispute resolution mechanism above? Most respondents indicated that the traditional leaders were the main source of knowledge of the dispute resolution mechanism (Monze = 65.2, Solwezi = 57.3% and Gwembe = 42.9%) while 52.9% in Gwembe and 16.2% in Solwezi mentioned the SULTS project. However, none of the respondents in Monze mentioned the SULTS project as the source of knowledge on the dispute resolution mechanism. This may not necessarily mean that the project was not useful to them but could be a result of the way the question was asked in the sense that the communities recognise the term DLA and not SULTS. In the FGDs in Monze, the communities recognised the DLA as one mechanism for dispute resolution.

What should be done to strengthen land tenure security in your area? This was a multiple answer question. Three solutions on how to strengthen land tenure security came up so strongly among the respondents. The first was that there was need to create awareness and sensitization on land matters (Gwembe = 55.5%, Monze = 49.6% and Solwezi = 26.5%) and secondly, it was about providing members of the community with CLCs (Monze = 74.8%, Gwembe = 73.9% and Solwezi = 34.2%). Thirdly, there was a suggestion from the respondents that in order to strengthen land tenure security in the area, there was need for members of the community to obtain title deeds (this would mean converting customary land to state land (51.3% = Solwezi, 21.8% = Gwembe and 5.2% = Monze).

What SULTS project should do to strengthen land tenure security in your area: Most respondents in all the districts indicated that the SULTS project should create awareness on land related issues (Gwembe = 73.9%, Monze = 68.4% and Solwezi = 66.7%) while 26.1% for Gwembe, 26.3% for Monze and 21.4% for Solwezi stated that the project should facilitate the provision of CLCs in order to strengthen land tenure security.

Households belonging/participating in any local governance structure: Most respondents in all the districts (Monze = 78.9%, 77.3% for Gwembe and Solwezi = 61.5%) stated that their households did not belong or participate in any local structure in their areas. Although village council or traditional leadership structures exist in the areas, ordinary community members did not participate in these.

Households participating in any policy engagement activities: Most households did not participate in any policy engagement meetings. A total of 83.2% for Gwembe, Solwezi for 81.2% and in Monze, 76.5% and said their households did not participate in any policy engagement activities.

Extent to which the SULTS project been able to empower poor and marginalized communities especially women to hold local leaders accountable in administration of customary land: In addressing the extent to which the SULTS project been able to empower poor and marginalized communities especially women to hold local leaders accountable in administration of customary land, most respondents indicated that it was good extent (Solwezi = 35%, Monze = 49.5% and Gwembe, 43.7%). A total of 33.3% for Solwezi, 21% for Gwembe and 9.6% for Monze said it was very good extent. Among the respondents 24.8% of the



respondents from Solwezi, 18.50% for Gwembe and 3.5% for Monze did not know. A total of 20.9% in Monze, which was the highest in the evaluation, stated that the SULTS project had not been able to empower poor and marginalized communities especially women to hold local leaders accountable in administration of customary land.

**Objective Three: “Strengthen capacity of ZLA and other NSAs to provide support to poor and marginalised communities to respond to land governance issues.”**

*NGOs/CBOs known that work with land issues/advocacy programmes?* The baseline data indicated organisations at the community level which worked on land issues/advocacy. The institutions were listed in the Baseline report on page 57 on Table 18 where Gwembe had the highest (13), Monze had 4 institutions and Solwezi had the lowest (3).

Most respondents did not know of any NGOs/CBOs that worked with land issues/advocacy programmes in their areas. In particular, in Solwezi, 76.1% of the respondents said that they did not know any NGOs/CBOs which were engaged with land issues/advocacy programmes while 81.7% and 68.9% respectively stated that they did not know any NGO/CBO which work on land issues/advocacy programmes in their areas.

*Extent to which the SULTS project benefitted men and women equally:* When asked on the extent in which the ZLA SULTS project benefitted men and women equally, 39.1% in Monze, 38.8% in Solwezi, and 37.8% in Gwembe said it was a good extent while 30.9% in Solwezi, 16.5% and 25.3% said it was a very good extent. A number of respondents did not know (25.9% for Solwezi, 16.8% for Gwembe and 3.5% for Monze) and 18.3% of respondents in Solwezi stated that there was no extent in which the design of the ZLA SULTS project adequately reflect the needs of women both as stakeholders and as beneficiaries.

*Extent to which the design of the SULTS project adequately reflect the needs of women both as stakeholders and as beneficiaries:* In addressing the extent in which the design of the SULTS project adequately reflected the needs of women both as stakeholders and as beneficiaries., most respondents indicated that it was good extent (Monze = 42.6%, Gwembe, 37% and Solwezi = 35%). A total of 25.2% for Gwembe, 18.8% for Solwezi and 17.4% for Monze aid it was very good extent. Among the respondents 41% of the respondents from Solwezi, 27.7% for Gwembe did not know. A total of 17.4% in Monze stated that the SULTS project at no extent in the design reflected SULTS project adequately benefitted men and women equally.

### **8.3 Activities and outcomes in Kafue District**

*Background:* In Kafue district, the SULTS project targeted Chisankane community in Chieftainess Nkomeshya Mukamambo II. Chipapa community under Chieftainess Nkomeshya Mukamambo II and Maluza, and Roadside Bridge<sup>24</sup> squatter communities on the land belonging to the United Church of Zambia. ZLA together with the project Associate Partner Association for Land Development (ALD) implemented activities including a project launch, formation of four (4) CLACs and a training of trainers involving headpersons, the area Councillor and other influential members of the target communities. A number of meetings were also held with the stakeholders in the communities. Community members appreciated the initial activities undertaken by the project in the area. More specifically in Chisankane and Maluza communities traditional leaders’ trainings were held to improve their knowledge on current land related policies and laws, challenges faced in administering customary land and possible ways to address them, as well as tools that they and their community members could use to engage policy makers.

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<sup>24</sup> Chipapa, Maluza and Roadside Bridge were part of the Kafue Exist strategy project. The project was short term i.e. from mid-2014 to December, 2014. It was funded by JCP.

The community members and traditional leaders expressed desire for continuation of the project activities in their areas. However, despite the Chieftainess giving a go-ahead for the project to be implemented in her chiefdom,<sup>25</sup> some selected traditional leaders under her were reluctant to have the project implemented in their areas. Several meetings held with these leaders to negotiate for continuation of the SULTS project did not yield much. As such a decision was made to move the SULTS project from Kafue to Monze, in mid-2014, when it was noticed that there was reluctance in accepting the project by traditional leaders. As a measure to minimise the negative impacts of the geographical shift in implementation of the project, an exit strategy was designed and implemented in Kafue district up to December, 2014 funded by JCP.

The Exit Strategy Project: The objectives of the exit strategy project were to:

- a) Increase the levels of understanding of land administration and the tenure systems that exist in Zambia among community members, local leaders and institutions;
- b) Empower community members with knowledge and skills to protect their access, ownership and control of customary land and hold local leaders accountable in administration of customary land;
- c) Empower traditional leaders with skills in governance; and strengthen their capacity in land administration.

Project outputs: In spite of the reluctance of traditional leaders to have the project implemented in their areas, the following activities were conducted before the Exit Strategy.

- a) 22 (7 female and 15 male) government officials were trained in land administration and community engagement.
- b) 2 CLACs were formed with 20 (10 female and 10 male) membership.

After the change in districts, the following were some of the activities that were implemented during the exit strategy phase;

- a) The project was successfully launched
- b) A total of four (4) community members' trainings on Land rights were conducted, reaching a total of 133 beneficiaries
- c) Five (5) traditional/community leaders' trainings reaching a total of 84 beneficiaries.
- d) Community sensitization events were also done with drama performances that attracted a total of 341 community members, whereas discussion forums reached 70 people.
- e) A total of 15 cases were received, with 11 cases resolved while 4 are still pending (at time of reporting) under the paralegal desk.

Project outcomes: According to the traditional leaders and the community members who were consulted during the evaluation, the major outcome of this project was that communities in all the targeted areas had a better understanding of land issues than before this project was implemented. Key among these issues were the meaning of land rights, laws that govern land, the tenure systems in Zambia and the available conflict resolution mechanisms (such as the paralegal and the judicial system). The village headpersons said:

*“From the inception of, we saw that it would help us a lot, especially the poor and old people. We learnt a lot from it and started administering land in a better way. We are now more cautious now when giving out land because we have to reserve some for our future generations. As traditional leaders we now encourage women (widows) to continue staying on their land after death of their husbands. We even identified three stations as meeting places for the project. If the project had continued more people would have come to participate?”*

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<sup>25</sup> ZLA and ALD held a meeting with Cheiftainess Nkomeshya on 8<sup>th</sup> April 2014 at which she allowed the project to be implemented in her chiefdom. She also pledged to officiate at the launch of the project.

The traditional leaders further added:

*“This project helped us to plan how to use our land and to know what type of land to allocate to land seekers. We learnt how to determine physical boundaries and place permanent beacons to avoid future conflicts. Most of all, the project helped us pay more attention to the weak people in our villages (terminally ill, disabled, old women and men) and ensuring that they are given land and that their land is secured. We want the project to continue.”*

It is evident that despite the challenges faced, the SULTS project benefited Kafue community members in the short time that it was implemented.

#### **8.4 Visibility and communication of the project**

Regarding the visibility of the project, the evaluation team investigated at three levels; national level, district level and community levels. A visibility and communication plan was developed. Using this plan, IEC materials that included four (4) pull-up stands, four (4) billboards and 60 shirts were produced and branded with EU, DCA and ZLA logos. Furthermore, stickers and posters were printed and placed on office equipment, walls, doors and the project vehicle. The development of a visibility and communication plan helped the project to have a standardized and more organized system of communicating project information and land rights. However, this worked very well at the national level and to a certain instance at the district level. Shirts were provided to the CLACs but there were no other means which were evident to indicate the presence of the project in the communities. In Hufwa community of Monze district the CLAC Secretary informed the evaluation team that his CLAC requested for ZLA to provide a poster/bill board but that by the end of the project period this had not been provided because it was not budgeted for. The result was that only the community leadership that directly participated in some project activities knew the project acronym SULTS. Most of the respondents (ordinary community members) did not know the project name SULTS but ZLA or DLA were well known to them. At the district level, the billboards which were provided were so small that made it difficult to read from afar (see picture 3 below).



**Picture 3** The billboard indicating the location of the Monze DLA Office

It is good to note though that SULTS radio programmes were very useful in raising the awareness of the project among members of the public. Most of the community members interviewed said they knew about the project through the radio programmes broadcasted on the two community radio stations under the project. The radio programmes proved very effective in disseminating information to the communities as well as enabling them to get instant clarifications via phone calls. However, some community members were

concerned that the number of radio programmes broadcast were inadequate in the sense that they were too few and that by the time most community members heard about them, they had stopped. Over the three years, there was an increase in Facebook subscribers from 760 in 2013 to 2,260 in 2015 as a means of improving communication.

### **8.5 DLA versus Project specific office**

One of the aspects which this evaluation investigated was efficiency of using the DLA as a project implementer such as in Monze and Gwembe on the one hand and opening up a specific project office such as in Solwezi. The main difference between the two modalities had to do with the presence of ZLA/DLA before project inception to a large extent as well as experience of the staff in land matters and the amount of time allocated to the project to a limited extent. To start with, it was noted that the progress made in Monze and Gwembe on the one part was the result the project offices and staff were already addressing land security matters in their districts. They had already established institutional linkages as well as linkages with the traditional establishment and the communities in their area. This is different compared to the project set-up in Solwezi where ZLA was present for the first time. As a result project staff had to establish their relations with the stakeholders at the district level as well as in the communities. The project specific office was more efficient in SULTS project planning and implementation given this was the key responsibility of the office whereas Monze and Gwembe offices were less efficient because their responsibilities were spread out among other project activities unrelated to SULTS.

### **8.6 Key factors which affected activity implementation**

There were situations where the targeted activities were achieved during implementation and in other situations were not achieved or more people than planned were reached. This section makes an analysis of the key factors which affected activity implementation.

The reasons for not conducting some activities were varied. For example, the broadcast of two (2) series of 13 radio programmes in each district (78 programmes) was not done as planned due to the delay in the finalization of advocacy strategy and guidelines coupled with the capacity building of community members and other stakeholders that was still on-going while it was not possible to hold 78 discussion forums (6 per community) between community members, local authorities, traditional leaders and government officials due to another activity i.e. the capacity building of stakeholders especially as the community members were key in the discussion programmes. This was coupled with the onset of the rains which could have restricted the attendance of community members and other stakeholders to such meetings. Piloting of Village Registers which included land boundaries in 10 villages in 2 communities and that of customary land certificates for 200 households in 2 communities delayed due to a number of other activities that were still ongoing such as sensitization activities with communities and their leaders.

Activity implementation was further disturbed by the demise of the Republican President, Michael C. Sata which led to a period of national mourning (in which no activity could be done). Thereafter, a period of political campaigns followed making it difficult to mobilise government officials who were busy with Presidential by-election related activities. Other reasons why not all activities in 2014 could be implemented were that the Pilot Village registers which included mapping of land boundaries in 10 villages in 2 communities was delayed because it could not be done without the community members and leaders buy-in. So there was more time spent on sensitisation activities and other activities like the holding of joint national media programmes (3 TV debates, 26 radio programmes and 2 documentaries) were not held as planned because the amount of money quoted by ZNBC to air a Presidential debate was higher than budgeted. Further, the 3 networking meetings for CLACs at district level were not implemented to let the CLAC gain more capacity in their roles for them to objectively share experiences, lessons, challenges and success on the project. When activities were not Implemented according to the plan, they would be carried into the following the year.

## 9. DISCUSSION OF EVALUATION FINDINGS

### 9.1 Relevance of the project

One of the evaluation areas was that of relevance of the SULTS project. Relevance was investigated within the context of the evaluation questions. The project primarily addressed land tenure insecurity in relation with customary tenure and how it could be reduced. The project made a relationship between three factors. The ability to raise awareness of community members, local leaders and institutions and empower community members to protect their access, ownership and control over customary land, empowering poor and marginalized communities to hold local leaders accountable in administration of customary land and strengthening the capacity of ZLA and other Non-State Actors (NSAs) to provide support to poor and marginalized communities to respond to land governance issues.

In the North-western province, there were new mining opportunities in an area which was not traditionally considered a mining area and thus there was an increase in displacements. As members of an FGD during the evaluation noted *“there is a lot of displacements of people from their land which they have lived on since they were born and they are compensated but they did not know where to go after compensation and the amounts involved. A participant in one FGD in Solwezi went on to say “I lost my house and all the fruit trees. At least I can find a place to build a house immediately but it will take me years before my fruit trees bear fruits”*. An example which came from Gwembe district in the words of one key informant was that *“the construction of bottom road had made them realize of the potential land problems in their area”<sup>26</sup>. A lot of people lost their land for housing and agriculture and did not receive any compensation because they did not know that they could be compensated”*. Further, a FGD for men in Monze indicated that they appreciated the project and said it helped them know land issues to a *‘very good extent’*. They said there was *“no more fighting over land. Widows who were losing land once their husbands died but now they keep the land. This is no longer an issue in our area.”* Thus SULTS the project was able to address the problems which the local communities faced with regard to customary land administration. This is the rationale for the project and its relevance from the perspective of the communities.

Creating of awareness on land administration was relevant as most people did not know what to do when their land was repossessed. Further, the provision of CLCs and boundary mapping was going to improve on the security of land. In particular, the beneficiaries of the project noted that *‘the project had ended corruption’* and stated that *“there is no more grabbing of land from disadvantaged people because of the awareness activities conducted by ZLA”*. The challenge however, was that some intended beneficiaries could not access CLCs. Furthermore, the relevance of the project from the eyes of the key informants from ZLA and the NSAs was that the project provided an opportunity for an input into the development of land legislation, policy and procedures. *“The lessons learnt from the field are used as the basis of advocacy and changes in the policy and land administration”*. One key informant stated that the project was best placed to engage with the communities on one hand and with the policy makers and legislators on the other. The ability of the project to provide an interface which could lead to legislation and policy changes that land tenure security of community members contributed to the relevance of the project.

During implementation, the project identified and worked with various local partners which included NSAs, traditional leaders and Government officials. The relevance of local NSAs in the project was exhibited in Solwezi where the ZLA partner organisation stated that *“land issues will always be there and it is important for ZLA to build capacity and support other NSA who are promoting good land governance”*. Considering that the NSAs are locally based, they would continue to promote sensitization and advocacy on land tenure security for customary land. The NSAs also provided the possibility of networking with the local authorities especially since they were at the local level. Further, considering that the NSAs had the local knowledge

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<sup>26</sup> The bottom road in the Gwembe Valley has been a political issue with successive Zambian Governments promising to construct the road yet in vain. Its construction however, has come with its own land related problems.

on land issues, they worked with DLA and ZLA in radio programmes, development and presentation of policy documents and facilitation of community trainings. However, the relevance of the NSAs was compromised by the absence of a clear programme on how they were going to be engaged in the project and that the capacity building that was provided to them was insufficient. One NSA in Solwezi, stated that *“we could have performed much better if we were involved in the planning of the project activities and clearly knew what our role was for the whole project period”* in an interview while another interviewee from a NSAs in Solwezi stated that *“yes, we were provided with the training but it was not sufficient enough to ensure that we can provide adequate advocacy or sensitizing the communities after the project”*.

Traditional leaders are the custodians of not only the customs and norms of a particular society but also the land on which they live and produce a livelihood. Thus, in order to sustain land tenure security in the target districts, it was paramount to pay particular attention to them. One major contribution of the project to the traditional leadership is that it has been able to institute systems of providing CLCs through the traditional structures. The project has been able to create an interface where there was a vacuum between the traditional leadership and the communities through the CLAC.

The project engaged traditional leaders at different levels. It engaged them at the senior chief level, at the sub-chief level and at the village headperson level. The traditional leaders were instrumental in mobilizing the communities and their acceptance of the project was very vital for its success. This is evidenced in Kafue, where due resistance of the project by some traditional leaders, it had to be moved to Monze. The relevance of the project is that customary land is held in custody of the traditional leaders and in particular the Chiefs. Therefore, considering that the project was promoting land tenure security, it is not possible to promote it without the role of the traditional leaders. The delay in providing CLCs in Chipepo community of Gwembe district was due to the unavailability of the Chief. Where the Chief was available, such as in Monze district or Munyumbwe Chiefdom in Gwembe district, it was possible to issue the CLCs and conduct mapping of land boundaries. Under the SULTS, it was thus not possible to plan and implement activities without the consideration of the traditional leadership.

Although it is recognised that Government officials participated in the SULTS project in various ways, the level of participation varied from district to district. In Solwezi, the level of participation was much lower than in Monze and Gwembe. The project staff in Solwezi stated during an interview that they had attempted to engage with the local authorities in Solwezi but did not get a very favourable reception. However, the local authorities in Gwembe and Monze were more receptive. During the evaluation, the local authorities recognised and noted that they supported the project as it contributed to improving the land tenure security of the communities in the area. They indicated that *“there are prospects of mining in the area and this will certainly put pressure on the need for land. The project has created awareness in the local communities on their rights to land and how they can get compensation in cases where they had to leave a particular piece of land.”* Additionally, Government officials in particular local authorities, were a relevant target group in the project as they provided a platform where CLACs could engage with other district stakeholders in the Area Development Committees (ADCs) and the District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs).

At the national level, the SULTS project engaged with policy makers and NSAs. These included the traditional leaders through the House of Chiefs, the NSA through the civil society National Land Advocacy Committee (LAC) and the Members of Parliament through their committees. The relevance of these initiatives was that through the House of Chiefs and Parliament the lessons from the project were shared with a larger number of decision makers. Further, ZLA was able to use lessons learnt from SULTS in its submissions into broader national policy processes e.g. the revision of the Zambian Constitution and development of the land policy as well as the law on customary land customary administration. As will be discussed further under the Section on *Effectiveness*, the results of these policy engagements were quite positive. The relevance of the NSAs at the national level was that they contributed to the development of the ZLA advocacy strategy on the one hand and the development of policy briefs and dissemination of these

at the national and local level on the other hand. Stakeholders at the national level were relevant conduits and allies for policy advocacy.

The SULTS project acknowledged that land issues are sensitive matters in the community so both community members and traditional leaders were targeted in interventions related to awareness raising and access to justice. To this end the project built capacity of the traditional leaders as well as community members in land administration. This was done so as to ensure that the knowledge which the community members had on land administration was the same available to the traditional leaders. In certain instances, the traditional leaders participated in the same community awareness activities as ordinary community members. Further, the community members in particular, were trained in land rights, land administration, negotiation skills and advocacy techniques. In this way, the community members were empowered to engage the traditional leaders on land matters which concerned them. The CLACs in particular, were empowered to engage with traditional leaders and involve the community members in holding the traditional leaders accountable in land administration. However, CLACs operated within the framework of traditional land dispute resolution in order to avoid duplication and manage possible conflict e.g. the CLACs were part of the local (traditional) court system which addresses land matters in chiefdom. The project also provided information on land administration and rights to Government officials and NSAs at the local level. This ensured that these stakeholders they were involved in project implementation and to avoid duplication of work and possible conflict.

As regards, the perceptions of the various stakeholders on how conflict sensitive the project was, in Kafue district, some members of the traditional establishment were rather apprehensive about the intentions of the project. They feared that the project was going to threaten their decision making powers in customary land administration. This notion was confirmed in the words of a key informant in Chisankane Community, Kafue district, who noted *“the project stopped in our area because some of our top leaders were concerned that the project might result in land grabbing”*. However, community members noted that the project was able to reduce conflicts at their level. This was also the case in Solwezi and Gwembe where the communities, the traditional leaders and the Government staff stated that the project was conflict sensitive in the design and implementation as it took into account all the stakeholders involved in land administration. For example, Community members in the FGD in Muyumbwe Chiefdom in Gwembe district said *“the project was able to reduce the number of conflicts in the area by improving on the knowledge levels of the community members and those of the traditional leadership”*.

In summing up the discussion on the relevance of the project, we refer to what was said by the traditional leaders in Solwezi, *“we wanted the project. It has been very helpful to us. However, the problems that the project addressed are not completely gone. The knowledge which we were given is good. Continuing the project will further help us administer our land properly”*. We conclude by quoting one FGD participant in Kafue among traditional leaders *“tikali na chilaka kuti tiphunzileko zambiri. Maphunsiro aya apitilire”* meaning *“We are still thirsty for more knowledge on land matters. Let the awareness continue”*.

## **9.2 Efficiency of project implementation**

In assessing the efficiency of the project, a review was made in terms of what was implemented and what was not. The annual reports and key informant interviews with ZLA project staff were the basis of this assessment. The levels of efficiency during the project period varied. There were situations where the project implementation was below the planned targets but there were more situations where the project target was either met or exceeded. The level of activity implementation was considered as an indication of the efficiency of the project. A number of activities had to be rolled over to the next year because they could not be implemented in that particular year. On the whole, all the planned activities were conducted. As indicated in Annex 3 on the level of achievement. The total number of planned activities was 36 out of which 5 achieved beyond the planned outputs while 23 achieved the outputs as per plan. A total of 8 (22%) did not meet the targeted outputs. This means that the achievement rate of the planned activities was 77.7%.

The cost-efficient interventions were those activities which were able to meet the expected outputs or exceeded the expected outputs. The analysis indicates that 56.7% of the activities achieved their expected outputs while 29.7% did not and 13.5% achieved beyond the expected outputs. Based on this analysis, the least cost-efficient interventions were those which did not meet the expected outputs. These included “holding of community awareness for 6,500 community members” and “broadcast 2 series of 13 radio programmes in each district.” This is in consideration that all the funding was spent but the planned outputs were not achieved. However, in the case of radio programmes one of the key issues affecting the delivery was the high cost of each radio programme compared to what was budgeted for thus reducing the number of programmes produced and broadcast. While in the case of community awareness meetings the average number of targeted community members attending the members was lower than estimated at project conceptualization.

The level of achievement per activity during the life of the project was influenced by both external and internal factors to the project. One external factor that affected the timeliness in the issuance of CLCs in Chipepo Chiefdom in Gwembe district was the absence of Chief Chipepo in the chiefdom. The Chief did not reside in the area and this resulted in many delays in getting his approval and involvement in designing the chiefdom logo to put on the certificate. The chiefdom logo signifies the authority of the chief on the certificates. A SULTS project member of staff bemoaned this saying, “*we have been assisting the chiefdom to design the CLCs but the chief resides in Lusaka and whenever we would send the document there the response takes a long time*”. An internal factor affecting timeliness of training of 10 national NSAs on advocacy, land laws and policies and developing the joint guidelines for NSAs engagement with government, investors and other relevant stakeholders was that this depended on a mapping exercise of NSAs involved in land advocacy at national level. Another factor internal to the project that resulted in delays in project implementation is the delay in finalization of the advocacy strategy and guidelines which affected holding of a joint national media.

Efficiency was also assessed in terms of the project implementation structure, capacity and responsiveness of the project management team to the changing project operating environment, risks and assumptions. At the higher project management level, DCA/JCP worked with ZLA national office in developing and implementing the project annual work-plan and budgets year by year. Timely recruitment and placement of project staff was done at the start of the project even though there were a number of resignations at national project coordinator level which affected project implementation to a limited extent. The “Kick off” workshop facilitated by DCA/JCP staff was useful in introducing EU project management guidelines and conditions to ZLA, associate partners and newly recruited staff. A follow up refresher course in 2014 conducted by DCA GFU staff in Monze was useful in facilitating transfer of skills from existing project staff to newly recruited staff.

National office and field monitoring regularly conducted by DCA GFU staff and JCP assisted in timely decision making on issues related to the external operating environment. For example, a decision to look into possibilities of relocating the project to Monze district following protracted delays in Kafue, were first explored in detail during the DCA GFU monitoring visit to Zambia in 2013. The timely development of a procurement plan with support from a DCA procurement officer assisted ZLA in the timely procurement of project assets at the beginning of the project in 2013 as was the development of a visibility plan. The visibility plan was reviewed in 2015 with support from the EU project desk officer. Frequent monitoring of the project by the DCA/JCP/ZLA team sometimes in the company of the EU was also instrumental in addressing some implementation pitfalls such as delayed implementation of the issuance of CLCs. This led to the decision to modify the implementation strategy with all certificates being issued in Southern Province rather than all 3 target districts.



### 9.3 Effectiveness of the project activities

The effectiveness of the project is discussed taking into consideration how well the results have furthered the attainment of the purpose of the project and if the project achieved its objectives or will it do so in the future. Further, the effectiveness of the project identifies if there were clear in-built sets of indicators and yardsticks for the specific objectives defined and the major factors, external and internal, influencing the achievement of set objectives.

#### **How well the results have furthered the attainment of the purpose of the project?**

The goal of the project is *to contribute to sustainable livelihoods amongst the poor and marginalised households*. To achieve this goal, the project has been able to build the knowledge levels and skills of the targeted communities in respect of how they could have strengthened land tenure security through CLC and holding their traditional leadership accountable. The project has been able to build community structures which can interface with the traditional leadership on land matters. It has also been able to build the capacity of NSA to undertake advocacy activities for in support of formulation and implementation of appropriate national land policies and legislation.

The key informant interviews and the FGDs noted that the SULTS project contributed to settling of land disputes. Participants in a FGD said *“we sit down with aggrieved parties and resolve the dispute. Usually women are more attentive than men”* and thus *“the disputes had reduced<sup>27</sup>”*. It was also generally stated in the FGDs and key informants that as a result of the project, women within the target communities now knew their land rights and they had protection from men when these rights were violated. In a FGD in Munyumbwe, Gwembe district, the participants stated the following; *“we now encourage women (especially widows) to continue staying on their land after death of their husbands and the project helped us pay more attention to the weak (terminally ill, disabled, old women and men) people in our villages and ensuring that they are given land and that their land is not tempered with or grabbed by anyone”*. Another result of the SULTS project which was mentioned by the communities through the FGDs and key informants interviews was that the target group has realized what is involved in land use planning. They claimed their knowledge has improved in decided on what type of land to allocate to applicants and how to put land demarcations e.g. the discussants shared their knowledge with the evaluation team of how they are now avoiding putting ‘beacons’ in places that are inappropriate, such as on the rivers, in support of communal water rights and how there are now putting clear non-movable physical marks to indicate boundaries instead of non-permanent markings when allocating land.

#### **Has the project achieved its objectives or will it do so in the future?**

*Objective One: “Raise awareness of community members, local leaders and institutions to empower community members to protect their access, ownership and control of customary land.”*

The target community members and their local leaders were sensitized on various land issues. These groups are now aware of the basic information on land that includes provisions of laws/policies, and procedures to be followed when allocating land to an investor. For instance, in a FGD in Solwezi, the members agreed that *“communities now know that an investor cannot just come and displace them from their land without their knowledge or consultation, or without compensation”*. The project managed to achieve this objective. One clear finding is that the awareness levels are however still not high. This however, is not because the project did not do its part but due to complexity of land issues in relation to the project resource available and the type of target groups.

*Objective Two: “Empower poor and marginalised communities to hold local leaders accountable in administration of customary land.”*

The project conducted training of trainers that targeted community members. It created and trained CLACs, who are an interface between the community members and the traditional leadership. The project also

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<sup>27</sup> FGD with CLAC members in Chief Chipepo, Gwembe District

sensitized community members on various land issues, the communities were empowered with the necessary land information that will help them hold their leaders accountable in cases of abuse in the process of land administration.

With the establishment of structures at community level (CLACs) who will sensitize community members and at the same time gather, document and share information on various land issues obtaining at their level, the national office and its network have evidence-based information readily available for purposes of engaging policy makers and other stakeholders.

*Objective Three: “Strengthen capacity of ZLA and other NSAs to provide support to poor and marginalised communities to respond to land governance issues.”*

This objective was intended to enhance capacities of ZLA and NSAs to, among other things, increase information availability to communities for effective evidence-based advocacy. The intention was also to improve effective networking and policy dialogue amongst NSAs and local authorities through training rights holders and duty bearers in land governance.

There have been remarkable changes in Zambia’s legal and policy environment since the SULTS project started three years ago. Some of these changes have been influenced by the SULTS project<sup>28</sup>. For example, the SULTS project explored and developed three models, the pilot Customary Land Certificate, the improved Village Register, and the enhanced democratic governance system, all of which helped to enhance tenure security among customary landholders. These models were used to influence government policy change and law reform particularly in regard to the revisions to the draft Land policy<sup>29</sup> and development of the customary land administration bill.

The SULTS project worked with associate partner NSAs, Monze DLA and Gwembe DLA, and through these their members NSAs. The interviews with members of these DLAs reveal a good sense of appreciation of interventions that resulted in strengthening of their capacity to deal with land issues. However, there was clear dissatisfaction with the way these members were involved in the project at district level. Most of these DLA member organisations saw the project as a ZLA national office project especially that the project implementation structure at the district level had involved staff directly paid by the project. That is, the Project District Coordinator and Project District Accountant were answerable directly to the National office. This affected the ownership of the project at DLA level. In their view the project only had isolated activities such as training that they were directly involved in but with limited momentum compared to the enormous land challenges faced in the districts. The NSAs in all districts said funding was disbursed to the Associate Partners (the DLAs) but without the partners knowing the exact amounts and the dates when this happened or would happen. This scenario raised frustration among some of the partners.

### **Are there clear in-built sets of indicators and yardsticks for the specific objectives defined?**

The project developed a logical framework. The logical framework includes the intervention logic which gives the goal and the objectives of the project, the objectively verifiable indicators of achievement, the baseline information which is derived from the baseline report and the sources and means of verification.

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<sup>28</sup> The national constitution was amended in 2015, a new planning law was enacted, the Forestry Act was revised and the government started to undertake the Land Audit which ZLA

<sup>29</sup> The government reviewed the draft land policy and published another version in 2015 which included provisions related to customary land

The logical framework was used for planning but also in reviewing progress in the implementation of the project. It also formed the basis for this evaluation.

#### **9.4 Sustainability of the project activities**

Sustainability of the activities beyond the project was seen in respect of the community activities which included creation of awareness and the building of the ability to hold the traditional leadership accountable over land matters, the functioning of the CLACs and the development of CSOs supporting land rights of the communities.

The purpose of objective three was to strengthen the capacity of ZLA and other NSA to provide support to poor and marginalized communities to respond to land governance issues. The purpose of strengthening these institutions was to ensure sustainability of land tenure security in the project areas. Activities were implemented which enhanced their capacity not only to implement land advocacy activities but also network.

The degree of commitment of the key stakeholders and partners during the project is determined by the number of activities which they participated in and were achieved. This project was designed in such a way that it needed the participation of various key stakeholders to be successful. Where there was insufficient participation, it was mainly because of unforeseen circumstances such as the rain and the death of the Republican President which took the project time.

On the other hand, sustainability of participation of stakeholders such as the NSAs and Government officials in the project in terms of capacity building can best be achieved through improved networking at national and the district levels. This institutional linkage was not effectively established during the project period. The NSAs at district level were of the opinion that they were not fully aware of the developing trends in land administration such as the status of the draft land policy.

The SULTS project achievements will be retained if the knowledge levels of land administration and the rights among the target group are sustained. There was no doubt that the project succeeded in building the knowledge of the target communities on how to secure their land through the CLCs and being able to ensure that the traditional leadership are accountable to them on matters of land rights. Most community members admitted they did not know their rights to land and responsibilities before the project. Most of the communities are now aware of the laws that govern the customary and statutory land systems in Zambia. Something one participant in a FGD said “*could not be taken away from them*”. The CLACs have been empowered to ensure that the knowledge levels of land administration and the community land rights are sustained. However, this institution needs further support to be sustainable as explained below.

CLACs have been established and are functional in all the chiefdoms. They are an interface between the communities and the traditional leadership with respect to land dispute resolution and sensitization and provision of information on land administration matters to the local communities. The CLACs supported the communities with legal advice on land matters. In particular, the CLACs in Chipepo and Munyumbwe in Gwembe district and sub-chief Kajoba in Solwezi district have been admitted into the traditional courts in the respective Chiefdoms. Their capacity to resolve land disputes and arbitrate is very high. However, the project needs to be cautious about the CLACs being involved in resolution of disputes as the case is in Gwembe district. This is because they risk taking over the role of the traditional leaders and lose focus of their mandate of providing advocacy and sensitization on land rights and security. This may not be sustainable and could be a recipe for conflict in administration of land. The capacity of land dispute resolution is an aspect that contributes to the sustainability of the CLAC. However, to sustain the functioning of the CLACs, there has to be support in their meetings and movements as they undertake their duties. The bicycles provided to them are not sufficient. The CLACS do not sufficient have resources to meet the cost of their meetings.

## 9.5 Impact of the project

The impact of the project on the target communities of Gwembe, Monze and Solwezi is assessed on the basis of the evaluation questions addressing the project evaluation. The goal of the project was to improve the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable members of the community by securing their land tenure. The immediate verifiable improvements at the time of the evaluation within the target communities as a result of the project were that there was greater awareness among community members on land tenure security.

Based on the qualitative and quantitative data, there was an increase in the number of land rights cases reported compared to baseline. FGDs and the key informant interviews in particular indicated that there has been a decrease in land disputes. “*Communities now know what their rights and responsibilities are and do not so often get affected by land disputes compared to the situation before the project*<sup>30</sup>”.

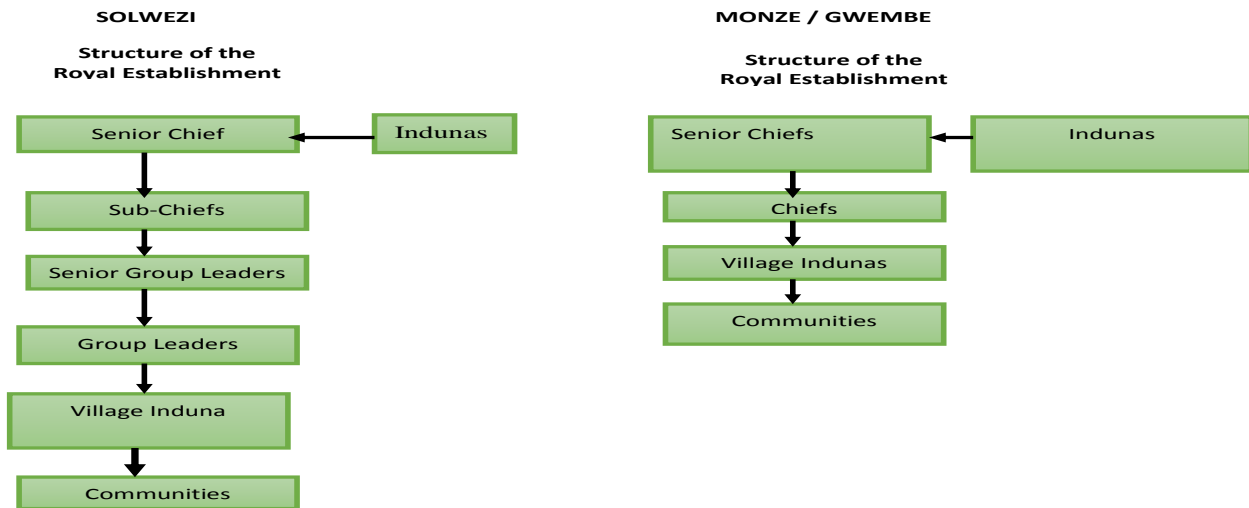
The idea of the CLC was accepted by all the community members in all the three districts. In all instances the FGDs and key informant interviews mentioned that the CLC would be their main source of land tenure security. However, one needs to consider that the word “*tenure*” means “*to hold on behalf of*”. Thus the conditions of the CLC still indicate that the land belongs to the Chief. This means that the Chief still has the ultimate rights over the land and could at his/her discretion decide on what to do about the particular piece of land. It can be argued that the concept of “*land holding*” has not been sufficiently discussed within the project and with the communities to determine how this contributes to the land tenure security. This means that whereas the CLC could be issued through the Royal Establishment, they might not after all provide ultimate security of an individual piece of land. NSAs need to work with community members and the traditional leadership to ensure that CLC is given adequate recognition by the national laws and various stakeholders at the community level.

One question which was asked in the FGDs and the key informant interviews was the ability of the communities to hold the traditional leadership to account over land matters. There was a distinctive difference between the communities in Southern and those in North-western province. The communities in Southern province were able to challenge the authority of the traditional leadership when it came to land matters compared to those in North-western province. An examination of the differences revealed that the traditional leadership in Southern province is more accessible than those in North-western province and this was based on the hierarchy and structure of the Royal Establishment.

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<sup>30</sup> FGD for traditional leaders, Kapijimpanga, Solwezi

**Figure 1: Comparison of the structure of the traditional leadership of Southern and North-western provinces.**



As illustrated in the Figure above, the structure of the traditional leadership in the North-western province has more layers compared to that of the Southern province and thus difficult to seek audience with the Senior Chief. The inability to have audience with senior members of the royal establishment in the North-western province compared to the Southern province implies that there are higher possibilities of achieving land tenure security in Southern province on the basis that the communities are able to directly engage with their traditional leaders.

The project has shown clear evidence of enhanced capacity among ZLA and DLA members and partners on various land issues and engagement strategies. This is manifested in the provision of paralegal support to disadvantaged community members as well as involvement in the drafting of position papers on various land related policy issues. Some community members have become very knowledgeable on land issues evidenced by their narrative during the group discussions. However, other community members still need to know more about land matters, particularly in Bbombo and Keemba communities in Monze district. This disparity may be due to the shorter implementation period of the project in Monze.

The project helped ZLA and other NSAs to improve their communication with the public and particularly the target community members. The advocacy materials produced did not only improve visibility of the European Union, DanChurchAid and ZLA but also promoted access to land information to poor and marginalised communities. Even more critical was the paralegal desks that were established in the three districts. The desks helped provide access to justice to many poor and marginalised community members. The follow ups on specific cases proved greatly beneficial to victims of violation of land rights. One challenge with the paralegal desks, however, is that the officers managing them were demotivated due to insufficient working conditions. In their view the remuneration does not much the tedious work which they carry out day to day.

Networking among land related advocacy organisations improved partly due to the SULTS project. Networking with government, particularly through the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, has also improved. Government officials were involved in training community members as well as national NSAs on land matters during the project. The CSOs' presentations to the Parliamentary committee and the House of Chiefs through the SULTS project further promoted land issues and to some degree influenced policy processes e.g. the Zambian Government through the Ministry of

Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection utilised ZLA's constituency in consulting the public in the process of developing a land policy.

## **10. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

### **10.1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the evaluation findings which comprised the review of documentation on the project, the qualitative and quantitative data analysis and thereafter the discussion and conclusion based on the evaluation criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact the following recommendations are suggested;

#### **Project Strategy and Policy Advocacy**

- a) DCA/JCP and ZLA should consider continuing the SULTS project as the project achieved results in some areas while others did not. In this light the project strategy of operating at all the three levels (national, district and community) should continue.
- b) DCA/JCP and ZLA should consider to upscaling their advocacy work at community and district levels so as to raise the momentum to influence local change. Such advocacy work ought to be planned in such a way that it is undertaken continuously so as to maintain the momentum.
- c) ZLA and DCA/JCP should consider to sustain advocacy at national level, particularly the Customary Lands Bill, review of the national Constitution (which requires review of nation land related laws and/or in particular formulation of the Customary Lands Act), and finalization of the Land Policy, were only partially implemented by the government.
- d) Just as the efforts towards influencing policy and law reform should be sustained, capacity development should be an on-going effort. Most of the previous interventions happened at national level. So there is need to allocate more resources at district and community levels so as to meet the requirements of the implementing institutions, Associate Partners and CLAC members.

#### **Land Tenure Security**

- a) The project should step up its awareness as community members, particularly women still expressed the need for awareness activities because they still faced a lot more problems with respect to access and ownership of land as a result of traditional practices.
- b) Awareness activities need to be targeted at communities which did not participate in previous awareness activities e.g. Keemba in Monze district. Furthermore, awareness activities need to go a step further towards conscientisation of communities to hold leaders accountable in their decisions in the administration of customary land.
- c) The project needs to build on the three models that were developed – improved Village Registers, CLCs and Enhanced Democratic Governance System. More specifically, there is need to plan for more registers to cater for all the villages in the operational areas.
- d) There was a growing sense of dependency on ZLA among some community members. Some of their demands (for instance for purchase of village registers) could threaten sustainability of project's work. Community members could be able to contribute to their administration structures, say, in form of crops, goats, or any available resources and purchase a register for their own use. This will requires ZLA sensitizing and encouraging them to own the activities.
- e) The next phase of the project needs to clearly plan, and where available, resources released at the right time to enable deserving community members receive their complete documents (CLCs) as expected.

- f) ZLA and DLAs working with the traditional leadership needs to clarify to community members in the operational areas as to whether or not they would be required to pay for their certificates.
- g) NSAs need to work with community members and the traditional leadership to ensure that CLC is given adequate recognition by the national laws and various stakeholders at the community level.

### **Community Land Advocacy Committees**

- a) The model focusing on enhancing governance of customary land is greatly appreciated by community members. Part of this model is the CLAC. This structure needs to continue although with more capacity strengthening and support. In so doing DCA/JCP and ZLA need to undertake a detailed needs assessment among CLAC members so as to know their specific requirements and ensure sustainability of the project.
- b) ZLA needs to formulate a system to promote good record keeping among CLAC Secretaries. This will promote sustainability of the work at community level, more so in retaining institutional memory.
- c) ZLA needs to explore ways of providing resources to CLACs in a more consistent way so as to enable CLAC members implement activities in a more systematically. This will ensure that the momentum of the project is maintained and community confidence in their CLACs is maintained.
- d) ZLA needs to work with the CLACs to further develop their management rules and guidelines to enhance governance.
- e) The SULTS project needs to be cautious about the CLAC members' involved in resolution of land disputes in that they risk taking over the role of the traditional leaders especially in the Southern province districts of Monze and Gwembe. In essence this may render their key role of advocacy irrelevant and therefore compromise their effectiveness.
- f) The number of CLACs per chiefdom should not be uniform but should depend on the size and population distribution. This means that chiefdoms will have more CLACs than others.

### **Project Management**

- a) ZLA needs to budget for more activities to enhance visibility of the project, particularly at community level. These activities could include simple billboards, posters, and/or construction of simple structures at a selected site where information can be displayed and meetings held.
- b) ZLA needs to advance documentation of successes and challenges of the project and provide these readily to beneficiaries, such as researchers.
- c) The project needs to improve on monitoring and documentation of results in a clearly identifiable way, say, by use of a monitoring framework which captures statistics. This would not only provide clear information to implementers to gauge process but will help other interested parties observe progress of the project.
- d) Project planning should ensure the effective inclusion and participation of the NSAs at the district level from project inception and during implementation. A possibility should be explored where NSAs could be supported with finances to undertake particular on land tenure security activities as organisations under the auspices of ZLA.
- e) The NO should work with the DLA management Committees to recruit and also manage the staff. This could improve on the performance of staff at the district level.

## **10. 2 CONCLUSION**

The project evaluation indicates that there was an increase in land ownership among the targeted communities in the chiefdoms. Other areas where there was an improvement were the number of land conflict cases which were reported and the levels of awareness of land rights and administration among the communities, the traditional leadership and participation in land policy processes. Further, the project explored and developed three models were: the Customary Land Certificates (CLCs); the improved Village Registers at community level; and, the enhanced democratic governance structures part of which included

formation of Community Land Advocacy Committees (CLACs) in all the targeted areas with a gender sensitive membership composition. These helped to enhance tenure security among customary landholders in the targeted communities.

The project built capacities of NSAs and expanded networks as well as advocating change in the policy and legal frameworks by influencing decision makers and legislators. Capacity development of various stakeholders in the project is an important component and NSAs participating in the project were provided with training.

At the project management level, DCA worked with ZLA and helped transfer skills and knowledge in management of the project, training implementers, promoting project visibility, guiding ZLA in undertaking the mapping exercise, sharpening advocacy strategies, facilitating audits, recruiting and monitoring staff performance through review meetings, as well as monitoring and evaluating project implementation..

This evaluation recognises these project achievement but land tenure insecurity still remains a challenge among community members in the SULTS operational areas. The threat to land rights of local community members still remains owing to the ever growing demand for large scale agricultural and mining investments, particularly in Solwezi district and other development initiatives such as road construction such as those which occurred on the bottom road in Gwembe. Thus, it is important to take into consideration the challenges and short-coming of the project.

The project's national level advocacy demonstrated high achievement of intended results, but there were periods where they were no land advocacy activities within the project. Further, community awareness activities on land rights and administration were not continuous and this affected the momentum of the project in maximizing results whether at community (such as issuance of certificates and village registers) or national level in sustaining advocacy. Influencing policy and law reform requires a sustained momentum at all the three levels. As indicated in this report, much of the advocacy work happened at national level but not at district level.

CLCs are appreciated in all the communities in the project areas as one of the models of strengthening tenure security. However the issuance of these documents was delayed for reasons that have already been explained in this report. In some cases certificates were issued without diagrams. In some cases the community members were developing dependency syndrome on the project and could not meet the cost of, say, a copy of the village register which undoubtedly was within their means collectively. Other community members expressed ignorance as to whether or not they would be required to pay for their certificates. CLACs still needed more support to enhance their work and strengthen their own governance systems including good record keeping practices. Finally, NSAs still required further support in form of role clarification and involvement in managing the project so as to promote ownership.



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**ANNEX 1: Comparison between the baseline and evaluation findings**

<b>Intervention Logic</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement</b>	<b>Baseline (Based on Baseline report)</b>	<b>Endline (Baseline on evaluation report)</b>
<i>Contribute to secure land tenure amongst 4,335 poor and marginalized households in 6 chiefdoms in Gwembe, Monze and Solwezi districts through documentation and formalization of customary land rights.</i>	<i>§ 5 % increase in land ownership among households in targeted chiefdoms (20% FHH).</i>	<i>§Average % for 6 target Chiefdoms is 6%. § % land ownership for male headed household (MHH) is 3%, female headed household (FHH) is 3%, child headed household is 0% and elderly headed household is 8%</i>	<i>§Average % for 7 target Chiefdoms is 7%. § % land ownership for male headed household (MHH) is 6%, female headed household (FHH) is 7%, and elderly headed household is 9%.</i>
<i>1. Raise awareness of rights holders, local leaders and institutions to empower rights holders to protect their access, ownership and control of customary land</i>	<i>§ At least 1600 households claiming their land rights through reporting disputes or conflicts</i>	<i>§ 1493 land conflict cases were reported in 2013 in the 6 target chiefdoms (18% from MHH), 34% from FHH, 11% from CHH and 13% from FHH).</i>	<i>§ 869 land conflict cases were reported in March, 2015 in the 6 target chiefdoms (69% from MHH) and 31% from FHH.</i>
	<i>§ At least 10% increase in awareness levels on land policies among village headpersons</i>	<i>§ 22% of village headpersons were aware of land rights, procedures of land conversion or acquisition of leasehold land and other land matters.</i>	<i>§ 688 out of the planned 520 village headpersons were aware of land rights, procedures of land conversion or acquisition of leasehold land and other land matters.</i>
<i>2. Empower poor and marginalised community members to hold local leaders accountable in administration of customary land</i>	<i>§ At least 25% of cases reported relating to land rights and land administration resolved</i>	<i>13% resolution rate</i>	<i>57% resolution rate</i>
<i>3. Strengthen capacity of ZLA and 6 other NSAs to provide support to poor and marginalised communities to respond to land governance issues</i>	<i>§ At least 6 NSAs provide paralegal support to communities facing negative land governance issues.</i>	<i>6 NSAs provide paralegal support</i>	<i>6 NSAs provided paralegal support</i>
<i>1.1 Communities, traditional leaders, local government officials, and CBOs have increased skills for</i>	<i>§100% of targeted communities develop and implement advocacy action plans on land governance affecting their areas</i>	<i>§There were no CLACs in target Chiefdoms (ref baseline report pg.13)</i>	<i>CLACs established in all chiefdoms.</i>

<i>advocacy and dialogue around land governance</i>	<i>§5% increase in involvement of rights holders in land rights advocacy (increase of women involvement from 6 to 10 % )</i>	<i>§7% of rights holders are involved in land rights advocacy (10% male and 6% female)</i>	<i>§12.4% of rights holders are involved in land rights advocacy (64% male and 36% female)</i>
<i>1.2 Communities are aware of their land rights</i>	<i>§At least 27% of targeted rights holders have increased knowledge around land rights ( 12 % FHH)</i>	<i>§17% of rights holders were aware of their land rights (20% among MHH, 8% among FHH)</i>	<i>§57% of rights holders were aware of their land rights (64% MHH, 36% FHH)</i>
	<i>§At least 15% of targeted rights holders able to identify and challenge land rights violations</i>	<i>§10% of rights holders were able to identify and challenge land rights violations.</i>	<i>§30% of rights holders were able to identify and challenge land rights violations.</i>
<i>2.1 Communities participating in the formulation and implementation of land laws</i>	<i>§13 created Community Land Advocacy Committees (CLACs) are functional (Gender divide of 50/50)</i>	<i>§0</i>	<i>§13 created Community Land Advocacy Committees (CLACs) are functional (Gender divide of 55/45)</i>
	<i>§At least 8 CLACs actively engage in policy making structures at community, district, provincial and national levels e.g. DDCC, full council meetings, village committee, area development committee</i>	<i>§0</i>	<i>§All 8 CLACs actively engaged in policy making structures at community, district, provincial and national levels e.g. DDCC, full council meetings, village committee, area development committee</i>
<i>2.2 New models of customary land developed</i>	<i>§2 models of securing customary land developed and promoted as policy options</i>		<i>§2 models of securing customary land developed and promoted as policy options.</i>
	<i>§At least 50% of villages targeted have village registers developed which include land boundaries</i>		<i>§ 50% of villages targeted have village registers developed which include land boundaries</i>
<i>3.1 Increased information available and used for effective evidence-based advocacy</i>	<i>§Communication strategy is designed and implemented for identified stakeholder information needs</i>		<i>§Communication strategy was designed and implemented for identified stakeholder information needs §3 effective functional paralegal desks established</i>

## ANNEX 2: Level of achievement of activities

### Key: Level of achievement

Achieved beyond planned outputs

Outputs achieved as per plan

Outputs not achieved

No.	Result Area/Activity	What was achieved?	Level of achievement	Comments on the achievement.
<b>Result 1.1: Communities traditional leaders, local government officials, and CBOs have increased skills for advocacy and dialogue around land governance.</b>				
1.	Develop training manual and tool kit in land governance, advocacy techniques, and community engagement with policy makers and investors.	This manual was done in 2014.		The manual /tool kit was simplified by ZLA in consultation with the member organisations and district offices.
2.	Train 6 trainers per district and ZLA staff in land governance evidence-based advocacy, monitoring and evaluation and community engagement.	30 persons which includes trainers from the districts were trained.		In 2013, 20 (12 male and 8 female) were trained and in 2014, 10 (6 male and 4 female) from the four (4) targeted communities were trained.
3.	Train 1560 community members (120 per community) in land rights, land administration, negotiation skills, advocacy techniques and monitoring and evaluation.	The plan was to have 1,560 community members trained but 24, 55 were trained.		The project trained more community members than planned by 1, 167. A total of 51.2% were male and 48.7% of those who were trained were female.
4.	Train 520 traditional leaders (40 per community) in land administration.	The number of trained traditional leaders of 688 exceeded the planned figure of 520 which was more than the target by 168.		There were 69.4% male traditional leaders trained compared to 30.5% for females. This is a demonstration of the male domination in traditional matters.
5.	Train 90 district government officials (30 per district) in land administration and community engagement.	104 Government officials were trained. This was a 115% achievement. 71% of the participants were male.		There was an over achievement of 24 more people trained. 71% were male and 24% female.
6.	Train 36 CBOs (12 per district) in land administration, land rights, and advocacy techniques and develop joint action plans for engagement with local and traditional	26 CBOs, were trained with 69 (29 female and 40 male) participants.		There were less CBOs trained than planned.

	authorities in targeted districts.			
7.	Develop 1 community advocacy action plan in 13 communities led by CLACs.	Action plans were developed in all the thirteen (13) target communities in Gwembe, Monze and Solwezi. The three (3) year action plans were developed by the community members,		This activity was done in Gwembe and Solwezi in 2013 and Monze in 2014.
No.	<b>Result Area/Activity</b>	<b>What was achieved?</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Comments on the achievement.</b>
<b><i>Result 1.2: Communities are aware of their land rights.</i></b>				
8.	Hold community awareness for 6,500 community members (500 per community) including 1 launch event in each district, 1 drama performance in each community and 10 community awareness events.	There were 6,323 community reached. Thus, the target for community was not achieved.		This was an important activity in conducting awareness in the communities its achievement was critical.
9.	Broadcast 2 series of 13 radio programmes in each district (78 programmes)	Although two (2) series were broadcasted there were 73) radio programmes and not 78 were aired.		Not all radio programmes were aired.
No.	<b>Result Area/Activity</b>	<b>What was achieved?</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Comments on the achievement.</b>
<b><i>Result 2.1: Communities participating in the formulation and implementation of land laws.</i></b>				
10.	Hold 78 Discussion Forums (6 per community) between community member, local Authority, Traditional Leaders and Government Officials.	A total of eighty (80) discussions were held in Gwembe, Monze and Solwezi districts.		This activity was delayed due in capacity building of stakeholders who were key in the discussion programmes coupled with the rains which restricted attendance of community members and other stakeholders but the outputs were able to be achieved beyond expected.
11.	Create and support 13 Community Land Advocacy Committees (CLAC).	This was achieved. All these were established in 2013.		The target was to obtain 50% female participation in the CLAC. However, the field survey for this evaluation noted that some CLACs had less women in their membership.
12.	Train CLACs in documentation of land abuse cases and general operational and management procedures.	All the trainings were conducted. 168 (76 female and 92 male) were trained.		The training focused on land rights, land administration, negotiation and advocacy skills, and land disputes resolution and documentation.
13.	Facilitate each CLAC to participate in 3 local governance platforms.	.All CLACs participated in governance forums..		The platforms attended included chief's council, chiefdom annual general meeting, traditional courts Village Committee, Area development committee, Community Development Fund consultative and District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC)

No.	Result Area/Activity	What was achieved?	Level of achievement	Comments on the achievement.
<b>Result 2.2: New models of customary land developed</b>				
14.	Pilot Village Registers which include land boundaries in 10 villages in 2 communities.	This was done in Gwembe (Chipepo and Munyumbwe)..		There was a request from other areas to provide them with village registers.
15.	Conduct a study on customary land administration to suggest new models of customary land Administration.	The report was used in reflecting on the use of Customary Land Certificates and land administration in general in other areas		A study on administration of customary land was conducted in three (3) chiefdoms. The study was conducted in the rural areas where most of the land is held primarily under customary land tenure.
16.	Roll out customary land certificates to 500 households in targeted communities	645 customary land certificates were rolled out which was more than the targeted number.		The meetings with all traditional leaders in the selected communities. Further, the Project reviewed and revised current Customary Land Certificates (CLCs) from other projects in Zambia
17.	Undertake 2 exchange visits between communities that have piloted customary land certificates and village registers.	This activity was planned and held in 2015.		Two exchange visits were held to share experiences, lessons and best practices from Districts such as Nyimba, Petauke and Chipata that had implemented CLCs and village registers.
18.	Holding 2 national consultative dialogue meetings between communities, traditional authorities, government departments and CBOs.	The national consultative dialogue meetings were held.		A national consultative dialogue meeting on land policy development with 95 participants (32 females and 63 males) in attendance and A National CSO Consultative Meeting on the Draft Land Policy was held in February, 2016 in Lusaka.
No.	Result Area/Activity	What was achieved?	Level of achievement	Comments on the achievement.
<b>Result 3.1: Increased information available and used for effective evidence-based advocacy</b>				
19.	Develop a participatory communication strategy.	The document was available for use by ZLA.		The communications strategy to provide the strategic direction on communicating to various target audiences (on land issues) for ZLA.
20..	Develop and publish advocacy and campaign materials based on communication strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three press statements were produced and shared with print and electronic media.</li> <li>• 2000 posters were printed and distributed in target districts.</li> <li>• 4 Billboards, 4 pull-up stands and 60 shirts were designed and printed.</li> </ul>		Various campaign materials were produced.
21.	Update the ZLA website quarterly with reports and publications by ZLA	The website and a Facebook page was established. Website		There was an increase in Facebook users e.g. with 2,260 subscribers compared to 760 subscribers in 2013)

	and other NSAs working around land governance.	updates were not regular e.g. in 2014 it was not updated.		
22.	Establish and support 3 paralegal desks.	All paralegal desks were established.		These were functional and community members used them.
19.	Document at least 900 cases relating to the abuse of land rights and land administration.	At the end of the project, a total of 869 cases were reported by 266 female and 603 male community members.		The number of documented cases were less than those planned by 31.
23.	Follow up of at least 2 cases per quarter per community.	Less cases followed up on the whole per community per quarter.		The number of cases followed up was less than the targeted 105 because of the vacancy in the paralegal officer position in Solwezi and the shift of the target district from Kafue to Monze.
<b>No.</b>	<b>Result Area/Activity</b>	<b>What was achieved?</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Comments on the achievement.</b>
<b><i>Result 3.2: Effective networking and policy dialogue among NSAs and local authorities established</i></b>				
24.	Develop guidelines for NSAs engagement with local authorities at district level	This was done.		These formed the basis for the review.
25.	Reviewing guidelines for NSAs engagement with local authorities at district level.	This was done for the CSOs and Government officials..		A one (1) day meeting was held for CBO and government Officials
26.	Through joint efforts with partners, develop 4 policy briefs and disseminate these nationally and locally.	This was conducted.		A position paper on customary land tenure in Zambia was presented to the House of Chiefs and Parliamentary committee on land and natural resources.
27..	Hold joint national media programmes (3 TV debates, 26 radio programmes and 2 documentaries)	Not all programmes were held.		Four (4) radio programmes were produced focusing on various topics at ZNBC.
28.	Hold 6 National land Advocacy Committee meetings	Only three are reported.		Three LAC meetings were attended by 12 (4 female and 8 male) drawn from ZLA and 6 other CSO.
29.	Deliver at least 2 presentations to parliamentary committees on lessons from project to influence them to make laws more pro poor	Two presentations were made.		Two presentations were made to the Committee on Local Governance, Housing and Chiefs Affairs on the Urban and Regional Planning Bill of 2015 and to the Committee on Lands, Environment and Tourism on the Forests Bill of 2015.
30..	Deliver at least 2 presentations to House of Chiefs on lessons from project to influence them to make laws more pro poor.	Only one presentation was made combing two policy and legislation issues.		A presentation combining the Land Policy Development and the Regional and Urban Bill was made before the House of Chiefs.

31..	Conduct a mapping of all NSAs involved in land governance at national and district level	38 NSAs were mapped at national (15) and target Districts (23).		The Mapped were trained in land rights, land administration, land laws/ Policies and advocacy..
32.	Develop and implement 1 advocacy strategy for land governance which takes national and local needs into account	This activity was conducted on the 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> of August 2013 at Mika Lodge in Lusaka.		A total of 12 (9 male and 3 female) participants attended the workshop to develop the strategy.
33.	Hold 6 National Land Advocacy Committee Meetings	This was held.		Six (6) National Land Advocacy Committee Meetings made up of 8 ZLA member and 5 CSOs were held.
34.	Train 10 national NSAs on advocacy, land laws and policies and develop joint guidelines for NSAs engagement with government, investors and other relevant stakeholders	This was held.		This was attended by 50 participants (16 Female and 34 male) participants drawn from 26 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) from Lusaka and around the country.
35.	Through joint efforts with partners, develop 4 policy briefs and disseminate these nationally and locally	Thirty-three (33) chiefs were present.		A position paper on customary land tenure in Zambia was presented to Parliamentary committee on land and natural resources and to the House of chiefs.
36.	Hold joint national media programmes (3 TV debates, 26 radio programmes and 2 documentaries)	Not all 26 programmes were conducted.		21 radio programmes were conducted at national level during the three year project period focusing on various topics on land and its administration.



## ANNEX 3: Names of interviews

### 1. Solwezi – North Western Province

#### Kapinjimpanga

#### Focus Group Discussion - Men

No.	Name	Group	Village
1	Charles Militula	Kalubolwe	Lukama
2	Felix Pupe	Kapinji	Kapinji
3	Keron Kyaba	Pupe	Pupe
4	John Kapakiulu	Ndumba	Kapakiulu
5	Brown Kanjungu	Kanjungu	Kanjungu
6	Kanyakulu Ben	Namunsale	Namusale
7	Lusemeka Frank	Namasale	Namusale
8	Misheck Kiyaba	Pupe	Pupe
9	Kifita Sakalumba	Inamusale	Inamusale
10	Richard Sondashi	Namasale	Namusale

#### Kapinjimpanga

#### Traditional Leader - Focus Group Discussion

No.	Name	Group	Village
1	Damson Kapenga	Ndumba	Kapanda
2	Mulofwa Kameron	Ndumba	Kameron
3	Benjamin Mutobola	Ndumba	Mutobola
4	Lukama Jimmy	Ndumba	Lukama
5	John Kapakiulu	Ndumba	Kapakiulu
6	Webster Membe	Pupe	Pupe
7	Edward Lubambana	Lubomba	Lubomba
8	Headman Pupe	Pupe	Pupe

#### Kapijimpanga

Sub-Chief Kajoba

#### Mbonge

#### Focus Group Discussion - women

No.	Name	Village
1	Jane Chiboko	Yona
2	Bridget Juma	Mbonge
3	Mable Bwaile	Kyembe
4	Belinda Chandwe	Kafwa
5	Glen Kupila Dorothy	Lubinda
6	Kiyampwanyanga	Kiisa

7	Melina Kufwaya	Mbonge
8	Dailes Chiboko	Lyona
9	Fanny Kalibuka	Mbonge
10	Violet Lubinda	Wanyinwa
11	Lywid Chiboko	Lyona
12	Febby Chibelwangwa	Chibelwangwa
13	Mechi Komalume	Mbonge
14	Ruth Biemba	Lyona
15	Eliya Chabelwangwa	Chibelwangwa

### **Senior Chief Mumena – Shivuma**

#### **Men's FGD**

1. Musumali James
2. Kamyika Noah
3. Munyongi Willy
4. Sukidi Donald
5. Chipoya Kenneth
6. Maloza Tonny
7. Dyahitana Moses
8. Chishika Jonas
9. Munyongi Geoffery
10. Makayi Robert
11. Kambangaji Alfred
12. Munyongi Patrick
13. Mukosayi Caphas

#### **Women's FGD**

1. Asitinda Kakoma
2. Dayini Katilele
3. Ajela Mukanzu
4. Dolina Chimbimbi
5. Merod Katalayi
6. Mereyami Chiyesu
7. Rombeka Sakisi
8. Esta Siyami
9. Evilin Nyamasamba
10. Josivin Nsiki
11. Sara Chilikita
12. Flolwes Ngiya
13. Layi Nyamasambu

## **Senior Chief Mumena – Lupeto**

### **Men’s FGD**

1. Kapelembi Obed
2. Chishika Dickson
3. Salingombe Morgan
4. Maseka Mathews
5. Ditanga Christopher
6. Sakileni Kawuwa
7. Chisanga John
8. Kaloloshi Clifford
9. Ditanga Harold
10. Mbika Martin
11. Kamwamba Boyed
12. Kayinda Tomas

### **Women’s FGD**

1. Salingombe M.
2. Maseka M.
3. Ditanga C.
4. Sakileni K.
5. Chisanga J.
6. Kaloloshi C.
7. Ditanga H.
8. Mbika Martin
9. Kamwamba B.
10. Kayinda T.
11. Chilombo D.
12. Ndimba B.
13. Wungululu J.
14. Sakawumba W.
15. Kanema J.

### **CLAC members – Lupeto**

1. Musumali David
2. Kamalamba Simeon
3. Kawina James
4. Fwalanga Simeon
5. Chipoya Jonas
6. Munyongi Fred
7. Mutong’a Angeli
8. Chinyengu Robert

### **Non-state Actors**

1. Kapatamoyo Sikwila – Provincial Coordinator – Civil Society for Poverty Reduction
2. Roy Sihakundu – Kamafwafwa Housing Cooperatives

## 2. MONZE DISTRICT – SOUTHERN PROVINCE

### FGD – Bbondo community members

Name	Sex	Position	Village	Phone
1. Bracewell Mutinta	M	Village Secretary	Sihubwa	0978-791815
2. Davies Manuwa	M	Headman	Kazoka	0979116365
3. Phillemon Mweemba	M	Village Secretary	Nkandela	0972 118107
4. Keyd Chikombo	M	Village Secretary	Nang’ambi	0974 734243
5. Elijah T. Mooba	M	Village Secretary	Hang’andu	0953 276376

### FGD – Bbondo Community Land Advocacy Committee (CLAC)

S/N	NAME	SEX	VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE
1.	Joshua Chiyoba H.	M	Nkandela	Committee member	0976045359
2.	Joram Munankopa	M	Nang’umbi	Committee member	0974293379
3.	Paul Nzila	M	Sihumwa	Vice Chairperson	0978205458
4.	Hanampota Clever	M	Mwampaule	Secretary	0978071949
5.	Mulekwa Linety	F	Nkandela	Committee member	
6.	Beatrice Milimo	F	Nkandela	Chairperson	0979887914

### CLAC members not present

7.	Tickaly Hazemba	M	Sihumwa	CLAC Vice Secretary
8.	Rosemary Kanchele	F	Mulindi	CLAC Treasurer
9.	Christeta Malambo	F	Nkandela	CLAC Committee member

### FGD - Huhwa Community Land Advocacy Committee (CLAC)

	NAME	SEX	TITLE	Village
<b>Present</b>				
1.	Risen Buumba	F	Chairperson	Munamwaala
2.	Frederick Hakayobe	M	Vice Chairperson	Sikabali
3.	MacFarlane Hakayobe	M	Committee Member	Sikabali
4.	Detroit Mutinta	M	Secretary	Munankopa
5.	Most Chilobe	M	Vice Secretary	Choobana
6.	Filter Maala	F	Vice Secretary	Sikabali
7.	Gift Lubinga	F	Committee Member	Sikabali
<b>Absent</b>				
8.	Enny Mainza	F	Committee Member	Muunga
9.	Swizipher Chinjila	M	Committee Member	Ndyata Maluli

### FGD – Humwa community members

#### ATTENDANCE

1. Timothy Himoonga
2. Moono Miyanda
3. Kennedy Muyaba
4. Maso Nkolola
5. Kingford Buumba

6. Clifford Munyati
7. Luke Monde
8. Antonio Hamangaba
9. Gilbert Miyanda
10. Abraham Mwanamoonga
11. Esau Buchinga
12. Phineas Himoonga
13. Austine Moonga
14. Asa Ng'andu
15. Patrick Mainza

#### **FGD - Keemba Community (Chief Choongo)**

##### Attendance List

	NAME	Sex	Village	Contact
1.	Paul C. Mweene	M	Hamweene	-
2.	Joel G. Moomba	M	Choongo	0979 337614
3.	Bridgt Mukuwa	M	Hamiimbu	0975 810545
4.	Gift Malawo	M	Hamweene	0972 357839
5.	Restone Mabila Nzala	M	Hamweene	0972 357839
6.	Fredy Habalya	M	Masenge	-
7.	John Habulembe	M	Masenge	0975 565239

#### **Nteme Community CLAC Members Meeting (Chief Choongo)**

	NAME	Sex	Contact
1.	Kenneth Kajamba	M	0975 149634
2.	Desai Mooya Hamwiimbu	M	0976 826774
3.	Collins Butambo	M	0973 048028
4.	Edna M. Sibulwabi	F	0979 754782
5.	Eness Kalapa	F	0971 947569
6.	Cresia Simaundu	F	0954 817462
7.	Happy Hachani	M	0972 340409
8.	Annie Moyo	F	0953 201877
9.	Richard Chimimba	M	0977 400064

#### **Project Implementers – Monze**

Mr Eslony Matimbula  
Ms Precious Miyoba

District Coordinator  
Paralegal Officer

#### **4. KAFUE DISTRICT – LUSAKA PROVINCE**

##### **Key Informant**

Mr Fregiuos Kabinga Chisankane

Community Member,

Kakote Village

## Chisankane Community Traditional Leaders Meeting

NAME	SEX	VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE
Headman Chipwalu	M	Chipwalu	Headman	0977403798
Headman Shibelesa	M	Shibelesa	Headman	0974844598
Headman Shiyala	M	Shiyala	Headman	0978485803
Headman Mwaliteta	M	Mwaliteta	Headman	097688999
Headman Kakote	M	Kakote	Headman	0969294824
Headman Mwachilenga	M	Mwachilenga	Headman	0966121759
Headman Shikabeta	M	Shikabeta	Headman	0978709448

### Project Implementers – Kafue

1. Eugene Kabalika - ALD Chairperson
2. Mufalali Samalumo – Coordinator

## 5. GWEMBE DISTRICT - SOUTHERN PROVINCE

### Munyumbwe - Makuyu area Men FGD

Name	Village
1 Samuel Simaende	Simaende
2 Arum Akanyande	Sibuku Sikwambila
3 Cosmas Moonga	Sibuku Sikwambila
4 Lovewell Mweemba Emphriam	Kalonge
5 Muyumbere	Halumba
6 Alex Muchindu	Kayuma
7 Chooka Kennedy	Hangwabuntu
8 Gerald Moonga	Sibuku Sikwambila
9 Nakabona Mubiana	Hamachita
10 Hajahe Derek	Hajahe
11 Njembo Severine	Ntata
12 Hanjiluwa Bornwell	Hamundota
13 Enock Shabajila	Milambo
14 Wilson Mweene	Kamuseka
15 Ndongo Festus	Hamudota
16 Mweemba Sinaford	Kalonge
17 Kaibila Douglas	Kaibila
18 Kaibila Flannel	Kaibila
19 Mockey Hakanyenu	Sibuku Sikwambila
20 Frances Hamuchiba	Hanazonde
21 Handawale Damien	Handawale
22 Mick Chiuulu	Hamachila
23 Mweene Rodgers	Halumba

## **Muyumbwe - Makuyu area**

Harrison Milambo                      Chief Representative

### **Munyumwe - Mukuyu area - CLAC**

1	Susan Hakanyane	Hamundonta Village
2	Flora Mweene	Hamundonta Village
3	Mutinta Hankanyane	Gamusenka Village
4	Ndongo Festus	Hamundonta Village Sikwabila
5	Mokery Hankanyane	Village

## **Munymbwe - Makuyu area**

### **Women's FGD**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Village</b>
1	Kelita Sambongo	Kalonga
2	Rosenna Mbozi	Kamuseka
3	Edith Mbozi	Kajanja
4	Benita Simanwa	Sikwabila
5	Rhoda Kalinda	Kajanja
6	Precious Hajaya Catherine	Kajanja
7	Madiva	Kajanja
8	Eurice Hakajika	Hamudota
9	Tekili Mulambo	Hajaye

### **Chipepo - Chipepo area**

### **Men's FGD**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Village</b>
	Ronald	
1	Mudonkey	Chibuyu
2	Dennis Moola	Katundu
3	George Chipepo	Chabulabwebe
4	Alex Siyangalama Godwin	Mukamba
5	Siyacheka Andrew	Siyacheka
6	Chakondwa	Chakondwa
7	Timothy Maluza	Siyambala
8	Robert Hamutale	Simunyalele
9	David Makey	Hagongo
10	Malberry Cana	Kasika

**Chipepo - Chipepo area**

Windam Chief's Representative - Chief  
Yumbabula Chipepo  
Wilson  
Siamuumbe Ngambela - Chief Chipepo

**Chipepo - Chipepo area Women's FGD**

Name	Village
1 Kwakwele	Chankombwe
2 Jane Manchina	Chipepo
3 Cecilia Kanyembe	Chibuyu
4 Rhoda Siyamapezi	Nakabonde
5 Marina Halenga	Chibuyu
6 Maina Chipepo	Chibulabwambe
7 Belita Siyambambe	Mundoli
8 Anna Siyakalima	Lumba
9 Ruth Hamunga	Bukata
10 Maureen Mweemba	Chibuyu
11 Florisa Simuzingili	

**Chipepo - CLAC**

Name	
1 Maureen Mweemba	CLAC
2 Ruth Hamusanga	Chairperson
3 Anna Siyakalinda	
4 Maina Chipepo	
5 Timothy Maluza	
6 Godfrey Simazingili	
7 Rober Hamutale	

**Zambia Land Alliance – Gwembe Office**

1. John Mutale – District Coordinator

**Zambia Land Alliance – National Office**

1. Nsama N. Chikolwa – Executive Director
2. Bridget Chinyemba – Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

**DanChurchAid**

1. Valarie Chanda Chibuye – Programme Officer