RESEARCH-TO-ACTION PLAN

Sharing the Land
A Research Program Under the Integrated Research Institute at the Université Chrétienne Bilingue du Congo

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RESEARCH

USE
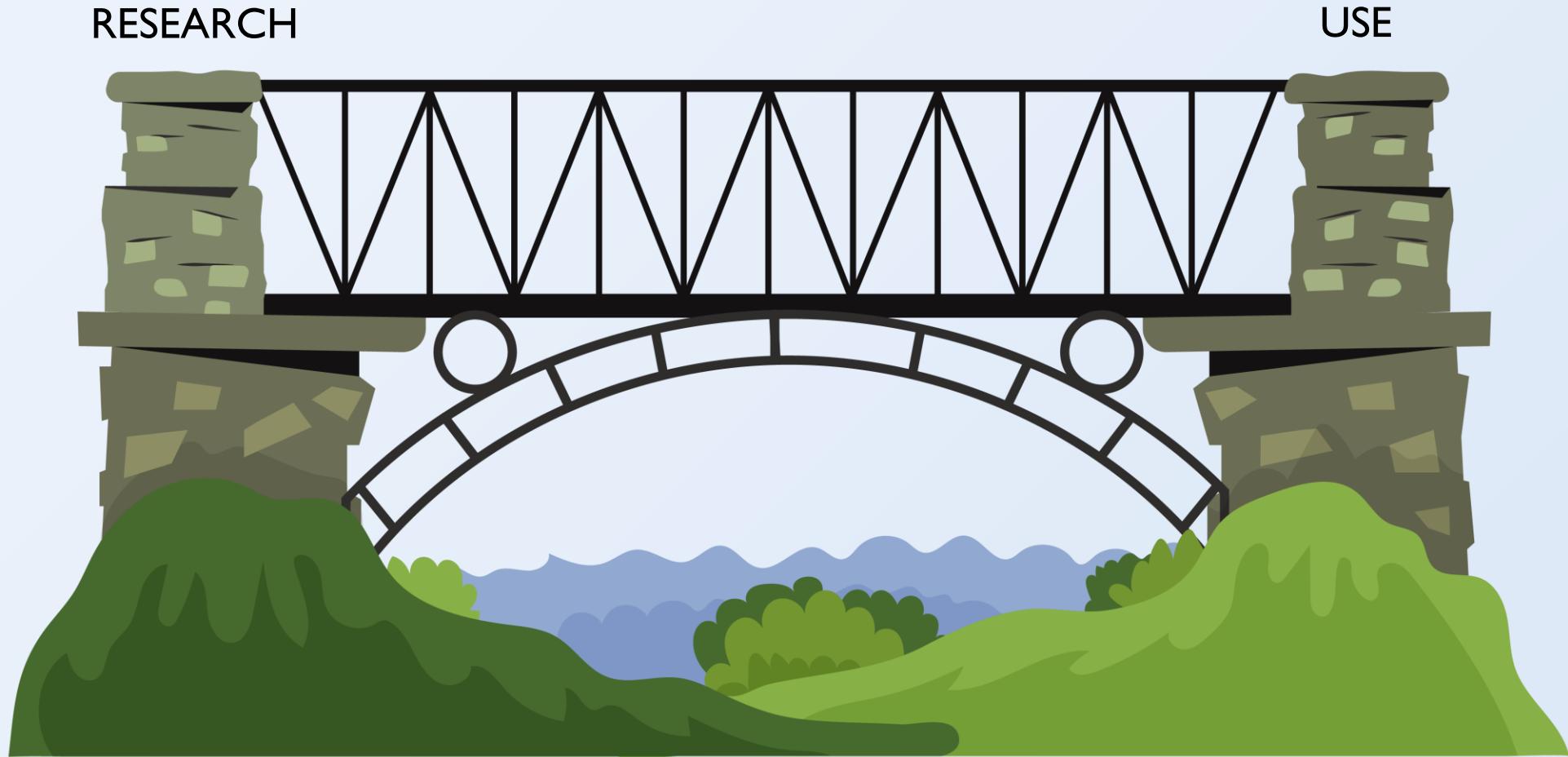
Research-to-Action Planning

Research-to-Action (R2A) planning helps to ensure research is practical and relevant for real-world issues; packaged using compelling language and in attractive formats; recognized at global, regional, and national levels; and used by relevant development decisionmakers and practitioners.

This R2A plan reflects the outcomes of a two-day workshop, which representatives from Sharing the Land (STL) attended in Washington, D.C., in May 2019. The Population Reference Bureau (PRB) facilitated the workshop through the USAID-funded Research Technical Assistance Center (RTAC).

In addition to the workshop, PRB and the study team conducted seven stakeholder interviews that informed the research-to-action planning process. These interviews were conducted virtually over Skype with key stakeholders who the STL study team helped to identify. The interviews helped to refine goals, product messaging, and planning for strategic stakeholder engagement.

This R2A plan is meant to be a living document, updated regularly by the research team and used to track the timing and progress toward goals as well as stakeholder engagement and research output dissemination.

Overcoming Barriers to Research Use

The gap between research generation and research use exists for a number of different reasons. They largely fall into these four categories:

1. **Individual differences between researchers and development decisionmakers**, such as different values or training.

2. **Institutional roadblocks** that stem from different organizational incentive systems and accountability metrics.

3. **Poor communication** that results from the use of technical or academic jargon as well as the absence of clear, actionable recommendations.

4. **Practical constraints**, such as competing priorities and agendas, misaligned timelines, and budget limitations.

To ensure that research is used, we have to work hard to overcome all of these hurdles. This R2A Plan recognizes these barriers and presents practical steps that the research team can take to overcome them.

"In Africa, when you work on natural resource issues, land is about sovereignty. If we do not involve governments, it will pose a problem of resistance, but the work of UCBC has shown that we must get our work closer to the government to find as we say in English: 'champions.'"

– Christol Palaku

National Land Reform Commission (CONAREF)

Six Factors that Motivate Stakeholders to Become Research Users

Awareness	Ownership	Clarity of Message
Feasibility of Action	Timing	Political and Other Support

PRB's Research-to-Action Approach

Set a Research-to-Action Goal

Define the programmatic, policy, or strategic outcome you want to achieve.
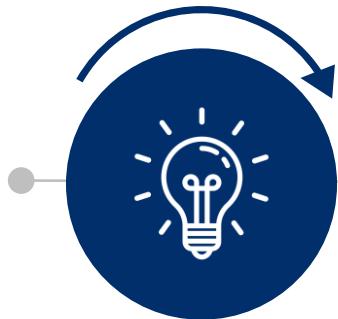
Engage Stakeholders Throughout the Research

Build relationships and involve end-users at every step in the research process.

Craft Key Messages

Identify relevant findings, frame the implications, and ensure recommendations are contextualized and actionable.

Foster the Use of Evidence

Provide end-users with training, tools, or assistance to integrate the findings into their work.

Identify Your Stakeholders

Determine who has the power or position to take the needed actions
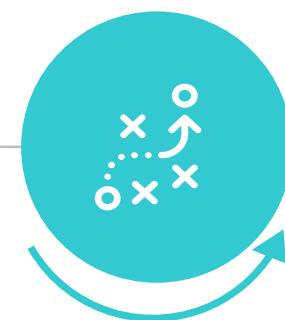
Leverage Windows of Opportunity

Coordinate your work with external processes, timelines, international days of attention, or other critical happenings.

Package and Disseminate Evidence

Use compelling and visually appealing formats to share evidence with those who need it.

TRACK AND MEASURE SUCCESS

Research-to-Action Plan Overview

This R2A Plan consists of six main sections:

1. Set Research Use Goals

2. Define and Engage Stakeholders Strategically

3. Distill Key Messages and Develop Actionable Recommendations

4. Disseminate Key Messages and Findings Through Multiple Channels

5. Package Research in Appropriate, User-Friendly Formats

6. Track and Measure Success

Study Summary

BACKGROUND

Project Summary

The STL program is an initiative under the Integrated Research Institute (IRI) at the Christian Bilingual University of Congo (UCBC) based in Beni, North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The vision of STL is to promote peace by facilitating transparent, fair, and equitable land ownership practices in eastern DRC. STL's mission is to use research, technology, community engagement, and public sector activism to produce a sustainable, dynamic, effective, transparent land registry system to be implemented in North-Kivu to prevent land conflict.
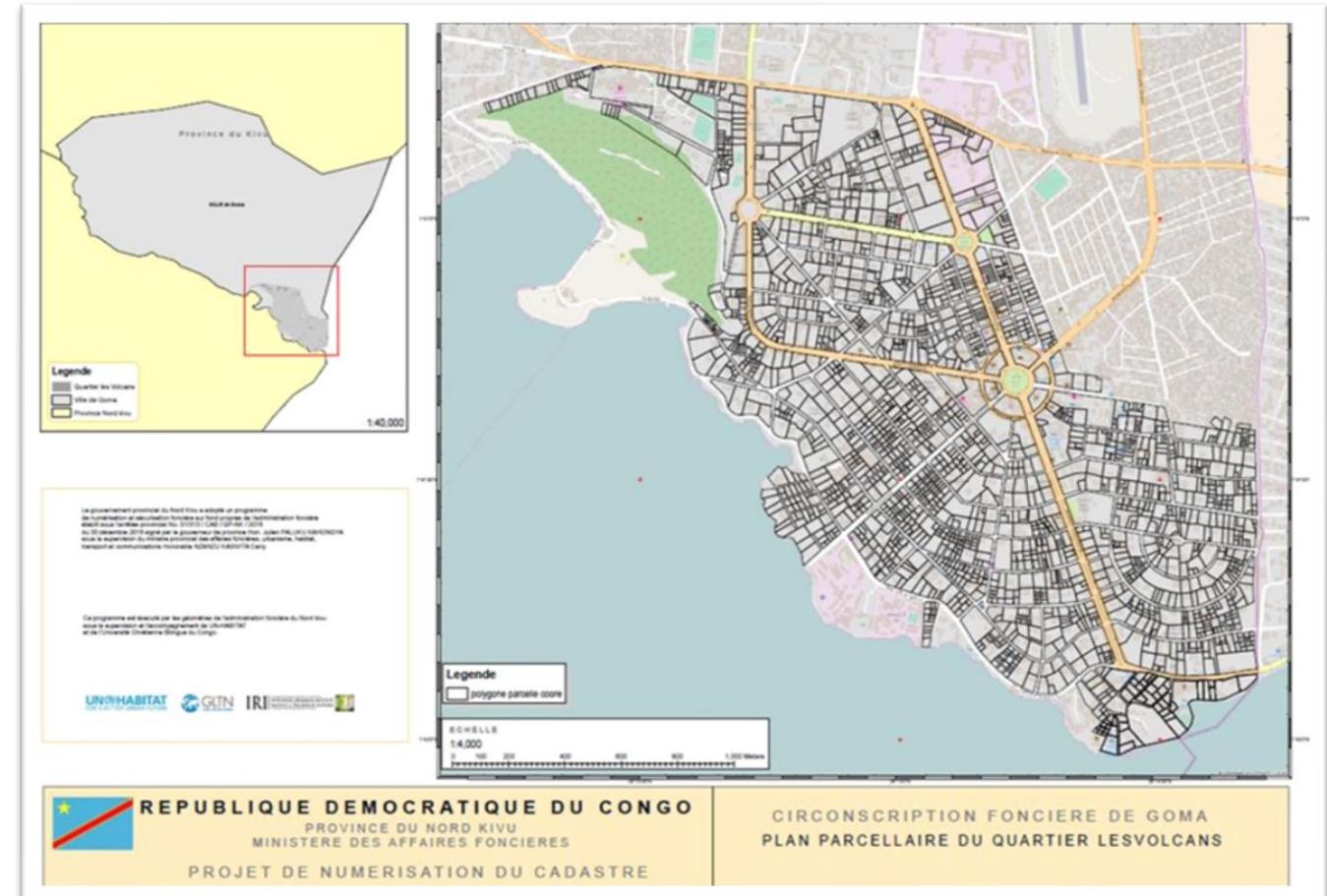
Project Timeline

STL started in January 2015 in partnership with Texas A&M University's Center on Conflict and Development (ConDev) with the goal of addressing land conflict and improving urban planning in Beni town.

STL collaborated with the government, customary chiefs as well as everyday landowners, tenants, and other community members to develop a digital base map of Beni town, which included a map of 531 land claims and conflict data for Masiani neighborhood, one of Beni's 30 neighborhoods. In so doing, STL developed a model and framework for improving the technical aspects of DRC's land administration.

STL has since expanded to the city of Goma in North Kivu, DRC. STL became the first of ConDev's Transformative Solutions projects to surpass 1,000,000 beneficiaries reached.

2015
PROJECT LAUNCHED

551
LAND CLAIMS MAPPED

2016
PROJECT EXPANDED

1 MILLION+
BENEFICIARIES REACHED

2016
PRESENTED AT TECHCON

2016
COMPLETED LAND OWNERSHIP MAP

2019
EXPANDING TO 3 NEW SITES
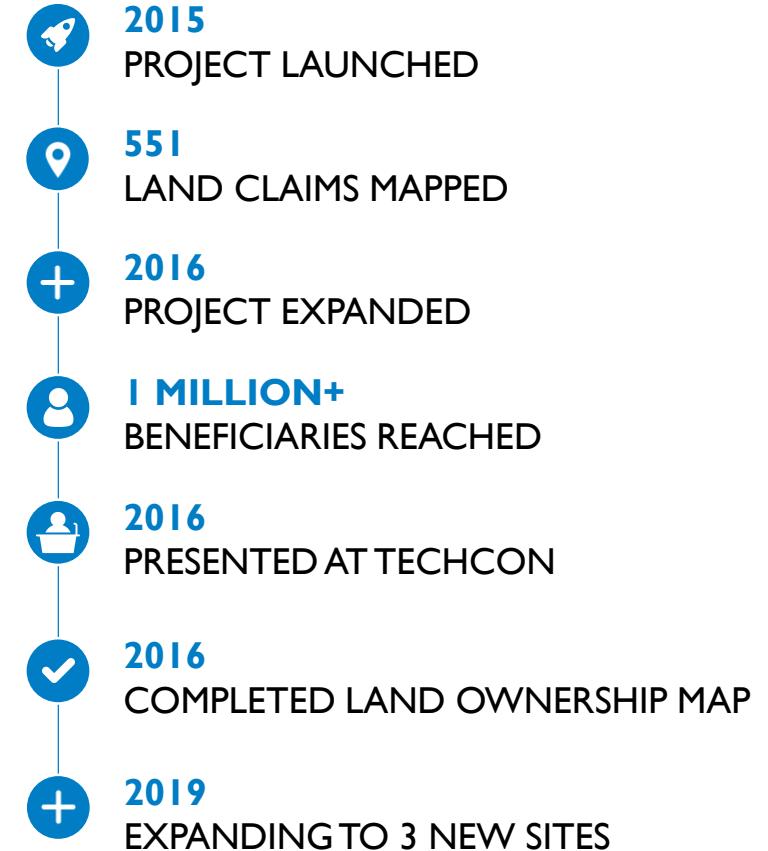
Key Achievements and Expansion Efforts

STL was featured in **USAID's Impact Blog**, which applauded the group's success in promoting peace by facilitating transparent, fair, and equitable land ownership practices in eastern DRC. These efforts include publishing a digital map of Beni online with landmarks, points of interest, rivers, administrative boundaries, road names and their current condition, along with mapping all six zones of the Masini Quarter. The map details all land claims and conflict data collected from household surveys and government records. The team was also selected to present at USAID's Innovation Marketplace as part of **TechCon 2016** at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in November 2016.

In December 2016, IRI/STL completed a land ownership map of Goma's Les Volcans neighborhood in Goma, DRC. Building on the success of STL's prior work in Beni and Goma, STL started partnering with **UN-Habitat and Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)** to enhance the framework and Land Information System using a customized version of GLTN's Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) in Beni's Masiani neighborhood.

In partnership with GLTN and UN-Habitat, STL is currently expanding its work to three new sites in rural areas of North Kivu, South Kivu, and Ituri provinces. Here, STL will partner with DRC's government and local community members to integrate Community Land Use Planning processes in developing and piloting the Land Information and Management System.

Set Research Use Goals

SECTION 1

BEGIN WITH THE END IN MIND FOR SUCCESS

"A study that can help to exhaust land conflicts, a study that can allow for the peaceful management of conflicts that may be mismanaged could avoid potential armed violence."

— *Omar Kavota*
Lawyer, DRC

Setting Goals

Research Use (RU) goals (Table 1) address the programmatic, policy, and/or strategic outcomes that could result from using the research findings. Developing effective RU goals requires a shift in thinking about research – considering not only what the research can demonstrate or produce but also how other stakeholders can use and apply the research results for positive change. Here, the study team brainstormed a vision for what successful research uptake would look like. The primary goals are to reduce conflict by increasing a common understanding of land ownership and adoption of a transparent land management and documentation policy in DRC. Through discussion, the study team came to consensus on this set of RU goals and communication objectives specific to their work. The initial goals are targeted at the country-level (DRC), but could also be applied to future countries where the Sharing the Land approach is implemented.

The communication objectives (Table 2) map out what information needs to be communicated to various stakeholder audiences. Equipping these stakeholders with the information and tools they need at the right times and in the right ways will help achieve both the primary and secondary RU goals. These communication objectives include a foundation of evidence-based key messages that the research team can further develop and share through a variety of products and dissemination activities.

Table 1. Research Use Goals

Primary Research Use Goal

The primary RU goal reflects the ultimate improvement in decreasing conflict and reforming systems of land ownership. This type of high-level success and impact often takes time to achieve and would be considered the long-term goal.

- **To contribute to the transformation of land disputes from contentious situations where disempowered and marginalized individuals have little access to crucial information into situations in which all parties have a common understanding of land ownership, thereby decreasing extreme conflict situations.**

- **A new policy adopted and implemented for land management and documentation in DRC.**

Secondary Research Use Goals

The secondary research use goals reflect the intermediate steps required to move toward the primary goal. Secondary goals represent important steps along the pathway of change and can be achieved in the short term.

- **To use geographic information systems (GIS) to create and publicize online maps of land ownership claims to facilitate greater transparency and thus reduce local conflict in eastern Congo.**

- **With appropriate research and contextualization considerations, to apply our methodology throughout East and Central Africa.**

Table 2. Communications Objectives

Increase awareness of the problem	a) Build awareness among stakeholders, donors, and policymakers (community, national, and regional level) of the links between competition over arable land and local violence, and the benefits of increased documentation and transparency. b) Secure the support of academic and civil society land use experts in spreading this message.

Draw attention to STL and its accomplishments	a) Inform stakeholders of the process we have undertaken in the communities that we have already mapped, including:
	   i. Community participation;
	   ii. Data collection;
	   iii. Completed maps available for reference; and
	   iv. Documented outcomes.

Build support for scale-up	a) Communicate to donors and high-level policymakers the value of implementing this process on a larger scale (country-level) b) Communicate to donors, policymakers, and leaders in other localities the value and feasibility of implementing this process in their location.

A Roadmap for Success

The RU goals described in this section form the foundation for the R2A plan. The other components of the plan (Stakeholders Engagement, Dissemination, and Content) provide a roadmap for team engagement and communication, as well as timelines and guidelines for these efforts, in order to move toward achieving the RU goals.

This plan assumes that if the research team engages stakeholders throughout the research process and communicates evidence-based, actionable messages consistently, the decision-making audiences will have the knowledge and motivation to take specific actions. These decision makers have the power to incorporate this research into policies and programs, thereby achieving the secondary and primary RU goals.
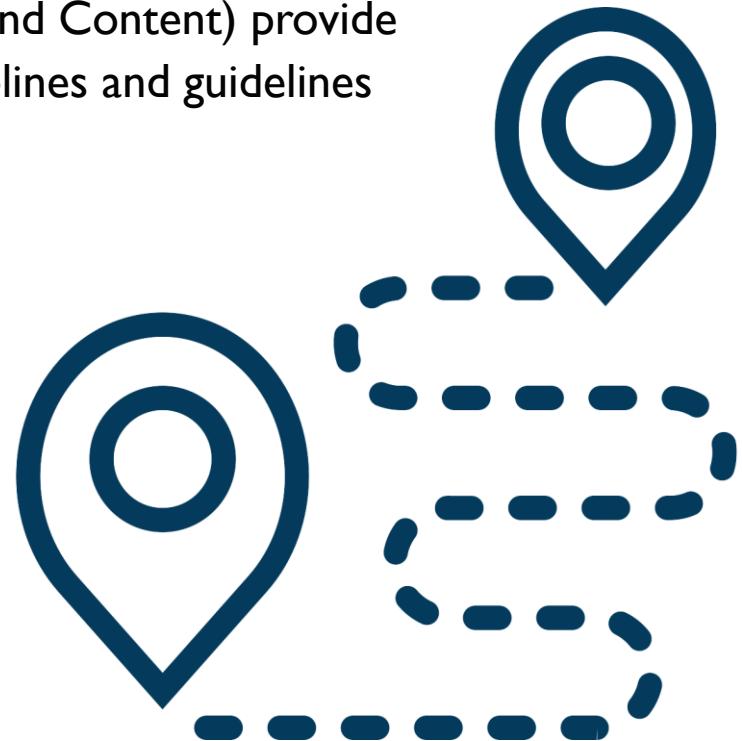
Strategically Define Stakeholders

SECTION 2

Identifying and Prioritizing Stakeholders

Through the R2A workshop, the research team identified external stakeholders and mapped them across several dimensions, including stakeholders critical to achieving the goals, those already on board, and those who needed additional or more-targeted briefings. During the stakeholder interview process, the research team learned how different stakeholders influence each other.

Identifying and engaging stakeholders is a key part of the process towards achieving RU goals. Stakeholders are potential partners, funders, users, and promoters, and beneficiaries of Saving the Land's programs. Engaging them from early on will help to increase support for continuing research as well as provide an audience for the results.

Through the R2A workshop, the research team identified external stakeholders and mapped them across several dimensions.

"There should be two categories of users. Primarily, those who have to draft the legal texts. They should capitalize research results to improve the legal framework and the institutional framework. Secondly, the civil society that should use research findings to think and organize advocacy."

– Severin Mugangu
National Land Reform Commission (CONAREF)

There are ways to engage stakeholders at every step of the research process

01

Research question development

02

Concept and proposal write up

03

Study implementation

04

Analysis and write up

05

Dissemination and follow up

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT & RELATIONSHIP BUILDING
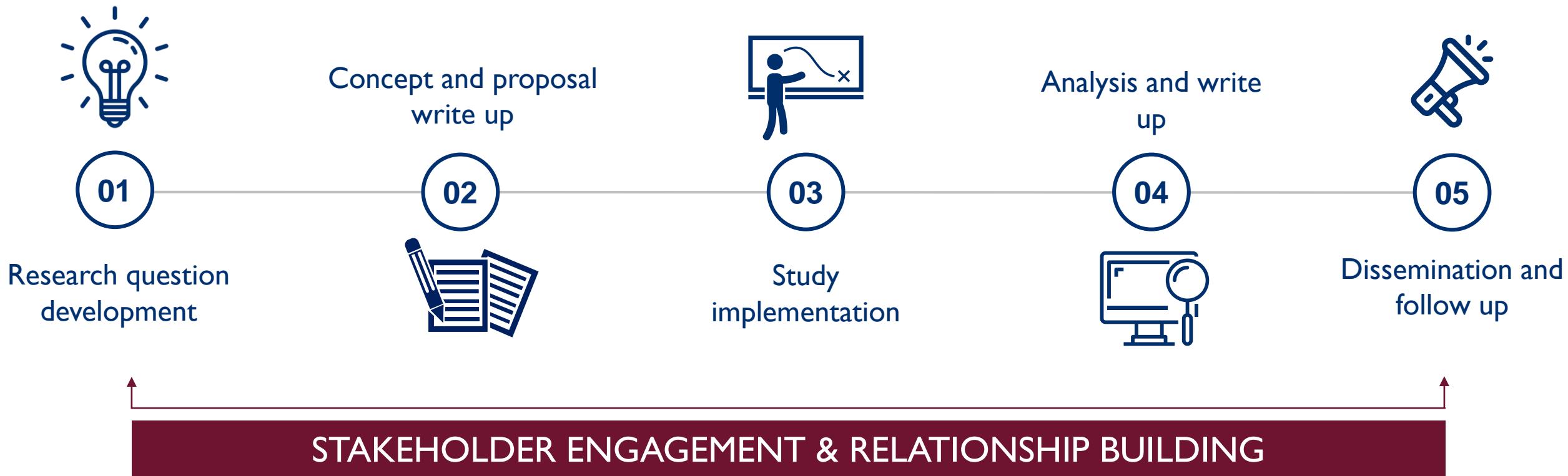
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Table 3. Primary and Secondary Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholder groups are listed below in **Table 3** as primary stakeholders (those who have the power or influence to achieve the goals described above) and secondary stakeholders (those who can help to influence the primary audiences). In addition to whom the study team should contact, the team also discussed when to strategically engage each stakeholder. This information is captured in **Table 4** on the following page.

Primary	• Donors • Land reform experts and DRC Land Reform Commission • Politicians (Ministers, Parliament, others) • General Secretary of Ministry of Land Officials • Traditional and community leaders (local and national) • Religious leaders (local and national)
Secondary	• Congo Research Group (US-based/active on social media/influential at multiple levels) • UN experts • Relevant researchers • Civil society • Media • Religious, traditional, and community leaders

Table 4. Stakeholder Mapping

Organization	Individual Name	Why This Person?	Contact Information	Study Team Member Responsible For Engagement	When To Engage?	Notes / Current Status
DONORS						
Eastern Congo Initiative	Baraka KASALI	Partner of UCBC and facilitated the funding for STL staff training and resources	+243994482957	Archip Lobo, Jonathan Shaw	Already engaged	
LAND REFORM EXPERTS						
DRC Land Reform Commission	Me NGWASI AKILIMALI	Coordinator of DRC Land Reform Commission	ngwasizir@yahoo.fr	Severin Mugangu, Kasongo, Augustin MPOYI	Engaged	He is a National Deputy
UCBC Researchers	Archip LOBO	Program Manager	archiplobo@gmail.com	Serges Vuthegha, Julien MUYISA		PM
Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)	Oumar SYLLA	Team Leader	Oumar.sylla@un.org	Solomon, Danilo Antonio	Engaged	GLTN Team leader
Texas A&M University's Center for Conflict and Development	Leslie RULE	Facilitated the funding for the land tools implementation for tenure security in Masiani, Beni		Leslie, Serges, Archip	Engaged	Still working with Texas A&M
POLITICIANS						
General Secretary of Ministry of Land Officials	Gerard MUGANGU KULIMUSHI	Secretary of the Minister			Engaged	
North Kivu Officials	Carly KASIVITA	Former Provincial Minister of Land Affairs who helped to influence the politics surrounding project outcomes	carlynzanzu@gmail.com +243994406222	Archip Lobo, Serges	Engaged	Current Governor of North Kivu
TRADITIONAL, RELIGIOUS, COMMUNITY LEADERS						
Religious Coordination in Beni	Baraka	He represents all denominations in Beni and he is one of the key actors who helps resolve conflicts in Ben		Nicole Mahamba	2019	Pastor
Traditional leader	Saambili BAMUKOKA	Customary Chief		Serges Vuthegha	2019	Provincial Deputy of North Kivu
Traditional Leader	Achou TAIBO	Customary Chief	+243975318186	Archip lobo	Engaged	
Community Leader	Jackson KALUNGERO	Influential leader	+243993520195	Archip Lobo	Engaged	Focal point of STAREC-RDC in Beni

Table 4. Stakeholder Mapping Continued

Organization	Individual Name	Why This Person?	Contact Information	Study Team Member Responsible For Engagement	When To Engage?	Notes / Current Status
MEDIA						
Graben Beni (RTGB)	Zachee MATHINA	Journalist	+243998667252	Archip Lobo	Engaged	Press officer at Beni Mayor's
RTR Beni	Erickson LUHEMBWE	Journalist	+243994673534	Archip Lobo	Engaged	Correspondent at Top Congo Radio in Kinshasa
Radio OKAPI Beni	Papy Marcial MUKEBA	Journalist	+243998989999	Archip Lobo	2019	Journalist and correspondent of Top Congo FM radio in Kinshasa
Digital Congo	Mao ZEGABE	Correspondent	+243999045503 +243816130622	Archip Lobo	2019	Journalist
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS						
FEC (Fédération des Entreprises du Congo)	Getu VIHUMBIRA	President			2019	Businessman and international affairs
Coordination of Beni Civil Society	Gilbert KAMBALE	Former President of the Beni's Civil society coordination and community leader	+243994009193	Kizito Bin Hangi	Engaged	Civil society actor
CEPADHO	Omar KAVOTHA	Coordinator and actor for human rights and community leader	+243993535353		Engaged	Human rights activist
OTHER RESEARCHERS/EXPERTS						
UN-Habitat	Christol PALUKU	Land Expert	Christol.paluku@un.org	Daniel KAHINDO, Valio	Engaged	

Craft Key Messages

SECTION 3

"And we think that the study can have the advantage of demonstrating that it is not impossible to plan for the limitation of conflicts and that even the state works better because in certain so-called poor neighborhoods, the tax administration realized that the public treasury was losing money because they did not even map the currently occupied plots."

*– **Omar Kavota***
Lawyer, DRC

Core Project Messages

The study team developed a bank of messages from their work that will speak to audiences with differing priorities and levels of knowledge about these issues. For example, messages relating to taxation and cost-effectiveness may be more persuasive with a representative from a finance ministry, while someone concerned with agriculture may be more interested in messages relating to land use and ownership.

Our research shows that the STL process produces:

- **Land tenure and security:** The right to own and use/benefit from land in both formal and customary ways is recognized and secured.

- **Conflict mitigation**: Proven strategies and tools that prevent and resolve land conflicts through formal and informal transparent processes.

- **Land information systems**: Integrated technology helps map space, recognize rights and security through secure, digital documents and records, enhancing transparency, and responding to shortcomings of the current system.

- **Transparency**: Participatory process creates transparency in defining land, assigning rights, resolving conflict, and documenting records.

Messages: Research Implications

- **Land use planning**: The STL approach allows nations and communities to better plan for the future, preparing them to respond to:
    - population growth
    - unique urban planning needs
    - agricultural needs
    - climate change and other environmental impacts

- **Taxation and investment**: A better land information system will allow the DRC to revise the taxation system so that it is fair and equitable and will attract investment and protect businesses. Current research is exploring this further.

- The STL approach has led to documented **community-level improvements** in:
    - quality of life
    - reduction in conflict
    - creating an enabling environment for economic growth
    - transparency

Messages: Unique Features and Benefits

- **The STL program is applicable across diverse settings and has been successfully adapted for different contexts**:
  - peri-urban
  - urban
  - rural
  - post-conflict

- **STL is an evidence-based, participatory approach** in which stakeholders and beneficiaries are part of defining the solutions and resolutions for land disputes and ownership for their community. STL integrates technology to enhance transparency in both the process and the outcome. This approach leads to ownership over the process and sustainability for the results, leading to a reduction in land conflict over time.

- **The STL process is cost-effective** and has the potential for increasing revenue stream by addressing land conflicts effectively.

Package Research in Appropriate, User-Friendly Formats

SECTION 4

"An infographic and policy brief, a fact sheet are very important, because I don't have patience to read long documents…because I am swamped with management functions."

– *Oumar Sylla*
Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)

Publications and User-friendly Products

The STL team demonstrated a high level of understanding in terms of the importance of creating a variety of research translation and communications products. Prior to the R2A Workshop, the team had developed a number of communications products to raise awareness of the STL approach and the need for land reform. These types of products are more compelling and accessible for the non-research audiences who are critical to achieving the RU goals that the team has set forth.

Table 9 captures the research reports and communication products that the STL team has produced to date, products that they are currently developing, and a few suggestions for future planning.

The team also noted that they are working on a package of "how-to" tools that will support replication and expansion of the STL approach in additional contexts.

Going Beyond Peer-Reviewed Publications

Table 9. Publications and User-Friendly Products

Product Type	Product Title	Current Status	Estimated Date Of Completion	Accountable
BROCHURE	Land interventions within post-conflict zones: STL's case study in Beni territory, DRC	Ongoing composition and design	July	Victor Ezma
VIDEOS	Land tools implementation for tenure security in Beni, DRC	Completed	Ready for dissemination	Victor Ezama
LEAFLET	STL's Land Approach	Completed	Ready for dissemination	Victor Ezama
RESEARCH REPORTS	• Land conflicts and tenure: Case of study • External evaluation of the land tools implementation in Masiani • Technical evaluation of the land administration in Beni, • Methodological guide for land administration, Final reports of projects, LIS • Flexible land information system as driver for change, development and peace in post conflict area: case of Eastern DRC • Fit-for-purpose land information system implementation strategy in rural and urban area	Completed	Ready for dissemination	Nicole Mahamba
BLOGS/SUCCESS STORIES	Woman and land tools in Masiani, Beni, Successful land mediation process, Secured land tenure	Under development	July	Victor Ezama
WORKSHOPS	LIS, Land and Gender & Youth, Land Mediation, Land Reform in DRC, Gender Evaluation Criteria	Ongoing	Ready	Serges Vuthegha
PPT PITCH DECK	STL framework approach	Under development	July	Serge Vuthegha, Victor Ezama
POLICY BRIEF	Manual of procedures	Completed	Ready	Archip Lobo
INNOVATION BRIEF		Under development		RTAC

Disseminate Key Messages and Findings Through Multiple Channels

SECTION 5

"Most of the time, it's via webinars, either through colleagues or even social networks…

Mailing, webinar, or between colleagues. Now, to publish the research, all that, we can use social networks to better disseminate the results. To be able to disseminate the results, we can use social networks, because it is more widespread too."

— *Adama Sarr*

Young Surveyor's Network, International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)

Sharing Evidence Effectively

Dissemination is the act of using a strategy to spread research results or evidence-based practices to target audiences through the most effective channels.

Disseminating research findings and recommendations is most effective through a multipronged approach that uses more than one dissemination approach to magnify impact, including:

- **Taking a targeted approach to increase people's motivation to use the evidence.**

- **Creating opportunities for two-way knowledge exchange to increase people's ability to apply the approach.**

- **Using digital platforms for visibility to increase the reach of the evidence**.

An ongoing approach to dissemination also reaches priority audiences regularly and repeatedly with key messages. This section summarizes opportunities to disseminate key messages and research outputs. **Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8** capture a number of strategic opportunities to engage policymakers, surveyors, implementing partners, and donors to promote the uptake of their research. The team also identified several web-based platforms, communities of practices, and e-newsletters where they can post and share targeted digital content to reach a wider audience.

"I would not say monthly, but maybe quarterly, there should be a sharing of different levels of information from the bottom up, and that at the highest level. Past experience has shown that this is not often done."

– Kasongo Kasongo
National Land Reform Commission (CONAREF)

Strategic Dissemination Opportunities

Table 5. Global Dissemination Opportunities

	Activities	Key Person	STL's Lead
Priority	FYG/FIG annual meeting, location varies	Dr Diane Dumashi	Serges Vuthegha
Priority	Francophone FYG/FIG - next is in Dakar	Adama Sarr	Serges Vuthegha
Priority	GLTN partner meetings	Oumar Sylla	Archip Lobo
Priority	African Regional Network, young surveyor network - part of FYG/FIG	Diane Dumashi, Kwame Tenadu, Ave Maria, Adama Sarr	Serges Vuthegha
	ESRI User Conference	Kaspart Kundert	Serges Vuthegha
Priority	World Bank	Claire Galpin	Archip Lobo
	USAID Convenings	Leslie Rule	Serges Vuthegha

Table 6. National Dissemination Opportunities

	Activities	Key person	STL's Lead
	Land Reform Process Retreat	Ngwasi, Christol	Archip Lobo
Priority	Land Reform Stewardship Committee meetings/workshops	Ngwasi, Christol, Mungangu, Archip	Archip Lobo
Priority	Multi-stakeholder consultation events this year related to the draft policy	Augustin Mpoyi	Archip Lobo
Priority	Scientific day at the university - invite other researchers to come and share	UCBC's Academic Dean	Serges Vuthegha

Strategic Dissemination Opportunities Continued

Table 7. Provincial Dissemination Opportunities

	Activity	Key person	STL's Lead
Priority	Land Coordination Meetings	Giza Jean de Dieu	Archip Lobo

Table 8. International Days of Recognition

	Activities	Key person	STL's Lead
	Land Reform Process Retreat	Ngwasi, Christol	Archip Lobo
Priority	Land Reform Stewardship Committee meetings/workshops	Ngwasi, Christol, Mungangu, Archip	Archip Lobo
Priority	Multi-stakeholder consultation events that are happening this year related to the draft policy	Augustin Mpoyi	Archip Lobo
Priority	Scientific day at the university - invite other researchers to come and share	UCBC's Academic Dean	Serges Vuthegha

"The meeting we had with the Provincial Minister in charge of Land Affairs centered on the use of data and the findings of these research studies in Beni, and which may also be used to amend the Land Code of the Democratic Republic of Congo, which dates from the 1970s. These various data will help us correct some of the weaknesses of this Land Code."

– Jean Edmond Nyonyi Bwanakawa

Mayor of Beni

Disseminating Key Messages through Digital Channels

Taking a multi-channel approach to research dissemination is a critical component to uptake. In addition to the various opportunities capture in Tables 5-8 above, the study team also identified a number of digital channels that they can leverage:

- Project website
- Project Facebook
- Project Twitter
- YouTube Channel
- WhatsApp
- LinkedIn
- GLTN Newsletter - include updates
- USAID - opportunity to share success stories
- Congo Initiative, NGO connected to university, occasional newsletters, they support some of the printing needs
- Partner websites to highlight success stories
- Media outreach through relationships with community leaders

Track and Measure Success

SECTION 6

Track and Measure Success

This section will help keep the study team focused on achieving measurable progress towards the RU goals. During this part of the workshop, the team discussed the outputs or outcomes that would show that they had achieved getting their research used. Measuring these incremental and longer-term achievements would require tracking the number of new locations where the STL approach is implemented, documenting successful instances of implementation (i.e., basic functionality and accessibility of the system of data collection and representation for members of the local population in as yet unspecified locations), and tracking related indicators, such as drops in the amount of land disputes brought to court after the system is fully implemented. Lastly, progress in achieving policy change can be measured by tracking the numbers of policymakers making statements in support of this law as well as documenting changes in the adoption and implementation of national-level law in DRC.

Tables 10 and 11 allow the team to record progress on these indicators.

"I held a meeting with the World Bank in Dubai about six months ago, seven months ago. It was on this very topic of public-private partnerships on land management. Because the need is present, so governments will be ready to welcome this kind of project.

Because the need is real. It's something that's there, something that's real."

– Adama Sarr

Young Surveyor's Network, International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)

Table 10. Tracking Implementation and Impact

	AUGUST 2019	NOVEMBER 2019	FEBRUARY 2020	MAY 2020	AUGUST 2020	NOVEMBER 2020	FEBRUARY 2021	MAY 2021
STL Implementation								
Number of new localities where STL is implemented								
Number of regions where STL is implemented								
Higher level adoption (i.e., national vs. district level)								
Adoption and implementation of new policies in DRC								
Number of subnational level land policies in DRC								
Numbers of policymakers making statements in support of national law								
# of users accessing maps on website								
# of users accessing physical map terminals in the UCBC library								

Table 11. Community Response Sample

Location: _____

% respondents who	Pre-implementation	Post-implementation
Understand the project		
Feel empowered to access information about land ownership claims		
Number of land-related legal disputes		

Annex

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Annex A – Stakeholder Interview with Jean Edmond Nyonyi Bwanakawa, Mayor of Beni

Summary: Jean Edmond Nyonyi Bwanakawa is the mayor of Beni. The STL team selected him for a stakeholder interview because, in 2015, UCBC staff learned of inappropriate activities by certain individuals in the public administration. Mayor Bwanakawa responded by suspending those responsible. The interview team found that the mayor was enthusiastic about the STL project and is eagerly anticipating when and how the results will be implemented in Beni.

Key Quote:

"I was flabbergasted when I learned that the surface area I was given concerning the town of Bukavu was far less from what we knew about this town. This therefore implies that even Bukaru is facing the same difficulties as the town of Beni, and we'll need to extend this project up to Bukavu, and even up to other towns across the Democratic Republic of Congo."

Annex B – Stakeholder Interview with Adama Sarr, Senegal Contact for Young Surveyor's Network, International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)

Summary: Adama Sarr is the Senegal Contact for Young Surveyor's Network with the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG). He has already been involved with STL when he worked through FIG's volunteer program to strengthen the internal capacities of the UCBC technical team, as well as in land administration. The STL team found the experiences that he shared to be a valuable contribution. He also mentioned that it would be easy to implement the research results in other countries, especially since many countries in Africa face similar challenges related to customary land management.

Key Quote:
"For Senegal, for example, or in other countries, it will be the urban planning departments, the land registry departments. Now, it depends on one country to another. Because if you take Senegal, for example, it is the Ministry of Economy and Finance that manages the land and the land registry. The land registry department is located at the Ministry of Economy and Finance."

Annex C – Stakeholder Interview with Christol Palaku, National Land Reform Commission, (CONAREF)

Summary: Christol Palaku works with National Land Reform Commission, (CONAREF) in policy development. Because he is a land expert, the STL team was interested to hear his perspective on their project. He expressed interest in what will come from these interviews. Mr. Palaku highlighted the opportunities for women and youth involvement in the STL project, and was a useful resource for committee meetings and conference opportunities, including informing the team about an upcoming land and conflict conference hosted by Holland and UN-Habitat, and the schedule of relevant committee meetings for CONAREF. Mr Palaku also stressed the importance of documenting, disseminating, and replicating findings from this work.

Key Quote:
"I have always reminded my friends at UCBC that we must not just do projects and stop. We need to document, we need to publish, we need to disseminate good practices, and this at the regional level, at the sub-regional level. If it can feed into good practices where there are, for example, countries that need it.

Annex D – Stakeholder Interview with Kasongo Kasongo, DRC-focused land reform consultant

Summary: Kasongo Kasongo is a DRC focused land reform consultant who works with CONAREF on pedagogical approaches. DRC has been working towards reform of the national land policy since 2013, and Mr. Kasongo is one of the three experts who has been selected to advise. He highlighted how different levels of stakeholders could provide different support to the project, including national and local governments, the private sector, and civil society. He also noted how important it is to build the trust of the communities that STL works in, because they are post-conflict and do not initially trust technology or people who come in gathering data.

Key Quote:
"The private sector is also among the users because it is the private sector which constitutes the heart of tomorrow's development. Other users are the civil society and local development organizations working for village-level security with peasants. You can't imagine, if we manage to invest in this part of the business of the civil society what a breakthrough that will be. This will enable a generation of young people who work in development structures that are very numerous in the Congo, and who contribute to fill the gaps of the Congolese State, which, as you know today, does not have the means to realize its policy."

Annex E – Stakeholder Interview with Severin Mugangu, Consultant with CONAREF

Summary: Severin Mugangu is one of the three consultants who has been working with CONAREF on the new DRC land policy. As an expert on Methodological Guides and Tools, his work builds on UCBC's research and experience in developing and testing land rights tools for communities for inclusion in the new land policy. He believes that the STL results can be used directly to influence the land policies that are being developed and that they can also support the advocacy work of civil society.

Key Quote:
"There should be two categories of users. Primarily, those who have to draft the legal texts. They should capitalize research results to improve the legal framework and the institutional framework. Secondly, the civil society that should use research findings to think and organize advocacy. The problem is that neither capitalizes these research results. Now, the question that we must ask ourselves is how to bring these two actors, civil society and governments, to pay attention to the research results."

Annex F – Stakeholder Interview with Omar Kavota, Lawyer

Summary: Omar Kavota is a lawyer in DRC who was selected as a representative of civil society. Civil society plays a crucial role in the collection of data for the STL project, as well as in implementation of the results and the establishment of local land administration. Mr. Kavota says that in his work towards peace and good governance, they often encounter issues related to land ownership and land conflict, and he believes that the STL work will be very helpful in supporting his work and addressing these issues. Mr. Kavita advocates for the involvement of communities in land administration and the development of land policy. He would like the STL results to be disseminated to policymakers and advocates at meetings and dialogues and also be made more widely available on the internet to anyone who is interested.

Key Quote:
"We can sell this study, but we have to make a commitment and we must consider that the study that has been done is still a drop in the ocean compared to the needs. That is why we must disseminate the results of the research, we must sell them to the decision makers, because if the decision makers and the population, we the civil society, the political actors, if we do not take into account the achievements of this study it will be like a dead letter when we see that it can bring added value to our administration and to our land policy."

Annex G – Stakeholder Interview with Oumar Sylla, Global Land Tool Network

Summary: Oumar Sylla is a Nairobi-based Team Leader with the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN). GLTN has supported the implementation of the results of the UCBC research in Beni, Maisani, with the goal of guaranteeing land security and promoting local land management. He had interesting information about how initial results from the study are being integrated into teaching materials. And he is very interested in how the lessons learned from this project can benefit the communities.

Key Quote:

"As far as land and other resources are concerned, private sector has a stake of that. If you don't have a sound land governance system, investment may suffer or maybe negatively, but the interests of private sector are being guided by the process of acquiring land in DRC. So…whatever findings that we develop may be used as a basis for their analysis of investment or for making decisions on different options of investment in the country."

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