



WOW // Work and
Opportunities
for Women

Women's Economic Empowerment Linked to Land Programming : A Review of evidence for DFID Ethiopia

WOW Helpdesk Query 14

Final Report

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Executive Summary

DFID Ethiopia are seeking to enhance the women's economic empowerment component of the next phase of the Land Investment for Transformation (LIFT) Programme. This report is intended to inform the Business Case and respond to specific questions posed by DFID Ethiopia to the Work and Opportunities for Women (WOW) Helpdesk. As stated in the Terms of Reference for this assignment, the DFID Ethiopia team wants to learn about the 'additional interventions that will facilitate women to use their access to land (which will be guaranteed through the land certification part of our programme) to enhance/diversify their income, increase their productivity and become economically empowered.'

Evidence suggests that providing a land title alone is not enough to achieve economic empowerment for women. Informed by a comprehensive evidence review and conceptual framework developed by IFPRI (2017), this Helpdesk query assessed publicly available evidence on the contribution of 'additional interventions' along three main potential impact pathways: i) Links between women's land rights and women's agency and decision-making; ii) links between women's land rights and interventions and increases women's productivity/ incomes in farming and other agricultural related livelihoods; iii) Links between women's land rights and improved productivity and/or income in non-agricultural Livelihoods.

Information was compiled from available documentation on 23 selected programmes from the Global Donor Land Database, that have sought to realise women's economic empowerment, building on better access to and control of land, as well as selected wider research evidence. Some initial findings respond to DFID Ethiopia's three key questions:

1. *What types of interventions have been used in other developing countries to enhance women's income, economic engagement and economic empowerment linked to their use of land as a factor of production in agriculture or in other growth sectors, in rural and in peri-urban areas?*

Several programmes have specifically aimed to improve land rights while enhancing agricultural related livelihoods, with mixed approaches to engaging women, such as: enabling women to join collectives or self-help groups; developing skills in agricultural production and/or business development; and enabling access to markets and/or financial services. Other programmes have sought to improve women's access to technology and climate-smart agriculture. Programmes tend to adopt combined approaches to address their objectives with different emphases depending on their starting point. A few programmes have explicitly designed interventions that address social norms around women's role as farmers/ landholders; through different mechanisms such as engaging men and local leaders on awareness of gender and land issues or promoting women's participation in land governance. No programmes were identified with the explicit intent to strengthen women's non-agricultural livelihoods linked to improved land access and control or with an explicit peri-urban focus.

2. *Which of these interventions have the greatest impact on maximizing women's productivity and incomes and building their agency and decision-making in different contexts?*

Overall, the available and accessible evidence base linking land rights and wider livelihoods and empowerment programming outcomes for women (productivity, incomes, and agency/ decision making) is uneven and there is a gap in evidence on links of women's land rights to non-agricultural livelihoods. Some evidence has shown positive benefits to women (or to female heads of household specifically) in such programmes in terms of greater land investment via NRM practices, increased access income and increased influence in certain kinds of decisions. Evidence is rather weak around

access to finance and increased productivity. Given the gaps in evidence, it is not possible to be conclusive that any particular approach is more effective. Land governance and livelihoods systems as well as gender relations (including marital and related property rights regimes) are very context specific: the preferred approach for LIFT 2 will need to be driven by the specificities of the Ethiopian context. Tailoring approaches to the specific needs, vulnerabilities and constraints of different groups of women (considering marital status, life cycle, ethnicity, location etc.) is also critical.

One clear point that emerges is that women's awareness of their rights, ability to exercise these and to influence decision making is very important to both achieve and sustain their economic empowerment, linked to land rights. Diverse programmes have focused on these aspects beyond targets that purely seek to ensure women have land titles. While evidence is not strong on the effectiveness of specific approaches to promoting women's exercise of their rights or related changes in social norms, existing initiatives suggest that: engaging both men and women; linking awareness of land rights to wider rights (including related to marriage); involving women in groups and in local governance mechanisms on land seem to be key elements. A promising area is targeting young men and women with information and awareness on land and related rights.

3. *What approaches have been successful to drive results and have sustainable impact? E.g., Making Market Work for the Poor (M4P), technical assistance, direct interventions such as skills upgrading, self-help groups, social norms programming?*

Land rights programming has been combined with different approaches to enhance agricultural based livelihoods including specifically for women. Supporting women to adopt technology and lead in natural resources management is often achieved via a process of skills training, formation of self-help groups to support in implementing new techniques and ensuring market visibility to target most appropriate crops which can deliver wider productivity and incomes benefits. Access to credit initiatives have limited impact due to the formal finance sector not recognising land as collateral; and women in general face greater barriers in accessing formal finance. Micro-finance initiatives as well as village savings and loan initiatives (VSLA) have experienced significant success rates in engaging women as discussed in Section 3. however, evidence on their links with land rights and land based investments is limited. Wider evidence on their effectiveness in empowering women suggest this is strongest where accompanied by training or bundled with wider interventions.

Value chain and market development programmes provide entry points to address land titling (if this is identified as a specific constraint), alongside wider economic and empowerment benefits including for women. However, approaches to women's empowerment are often unclear in markets programmes and - while there is some limited evidence of positive economic benefits for women - gains to men are often greater, such that gender inequality may be reinforced.

Land investment programmes which that have enabled discussion and joint decision making between men and women in communities, have successfully enabled women to have greater voice and influence in investments and innovations such as the Model Lease Agreements developed in Ghana may have greater potential to provide women with secure land rights that they can use for wider livelihoods purposes.

Engaging women in resource management including an explicit focus on reducing land degradation is an important aspect of improving their livelihoods and supporting improved resilience. This is more likely to have empowering outcomes where has been backed up by strategies that seek not only to improve women's knowledge capital of the techniques involved, but also to raise awareness around land rights and dispute mechanisms.

Different elements can be combined, providing the crucial support to increase agency and decision-making is present. There are few large-scale programmes that combine a women's economic empowerment approach with land tenure security and, as such, real evidence on impact at scale is

weak. A future phase of LIFT is thus a major opportunity to strengthen the evidence base in this area and particularly to expand the evidence beyond quantitative comparisons between male and female headed households and to generate evidence on non-agricultural rural and peri urban livelihoods. Technical assistance to local institutional bodies is important to help build the capacity on women’s economic empowerment in land administration and governance institutions that will sustain these elements after donor support ends.

1. Introduction

Context and Purpose of this Query

For rural women in many low-income countries, there are multiple barriers to accessing resources and opportunities - discriminatory cultural and social norms, de facto implementation of formal or customary laws and regulations, unequal access to resources, knowledge, information, networks and markets, informality and workplace discrimination and exploitation.¹ Unequal gender relations shaped by social and cultural factors – particularly marital and inheritance regimes - mediate women’s property rights and are constraints on the ability of women to access and acquire land. Women’s lesser rights or dependent status related to land assets also contributes to weak ‘bargaining power’ within households.

DFID’s definition of economic empowerment is: ‘a process that increases people’s access to and control over economic resources and opportunities including jobs, financial services, property and other productive assets (from which one can generate an income), skills development and market information.’² In both global commitments and at national level, in increasing number of countries, there is recognition that land rights are a gateway right, a key lever for economically empowering women and communities at a fundamental level.³

DFID’s rationale for promoting better land governance is that stronger land tenure improves economic growth and reduces income poverty, including for poorer and more marginalised groups.⁴ However, the promotion of women’s land rights (WLR) in pluralistic legal settings is complex and often a land title alone is not enough to achieve women’s economic empowerment.⁵ Evidence that households do not pool resources and that women have fewer assets than men is highlighted in a recent review of evidence in this area⁶. Unequal gender relations within the household limit women’s decision making power and constrain their ability to autonomously decide how to manage and invest in land related resources. Sex disaggregated data on individual land rights are beginning to be more widely available, creating opportunities for more robust analyses of WLR and the linkages to economic empowerment.⁷

In Ethiopia, DFID has been implementing the Land Investment for Transformation (LIFT) Programme since 2013. As the largest programme with a focus on land rights, LIFT supports the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to deliver Second Level Land Certificates (SLLC) to smallholder farmers and to create a

¹ Source: <http://slidegur.com/doc/1120062/dfid-on-the-economic-empowerment-of-women-and-girls>

² Source: <http://slidegur.com/doc/1120062/dfid-on-the-economic-empowerment-of-women-and-girls>

³ Source: <https://landportal.org/blog-post/2016/10/why-womens-empowerment-must-start-land-rights>

⁴ Henley, G. and Jolivet, J. (2016) 2015 Land Portfolio Review. Produced under the LEGEND Programme

⁵ Murray (2015) ^[1] *Women’s Empowerment in a Changing Agricultural and Rural Context* ^[1] DFID Topic Guide.

⁶ R. S Meizen-Dick, A. R. Quisumbing, C. R. Doss and S. Theis. 2017. Women’s land rights as a pathway to poverty reduction: A framework and review of available evidence. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1663. Washington D.C.

⁷ The FAO Gender and Land Rights Database, www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/en/, documents many datasets.

national database to manage and update SLLC data and land related transactions, the Rural Land Administration System (RLAS).

LIFT has an Economic Empowerment Unit (EEU) component, based on a Making Markets work for the Poor (M4P) approach, which aims to ensure that farmers can maximise benefits from second-level land certification by improving their access to markets for necessary goods and services. The EEU is currently piloting 10 interventions in three broad categories: Land Rental, Access to Finance and Environmental and Conservation Agriculture and there are many encouraging signs that the benefits being realised from women's access to and control over land are being amplified by DFID's support to enhance economic empowerment.⁸

DFID are now seeking to enhance the women's economic empowerment component of the next phase of LIFT. This report forms part of the wider scoping for LIFT 2 and responds to specific questions posed by DFID Ethiopia to the Work and Opportunities for Women (WOW) Helpdesk, managed by Social Development Direct. As stated in the ToR for this assignment, the DFID Ethiopia team wants to learn about the 'additional interventions that will facilitate women to use their access to land (which will be guaranteed through the land certification part of our programme) to enhance/diversify their income, increase their productivity and become economically empowered.'

This report presents evidence drawing on a review of 23 selected programmes that have sought to realise women's economic empowerment, building on better access to and control of land.

Key Research Questions

DFID Ethiopia has asked the WOW Helpdesk to respond to three focused questions in relation to enhancing the links between women's land rights, access to land, tenure security and women's economic empowerment in rural areas:

1. What types of interventions have been used in other developing countries to enhance women's income, economic engagement and economic empowerment linked to their use of land as a factor of production in agriculture or in other growth sectors, in rural and in peri-urban areas?
2. Which of these interventions have the greatest impact on maximizing women's productivity and incomes and building their agency and decision-making in different contexts?
3. What approaches have been successful to drive results and have sustainable impact? E.g., Making Market Work for the Poor (M4P), technical assistance, direct interventions such as skills upgrading, self-help groups, social norms programming?

Methodology

The approach taken for this Helpdesk query was to identify evidence that connects large scale or potentially scalable land projects with women's economic empowerment through impact pathways related to land administration, women's land rights, land-related mechanisms for economic empowerment and land governance/capacity development.

The query builds on a 2017 paper by Meinzen-Dick, Quisumbing, Doss and Theis,⁹ which provides a robust review of evidence from peer reviewed studies carried out since 2000 into the links between WLR, poverty reduction and economic empowerment. Our methodology draws on this framework to identify potential pathways between WLR and economic empowerment. Our key areas of evidence and lesson learning are grouped around three main categories, which map closely to the research questions.

⁸ DFID (2017) Land Investment for Transformation: The Results of the Economic Empowerment Unit Early Impacts Survey. DAI and Nathan.

⁹ Meinzen Dick et al, (2017) Op Cit.

1. Links between women's land rights and women's empowerment and decision-making: This category of evidence looks at how programmes have sought to directly strengthen women's agency and influence over decision-making across key areas. This includes interventions that seek to change 'social norms' around women as landholders or farmers and the kinds of roles they are expected to play and decisions they can take.

2. Links between women's land rights and interventions to increase women's productivity/incomes in farming and other agricultural related livelihoods via:

- Strengthening their access to and choice over new technologies or production techniques;
- Increasing their awareness of, access to markets;
- Increasing their access to and choice over use of credit;
- Increasing their involvement in resource management and related investment decisions.

3. Links between women's land rights and non-agricultural Livelihoods: Evidence from interventions that enable women to mobilise land rights to diversify into non-agricultural activities and sources of income, e.g. through rental of land as well as via industrial activity such as agri-processing.

Resilience cuts across these categories, in terms of the ability to better cope with shocks due to WLR providing a more secure asset base and more diversified livelihoods.

The primary source for this report is a review of DFID and other donor programmes and relevant government-led programmes and initiatives which have focused on land and women's economic empowerment, selected from the online platform of the Global Donor Working Group on Land¹⁰. The selected programmes (23 in total) are summarised in Annex 2. The following selection criteria have been applied:

- Programmes that are on-going or have been completed in the last 5 years;
- Programmes that demonstrate lessons on the above 'impact pathways';
- Programmes located in sub-Saharan Africa with a focus on Ethiopia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ghana, Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique, where land programmes have generally had greater attention. Asian examples are included where they bring useful additional evidence;
- Programmes that are at or have potential for scale, that can provide relevant lessons given the large scale of LIFT and land governance initiatives in Ethiopia.¹¹ (Programmes of appropriate scale has also influenced the country choice above);

Finally, programmes with robust evidence of effectiveness, i.e. that have produced rigorous evaluations, where possible – although the limited availability of robust evaluation evidence is a major gap¹². This also reflects that fact that it is really only in the last five years that there has been a major push with fit for purpose land administration making it possible to go to scale for the first time.

Limitations of the scope and methodology include:

- Wider evidence on women's livelihoods and economic development, including programmes that focus on access to markets and improving climate-smart value chains, have not been considered

¹⁰ Global Donor Working Group on Land Platform available at: <https://landgov.donorplatform.org>

¹¹ Ethiopia has an enormous amount of registered land parcels (over 20 million in whole system; 13 million or more in digital system with spatial information). Aside from Rwanda and South Africa this makes it fairly unique in Africa where most countries have less than 30% coverage of registered rights (Nigeria for e.g. has 3% and Kenya 15%). (Based on authors knowledge)

¹² A forthcoming summary paper on land from the World Bank Africa Gender Innovation Lab may provide some additional information.

here unless the programmes have an explicit link to women’s land rights. However, findings from this much wider (and better documented) body of work may also be useful to inform LIFT’s EEU¹³.

- Gaining access to programme evaluation reports has been challenging. Where possible, documents have been sourced through online searches; in some cases, we have reached out to representatives of organisations to gain access to other material. However, there remains a significant potential body of evidence and lesson learning from specific programmes that either not yet available or accessible online and which the team has been unable to include due to the limited time available for this review. These are indicated in Annex 1.

2. Summary of Programme Interventions

Question 1: What types of interventions have been used in other developing countries to enhance women’s income, economic engagement and economic empowerment linked to their use of land as a factor of production in agriculture or in other growth sectors, in rural and in peri-urban areas?

Overview of Relevant Donor Programme Interventions

Annex 1 provides an overview of the range of economic empowerment approaches combined with LTS programmes, in a matrix format, building on the more detailed review of programmes which is summarized in the Table in Annex 2. This section draws on these two tables to briefly map the range and types of existing interventions specifically aiming to enhancing women’s economic participation, income and empowerment.

- The 23 programmes reviewed represent the relatively few, within our search criteria, that combine land tenure security with economic empowerment interventions. Of those, relatively few (around 4) are designed target women’s land-based access to livelihoods, as a primary objective.
- There are three or four notable large-scale land programmes with a focus on women or specific categories of women as a target group - such as the Rwanda Land Tenure Regularisation Programme (LTRP), which aimed to achieve specific targeted registration of women-led households and the recognition of second wives. However, these programmes have not been extended their objectives to economically empower women in developing subsequent land-based livelihoods.
- Of the programmes identified, a larger number (at least eight) focus on improving access to agricultural livelihoods, including elements on improving climate resilient livelihoods, improving crop yields and access to markets, alongside a component of securing land rights. Some refer to women-led households in their LogFrame targets, for example the PROSUL Programme in Mozambique and the PRICE Programme in Rwanda. It is not clear from the information available, if these programmes adopt an approach that differentiated between different categories of women and how (e.g. marital status/ age) and how approaches were adapted to these groups.

¹³ See for example the extensive database of studies in the revised Roadmap for Women’s Economic Empowerment. <http://www.womeneconroadmap.org/roadmap-revisited>. Key findings are summarized in: Buvinic, M., and O’Donnell, 2016, Revisiting What Works: Women, Economic Empowerment and Smart Design, Centre for Global Development, Washington.

- At least six programmes focus on enhancing awareness of the connection between women’s rights and economic development (rights in terms of tenure security, but also in terms of agency and decision-making around land-based livelihoods) The ongoing BMZ ‘One World – No Hunger’ is a good example, as DFID’s wider-ranging ‘Grassroots Empowerment in Tanzania’ (GET) Programme.
- A small number of programmes (four) have focused on climate smart agriculture and livelihoods in combination with women’s economic empowerment (the PROSUL programme in Mozambique and PASAM-TAI in Niger, for example). However, information and evidence on the approaches used to ensure the agency and decision making of women in these cases is weak.
- Several programmes (at least seven) extend beyond securing individual land rights to enhance community investment in land (the Mozambique iTC and GCAP in Ghana, for example); or address the challenges of communal land and how to create the necessary environment for securing commonage for marginal groups (Namibia CLDP). The extent to which these initiatives address landless women is not clear from the information available.
- No programmes were found that explicitly focused on women’s land rights and economic empowerment in peri-urban areas, although our search criteria emphasised rural rather than urban programmes. As such, evidence remains weak here¹⁴.

3. Evidence on the impact of Interventions

Question 2: Which of these interventions have the greatest impact on maximizing women’s productivity and incomes and building their agency and decision-making in different contexts?’

Question 3: What approaches have been successful to drive results and have sustainable impact? E.g., Making Market Work for the Poor (M4P), technical assistance, direct interventions such as skills upgrading, self-help groups, social norms programming?

This section discusses the evidence on the impact of relevant programmes identified in the table in Annex 2 across the dimensions set out in Section 1.3. We discuss Questions 2 and 3 together, as the programme impact is often closely related to the approach taken to drive sustainable impact. Lessons and evidence on how to improve the general agency and decision making of rural women are explored, through various programme interventions, along the lines of the livelihood pathways identified in the Methodology. Findings on driving impact at scale are included at the end of the section.

Assessment of Impact of Interventions on Building Women’s Agency and Decision-making

In their review of recent peer-reviewed papers on the relationships between women’s land rights and poverty reduction, Meinzen Dick et al (2017) state that: ‘recent findings indicate that, although WLR have significant and positive associations with women’s increased decision-making ability and empowerment, these associations are not significant across the entire range of empowerment outcomes, nor are the links consistently significant across countries, owing to the context specificity

¹⁴ The authors are aware of a major Government of South Africa funded land and housing tenure programme which has had significant success at scale in peri-urban areas, underway since 2004 (the Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements, also known as ‘Breaking New Ground’. However, there is no publically available information on the aims or evaluation of outcomes in terms of women’s land rights or tenure security. A recent article suggests that targets may have been put in place to ensure women led firms are involvement in the procurement of services for the programme. <https://www.sanews.gov.za/features-south-africa/houses-women-women>.

of gender norms.¹⁵ For example, Doss et al's. (2014) research using data from Care's Pathways to Empowerment programme in India, Mali, Malawi, and Tanzania, examines associations between women's sole and joint landownership and decision making in four areas of agricultural activity and three areas of household consumption and investment.¹⁶ In the three African countries, women with individual landownership have greater input into decision-making than women whose landownership is joint; and both have more input than women who are not landowners; effects are stronger for decisions on agriculture than other areas of household decision making. However, a similar relationship is not found in India.¹⁷

However, the IFPRI review (Meinzen Dick et al, 2017) does find that WLR generally can increase empowerment and bargaining power for example through affecting women's perceptions of their own power and their available options to avoid domestic violence and risky sexual behaviour. These aspects of empowerment in turn affect (a) women's participation in government services and institutions and (b) women's bargaining power. It is also noted, however, that while several recent, major land formalization programs, such as LIFT Ethiopia and LTSRP Rwanda, have specifically focused on WLR, to ensure that women's names are included in registration, that women's economic empowerment will not be achieved through such interventions unless women are aware of and can exercise their rights regarding land registration and ownership, as well as inheritance, and divorce.¹⁸

In Ethiopia, the disparity in knowledge about land rights is more glaring than the marginal differences that now exist in the proportion of land formally registered to male and female headed-households. Controlling for the household level of land rights knowledge, Quisumbing and Kumar (2014) find that 'gender gaps in knowledge about land rights in three domains—tenure security, land transferability, and gender rights— diminish the adoption of soil conservation practices as well as the planting of tree crops and legumes... This suggests that closing the knowledge gap in legal rights is an important step to improving adoption of soil conservation technologies and sustainable farming techniques.'¹⁹

Of the programmes reviewed in the previous section, around five have a specific focus on improving the agency and decision-making abilities of female beneficiaries, beyond targets that purely seek to ensure women have land titles. This is considered very important to be able to achieve and sustain their economic empowerment, as noted above. The DRC programme, iTC in Mozambique, *Umurage wEjo* in Rwanda and Landesa's work are good examples of programmes which have incorporated specific focus on the important aspects of changing social norms around women's land-based livelihoods.

For example, In DRC, the DFID-funded Women for Women International (WfWI) programme provides women with vocational training in agriculture and business skills and helps them make use of these skills to earn sustainable incomes. Recognising improved skills alone was insufficient to create an environment in which women were empowered and could prosper, the programme also aimed to improve access to land and credit and to counter sexual and gender-based violence, with a

¹⁵ Meinzen Dick et al, (2017) Op Cit. .

¹⁶ The seven activities were: growing crops primarily for household food consumption, cash crop farming, taking products to market, purchasing inputs for agricultural production, minor household expenditures, children's education, and major household expenditures.

¹⁷ Doss, C. R., S. M. Kim, J. Njuki, E. Hillenbrand, and M. Miruka. 2014. Women's Individual and Joint Property Ownership Effects on Household Decisionmaking. IFPRI Discussion Paper 01347. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

¹⁸ Meinzen Dick et al, (2017) Op Cit.

¹⁹ Quisumbing, A.R. and Kumar, N. (2014) Land Rights Knowledge and Conservation in Rural Ethiopia: Mind the Gender Gap. IFPRI Discussion Paper 01386.

Men's Engagement Programme (MEP) and an advocacy component.²⁰ The final evaluation found that the programme was well implemented and led to an increase in income of women beneficiaries. Upon graduation from the vocational training, 99% of women reported using the agribusiness skills to earn an income and all women reported an increase in income, with the average being US\$ 24 per year above the baseline. This was well above the programme target, which was set at just US\$4.²¹

The MEP has met with mixed success. The programme encountered several challenges in engaging men, including missing the target number of men who received training on women's rights (1,000 men, including 100 leaders, of the 1,500 targeted, of whom 150 were leaders). The evaluation found that the programme led to more women exercising their rights to land access, ownership and land related decision-making, but also noted that prevailing attitudes of men regarding women's rights to land had not shifted, and that more advocacy work was needed to achieve this. The WfWI project focus was first to empower women for them to be able to participate in the development process, and to secure their rights to use resources such as land and other production resources. However, central to achieving women's economic empowerment is enabling women to participate in different decisions on why and how to use available resources.²²

Umurage w'Ejo, The Legacy for Tomorrow Project: Land and Livelihood in Rwanda, uses innovative participatory theatre as a means of changing social norms, although not necessarily norms related to gender issues. Actors depict a conflict situation related to land. When the conflict is intense, they interrupt the show and ask the audience to step in and to share their opinion on how the case can be solved. Representatives from authorities who are present are also asked to contribute their views and opinions. While this approach is limited in scale (only 6.5% of the target population reported having seen a performance) due to the limited number of people that the trained theatre groups can reach, over half of those who attended performances reported that they were using the advice and approaches that they had learned.²³

The MCC's Land Access and Management Project in Namibia was designed to empower residents and landholders at the village/local level to actively and effectively participate in the use and management of their land resources in Namibia's Northern Communal Areas. MCC are providing training of livestock farmers through the Community-based Rangeland and Livestock Management (CBRLM) practices to address the degradation of rangelands and to improve livestock and land management decision-making and business best practices.²⁴ The programme approach included empowering women in terms of security of land tenure and resolution of disputes over land, e.g. through initially seeking to understand how perceptions of land rights differ among different types of land users, as well as between men and women, the poor, and vulnerable groups.²⁵

Landesa is also implementing several initiatives to help enable women to have more agency in land related decisions and economic activity. Their 'Security for Girls through Land' initiative in West Bengal, is particularly innovative in helping to address perceptions of women's land rights for boys and girls. Promoting equality in land ownership and decision-making during school years seems to be having a positive impact; girls who participated in the programme for one year are more likely to

²⁰ Henley and Jolivet (2017). Op Cit.

²¹ Note that these results reflect Years 1 and 2 of the programme and end line data for the final cohort had not been collected in time for the final evaluation in 2016.

²² CDP (2016) Independent Final Evaluation of Improving Livelihoods for 6,000 Marginalised Women in DRC and Supporting their Access to Land. WfWI

²³ Ferrari, F. (2015) Final Evaluation of Umurage w'Ejo, the Legacy for Tomorrow project: Land and Livelihood in Rwanda. European Union.

²⁴ Linkow, B. and Nayar-Stone, R. (2015) Evaluation Design Report of the Communal Land Support Sub-Activity. MCC Namibia

²⁵ *ibid*

continue their studies, more likely to have an asset in their name, and less likely to become a child bride.²⁶ This may be of significance to LIFT due to similarities in the child marriage context.

Key findings: *Women’s awareness of their rights, ability to exercise these and to influence decision making is very important to both achieve and sustain their economic empowerment, linked to land rights. Diverse programmes have focused on these aspects beyond targets that purely seek to ensure women have land titles. While systematic evidence is not available the effectiveness of specific approaches, engaging both men and women, linking awareness of land rights to wider rights (including related to marriage) and involving women in decision making in local governance mechanisms on land seem to be key elements. A promising area is targeting school-age young men and women on awareness of land and wider rights.*

Assessment of Impact on maximizing women’s agricultural productivity and incomes

This section looks at programme interventions that have increased women’s productivity and incomes and enhanced their ability to decide or make joint decisions with others on how to manage and invest in land related resources, through the various pathways identified in section 1 above.

Adoption of Technology and Natural Resources Management

There is recent evidence on increased investments in soil conservation practices (Ali et al, 2011)²⁷ or shift towards perennial crops (Goldstein et al, 2015:36)²⁸ linked to the strengthening of land rights, particularly for female heads of household.

An early impact evaluation of the large-scale Rwanda land registration programme found that for households that had land certificates, investments in soil conservation were about double those of the control group. Results of the same study showed that ‘estimated effects of LTR²⁹ on such investments by female headed households are double that of male headed households. This suggests that low levels of tenure security acted as an obstacle to investment and that LTR’s increased tenure security can efficiently remove such constraints’ (Ali et al, 2011, p2).

An evaluation of a large-scale land demarcation programme in Benin³⁰ also found that both male- and female headed households shifted production from subsistence to perennial crops (increase by 39% compared to control groups) - although it was too early to observe any increases in productivity or incomes. In addition, ‘female-headed households boost their following investments in land, fully erasing the gender gap observed in control villages’ (Goldstein et al, 2015, p6)³¹. Female headed households also tended to shift their production to less secure plots further away from villages and had yields 22 percent lower than male-headed households.³²

At least six of the programmes reviewed in this study provide some evidence and lessons, discussed below, on how interventions may contribute to strengthening agricultural livelihoods through the

²⁶ Source: <https://www.landesa.org/what-we-do/womens-land-rights/security-for-girls-through-land-project-girls-project/>

²⁷ Ali, Daniel Ayalew, Klaus Deininger and Markus Goldstein (2011). Environmental and Gender Impacts of Land Tenure Regularization in Africa: Pilot Evidence from Rwanda, **Africa Region Policy Brief**, No. 2, World Bank, Washington

²⁸ Goldstein, M, Kenneth Hounbedji, Florence Kondylis Michael O’Sullivan and Harris Selod (2015) “Formalizing women’s land rights in West Africa: Early evidence from a randomized control trial in Benin” **Policy Research Working Paper 7435**, World Bank Group Africa Region and Development Research Group, Washington, October.

²⁹ Land Tenure Regularisation.

³⁰ Goldstein, M, et al, Ibid.

³¹ Goldstein, M, et al, Ibid

³² Various explanations for this gap are explored in the study.

adoption of technology and natural resources management – with links in some cases to productivity, incomes or decision making and agency.

The 5-year project PASAM-TAI funded by USAID’s Food for Peace and led by the NGO Catholic Relief Service and the research organisation ICRISAT, part of the CGIAR, aims at reversing both the gender and environmental handicaps of poor land rights for women and widespread land desertification through the Bio-reclamation of Degraded Lands (BDL). The idea is to restore productivity of the barren lateritic soils by using traditional water-harvesting, planting techniques, for the cultivation of high-value vegetables and trees, instead of lower value millets or sorghum as farmers used to do. The mid-term evaluation, carried out in 2017, has estimated that women engaged in BDL groups have doubled their incomes compared to women in non-BDL families.³³ Women beneficiaries were encouraged to form into collaborative groups in order to adopt the BDL techniques, helping to sustain the impact after the programme ended. The programme also helped to identify which crops were the most appropriate given local market conditions and demand.³⁴

Another example of a programme aiming to empower women through enabling adoption of technology is IFAD’s PROSUL programme in Mozambique, which aims to improve the climate-smart livelihoods of 20,350 smallholder farmers’ households in the Maputo and Limpopo corridors, comprising 19 selected districts in Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo provinces. The expected outcome is a sustainable increase in the incomes of farmers producing irrigated vegetables, cassava and livestock. PROSUL aims to achieve a target of 50% of beneficiary households being led by women, however little information is available on the strategies used to engage or empower women in this regard.

Key Finding: *Strengthening land rights for women can lead to increased investments in land such as soil conservation and fallowing, for example, with some studies showing different responses and greater benefits in this regard from female vs male headed households. Supporting women to adopt new production techniques or technologies and invest in natural resources management is often achieved via a process of skills training, formation of self-help groups to support in implementing new techniques and ensuring market visibility to target most appropriate crops.*

Access to Credit

Meinzen Dick et al’s (2017) review finds little evidence to support the often stated view that more secure land rights will allow landholders (including women) to access credit because, *‘this pathway requires well-functioning credit markets, banking systems that accept land as collateral, and legal systems that effectively adjudicate cases where land is used as collateral.’*³⁵

In Ethiopia, land by itself cannot be used as collateral for formal loans. To overcome this barrier to accessing formal finance, the LIFT programme in Ethiopia has worked with GoE stakeholders and partner Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) to develop an agricultural loan product such that the produce of the land can be used as a guarantee to secure a loan.³⁶

Along the same lines, findings from Persha, Greif, and Huntington’s (2017) USAID-funded impact evaluation of the Ethiopia Land Tenure Administration Program (ELTAP) and the Ethiopia Land Administration Program (ELAP) suggest that *“land certificates may help in obtaining microfinance or loans from informal sources by signalling that the holder is attached to a place and has capacity for*

³³ Source: <https://www.icrisat.org/bioreclamation-of-degraded-lands-restoring-roots-rights-and-resilience-in-niger/>

³⁴ CRS (2017) Projet d’appui a la Securite Alimentaire des Menages (PASAM –TAI): Manuel a l’usage des Formateurs et des Producteurs. Recuperation Biologique Des Terres Degradees (BDL).

³⁵ Meinzen Dick et al, (2017) Op Cit.

³⁶ LIFT (2017)

repayment”.³⁷ They find that second level certification led to a small but significant (10%) increase in access to credit for both male- and female-headed households, although the effect was larger effect for male-headed households³⁸. An interesting and relevant policy recommendation emerges from this study, to link land programming with programmes promoting access to finance, particularly for women: ‘Linked land tenure programming could include efforts to strengthen knowledge on land rights, women’s rights to land, and the different ways that land certificates might informally aid cooperative groups or individuals in obtaining credit. For example, donors may particularly wish to support women Farmers’ Cooperative Unions in Ethiopia and support efforts to train women on best practices related to leasing agricultural lands while also building capacity to access and effectively manage credit.’ (p 18)

The GEMS 3 experience in land and access to credit provides further evidence that land certificates in themselves do not necessarily enable access to finance, despite initial expectations to the contrary. The initial DFID Nigeria GEMS3 programme design anticipated that through the provision of certificates of occupancy (CofOs) to beneficiaries, access to finance would improve for entrepreneurs. It was also hoped that through simplified access to finance, women and vulnerable groups would be able to participate in the formal finance sector. Better land administration would bring about attendant improvements which would ensure fair payment and reduce vulnerability to eviction or displacement by the elites. In 2013 baseline surveys in Kano and Ondo, over 60% of respondents reporting that if they had a CofO, they would use it to get a loan. Subsequent studies conducted in 2014-2015 showed a decline, with 21-24% of respondents indicating access to loans was a major factor in their rationale for applying for a CofO. The most recent survey, conducted in December 2015, showed that in fact, of those who have already collected their CofO, only 4% use it to get a loan. A November 2015 investigation into the apparent reluctance of beneficiaries to collect CofOs revealed that financial institutions do not adjust their assessments of households’ creditworthiness if they possess CofOs.³⁹ It is not known if this finding also holds for micro-finance institutions.

Several other programmes reviewed for this query include microfinance or savings components. The DRC programme included Village Savings and Loan Associations, or VSLA) and these were found to be especially relevant to the programme’s success and sustainability.⁴⁰ 15 groups of women’s VSLA had formed in Year 1 of the project, growing to 30 groups in Year 2, with a total number of 750 members. The evaluation expects these groups to be one of the most durable impacts of the programme, lasting well into the future.⁴¹ The organisation of women in Village Saving and Loaning Associations in the DRC project, which builds on securing women’s land rights, is an example of how the project adjusted to a need over time. The need for saving and credit was not part of the original design, but became a high-impact part of the programme.⁴²

The PROSUL programme in Mozambique includes a component on ‘Village banking and financial education’ intended to improve basic financial knowledge of farm households and small farmers. Linking to programme interventions to improve land tenure security for farmers working in the different value chains, the approach also aims to establish basic financial structures that are self-organized at village level. PROSUL aims to achieve a target of 50% of beneficiary farmers being women, that can access financial services. However, little evidence is available either on the types of approaches used to specifically empower women to access financial services or on the progress against targets in this case.

³⁷ Persha, L., A. Greif, and H. Huntington (2017) “Assessing the Impact of Second-Level Land Certification in Ethiopia.” Paper presented at the 2017 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, Washington DC, March 20–24.

³⁸ And as the authors note, the proportion of households using land to obtain credit remained very small at around 5%.

³⁹ Henley and Jolivet (2017). Op Cit.

⁴⁰ CDP (2016) Op. Cit.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

Key Finding: *Linking land programming to access to formal credit has had limited impact due to the formal finance sector not recognising land as collateral as well wider imperfections in credit markets and banking systems. Women in general face greater barriers in accessing formal finance. To address this gap micro-finance initiatives as well as village savings and loan initiatives (VSLA) have been used alongside land programming. Such schemes have experienced significant success rates in targeting and engaging women; however, evidence on their links with land based investments is limited. Wider evidence on their effectiveness in empowering women suggest this is strongest where accompanied by or bundled with wider interventions.⁴³ Working with established women’s groups and linking access to finance and credit management with land rights awareness and the promotion of best practices in leasing, may be worth exploring.*

Agricultural Productivity and Livelihoods

Despite broad understanding of generalised links between secure land tenure and agricultural productivity⁴⁴ there is limited evidence to support the link of WLR to increased productivity. Meinzen Dick et al (2017) state that ‘ideally, research on the impact of WLR on agricultural livelihoods would include information on crop choice, productivity and profitability. While there has been a recent resurgence of literature comparing the productivity of men and women farmers (see Doss forthcoming for a review)⁴⁵, almost none of it considers the impacts of WLR.’⁴⁶

One recent, relevant exception is the Bezabih et al (2015)⁴⁷ study of the impacts of the rollout of the Ethiopian land certification programme on productivity by the sex of the household head, across two geographical zones. Their findings suggest, first, that the value of output increases in households with certificates relative to those without and, second, that the impact of land certification on productivity is greater for female-headed than male headed households, although this evidence does not tell us what impacts are for women who live in male headed households.

Meanwhile, Persha et al’s 2017 evaluation cited above⁴⁸, found a 44% increase in wives’ influence over crop choice from second level certification promoted under Ethiopia Land Tenure Administration programme (ELTAP) and Ethiopia Land Administration programme (ELAP): while positive from a female empowerment perspective, this does not necessarily indicate increased in productivity for those women. Also, a study from Malawi found that, even where WLR are stronger in matrilineal areas, male farmers often still have the advantage in entering high-value agriculture due to women’s lesser access to markets and complementary resources such as capital and hired labour.⁴⁹

⁴³ The wider literature on the WEE outcomes of women targeted VSLAs and MFIs, is beyond the scope of this paper – see e.g. Buvinic and O’Donnell 2016 as a starting point.

⁴⁴ See e.g. Bezabih, M., S. Holden, and A. Mannberg. 2016. “The Role of Land Certification in Reducing Gaps in Productivity between Male- and Female-Owned Farms in Rural Ethiopia.” *Journal of Development Studies* 52 (3): 360–376., p 3. However, other sources suggest that these links are complex and not yet fully understood or established (Persha et al, 2017 op cit, p8)

⁴⁵ Doss, C. (forthcoming). “Women and Agricultural Productivity: Reframing the Issues.” *Development Policy Review*.

⁴⁶ Meinzen Dick et al, 2017. Op cit. A few studies that link WLR to productivity are cited in the Roadmap to Economic Empowerment (see footnote 13).

⁴⁷ Bezabih, M., S. Holden, and A. Mannberg. 2016. “The Role of Land Certification in Reducing Gaps in Productivity between Male- and Female-Owned Farms in Rural Ethiopia.” *Journal of Development Studies* 52 (3): 360–376. However, the authors also state that “we do not find a significant relationship between land certificates and the gender of the household head when we identify certification on the household level.” (footnote 18, p50).

⁴⁸ Persha, L., A. Greif, and H. Huntington (2017) “Assessing the Impact of Second-Level Land Certification in Ethiopia.”

Paper presented at the 2017 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, Washington DC, March 20–24

⁴⁹ Bhaumik, S. K., R. Dimova, and I. N. Gang. 2016. “Is Women’s Ownership of Land a Panacea in Developing Countries?”

Several programmes reviewed by this study have attempted to link land titling to wider agricultural markets and livelihoods interventions, with the potential to address the gaps mentioned above. Empowering women in this context is the focus of several programmes reviewed by this study. IFAD's Pro-poor Value Chain Development Project in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridor (PROSUL), in Mozambique, aimed to establish improved and climate-smart livelihoods of small farmers in selected districts of the Maputo and Limpopo corridors. Its development objective is to achieve sustainable increased returns to smallholder farmers from increased production volumes and quality in the targeted value chains, improved market linkages, efficient farmer organizations and higher farmers' share over the final added value.⁵⁰ PROSUL has a strong gender focus with a dedicated staff member addressing gender issues across all aspects of the programme. The two Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRAs) – Cassava and Red Meat - included analysis of gender-specific issues. The preliminary results of PRA for Component 1 (Horticultural) was especially strong in disaggregating data by sex. In its work under the cassava value chain, PROSUL has managed to secure 4,260 individual land use rights titles in the three districts; of these approximately 33.5% were attributed to female-headed households, through both individual and co-titling arrangements.⁵¹

The IFAD project for Rural Income through Exports (PRICE), in Rwanda, seeks to identify scalable inclusive business models through which smallholder producers and local entrepreneurs can hold on to their primary assets, i.e. land, water, forests, and labour to leverage technology, markets, jobs, capital from the larger scale investor without putting these assets at risk. There is a huge potential to leverage private-sector resources to scale up development interventions and reach more poor smallholders. The programme includes LogFrame targets for women-led households, including '82 700 farmers (37% women) adopt the recommended technologies' and '44,500 coffee growers (30% women) accessing facilitated advisory services.'⁵² However, little evidence is easily available on the approaches taken by PRICE to achieve these outcomes.

Key finding: *While a number of value chain and market development programmes that are focused on increasing agricultural productivity and incomes have ambitious targets for women - and some of these have addressed land rights - their approaches to women's economic empowerment are often not clear. There is limited documented evidence of positive economic benefits for women from such programmes to date, while wider evidence suggests that gains to men in high value markets are greater with the risk of further reinforcing gender inequality. This highlights a need for agricultural value chain and markets programmes to address gender unequal access to and control of land assets as well as to wider inequalities in access to markets, finance and labour.*

Fair and Responsible Investment in Land

Component 3 of Nigeria's Growth and Employment in States (GEMS3) focused on improving the land, tax and investment promotion systems in selected states of Nigeria (Kogi, Jigawa, Kaduna and Kano). Running from 2010 to 2017, GEMS3 is one of DFID's longest-standing land programmes. It moved away from a singular focus on land-tenure regularisation towards a broader aim to effect positive change across Nigeria's entire land system. Interventions now cover policy and regulation, valuation, sporadic registration and the use of land data for development and to attract investment.⁵³

Evidence from Land-Ownning Farm Households in Malawi." Journal of Development Studies 52, cited in Meinzen Dick et al. Op Cit.

⁵⁰ IFAD (2014) Pro-Poor Value Chain Development Project in the Maputo and Limpopo corridors (PROSUL). Supervision Report 2015.

⁵¹ Source: <http://ifad-un.blogspot.com/2017/08/prosul-bridging-gap-between-knowledge.html>

⁵² IFAD (2014) Project for Rural Income through Exports (PRICE). Joint implementation support mission report. Rwanda

⁵³ Henley and Jolivet (2017). Op Cit.

The GEMS3 programme aimed to register community land in order to minimise risks that new land investments take place on land with existing occupants and claims. It explored potential for communities to lease land to investors directly. To this end, the programme has supported an amendment to the land registration law in Jigawa to facilitate registration of community land. GEMS3 has also helped to develop a resettlement framework aligned with the VGGT and the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI), which was tested by investors and governments in northern states.⁵⁴ It is too early to report on whether these activities have led to successful outcomes in terms of either promoting more responsible approaches to investment or demarcating and registering community lands, or on specific impacts for women.

In Ghana, the Commercial Agriculture Programme (GCAP), Ghana, financed by USAID / World Bank, has an overall objective to improve the investment climate for agri-business and establish inclusive PPPs aimed at increasing on-farm productivity and value addition in selected value chains. The project components include strengthening investment promotion infrastructure and facilitating secure access to land; and securing PPPs and small-holder linkages.⁵⁵

GCAP developed Model Lease Agreements (MLA), which incorporate international principles and guidelines such as the VGGTs, IFC Standards, and WB Safeguards. They should improve the security of access by women to both land they have acquired in their own right, and family land – securing a woman's situation, should she become widowed. Grievance Redress Committees formed to help address issues, including for women and marginal groups. Results in yields of certain crops under different GCAP programme conditions are disaggregated by gender and may offer some useful evidence.⁵⁶ However, this review has not been able to ascertain any further details.

The Mozambique Community Land Use Fund (or iTC), funded by DFID largely focused on providing increased tenure security, while preparing communities for investments in infrastructure, natural resource management and producer associations to support their own investments and partnership-based productive investments with external investors. The programme has achieved some impressive results in women's contribution to community discussion and decision-making. In most communities and associations, a major change has occurred in the involvement of low- status men and women who typically had not been involved in local management of natural resources in the past. Such people are now active participants in the formation and operations of the (Community) Natural Resource Management Committee (CGRNs) and Associations, in some cases occupying leadership positions within these organisations. Gender traditions of separating men and women are giving way to meetings where at least both meet in the same place. While men still do most of the talking, women also intervene as they see fit and men at least listen to ideas and opinions voiced by women. In many groups, women now occupy leadership positions.⁵⁷

Key finding: *Land investment programmes that have aimed to enable discussion and joint decision making between men and women, often on a community basis, have generally successfully enabled women to have much more voice and influence in investments. The Model Lease Agreements developed in Ghana also provide women with secure land rights, which is assumed to be encouraging a greater number of women to invest in the land they are leasing.*

Assessment of Impact on Non-agricultural Livelihoods

Meinzen Dick et al's (2017) review of evidence focuses on rural areas and on agricultural land, rather than urban land tenure or housing and thus has limited information about non-agricultural

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Source: <https://agricinghana.com/projects-in-ghana/gcap/>

⁵⁶ World Bank (2018) Implementation Status & Results Report. Ghana Commercial Agriculture (P114264)

⁵⁷ Effective Development Group (2014) Evaluation of the Mozambique Community Land Use Fund— Final Report. DFID

livelihoods.⁵⁸ However, the review does identify three studies that consider women's ability to earn an income through renting out land - all based on Ethiopia. One of these which they cite is the 2011 study by Holden, Deininger, and Ghebru which looked at data from 400 households in Tigray before and after the land registration process and found a positive link between women holding land certificates and the likelihood that they would rent out land, suggesting that 'when women have stronger tenure security, they are able to rent out their land without fear of losing it.'⁵⁹

Of the programmes reviewed for this study, very few offered any mention of using land for non-agricultural livelihoods and how to empower women to take these economic pathways. A finding from the DRC Improving livelihoods for 6000 women programme found that strengthening women's access to customary tenure systems (thereby granting more long term access to their husband's land) or through rental markets can yield modest benefits for women's positions and livelihoods. The context of this programme is the Eastern DRC, where local tenure systems confer land only to men, and where there is minimal capacity to implement national laws that promote more rights to women's ownership of land. This same programme also found that sensitising men on gender issues had the unintended positive outcome of men's groups beginning to discuss issues around women's land rights, violations and abuse and thereby playing a role in mediating these.⁶⁰

Key finding: *There appears to be little evidence available of programmes that have land tenure security components that seek to empower women to realise non-agricultural livelihoods, apart from through the rental of land, as discussed above.*

Impact on Resilience to Shocks:

The IFPRI conceptual framework (2017) suggests that strengthening women's land rights can increase resilience via the different pathways above, e.g. by:

- encouraging their investment in climate-smart agriculture and NRM techniques;
- providing women with an asset base that can be used to obtain credit for consumption smoothing (or that can be disposed of to protect the household's main asset base); or
- reducing vulnerability to HIV/AIDs or gender based violence.

WLR can also affect women's exposure to agricultural risk. However, the authors also point out that direct evidence on the links between WLR and resilience is limited⁶¹

Meanwhile several of the programmes discussed above seek to combine women's economic empowerment with climate-smart agricultural development, including the PROSUL programme in Mozambique and PASAM-TAI in Niger, highlighting a few useful findings:

Key Findings: *Engaging women in natural resources management and land investments with an explicit focus on reducing land degradation and increasing climate resilience is an important aspect of improving women's livelihoods. This is more likely to deliver empowering outcomes where linked with strategies that seek to improve women's knowledge capital of the techniques involved, as well as raising their awareness around land rights and dispute mechanisms, which often become relevant once the value of the land increase.*

⁵⁸ Meinzen-Dick, A. R. Quisumbing, C. R. Doss and S. Theis. 2017. Women's land rights as a pathway to poverty reduction: A framework and review of available evidence. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1663. Washington D.C.

⁵⁹ Meinzen Dick et al, op cit, p x, citing Holden, S., K. Deininger, and H. Ghebru. 2011. "Tenure Insecurity, Gender, Low-Cost Land Certification, and Land Rental Market Participation in Ethiopia. *Journal of Development Studies* 47 (1): 31–47.

⁶⁰ Henley and Jolivet (2017). Op Cit.

⁶¹ Meinzen-Dick et al (2017). Op Cit. It is noted (p8) the women's plots may be more likely to be disposed off in response to shocks, where households attempt to preserve the main asset base

Discussion of programme approaches and impact at scale

Our review of different programme approaches applied has not revealed conclusive evidence that any single intervention approach is more effective, not least because as noted in section 1, there is insufficient evidence available.

As Annex 1 shows, programmes tend to adopt combined approaches in order to address diverse objectives. Land and livelihoods are very context specific areas and the preferred approach for LIFT 2 will need to be driven by the Ethiopian context, as well as what will effectively meet the need to scale up the approach.

Different elements can be combined, providing the crucial support to increase agency and decision-making is present. For example, a combination of social norms programming, with direct interventions such as skills development was used in the DRC programme, although the evidence of impact on women being empowered by this type of approach is still rather weak. Technical assistance to local institutional bodies is also important to help build the governance institutions that will sustain these elements after DFID support ends.

When considering the types of approach that achieve impact at scale, this review has been unable to identify many large-scale programmes that combine an explicit women's economic empowerment approach with land tenure security. As such, real evidence on impact at scale is weak.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

This section offers some overall conclusions and recommendations, supported by the preceding review of research and programme based evidence.

1) Going beyond land certification to achieve women's economic empowerment

Evidence reviewed here from the relevant programmes correlates with findings in DFID's Topic Guide on *Women's Empowerment in a Changing Agricultural and Rural Context*, which highlights that the promotion of women's land rights in pluralistic legal settings is complex and that a land title alone is not enough to achieve empowerment.⁶² For women's empowerment to be realised from programmes that secure women's land rights through access to tenure, a further set of interventions is usually required.

To further empower women in land governance, many WLR small-scale projects emphasize the need for building the agency of women to understand and make use of their land rights. These efforts should be scaled up alongside land administration components to achieve programme wide results in women's empowerment. Possible approaches include:

- **Making information on land rights accessible, not just rights themselves.** WEE requires that the rural land administration system and its land officials make land information accessible to both men and women, and for women it needs to be done in a way that empowers women.
- **Increased capacity development related to land and wider WEE related rights.** In many contexts, women may require support to be able assert their rights. Building partnerships between local NGOs/CSOs, paralegal networks and other legal empowerment agencies could help with access to training and legal support.
- **Adapt land governance and economic empowerment approaches to respond to the needs and constraints different groups of women** – widows, single women living with their families,

⁶² Murray (2015) *Women's Empowerment in a Changing Agricultural and Rural Context*. DFID Topic Guide.

married women, women headed households. For example, family law and inheritance of land will have different meanings for these different groups and will give them different WEE options.

- **Awareness raising of, and advocacy to, government land officials** - including creating or hiring dedicated women officials to give advice (e.g. United Arab Emirates); and **using dedicated radio programmes** (e.g. Mozambique and Umurage wEjo in Rwanda) to promote awareness of land rights for women specifically.
- **Promoting women champions and role models for new behaviours** (e.g. Brazil – informal settlements) and **involving grassroots women in large-scale land governance design** (Namibia – urban).

2) Enhancing women's economic empowerment through land-based livelihoods

The evidence from the literature and programmes suggests that approaches such as rural credit or adoption of new technologies such as irrigation, designed to enhance land-related WEE, again, are not sufficient on their own. While we can learn from the mainly small-scale cases that have been published about how to do realise WEE for land-related livelihoods, the sheer scale of the Ethiopian intervention means there are few, if any, comparators of evidence. However, the following key findings emerge from the review:

- Empowering women to adopt technology and lead in natural resources management is often achieved via a process of skills training, formation of self-help groups to support in implementing new techniques and ensuring market visibility to target most appropriate crops.
- Access to credit initiatives have limited impact due to the formal finance sector not recognising land as collateral; women in general face greater barriers in accessing formal finance. Micro-finance initiatives as well as village savings and loan initiatives (VSLA) have effective alongside land programming in targeting and engaging women; however, evidence on links with land rights and land based investments is limited. Wider evidence on their effectiveness in empowering women suggest this is strongest where accompanied by training or bundled with wider interventions. Working with established women's groups and linking access to finance and credit management with land rights awareness and the promotion of best practices in leasing, may be worth exploring.
- Value chain and market improvement programmes provide entry points to address land titling, including for women (if this is identified as a specific constraint). Overall, evidence from M4P and value chains programmes suggests that gains to men are proportionally greater, with the risk of exacerbating gender inequalities; addressing land rights issues as part of these programmes is one way to mitigate this risk.
- The programmes that have aimed to enable discussion and joint decision making between men and women, often on a community basis, have generally successfully enabled women to have much more voice and influence in land related investments. The Model Lease Agreements developed in Ghana also empower women with secure land rights, which is assumed to be encouraging a greater number of women to invest in the land they are leasing.
- There is little evidence available of programmes that have land tenure security components and seek to empower women to realise non-agricultural livelihoods, apart from in land rental.
- Findings indicate that an explicit focus on reducing land degradation is an important aspect of improving women's livelihoods. This should be backed up by empowerment strategies that seek to improve women's knowledge capital of the techniques involved, as well as awareness raising around land rights and related dispute resolution mechanisms, which often become relevant once the value of the land increases.
- Building women's groups to support each other around the issue of rental; dispute resolution mechanisms which empower women (like local rental courts); media campaigns using women role models who are already doing it and explaining how they do it.

- Using local institutions as entry points such as schools, faith based organizations, farmer associations is a good way to build sustainable impact, beyond the programme duration.
- Economically empowering rural women also requires the inclusion of, and support of, men. For example, through raising awareness about gender and land among men to build social legitimacy for gender-equitable institutions and decision- making processes on land.⁶³

3) Opportunity for improving WEE understanding through MEL system.

Given the gaps in evidence there is a significant opportunity for LIFT to contribute to wider learning and impacts on WEE and land rights, A future phase of LIFT is thus a major opportunity to strengthen the evidence base in this area and particularly to expand the evidence beyond comparisons between male and female headed households and to generate evidence on non-agricultural rural and peri urban livelihoods.

Measuring impact against relevant SDG targets requires availability of periodic and reliable sex disaggregated data across administrative layers on ‘agricultural land’ (includes land used for farming, livestock and forestry activities) and ‘agricultural population’ (people living out of farming, livestock and forestry, with land rights or without). There is potential, for example, to encourage the Ethiopian national statistics agency to collect disaggregated data on SDG indicator 1.4.2, which is likely to involve the land department. This would depend on whether the Ethiopian government is responding to this Goal, Target and Indicator. This could lead to capacity development in a wide range of government officials.

Alongside the current quantitative M&E system of LIFT, there is potential to build in qualitative WEE studies that can track land-related behaviour change over time and identify institutional blockages to WEE for re-programming – for example to understand why individuals are not using their land for wider economic benefits. Land-related conflict in the family often causes women to give up their WLR in return for a family safety net (wide spread Islamic land experience). Another key area of evidence gathering and learning would be to track women who are moving into the land rental market - to understand why, how, where, they do so, how local institutions adapt to accommodate them and what investment changes result.

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⁶³ Lanz, K, and Daley, E. (2016) Gender, land and agricultural development in Africa: From women to gender. LEGEND Evidence update 2.

Annexes

Annex 1: Summary Matrix of Programme Implementation Approach

The programmes reviewed by this study cover a range of different implementation approaches. Of the programmes reviewed, the matrix below summarises their approaches.

Number in matrix	Type of Implementation Approach
1	Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P)
2	Technical assistance
3	Direct interventions such as skills upgrading
4	Self-help groups
5	Social norms programming
6	Access to credit

Table 2: Summary of programme approaches

Programme Title, Country, Donor	1	2	3	4	5	6
Improving Livelihoods for 6000 Women in the DRC Programme, DRC, DFID						
Rwanda Land Tenure Regularisation Programme, DFID						
Tanzania Land Tenure Support Programme, DFID						
Community Land Initiative (ITC), Mozambique, DFID						
Mozambique Land Action (MOLA), DFID						
GEMS3, Nigeria						
Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development (LEGEND) ^[1] _[SEP]						
Grassroots Empowerment in Tanzania (GET) Programme						
GrOW (Growth and Economic Opportunities for Women)						
Third Phase Community Based Rural Development Project, Burkina Faso						
PASAM-TAI, Niger, USAID						
Security for Girls through Land, India, Landesa						
Ghana Commercial Agriculture Programme (GCAP), USAID						
Agricultural Sector Development Programme, Tanzania, IFAD						
Lindi and Mtwara Agribusiness Support project LIMAS, Tanzania						
Land Access and Management Activity, Namibia, MCC						
Communal Land Development Project, Namibia, EU						
Strengthening Women's Land Use & Land Ownership rights, Namibia, BMZ						
Pro-poor Value Chain Development Project, Mozambique, IFAD						
Women's Land Rights for Inc. Development and Growth, Mozambique, EU						
Support Project for the SPTA, Rwanda, IFAD						
Project for Rural Income through Exports (PRICE), Rwanda, IFAD						
Umurage wEjo, Rwanda, EU						

Source: Authors' analysis of programmes

Note: Programmes shaded grey indicate lack of evaluation documents and other robust evidence available online. DFID may wish to follow up with programme/donor staff for more detailed evidence.

Annex 2. Summary of Approach and Evidence of Interventions relating to Women’s Land Rights and Economic Empowerment

Programme Name, Location and Donor	Approach to inclusion and empowerment of marginalized groups	Any evidence of impact on women’s economic empowerment or gender equality
DFID Programmes		
<p><i>Improving Livelihoods for 6000 Women in the DRC Programme</i> ^{[1][2][3]} DRC DFID / WfWI 2011 – 2017 £858,000</p>	<p>The programme aims to provide 6,000 socially-excluded women in South Kivu, DRC with a holistic training programme that will enable them to understand their rights, gain agricultural skills, access land and credit ^{[1][2]} and increase incomes. It will contribute to creating an enabling environment for women by training 1,500 male leaders on women’s rights and strategies to facilitate these rights, and by placing women’s right to access land on DRC’s development agenda via research and advocacy. ^{[1][2]}</p> <p>This is DFID’s only programme wholly targeted at strengthening women’s land rights and uses different approaches for women in different social circumstances, e.g. married women, widows and female-headed households.</p>	<p>Programme was aimed specifically at economic empowerment of women. However, it was weak in terms of understanding and transforming gender inequality and ability for free decision-making.</p> <p>Training of 6,000 women on i) their rights and fundamental life skills for improved livelihoods; ii) skills in agribusiness and a basic understanding of managing a business; iii) co-operatives informing their decision to better organize themselves.</p> <p>Income after graduation from vocational training on agribusiness is significantly higher at US\$24 per year above the baseline.ⁱ</p>
<p><i>Rwanda Land Tenure Regularisation Programme</i> ^{[1][2]} (LTRSP) Rwanda DFID 2009 – 2019 £31.5 million</p>	<p>The Rwanda LTRSP programme. The first phase of this programme provided funds through an external service ^{[1][2]} provider to carry out systematic land adjudication and titling across the whole of Rwanda and strengthen ^{[1][2]} the national land administration. An extension to ^{[1][2]} the programme provided additional funds to the Government of Rwanda to strengthen the capacity of national land administration institutions and delivery services, especially at the district level. Support to the National Land Centre to demarcate, adjudicate and issue title deeds for approximately 10m plots of land across the country, including promoting joint ownership of women. The programme supports a participatory mechanism for land adjudication and disputes resolution, has invested in mapping technology and is strengthening the land administration system.</p>	<p>In general, when the performance and impact of LTR is discussed with government officials and civil society, it is considered that the impact on the lives and economic prospects of the poor have been favourable. While the programme was costly, ambitious and politically sensitive, it was in the interests of the tenure security of the majority of rural land right holders, including women.ⁱⁱ</p> <p>Ensured the rights of women and vulnerable groups were secured. Ninety-two percent of land certificates now include the name of a woman.ⁱⁱⁱ This has meant that women can now confidently proclaim the land to be theirs and to have a much stronger joint decision-making process with their husband.^{iv}</p>
<p><i>Tanzania Land Tenure Support Programme (LTSP)</i> Tanzania DFID / Danida / Sida 2015 - 2019 US\$ 10 million</p>	<p>The Tanzania LTSP programme, which aims to improve transparency in Tanzania’s land sector by carrying ^{[1][2]} out land tenure regularisation in two districts and establishing a multi-stakeholder forum to improve information-sharing and consultation around pressing issues, including large-scale land acquisitions. These measures are expected to strengthen security of tenure, contributing to growth in agricultural production and more and better-planned investment in rural and urban infrastructure, including housing.</p>	<p>Changing social norms around WLR: The LTSP has enhanced women’s participation in village land use planning by holding women-only awareness-raising meetings beforehand at <i>kitongoji</i> level.^v</p>

Programme Name, Location and Donor	Approach to inclusion and empowerment of marginalized groups	Any evidence of impact on women's economic empowerment or gender equality
<p><i>Community Land Use Fund (CLUF) aka Community Land Initiative (ITC)</i> Mozambique DFID (and 6 other donors) 2006 – 2014 £15 million</p>	<p>The Community Land Initiative (ITC) was established in 2006 in the provinces of Manica, Gaza and Cabo Delgado as a pilot programme. It developed into a longer-term programme and is currently being transformed into an independent national foundation. ITC aims to secure the land rights of rural communities by supporting land delimitation and demarcation of specific areas utilised by Producer Associations, a step that is necessary for communities to be able to apply for a formal community title (Quan et al, 2013).^{vi} It also assists beneficiaries in establishing income-generation and development projects in the areas secured, in partnership with public and private investment projects.</p>	<p>In most communities and associations, a major change is occurring in the involvement of low-status men and women who typically had not been involved in local management of natural resources in the past.^{vii}</p>
<p><i>Mozambique Land Action (MOLA)</i> Mozambique DFID 2015 – 2021 US\$23 million</p>	<p>To build on previous DFID-supported programming on promoting land tenure security for Mozambicans, so that investors, State and communities can share the benefits of Mozambique's natural resources. The programme has a dual focus on: i) improving economic resilience of rural based livelihoods and ii) increasing public demand for better land administration at local level.</p>	<p>MOLA has identified a way to explicitly assess whether the approaches partners use are gender sensitive. This approach groups partners' perspectives in the following categories, with illustrative examples, to help identify how to address them: Gender blind, gender neutral, gender biased and have limited gender sensitivity.</p> <p>Limited evidence available on the impact of this and other women's empowerment approaches in MOLA.</p>
<p><i>Growth and Employment in States Programme (GEMS) Component 3</i> Nigeria DFID £46.7 million</p>	<p>GEMS 3 funds a workstream on systematic land titling and registration, as part of a broader agenda to make improvements in the business environment in the context of a wider M4P programme. The programme aims to reduce land governance and administration constraints that especially affect the poor, which include land, tax and investment. It supports the Land Reform Programme of the Nigerian Government in providing land title security and economic empowerment for the majority of Nigerians. This support seeks to increase the number of registered land titles in Nigeria. It also aims to simplify the process of land administration and make it more transparent by reducing the number of discretionary processes. The approach involves development of a systematic land registration toolkit to support standardised land titling and registration.</p>	<p>GEMS3 has sought to ensure its interventions are explicitly aligned with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure. GEMS3 – addressing issues around land investment and has made efforts to integrate international principles on land and investment into government approaches to regulating investment in land. Work under GEMS3 to make investments in agriculture in Jigawa compliant with the VGGTs and CFS-RAI</p> <p>Nigeria GEMS 3 uses Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) initiatives to increase women's awareness of land reform programmes.^{viii} Limited evidence available on the impact of the WEE initiatives.</p>
<p><i>Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development (LEGEND)</i></p>	<p>LEGEND comprises a number of sub-programmes and activities that support both global and bilateral work on improving land governance and laying</p>	<p>Findings from the Knowledge Management alliance available here: https://www.odi.org/projects/2798-land-enhancing-governance-</p>

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<p><i>Multi-country in Africa and Asia</i></p> <p>DFID</p> <p>2014 – 2021</p> <p>£38 million</p>	<p>the groundwork for responsible investment in land. LEGEND is a critical element of DFID's economic development strategy, particularly in its efforts to: i) help ensure women and men, as well as responsibly operating businesses, enjoy legally recognised and enforceable secure property and tenure rights; ii) improve information and knowledge to facilitate the provision of clear, transparent land-related information and knowledge, enabling rights to be identified, understood and protected; iii) improve private sector investment through the development and rollout of a standardised investment risk assessment and management methodology and implementation of best practice in land governance.^{ix}</p>	<p>economic-development-legend</p>
<p><i>Grassroots Empowerment in Tanzania (GET) Programme</i></p> <p>Tanzania</p> <p>DFID</p> <p>2016 – 2020</p> <p>£18 million</p>	<p>To improve governance, inclusive development and quality of life for Tanzanians through increased access to justice and empowerment to promote, influence and monitor inclusive economic and social development policies. Five strands of work will be supported by DFID, with funding proportions and equivalent evaluation weighting as indicated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased role of CSOs in policy processes which promote transparency and accountability in use of public resources (30%). • Enhanced Social Inclusion, including a particular focus on women and girls, and consolidation of peace (15%). • Promotion of initiatives for Inclusive Economic Development (20%). • Increased participation in democratic processes and support of free and fair election (10%). • Enhanced legal aid and legal empowerment for all, particularly women (25%). <p>Part of the programme is to secure land tenure through accessing land titles for 100,000 poor people, 60% of whom will be women.</p>	<p>Legal Services Facility established through the programme and on track to the target that aspires to having over 60% of paralegals being women by 2020.^x</p>
<p><i>GrOW (Growth and Economic Opportunities for Women)</i></p> <p>Multi-country, SSA and Asia</p> <p>DFID / IDRC</p> <p>2013 - 2018</p> <p>£7 million</p>	<p>GrOW is a funding initiative that aims to generate new evidence on women's economic empowerment, gender equality, and growth in low-income countries. The programme will address evidence gaps by generating and synthesising rigorous empirical research. It will also stimulate innovative partnerships and ways of working to ensure that robust evidence helps shape policies and programs to deliver better development outcomes for women, economies, and societies more broadly.</p>	<p>Evidence papers from GrOW available here: https://idl-bnc-idrc.dspacedirect.org/handle/10625/56822</p>

Programme Name, Location and Donor	Approach to inclusion and empowerment of marginalized groups	Any evidence of impact on women's economic empowerment or gender equality
<i>Other Donor Programmes</i>		
<p><i>Third Phase Community Based Rural Development Project</i></p> <p><i>Burkina Faso</i></p> <p><i>World Bank</i></p> <p><i>2012 - 2018</i></p> <p><i>US\$5.5 million</i></p>	<p>The objective of the Project is to enhance the capacity of rural communities and decentralized institutions for the implementation of local development plans that promote sustainable land and natural resources management and productive investments at commune level.</p> <p>Therefore, the project seeks to support the implementation of the land tenure policy and law. This would be pursued through: (i) the establishment and operation of rural land tenure services (Services Fonciers Ruraux - SFR) at commune level, village land tenure commissions (les commissions foncieres villageoises) and village conciliation commissions (les commissions de conciliation fonciere villageoise); (ii) land titling operations; (iii) strengthening of capacity of local actors and rural communes to carry out land titling processes efficiently and transparently; and iv) dissemination of the law to increase men, women and illiterates' awareness about their rights, and pave the way for a more gender-balanced access to land.</p>	<p>The programme has met it's target of 50% of the 3.3 million beneficiaries being women. ^{xi}</p> <p>However, little evidence is available on how programme initiatives have contributed to women's economic empowerment related to land-based livelihoods or investments.</p>
<p><i>Programme d'Appui à la Sécurité Alimentaire des Ménages-Tanadin Abincin Iyali (PASAM-TAI)</i></p> <p><i>Niger</i></p> <p><i>USAID</i></p> <p><i>2012-2017</i></p> <p><i>US\$40 million</i></p>	<p>The 5-year project PASAM-TAI funded by USAID's Food for Peace and led by the NGO Catholic Relief Service and the research organisation ICRISAT, part of the CGIAR, aims at reversing both the gender and environmental handicaps of poor land rights for women and widespread land desertification through the Bio-reclamation of Degraded Lands (BDL). The idea is to restore productivity of the barren lateritic soils by using traditional water-harvesting planting techniques, like half-moons or zai pits, for the cultivation of high-value vegetables and trees, instead of millets or sorghum as farmers used to do. The impact on incomes and family nutrition makes the intensive labour investment worthwhile. Clarification of land ownership with the local authorities is also very important as in some cases, potential owners try to claim the land once the plot becomes productive.</p>	<p>Over 10,770 women have been trained in BDL, planting nutritious vegetables like okras, sorrel or protein-rich leafy vegetable Senna obtusifolia, together with drought tolerant trees like vitamin C-rich Pomme de Sahel (Ziziphus mauritiana), moringa, sweet tamarind, marula or Australian acacia depending on the families' needs.</p> <p>From the 167 sites planned initially, half are now cultivated by 87 women's groups, representing 145 hectares of restored land in a recent assessment.</p> <p>A mid-term evaluation has estimated that women engaged in BDL groups have doubled their incomes compared to other non-BDL families.^{xii}</p>
<p>Security for Girls through Land</p> <p>West Bengal, India</p> <p>Landesa</p> <p>2010 to date</p>	<p>The Girls Project aims to position girls to realize/achieve land rights as women, improving their long-term economic and social prospects and enabling them to reduce vulnerabilities – including child marriage, lack of education, and malnutrition – that they face in the immediate term as adolescents. Based on the understanding that social and economic improvements for girls will only be sustainable when community perceptions</p>	<p>The Girls Project has already reached more than 40,000 girls in more than 1,000 villages in the Cooch Behar district of West Bengal. Girls who participated in the program for one year are more likely to continue their studies, more likely to have an asset in their name, and less likely to become a child bride. ^{xiii}</p>

Programme Name, Location and Donor	Approach to inclusion and empowerment of marginalized groups	Any evidence of impact on women's economic empowerment or gender equality
US\$ -	of girls are changed, the project includes activities aimed at increasing understanding of girls' rights, the benefits of their connection to land, and the causes and effects of their vulnerabilities. Activities include a curriculum for boys, which is being rolled out at local schools and meetings with village leaders and other community members, including parents, to discuss various aspects of empowerment of adolescent girls and to initiate the process of changing mindsets and creating an environment in which girls' economic and social empowerment can take root and endure.	
<p><i>Ghana Commercial Agriculture Programme (GCAP)</i></p> <p>Ghana</p> <p>USAID / World Bank</p> <p>2012 – 2019</p> <p>US\$145 million</p>	<p>The project objective is to increase access to land, private sector finance, input and output markets by smallholder farms from private-public partnerships in commercial agriculture in Accra Plains and SADA zone. On land, the project will support the allocation of State and Customary land for Agribusiness and smallholders. Related activities include: establishing a mechanism for matching interested communities with available land to interested investors (State land acquisition will not be supported under the project); supporting the development of a 'model lease agreement'; developing land rights/land use inventory to carefully ascertain the existing rights in a proposed area; addressing legal ambiguities or disputes affecting targeted land.</p>	<p>Developed Model Lease Agreements (MLA) - Incorporates international principles and guidelines such as the VGGTs, IFC Standards, and WB Safeguards. They should improve the security of access by women to both land they have acquired in their own right, and family land – securing a woman's situation, should she become widowed. MLA, however, are just one step in the process of creating socially responsible agricultural investments.</p> <p>Grievance Redress Committees formed to help address issues, including for women and marginal groups.</p> <p>Various programme strategies adopted to reduce or mitigate negative impacts of the programme on women, but little evidence on pro-active women's economic empowerment strategies.^{xiv}</p>
<p><i>Agricultural Sector Development Programme - Livestock: Support for Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Development</i></p> <p>Tanzania</p> <p>IFAD</p> <p>2005 - 2015</p> <p>US\$32 million</p>	<p>The overall objective of the programme is to improve food security and increase incomes within these communities. Specifically the programme will work to improve livelihoods for the target groups by: helping farmers identify and manage their own development needs; improving livestock production through research and technology; improving marketing systems and infrastructure for livestock products; strengthening national and local government institutions to improve services to livestock farmers; promoting a participatory approach to natural resource management within local administrations; investing in improved health care and water management.</p>	<p>Women, young people and marginalized groups were a particular focus of the programme.</p> <p>Limited availability to evaluation of lesson learning material that may have been produced by the programme.</p>
<p><i>Lindi and Mtwara Agribusiness Support project LIMAS</i></p> <p>Tanzania</p>	<p>Lindi and Mtwara Agribusiness Support project 'LIMAS' is a bilateral development project, funded jointly by the Governments of Tanzania and Finland. The project is implemented in accordance with the development policies of the two Governments, MKUKUTA in Tanzania and Finnish</p>	<p>Evidence of results unavailable from web search</p>

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<p><i>Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland</i> <i>2011 to 2015</i> <i>US\$10 million</i></p>	<p>Development Policy, which both target at poverty alleviation and include gender equity, sustainable use of natural resources, adaptation and resilience to climate change and reducing of inequalities and as central cross-cutting objectives.</p>	
<p><i>Agriculture Project/Land Access and Management Activity</i> <i>Namibia</i> <i>MCC</i></p>	<p>The Land Access and Management Activity has two sub-activities: Community-based Rangeland and Livestock Management (CBRLM), focusing on promoting sustainable land management and grazing activities; and Communal Land Support (CLS), aimed at improving tenure security and land governance. The primary objectives of CLS are: (1) to empower residents and landholders at the village/local level to actively and effectively participate in the use and management of their land resources in Namibia's Northern Communal Areas; and (2) to improve the administration and management of communal lands.</p>	<p>The programme approach included empowering women in terms of security of land tenure and resolution of disputes over land. This including initially seeking to understand how perceptions of land rights differ among different types of land users, as well as between men and women, the poor, and vulnerable groups.^{xv}</p> <p>Limited availability to evaluation of lesson learning material that may have been produced by the programme.</p>
<p><i>Communal Land Development Project</i> <i>Namibia</i> <i>EU</i> <i>2014 – 2018</i> <i>EUR 29 million</i></p>	<p>The overall objective of the Communal Land Development Project (CLDP) is to contribute to improved land based rural livelihoods through the integration of traditional communities resident in communal areas into the mainstream economy. The purpose of the project is to provide equitable and secure land tenure, infrastructure and advisory services support market-oriented and sustainable land management and improved rural livelihoods.</p> <p>Existing customary land rights and infrastructure will be mapped and registered in a designated Namibian Communal Land Administration System (NCLAS). An Integrated Regional Land Use Plan (IRLUP) or initially only a Local Level Participatory Plan (LLPP) will be developed. This will result in the registration of legitimate existing land rights, as mapped and validated in the first step, as well as the registration of “new” land rights which emanate from and are defined in the participatory planning process. These land rights can accrue to individuals as well as to groups of people, and are an important step towards securing the remaining commonage in the interest of more marginalised rural residents, as well as creating a conducive environment for private investments on the land. Planning for, and investments in infrastructure developments, will explore a mix of potential interventions which make provisions for different ownership, management and land use options to stimulate diversification options. Advisory services will strengthen both the planning phase, as well as the optimal utilisation of the</p>	<p>Valuable lessons on suitable and socially accepted approaches to skills transfer, securing the commitment of farmer organisations and others representative bodies, are available to the project, through the previous EU support provided under the 9th European Development Fund (EDF) through the Rural Poverty Reduction Program (RPRP).^{xvi}</p> <p>CDLP - Limited availability to evaluation of lesson learning material that may have been produced by the programme.</p>

Programme Name, Location and Donor	Approach to inclusion and empowerment of marginalized groups	Any evidence of impact on women's economic empowerment or gender equality
<p><i>One World-No Hunger: Strengthening Women's Land Use and Land Ownership rights in Sub-Saharan Africa</i></p> <p>Namibia</p> <p>Germany Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)</p> <p>2016 – 2022</p> <p>US\$7 million</p>	<p>infrastructure investments in order foster the integration of rural communities in the mainstream economy.</p> <p>Objective to improve the secure and fair access to resources, land and land use rights for women in Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena and Oshikoto in order to increase food security. Working for political and economic rights for women, together with political parties, civil society organizations and representatives of the executive.</p> <p>Helping to contribute to create a social awareness of the connection between women's rights and economic development and thus to forming the general conditions to promote growth and secure sustainable living conditions, particularly for those living in regions affected by hunger crisis.</p>	<p>Basic principles for achieving gender equality and empowering women in agriculture have been emphasized in the programme including:^{xvii}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate discrimination against women under the law: Ensure equal rights for men and women to control assets such as land • Ensure that women are aware of their rights and have support of their government, communities and families in claiming their rights • Strengthen rural institutions and gender awareness • Build the human capital of women and girls • Improve the collection and analyses of sex-disaggregated data • Make gender-aware agriculture policy decisions <p>Limited availability to evaluation of lesson learning material that may have been produced by the programme.</p>
<p><i>Pro-poor Value Chain Development Project in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridor (PROSUL)</i></p> <p>Mozambique</p> <p>IFAD</p> <p>2012 – 2019</p> <p>US\$ 1million</p>	<p>This aim of the project is to improve the climate-smart livelihoods of 20,350 smallholder farmers households in the Maputo and Limpopo corridors, comprising 19 selected districts in Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo provinces. The expected outcome is a sustainable increase in the incomes of farmers producing irrigated vegetables, cassava and livestock including cattle, goats and sheep. With regard to land and natural resource governance, the project supports measures aimed at strengthening land rights of the project's target groups and at improving the management of land use by Farmers Organisations (FOs) and communities. It supports FO-based analysis of land access and tenure security issues, with special attention given to identifying measures for strengthening land/natural resource rights of poor and vulnerable groups, especially women and youth.</p> <p>https://www.ifad.org/web/operations/project/id/1618/country/mozambique</p>	<p>Programme aims to achieve target of 50% of beneficiary households being led by women.</p> <p>Programme has target for women to be in leadership positions in Water User Associations (WUAs).</p> <p>Programme aims to achieve target of 50% of beneficiary farmers that can access financial services (by type of client, service, financial/non-financial service provider), loan portfolio, are women.^{xviii}</p> <p>Evidence of results unavailable from web search</p>
<p><i>Women's Land Rights for Inclusive Development and Growth in Africa</i></p> <p>Mozambique</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure women's access to and control over their land resources across Africa - supporting and enabling rural women's voices. The action aims to effective independent and participatory monitoring by civil society of government progress on achieving targets related to the promotion of women's land rights.</p>	<p>Evidence of results unlikely to be available until 2019 or 2020 as the programme has recently started.</p>

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<p>EU 2017 – 2020 US\$ 2.7million</p>	<p>In order to contribute to this goal, the action has three specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Monitor actions taken by governments in key countries and Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and hold them accountable to implement relevant AU Women's Land Rights (WLR) instruments; 2) Empower rural women's organizations to analyse, document and disseminate evidence on pronounced cases of missing WLR and action against the discriminatory land tenure systems and threats originating from large-scale land-based investments (LSLBIs); 3) Promote recognition of Pan-African civil society for its leadership, knowledge and effective advocacy capacity on women's land rights. 	
<p><i>Support Project for the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture (PAPSTA)</i> Rwanda IFAD US\$3 million</p>	<p>The goal of the project was to contribute to the poverty reduction process by providing implementation support to the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture (PSTA) which aims to effect a gradual shift from prevailing subsistence agriculture to market-based farming. The project helped the government address the main development constraints and challenges identified within the PSTA. It aimed to strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders to implement agricultural development plans in potential growth areas within the PSTA framework. The project aimed to benefit 10,000 households, giving priority to households headed by women, as well as young people, landless people, orphans and families affected by HIV/AIDS and civil war. It intended to undertake actions to overcome the main constraints related to soil fertility and watershed protection, livestock improvement, increasing rice production and intensifying research and extension. Regarding land and natural resource governance, the project intended to provide support for a sustainable and productive water and land management system, it used watershed management plans and linked them to value chain plans undertaking participatory planning exercises addressing land tenure issues.</p>	<p>Evidence of results unavailable from web search</p> <p><i>Note: The Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture is a major USAID funded programme to improve rural livelihoods, although it lacks a direct link to land.</i></p>
<p><i>Project for Rural Income through Exports (PRICE)</i> Rwanda IFAD 2011 - 2018</p>	<p>The project aims to raise the income of 128,700 smallholder farmers' households by assisting them in taking advantage of concrete income opportunities in pro-poor cash crop value chains in partnership with private operators. It will achieve sustainable increased returns to farmers from key export-driven agricultural value chains, through increased volumes and quality of production, improved marketing and effective farmer organisations. The project targets households involved in the production of</p>	<p>Many of the programme LogFrame indicators adopt targets for women's participation. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 118 500 households (37% women) receiving project services^[1] • 82 700 farmers (37% women) adopt the recommended

Programme Name, Location and Donor	Approach to inclusion and empowerment of marginalized groups	Any evidence of impact on women's economic empowerment or gender equality
<i>US\$10 million</i>	coffee and tea, in sericulture and horticulture. It has a national scope, and shall comprise the Southern and Western Provinces of Rwanda for tea activities. Regarding land and natural resource governance, the project aims at participating in the implementation of the National Policy aiming at providing farmers with land titles by financing the registration and titling costs of farmers' plots in project-supported tea plantations.	technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95 400 coffee growers (38% women) accessing facilitated advisory services. Progress to achieving these targets appears to be strong, but little evidence is available on approaches used. ^{xix}
<i>Umurage wEjo, The Legacy for Tomorrow Project: Land and Livelihood in Rwanda</i> <i>Rwanda</i> <i>EU</i> <i>2011 – 2015</i> <i>US\$1.1 million</i>	The overall objective is to strengthen decentralised implementation of land and livelihood policies in all districts of Rwanda. The new land policy has been adopted in 2004 and the need for information and dialogue is particularly important in rural areas at the local level and between local actors: local authorities, citizens, and non-state actors. For this process to be effectively supported, two main intervention possibilities have been defined: build the capacity of key actors and create opportunities for engagement and dialogue to contribute to building a more inclusive and empowered society Specific objectives include: 1) Create opportunities for engagement and dialogue on land tenure disputes, between local authorities, NSAs, and citizens, especially youth and other vulnerable groups, on policies related to land and livelihood; 2) Build capacity of Local Authorities and NSAs (media and civil society) at the local level to be more effective in ensuring appropriate implementation of policies related to land and livelihood.	Participatory theatre as a means of changing social norms relating to resolving land conflict, particularly for women and vulnerable groups. Theatre troupe first spends time discussing with both population and authorities to get an idea of the main land conflicts prevailing in the area. Then, with the support of local authorities, they invite the population to an open place, where between 400 to 700 persons can attend. Actors depict a conflict situation related to land. When the conflict is intense, they interrupt the show and ask the audience to step in and to share their opinion on how the case can be solved. Present authorities are also asked to contribute. Participatory theatre seen as best way to engage and teach less educated people and the approach is seen as very successful (50% of participants said they were using what they had learned). However, only a limited population (6.5% in target areas) can be reached through theatre performances. Radio programmes also helped raise awareness of beneficiaries, but evaluation finding show little evidence of positive impact from these. ^{xx}

Note: Wherever 'Evidence of results unavailable from web search' is mentioned in the table, it is suggested that DFID follow up where more time and resources are available to interview programme representatives or request documentation, to help identify programme approaches, evidence of what works and lessons learned.

Endnotes supporting evidence in Annex 2

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- ⁱ CDP (2016) Independent Final Evaluation of Improving Livelihoods for 6,000 Marginalised Women in DRC and Supporting their Access to Land. WfWI
- ⁱⁱ Adams, M. (2013) Assessment of Current Evidence and Data Gaps in Rwanda’s Land Sector. Kigali.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Source: <https://www.dai.com/our-work/projects/rwanda-support-land-tenure-regularisation>
- ^{iv} Rwanda Institute for Sustainable Development (2012) Impact of Land Reform on the Land Rights and Economic Poverty Reduction on the Majority of Rural, especially women, who depend on land for their livelihood.
- ^v Daley, E. *et al* (2018) Gender, Land and Mining in Pastoralist Tanzania. WOLTS Research Report #2.
- ^{vi} Quan, J., Monteiro, J. and Mole, P. (2013) “The Experience of Mozambique’s Community Land Initiative (ITC) in Securing Land Rights and Improving Community Land Use: Practice, Policy and Governance Implications”, paper presented at the World Bank’s Annual Conference on Land and Poverty, Washington., D.C.
- ^{vii} Effective Development Group (2014) Evaluation of the Mozambique Community Land Use Fund— Final Report. DFID
- ^{viii} Henley, G. and Jolivet, J. (2017) 2016 DFID Land Portfolio Review. Produced under the LEGEND Programme.
- ^{ix} *ibid*
- ^x DFID (2017) Annual Review: Grassroots Empowerment in Tanzania (GET) Programme.
- ^{xi} World Bank (2017) Third Phase Community Based Rural Development Project, Burkina Faso: Implementation Status and Results Report.
- ^{xii} Source: <https://www.icrisat.org/bioreclamation-of-degraded-lands-restoring-roots-rights-and-resilience-in-niger/>
- ^{xiii} Source: <https://www.landesa.org/what-we-do/womens-land-rights/security-for-girls-through-land-project-girls-project/>
- ^{xiv} Min. Food and Agriculture (2018) Ghana Commercial Agricultural Project (GCAP): Environmental and Social Management Framework. World Bank.
- ^{xv} Linkow, B. and Nayyar-Stone, R. (2015) Evaluation Design Report of the Communal Land Support Sub-Activity. MCC Namibia
- ^{xvi} Source: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/documents/aap/2013/af_aap_2013_nam.pdf
- ^{xvii} Source: <http://www.kas.de/namibia/en/pages/15785/>
- ^{xviii} IFAD (2015) Pro-Poor Value Chain Development Project in the Maputo and Limpopo corridors (PROSUL)
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