

Table 1: FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS OF NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION

LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION	PROJECT ACTIVITIES		
	BOUNDARY DEMARCATION	LANDS BILL	SYSTEMATIC LAND TITLING
i. Information Sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertaken with the Traditional Authorities of the pilot areas and the neighbouring settlements (Anum Boso, Gulkpegu, Dormaa, Builsa, Sogakofe & Juaben). Information sharing has taken the form sensitization programmes and durbars. Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insights into the objectives of the LAP, methodology to be employed & benefits to be derived 	Information has been shared with the NHC, Parliamentarians and LSA staff, Academic and Research Institutions and CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness creation about the exercise within pilot communities (purpose, objectives and benefits to be derived by residents) and with the media (newspaper, TV and radio announcements, posters, banners and brochures); - Launching of systematic land titling in sections of Lots 1 – 6 in Accra (Cantonments, Osu, Kaneshie, North Kaneshie/Abeka and Dansoman) and 7 & 8 in Kumasi (Danyame/Ridge and Tatase/Suntreso)
ii. Consultation/Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solicit support of community/Traditional Authorities in field activities e.g. identifying boundaries. - Consultation under this activity is an on-going process with the Traditional Authorities 	Information has been shared with the NHC, Parliamentary select Committees on Land & forestry, Legal, Constitutional & Parliamentary Affairs & Subsidiary legislation, LSA staff, the Judiciary, Academic, Drafting Unit of the Attorney General's Department and Research Institutions and CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation has been among LSAs, traditional authorities, MMDA and Assemblymen; - Collaboration with MiDA
iii. Joint Decision Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deciding where the specific location of boundaries should be placed. 	Drafting of the Lands Bill and the Memorandum to accompany the Bill for consideration by Cabinet & Parliament is on-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key decisions on the strategy to be adopted for the exercise were taken jointly with all stakeholders
iv. Acting Together	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actual demarcation of the boundaries between communities. - Addressing the disputes along 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveyed, identified boundaries and demarcating individual land holdings

	the boundaries of the various traditional areas		
v. Supporting Initiative Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dispute have been resolved in the Juaben, Anum Boso and Sogakofe exercises; - The community entry process resulted in a buy in by community members thus minimized resistance to the exercise in all the traditional areas; - Relevant lessons learned for future boundary demarcation. 	Draft Memorandum for the Bill Draft Lands Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Skepticism about the titling process has been minimized and there has been an increase in the number of enquiries and submission for titles; - Process of demarcation is on-going and actual titling is expected to follow; - Data has been disaggregated by gender

LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION	PROJECT ACTIVITIES		
	LANDUSE PLANNING MANAGEMENT PROJECT	ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS STUDY	CIVIL SOCIETY
i. Information Sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform stakeholders (Survey Department, pilot communities, Traditional Authorities, District Assembly & Utility Agencies) about the project and their anticipated roles - Media briefing sessions on LUPMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant information on the issues underlying the OMO study have been discussed with LSAs, Clients of the LSAs, Trade Union Congress (TUC) and the Public Services Commission (PSC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports (Constitution, Action Plan, Workshop Reports, Participatory Framework, Social Development Outcomes, Social Development Strategy Framework, LAP etc) - CICOL's interest in emerging issues concerning land rights in the Western Region
ii. Consultation/Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With Traditional Authorities & Municipal Authorities assisted the LUPMP in the demarcation of the boundaries of the Municipality - Consultative meetings with the media houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This activity has been undertaken with the same group above, LSAs, Clients of LSAs, TUC and the PSC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential areas of support identified (mainly training, institutional & logistic support) - Discussions on areas where CICOL can undertake studies - CICOL outreach strategies
iii. Joint Decision Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional Authorities & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafts of the report have been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs participation at various

	Municipalities identify & agree on land use planning needs of community (Tamale, Dodowa, Kumasi, Ho & Ejisu) and what should be done and who should do it	circulated comments have been forwarded to the consultants; - Regional education, sensitization and information dissemination workshops with the representatives of Divisions of the Lands Commission, OASL & TCPD	levels within the Land; Administration Project's structure; - CSOs, LAP and CLS involvement in the awareness creation, sensitization and community mobilization; - Participation in the gender strategy validation workshops
iv. Acting Together	- This has gone on between LUPMP and the Survey Department and the Municipal Assembly; - The Municipal Assembly has signed an MoU on what their role would be in the project		- A Memorandum of Understanding with SNV resulted in a number of joint activities - CSOs are represented within the hierarchy of the LAP
v. Supporting Initiative			
Output	- An appreciation of LUP & M - Preparedness of Traditional Authorities & the Municipal Assemblies to participate (MoU outlining the roles and responsibilities) or be involved in land use planning & management. This is considered to be the initial steps of ownership of the process; - Created publicity about the essence of landuse planning	Final Report on Work flow Integration and Business Re-engineering; Final Report on Human Resource & Change Management; Final Draft on Financial Sustainability of the Land Commission; Final Draft on Capacity Building of Training Institutions, Professional Bodies & Customary Authorities	- Facilitated the formation of CICOL; - Conducted training for selected CSOs in land administration; - Engaged 8 CSOs to undertake assignments in selected CLSs; - Inputs into the issues for the SGP - Inputs into the LAP's gender strategy and training manual - CSO to lead the process of disseminating gender strategy to the stakeholders

LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION	PROJECT ACTIVITIES		
	SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME (SGP)	GENDER	
i. Information Sharing	- LAP's proposed issues for the SGP. This involved the membership of CICOL, DPs and LC/LSAs	Sensitization and capacity building	
ii. Consultation/Collaboration	- Deliberation on the merits and demerits of the issues proposed by the LAPU	- With staff of LSAs, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Women's groups and staff of CLSs	
iii. Joint Decision Making	- Consensus reached on thematic issues and specific issues for the SGP; - Determining the outputs and the SGP	- Staff of LSAs, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Women's groups and staff of CLSs; - Gender Strategy studies and surveys using participatory approaches	
iv. Acting Together		- Development, review and validation of the LAP's Gender Strategy	
v. Supporting Initiative			
Output	- There was broad agreement on the issues for the SGP; - Agreement on the procedures to be adopted for the selection of organizations to undertake the SGP; - Workshop organized for the CSO gave them an opportunity to improve their networks	- Increased awareness about the concept of gender & the implications of not taking gender issues into account in land administration and its management; - Preparedness of stakeholders especially traditional leaders, staff of LSAs and the Lands Commission to support the LAP in its efforts to mainstream gender; - Gender Strategy completed and circulated - Gender training manual completed	

LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION	PROJECT ACTIVITIES		
	CUSTOMARY LAND SECRETARIAT		
i. Information Sharing			
ii. Consultation/Collaboration			
iii. Joint Decision Making			
iv. Acting Together			
v. Supporting Initiative			
Output			

PARTICIPATION	PROJECT ACTIVITIES		
	SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME		LANDS COMMISSION BILL
i. Information Sharing		- Sensitization and education for Traditional authorities & District Assemblies (Most of the communities are yet to go through this exercise) - Solicit support of community to help protect the pillars to be mounted and agreement on where new pillars should be located; - Help the LAP team identify old pillars within the communities	- LSAs, the general public, 10 Regional Land Fora, National House of Chiefs & Parliament
ii. Consultation/ Collaboration			- LSAs, the general public, Identifiable groups, National House of Chiefs, the media, CSOs, Judiciary, Attorney General's Office & Parliament Select Committee on Lands & Forestry and the Legal
iii. Joint Decision			- Cabinet approval process, views of all stakeholders have been incorporated into the Bill
iv. Acting Together			- All the above processes have culminated in LAP acting together with the key stakeholders
v. Supporting Local Initiative		- The Survey Department has been able to establish a number of	- LAP has supported some Paramountcies that have indicated

		points for the new reference system to be introduced in the country (Accra, Kumasi & Takoradi). - The GRN system is a very practical issue thus participation by stakeholders is minimal	that they want to deliberate further on the Lands Commission Bill
Output			- Input from the CSOs formed an integral part of the New Lands Commission Bill; - The Bill went through an extensive consultative process & thus there was broad acceptance of the Bill at all levels; - There was wide scale publicity of the Bill, this created interest & generated a lot of input from the public

LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION	PROJECT ACTIVITIES		
		Deliberations with the judiciary	- Sensitization & education - Input(s) into location of offices of the CLS
i. Information Sharing	- Studies to highlight the extent of the problem; - Extensive consultation with the judiciary	- Demand Driven Approach to establish new CLS is an iterative process; - Consultation on studies in CLS areas (Rights and Vulnerability, Skills and Capacity Gaps and Financial Sustainability studies)	
ii. Consultation	- Strategizing with key stakeholders including the judiciary on the way forward to dealing with the backlog	- Recruitment & training of enumerators from within the CLS communities (LAP outlines criteria and the Traditional Authorities recruits); - Programme & arrangements for	

		<p>inauguration;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoU with Traditional Authorities on the terms and conditions for the establishment of the CLS; - Participatory approach adopted for the studies; 	
iii. Joint Decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing the agreed upon approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enumeration exercise in CLS areas; - Inputs into the process and tools for enhancing sensitization on CLS activities 	
iv. Acting Together	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported the judiciary with logistics; - Automating 5 land courts established by the Chief Justice 		
v. Supporting Local Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The backlog of land cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A significant increase (%) in the demand for CLSs - Significant increase in the commitment of new pilots and the preparedness of the potential CLSs to sign MoUs with the LAP. This was because potential beneficiaries had a better appreciation of the purpose of the CLS; - Demand-led approach resulted in an over subscription of CLSs; - Use of enumerators from the communities facilitated the enumeration exercise, community members were willing to provide information, it reduced the number of days in the field & hence the cost of the enumeration exercise 	