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SUPPORT GOVERNMENT IN FORMULATION OF A NATIONAL AND GENDER SENSITIVE LAND POLICY GUIDED BY THE VGGT PRINCIPLES

May 2022

SDGs:



Countries:

Zimbabwe

Project Code:

TCP/ZIM/3701

FAO Contribution:

USD 400 000

Duration:

1 January 2019 – 31 December 2021

Contact Info:

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Implementing Partners

Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MLAFWRD).

Beneficiaries

Policy-makers and staff of key government departments and, indirectly, all citizens of Zimbabwe, particularly the poor and vulnerable.

Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outputs

CPF Outcome: Strengthened Policy and Institutional Frameworks.



BACKGROUND

Following independence in 1980, Zimbabwe embarked on measures to restore principles of equity and fairness in the ownership of, and access to, national resources, including land. Systemic changes to the country's agrarian structure have ensued from the land reform programme. However, land governance structure and administration processes in Zimbabwe remain complex, unclear and fragmented. In light of the significant changes to land ownership and production patterns, there is a compelling need for a comprehensive National Land Policy that integrates land administration and governance, encompassing such aspects as land tenure, access to land, land use planning, land information management, restitution, environmental sustainability and wildlife, forestry, and land disputes resolution. Given the centrality of agriculture in Zimbabwe's economy, a robust land management system will underpin growth in the sector and lead to sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development, economic growth, and enhanced food and nutrition security.

Land tenure is at the heart of a number of rural development issues. Access to land is linked to basic economic and social human rights, such as the right to food. Land tenure has strong linkages to poverty reduction and food security, economic development, public administration and local government, private contract law, family and inheritance law and environmental law. Given the far-reaching consequences of land policy reform, an explicitly multi-disciplinary approach is required to ensure that the implications of reform are understood and that the needs of the various stakeholder groups, in particular the poor and vulnerable, can be accommodated.

Considerable effort has also been put into promoting gender equality in various spheres, including land allocation. However, the contradiction between customary law, practices and attitudes and individual rights represents a complex battleground for women and land in Zimbabwe.

In order to develop strategies to deal with land challenges in Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development embarked on a number of initiatives. The major challenge was found to be capacity constraints in terms of financial resources and technical skills in key areas, including gender-sensitive and comprehensive land policy formulation. The weak institutional framework and lack of technical capacity, as well as a shortage of financial resources within national budgets, led MLAFWRD to approach FAO for technical assistance in the facilitation of the land policy development process, guided by Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGTs).

IMPACT

The envisaged project impact was improved governance of tenure of land and other natural resources, contributing to the eradication of hunger and poverty. The thematic-based approach adopted by the project introduced new technical ideas to the land policy formulation process in Zimbabwe that will assist them in the final stages of formulation. The knowledge acquired about international best standards in the land sector by the relevant stakeholders at national, provincial and district level will also help them to deliver on their mandates and implement the future National Land Policy.

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

The project had three outputs. The first regarded the establishment of national and subnational multi-stakeholder policy development platforms (i.e. high-level oversight panel, gender-sensitive interministerial technical working group, gender-sensitive interministerial steering committee, gender-sensitive technical secretariat and gender-sensitive multi-stakeholder provincial consultative platforms). Thirteen subnational meetings, attended by 1 221 people, were held. Participants included state and non-state stakeholders, including civil society organizations, academia, development partners and farmers' associations. The project also organized eight steering committee meetings and three high-level meetings. Situational reports, supported by policy recommendations, were produced on 11 thematic issues regarding comprehensive and gender-sensitive land policy formulation.

The second output was concerned with capacity-building. The first draft of a capacity needs assessment (CNA) report was produced and a capacity development strategy was drafted. For reasons described below, capacity development training was not conducted. The final output regarded the development of a National Land Policy. A draft national and gender-sensitive land policy framework was successfully developed. The remaining steps, involving the submission of the second draft policy document and the final validation land summit, will be implemented by the follow-up project TCP/ZIM/3803, “Supporting multi-stakeholder-provincial consultations and capacity development, towards the finalization of a National Comprehensive Gender Sensitive Land Policy in Zimbabwe guided by the VGGTs”. This project will also implement the capacity-building activities envisaged under the current project.

IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

Project activities were delayed by several factors. As a result of challenges associated with the operationalization of the project, activities began in January 2019 and not November 2018. In April 2019, Cyclone IDAI struck the country and the final provincial launch, in Manicaland province, had to be postponed until November 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic impeded the land policy formulation process, as no meetings, workshops and stakeholder consultations could take place for the greater part of 2020-2021. The high turnover in FAO country representatives during the preparation and early implementation phase of the project also delayed activities, as did a number of deviations from the envisaged work plan, resulting in additional deliverables, such as a proposal for a legislative and regulatory framework and the concrete proposal of programmes and projects able to translate statements into action. These additions required 12 new thematic national land policy experts. The recruitment process of these consultants was transparent and fair, in line with FAO rules and procedures, but nonetheless delayed project implementation.



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With regard to budget, the increase in the number of consultants led to a re-allocation of funds and a request for a no-cost project extension in May 2020. This was granted.

Among the envisaged risks were a low acceptance of the inclusive and constructive policy dialogue of the policy reforms by stakeholders, a low level of participation and support from stakeholders, a lack of confidence in the government’s handling of land policy review by civil society and farmers’ organizations, the limited capacities and overlapping functions of implementing institutions, and a lack of understanding in local communities of the information provided about land policy reform. These risks did not materialize.

FOLLOW-UP FOR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

It is recommended that MIAFWRD provide guidance on the finalization of the National Land Policy Framework document. Review meetings should be held with traditional leaders and provincial ministers of state to ensure that their input is incorporated into the document, and all stakeholders should be updated on the document’s status quo. Guidance should also be provided in the organization and facilitation of the Final Land Policy Validation Summit. Finally, the capacity development component of the project should be completed.

SUSTAINABILITY

1. Capacity development

The government was in total control of the drafting processes and fully owns the draft national and gender-sensitive land policy developed. As permanent institutions within the government, MIAFWRD and the Zimbabwe Land Commission will ensure the implementation of the policy. They are also supported by other relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Mines, and the Ministry of Housing and Social Amenities. The partnerships and alliances created under the project were strengthened by the establishment of a technical working group (TWG) on land policy and land administration-related issues in Zimbabwe. The TWG includes all the development partners supporting the government on land-related issues.

The final national validation summit under the follow-up project TCP/ZIM/3803 will ensure that all key stakeholders are aware of the final product and ready to carry out policy implementation.

2. Gender equality

A national gender and social development expert was among the hired thematic experts and ensured that gender issues were mainstreamed during the land policy development process. Various women groups also participated actively during the provincial consultative groups. These include Kunzwana Women's Association, Zimbabwe Women's Bureau, Women and Law in Southern Africa, Zimbabwe Women Lawyers' Association, and Women Farmers' Land and Agriculture Trust. The selection of participants was gender-sensitive, ensuring that both men and women took part in the formulation process. Finally, the draft National Land Policy framework contained provisions for gender-sensitive land tenure rights.

3. Environmental sustainability

The project had a national environmental expert who ensured that environment and sustainability issues were mainstreamed in the draft policy framework. The land-use planning expert also took environmental issues into consideration, as reflected in the draft land policy document.

4. Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) – in particular Right to Food and Decent Work

The land policy consultative process was non-discriminatory and included the participation of women, men, youth, and people from different religions, race and regions. Their views were captured in the draft land policy document. The provision of secure tenure land rights for the poor, women, youth and other vulnerable groups of society will also contribute to the Right to Food Guidelines adopted by FAO in 2004, through improved access to land and secure land rights.

5. Technological sustainability

The use of virtual platforms during consultative meetings represented the application of new and flexible technology in land policy development, while the participation of traditional authorities ensured the inclusion of indigenous knowledge systems on land governance and management, blended with regional and global best practices.

6. Economic sustainability

The final land policy document will be a national document and its implementation will benefit all citizens.



DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

- ❑ **Mandivamba Rukuni, Chamisa Innocent.** 2019. *The institutional arrangement/coordination structure document.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 5 pp.
- ❑ **Mandivamba Rukuni, Chamisa Innocent.** 2019. *The roadmap document.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 4 pp.
- ❑ **Mandivamba Rukuni.** 2019. *Zimbabwe National Land Policy Development-Guiding Principles Document.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 3 pp.
- ❑ **Vimbai Vudzijena.** 2020. *Land tenure and property rights situational analysis report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 34 pp.
- ❑ **Makanatsa Makonese.** 2020. *Land Law - customary and statutory situational analysis.* Volume 1. Harare. Zimbabwe. 12 pp.
- ❑ **Makanatsa Makonese.** 2020. *Land Law - customary and statutory situational analysis.* Volume 2. Harare. Zimbabwe. 24 pp.
- ❑ **Maxwell Mutema.** 2020. *Land valuation, taxation and compensation situational analysis report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 31 pp.
- ❑ **Kudzai Chatiza.** 2020. *Land use and spatial planning situational analysis report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 26 pp.
- ❑ **Josh Nyoni.** 2020. *Land development (Infrastructure, utilities, land restoration, and management) situational analysis report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 35 pp.
- ❑ **Lighton Dube.** 2020. *Rural development, rural finance and investment situational analysis report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 28 pp.
- ❑ **Sandra Bhatasara.** 2020. *Environmental and social impact assessment situational analysis report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 38 pp.
- ❑ **Charles Paradzayi.** 2020. *Land cadastral situational analysis report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 53 pp.

- ❑ **Lyndon Kashangura.** 2020. *Land database and information management situational analysis.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 71 pp.
- ❑ **Solomon Mombeshora.** 2020. *Land dispute resolution situational analysis report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 54 pp.
- ❑ **Abigal Takendesa Mguu.** 2020. *Gender and social development situational analysis report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 17 pp.
- ❑ **Charles Chavunduka, Mandivamba Rukuni et al.** 2020. *Consolidated situational analysis report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 64 pp.
- Thematic policy recommendations**
- ❑ **Vimbai Vudzijena.** 2020. *Land tenure and property rights policy recommendations report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 64 pp.
- ❑ **Makanatsa Makonese.** 2020. *Land Law - customary and statutory policy recommendations report. Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure in the Land Legislation of Zimbabwe.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 29 pp.
- ❑ **Maxwell Mutema.** 2020. *Land valuation, taxation and compensation policy recommendations report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 60 pp.
- ❑ **Kudzai Chatiza.** 2020. *Land use and spatial planning policy recommendations report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 6 pp.
- ❑ **Josh Nyoni.** 2020. *Land development (infrastructure, utilities, land restoration and management) policy recommendations report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 14 pp.
- ❑ **Lighton Dube.** 2020. *Rural development, rural finance and investment policy recommendations report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 36 pp.
- ❑ **Sandra Bhatasara.** 2020. *Environmental and social impact assessment policy recommendations.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 26 pp.
- ❑ **Charles Paradzayi.** 2020. *Land cadastral policy recommendations report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 77 pp.
- ❑ **Lyndon Kashangura.** 2020. *Land database and Information management policy recommendations report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 127 pp.
- ❑ **Solomon Mombeshora.** 2020. *Land dispute resolution policy recommendations report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 86 pp.
- ❑ **Abigal Takendesa Mguu.** 2020. *Gender and social development policy recommendations report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 28 pp.
- ❑ **Vimbai Vudzijena.** 2020. *Land tenure and property rights executive summary report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 7 pp.
- ❑ **Makanatsa Makonese.** 2020. *Land Law- customary and statutory executive summary report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 35 pp.
- ❑ **Maxwell Mutema.** 2020. *Land valuation, taxation and compensation executive summary report.* Harare, Zimbabwe.
- ❑ **Kudzai Chatiza.** 2020. *Land use and spatial planning executive summary report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 6 pp.
- ❑ **Solomon Mombeshora.** 2020. *Land dispute resolution executive summary report.* Harare, Zimbabwe.
- ❑ **Josh Nyoni.** 2020. *Land development (infrastructure, utilities, land restoration, and management) executive summary report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 6 pp.
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- ❑ **Charles Paradzayi.** 2020. *Land cadastral situational executive summary report.* Harare, Zimbabwe.
- ❑ **Lyndon Kashangura.** 2020. *Land database and information management executive summary.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 132 pp.
- ❑ **Abigal Takendesa Mguu.** 2020. *Gender and social development executive report.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 6 pp.
- ❑ **Charles Chavunduka, Mandivamba Rukuni et al.** 2021. *Draft National Land Policy Framework discussion document.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 58 pp.
- ❑ **Charles Chavunduka, Mandivamba Rukuni et al.** 2021. *Draft National and Gender Sensitive Land Policy Framework for Zimbabwe - with all inputs from the 10 provinces incorporated.* Harare, Zimbabwe. 92 pp.
- ❑ **Charles Chavunduka, Mandivamba Rukuni et al.** 2021. *Summarized version of the Draft National and Gender-sensitive Land Policy Framework document.* Harare, Zimbabwe.
- ❑ **Elita Chikwata, Ellen Chasokela.** 2019. *Zimbabwe: National Land Policy Formulation Process Launched.* Newspaper article. *AllAfrica/The Herald.* <https://bit.ly/3G19STQ>
- ❑ **Takunda Maodza.** 2019. *National Land Policy formulation launched.* Newspaper article. *The Herald.* <https://bit.ly/3Lu6EJH>
- ❑ **Takunda Maodza.** 2019. *White farmers' resistance to land reform shocks Gwaradzimba.* Newspaper article. *The Herald.* <https://bit.ly/3G2IWUT>
- ❑ **Mkhululi Ncube, Patrick Chitumba.** 2020. *Govt formulates National Land Policy.* Newspaper article. *Chronicle.* <https://bit.ly/383w6Ik>
- ❑ **Charles Chavunduka et al.** 2021. *Summarized version of The Draft National and Gender-sensitive Land Policy Framework document (used for review).* PowerPoint Document.
- ❑ **Chamisa Innocent.** 2020. *PowerPoint Presentation Document.* Sub-regional Office for Southern Africa-Multidisciplinary team-NYANGA.



ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Expected Impact	Improved governance of tenure of land and other natural resources contributing to the eradication of hunger and poverty	
Outcome	Comprehensive, improved land policy and strengthened capacities of land-related institutions	
	Indicator	Number of government staff involved in the policy formulation process applying the knowledge gained in developing land policy frameworks.
	Baseline	0
	End Target	24
	Comments and follow-up action to be taken	<p>A total of 116 government officials from national, provincial and district levels took part in the initial sensitization and mobilization process of the National Land Policy formulation process. Meetings were held in three locations clustered by provinces, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Harare (with multi-stakeholders from Mashonaland Central, Mash West, Mash East and Harare provinces); – Bulawayo (with multi-stakeholders from Midlands, Mat South, Mat North and Bulawayo provinces); and – Mutare (with multi-stakeholders from Masvingo and Manicaland provinces). <p>A further 361 government officials from national, provincial and district levels took part in ten provincial consultative meetings (mini summits) held nationwide. Local authorities also participated.</p>
	Indicator	Number of government institutions involved in land-related issues apply improved skills for collaboration and coordination on land policy issues.
	Baseline	0
	End Target	12
Comments and follow-up action to be taken	<p>Twelve key government institutions dealing with land-related issues were involved in the national and gender-sensitive land policy formulation process. This represented 100 percent participation of government institutions at national, provincial and district levels. To further strengthen capacities of land-related institutions, a dedicated capacity enhancement strategy will be developed under the follow-up project TCP/ZIM/3803 to implement the policy framework in an inclusive manner and maximize country ownership of, and commitment to, the process. This will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – provide individual learning, self-reflection and skills development in the policy process; – promote organizational development and learning to increase policy performance; and – enhance the political, legal and institutional environment for effective land policy implementation. 	

Multi-stakeholder national and subnational platforms for comprehensive land policy dialogue and formulation established and functional			
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
Output 1	1.1 Number of national and subnational multi-stakeholder policy development dialogue meetings held.		Yes
	1.2 Percentage representation of key stakeholders in dialogues for policy development.	1.1 4 1.2 70%	
	1.3 Number of national multi-stakeholder technical drafting group/steering committee meetings.	1.3 6 1.4 3	
	1.4. Number of high-level task force meetings held to supervise and feedback on the drafts produced of the Land Policy held.		
Baseline	1.1 0 1.2 0 1.3 0 1.4 0		
Comments	<p>1.1 Thirteen subnational meetings were held at national and provincial levels, attended by 1 221 people (average of 94 per meeting: in line with COVID-19 guidelines additional stakeholders were able to follow the proceedings virtually). Participants were drawn from both state and non-state stakeholders. Local authorities and traditional leaders also participated actively in the process. <i>Follow-up:</i> Leverage on TCP/ZIM/3803, undertake review meetings with traditional leaders and provincial ministers of state and devolution, and incorporate their input into the policy framework document.</p> <p>1.2 Participation of key government stakeholders reached 100%, as shown by their active participation in the meetings and workshops. In addition, 75 non-state institutions participated actively in the process, including civil society organizations, academia, development partners and farmers' associations. <i>Follow-up:</i> Update stakeholders on status quo of the National Land Policy Framework document.</p> <p>1.3 Eight steering committee meetings, chaired by the Lands Management Director, were held. The meetings provided overall policy coordination, technical oversight and key decisions on the land policy development process. In addition, the meetings examined recommendations, review and pre-validated proposals formulated by the TWG.</p> <p>1.4 Three high-level meetings were held, with the attendance of the Minister, Permanent Secretary, Deputies, Chief Directors and Directors from MLAFWRD, the FAO Zimbabwe Country Representative, FAO technical officers and land policy consultants. <i>Follow-up:</i> Through TCP/ZIM/3803, MLAFWRD will guide the finalization of the land policy framework following review meetings with traditional leaders and Ministers of State for Provincial Affairs and Devolution. The Ministry will provide guidance on the organization and facilitation of the final land policy validation summit.</p>		
Activity 1.1.1	Launches sensitization and awareness-raising on the VGGTs and land policy issues		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Three multi-stakeholder provincial sensitization meetings/launches were successfully held.	
Activity 1.1.2	Establish a national multi-stakeholder platform with the technical working group to develop land policy drafts		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The TWG was successfully established, with members from different ministerial departments dealing with land issues and the 13 thematic national land policy experts from FAO, including the national land policy convener and the national land policy team leader. Coordination was enabled by the national land policy formulation coordinator.	
Activity 1.1.3	Situational analysis		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Eleven situational reports, covering 11 thematic issues, were produced. The thematic areas covered were: environmental and social impact assessment; land use and spatial planning; rural development, rural finance and investments; land valuation, compensation and taxation; land disputes management and resolution; infrastructure; utilities and land restoration; land cadastral systems; land tenure and property rights; and gender dimensions. Each situational analysis report was supported by a corresponding set of policy recommendations.	

Output 2	Capacities of relevant institutions and stakeholders improved to participate in formulation of comprehensive gender sensitive land policy		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	2.1 Capacity needs assessment conducted. 2.2 Capacity development strategy drafted and validated for implementation. 2.3 Number of government staff and identified stakeholders with improved knowledge of land technical issues and land policy formulation processes.	2.1 1 2.2 1 2.3 24	Partially
Baseline	2.1 0 2.2 0 2.3 0		
Comments	<p>2.1 A zero draft of the CNA report was produced. Gaps in the report, to be addressed under TCP/ZIM/3803, include inconclusive participatory capacity needs analysis, caused by COVID-19 restrictions on gathering, and the non-identification of system-wide strengths and gaps for land policy implementation addressing individual and organizational institutional capacities, and the enabling environment.</p> <p>2.2 Output 2 was partially achieved for reasons described above. In view of this, consultations were held and additional funds secured to conclude the capacity development component under TCP/ZIM/3803. A capacity development strategy was drafted in consultation with the capacity development technical officer, but was not validated because of COVID-19 restrictions on gatherings.</p> <p><i>Follow-up:</i> Finalize and validate the capacity development strategy through TCP/ZIM/3803. Project activities were delayed by several key challenges, including a high turnover of budget holders and an increase in the number of thematic experts needed to work on the project.</p> <p>2.3 Capacity development training was not conducted, but will be covered by TCP/ZIM/3803. However, 361 government officials from national, provincial and district levels participated in the National Land Policy formulation process and improved their knowledge of land policy issues.</p>		
Activity 2.1.1	Capacity needs assessment, validation with stakeholders		
	Achieved	Partially	
	Comments	A zero draft of the CNA report was produced in consultation with the capacity development officer. The CNA will be finalized and validated under TCP/ZIM/3803.	
Activity 2.1.2	Develop a strategy for developing capacity of stakeholders in line with the identified needs		
	Achieved	No	
	Comments	<p>A draft strategy for developing the capacity of stakeholders in line with the identified needs was developed, to be finalized, strengthened and validated by stakeholders</p> <p><i>Follow up:</i> Finalize, validate and implement the capacity development strategy under TCP/ZIM/3803, and support multi-stakeholder provincial consultations and capacity development towards the finalization of a National Comprehensive Gender-sensitive Land Policy in Zimbabwe guided by the VGGTs.</p>	
Activity 2.1.3	Capacity-building of stakeholders and policy formulators according to the identified needs		
	Achieved	No	
	Comments	Owing to the delays described above, the capacity-building of stakeholders to implement the policy was not achieved and will be carried out in 2022 under TCP/ZIM/3803.	
Activity 2.1.4	Study tour		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The Director of the Lands Management Department and the National Land Policy Development Coordinator from the Ministry attended the Conference on Land Policy in Africa (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 25-29 November 2019).	

Output 3	A comprehensive National Land Policy developed		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
Output 3	3.1 Number of land summits undertaken.	3.1 4	3.1 Partially
	3.2 Percentage participation of key stakeholders during land policy consultative meetings.	3.2 70%	3.2 Yes
	3.3 Number of experts' reports of inventory of legal, institutional and administrative issues and reforms on land tenure produced.	3.3 1	3.3 Yes
Baseline	3.1 0 3.2 0 3.3 0		
Comments	<p>3.1 Three mini land summits were successfully held, for consultations and the development of drafts of the National Land Policy paper. <i>Follow-up:</i> Under TCP/ZIM/3803, submit the second (final) draft of the National Comprehensive and Gender-sensitive Land Policy Framework to MLAFWRD. The steering committee to provide guidance on the National Land Policy Framework finalization and MLAFWRD to advise on organization of the final land summit, through TCP/ZIM/3803.</p> <p>3.2 There was a 100% participation of key government stakeholders during the National Land Policy formulation process.</p> <p>3.3 Eleven national land policy experts produced thematic-based, situational reports and policy statements addressing legal, institutional and administrative issues. <i>Follow-up:</i> With guidance from MLAFWRD, conduct the final validation land summit and consolidate additional inputs into the draft policy framework, under TCP/ZIM/3803.</p>		
Activity 3.1.1	3.4 National Land Policy Consultation Summits		
	Achieved	Partially	
	Comments	The first National Land Policy summit was held. The final summit, at which the final draft will be presented, discussed and validated with guidance from MLAFWRD, will be held under TCP/ZIM/3803.	
Activity 3.1.2	Mini-provincial Land Policy Consultation Summits		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A comprehensive National Land Policy will guide work in the country and the government for a long time. Investing in a meticulous and comprehensive engagement process with the participation and inclusion of all relevant stakeholders will deepen ownership of, and commitment to, the strategy. In this context, and following a request from the government, three mini provincial-level multi-stakeholder consultative meetings were held, in Harare, Bulawayo and Mutare, with participation of key stakeholders from other provinces	
Activity 3.1.3	Consolidation of findings of the Mini-Summits into a working document		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A combined provincial consultative report, which fed into the draft national and gender-sensitive land policy framework document, was produced.	
Activity 3.1.4	Draft National Land Policy developed		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A national and gender-sensitive land policy framework zero draft document was produced and submitted to MLAFWRD for review. The draft was also presented and reviewed by development partners, traditional leaders and ministers of state for provincial affairs.	

Activity 3.1.5	Review of zero draft conducted	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	The National Land Policy framework zero draft document was reviewed by the FAO project taskforce team, development partners (United Nations Development Programme, European Union, World Bank, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, the Embassy of the Government of the Netherlands) and MLAFWRD.
Activity 3.1.6	Second and other reviews of the draft policy	
	Achieved	Partially
	Comments	Through TCP/ZIM/3803, the draft National Land Policy Framework documents will be presented to and reviewed by the following key stakeholders: traditional leaders and provincial ministers of state and devolution. <i>Follow-up:</i> The second draft National Land Policy Framework to be shared with the project task force for review in March, following the consolidation of inputs received from the traditional leaders and provincial ministers of state and devolution.
Activity 3.1.7	Final National Land Policy Consultation Summit	
	Achieved	No
	Comments	Owing to the delays mentioned above, as well as government processes, the Final National Land Policy Summit will be conducted under TCP/ZIM/3803, with the guidance of the Minister of MLAFWRD.
Activity 3.1.8	Submission of Policy document	
	Achieved	No
	Comments	The final/second draft National Land Policy and gender-sensitive framework will be submitted under TCP/ZIM/3803 to MLAFWRD. The Minister will then advise dates for the final validation summit.

Partnerships and Outreach

For more information, please contact: Reporting@fao.org

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