german cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Implemented by
giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



ARCHIVING OF LAND DOCUMENTS AND THE LOCAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM (LLIS)

Capitalising on the experiences of the ProPFR project (2023-2026) in Cameroon

MARCH 2026

LEGAL NOTICE

As a federal enterprise, GIZ supports the German Federal Government in achieving its objectives in international cooperation for sustainable development.

Published by:
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) *GmbH*

Company headquarters
Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

Promotion of Responsible Land Policy (ProPFR) in Cameroon
P.B. 7814
Carrefour Golfe
Yaoundé, Cameroun
www.giz.de/en

Authors:
Tabea RIEMENSPERGER, GIZ-ProPFR, Yaoundé
Steffen SCHUSTER, GIZ-ProPFR, Yaoundé

Contact :
Dr. Tobias FELDT (tobias.feldt@giz.de)

Design:
Tabea RIEMENSPERGER, GIZ-ProPFR, Yaoundé

Photo credits:
Title page : Generated with artificial intelligence

URL links:
The responsibility for the content of external websites linked to in this publication lies solely with their respective publishers. GIZ expressly dissociates itself from this content.

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Yaoundé, March 2026

SUMMARY

This guide presents the experience of the ProPFR project (2023–2026) in supporting land archiving in Cameroon. Faced with saturated archives, inconsistent practices and a lack of training in archiving in two delegations of Cameroon's Ministry of State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure (MINDCAF) and partner municipalities, the project implemented a structured approach based on **three key steps: in-depth diagnosis, capacity building and targeted provision of equipment**.

The initial diagnosis identified organisational, technical and procedural gaps, as well as risks related to the loss or mismanagement of land documents. On this basis, **tailored training courses were developed** for administrative staff, line managers and traditional leaders in order to harmonise practices and professionalise document management. At the same time, **material support for digital and physical archiving was provided** to municipalities and delegations, while villages received support to structure the physical archiving of customary documents.

The development of a **Local Land Information System (LLIS)** complemented this approach by enabling pilot municipalities to centralise and link geographical and documentary data, thus creating a bridge between the village and administrative levels.

The experience highlights several key lessons: the importance of the human factor, the need to involve all hierarchical levels, the limitations of unaccompanied digitisation and the need for long-term monitoring. It also opens up prospects for the systematic integration of archiving into other land and territorial projects.

This document aims to capitalise on these lessons and propose a methodological basis for sustainably strengthening document management in the land sector.

CONTENTS

1 CONTEXT: WHY ARCHIVING IS STRATEGIC … page 01

Archiving land documents is an essential pillar of securing rights, because without structured and accessible document preservation, traceability, conflict management and institutional credibility are compromised.

2 INITIAL DIAGNOSIS: STARTING FROM THE REALITY ON THE GROUND … page 02

An in-depth diagnosis carried out with delegations and municipalities revealed organisational, technical and human gaps, allowing for measures to be designed that are adapted to the real context.

3 ProPFR APPROACH: TWO COMPLEMENTARY PILLARS … page 03

The project's intervention is based on a combination of capacity building and targeted provision of equipment to ensure a sustainable change in archiving practices.

3.1 PILLAR 1: CAPACITY BUILDING … page 03

Training tailored to agents, line managers and traditional leaders has made it possible to harmonise methods for classifying, preserving and digitising land documents.

3.2 PILLAR 2: PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT … page 05

Material support geared towards digital and physical archiving at the municipal and divisional levels, and towards physical storage at the village level, has supported the practical implementation of new practices.

4 COMPARISON BETWEEN PHYSICAL ARCHIVING AND DIGITAL ARCHIVING … page 06

What are the advantages and disadvantages of physical and digital archiving according to ten criteria?

5 INNOVATION: THE LOCAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM (LLIS) … page 08

The LLIS is a digital tool linking cartography and scanned documents in order to centralise and structure land information at the municipal level.

6 LESSONS LEARNED … page 09

Experience shows that archiving requires a change in institutional culture, ongoing training, adaptation to the local context and commitment from the leadership in order to be sustainable.

7 PERSPECTIVES … page 10

Archiving should be institutionalised and systematically integrated into future land projects in order to ensure the sustainability of documented rights and reforms undertaken.

8 CONCLUSION … page 11
Land registration is an essential requirement for responsible land policy, as it guarantees the preservation of rights, enhances legal certainty and strengthens trust between citizens and institutions.

9 FURTHER INFORMATION ON ProPFR … page 12
The ProPFR project, which piloted the two tools between 2023 and 2026, aims to improve equitable access to land for rural populations by strengthening customary rights, conflict prevention, land registration and the promotion of responsible investment in line with the EUDR.

10 ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS … page 13
Would you like to continue reading? You can find more documents here.



Image 1 : Current archiving of land documents © Steffen Schuster / GIZ, 2024

1 CONTEXT: WHY ARCHIVING IS STRATEGIC

In a context where land rights often remain fragile, contested or insufficiently documented, **land archiving is not simply an administrative function**: it is a strategic lever for governance. Without accessible, legible and secure documents, certificates, minutes, titles or customary decisions lose their probative value and conflict management becomes arbitrary. A reliable archiving system guarantees the traceability of rights, supports the transparency of procedures, protects households against the loss or manipulation of files and strengthens the credibility of public and traditional institutions. In other words, modernising land policy without modernising archiving would be like building on quicksand: archiving is the invisible but essential infrastructure for any sustainable land security.

In this context, solely documenting land rights is not enough. It is also necessary to preserve, organise and make these documents accessible in the long term.

Archiving is therefore a critical step in:

- ensuring the traceability of rights (land titles, certificates, minutes);
- preventing the loss of documents (fires, removals, humidity, overload);
- enabling quick and reliable file searches;
- supporting the management of land disputes;
- supporting the implementation of new circulars relating to customary rights.

Physical archives had reached saturation point across several of MINDCAF's divisional and regional delegations: files were piled up due to lack of space, classification systems differed from one agent to another, documents were difficult to locate and had sometimes been damaged by time, humidity or successive relocations. Added to this was the fact that no staff were specifically trained in archiving: everyone managed files according to their own experience and 'common sense', with no uniform method, no standardised indexing system and no long-term conservation strategy. This situation undermined the traceability of land rights, slowed down the processing of applications and made it more difficult to manage disputes. Faced with this structural risk to land tenure security and institutional credibility, the MINDCAF regional delegation proposed a collaboration with ProPFR that went beyond simply providing equipment to include diagnosis, capacity building and the gradual introduction of digital tools, in order to lay the foundations for a more reliable, sustainable and professional archiving system.

For more details on new tools for securing customary land rights, see the guide 'Securing land rights: A new approach,' ProPFR (2026).

For more details on land conflicts, see the guide 'Prevention and Management of Land Conflicts,' ProPFR (2026).

2 INITIAL DIAGNOSIS: STARTING FROM THE REALITY ON THE GROUND

Before taking any action, ProPFR conducted **a diagnostic analysis** with two MINDCAF departmental delegations from the centre and two partner municipalities (Nanga-Eboko and Yoko).
ProPFR conducted its diagnosis as a foundational step, prior to any funding or training. The objective was clear: to understand the reality of archiving practices on the ground before proposing solutions. To this end, the project developed a structured questionnaire covering the entire document lifecycle (receipt, processing, filing, storage, retrieval, disposal), as well as organisational, material and digital aspects.
Interviews were then conducted directly in the partner structures – divisional delegations and municipalities – with line managers (delegates, heads of the departments of State Property, Surveys, Conservation) and the agents in charge of the files. The assessment was not limited to theoretical responses: it was based on concrete observation of archive rooms, existing filing methods, document flows and space constraints.

This analysis, based on structured interviews and a questionnaire, aimed to:

- Establish an inventory of archiving practices;
- Identify organisational and material gaps;
- Understand internal procedures;
- Plan appropriate activities.

This participatory approach made it possible to identify discrepancies between formal procedures and actual practices, assess training needs, evaluate existing technical capacities, and identify risks (loss of documents, redundancies, lack of indexing). Based on this detailed assessment, a diagnostic report was drafted and presented to institutional partners. It served as the basis for planning activities: capacity building, provision of equipment, and gradual introduction of digital solutions adapted to the local context.

Main findings:

- Almost total lack of training in archiving;
- Absence (or non-operationalisation) of archival services despite a recent legal framework;
- Redundant and cumbersome procedures;
- Physical storage at full capacity;
- Lack of a structured digital system;
- Heavy dependence on the hierarchy for any procedural reform.

This diagnosis served as the basis for the annual planning of support activities.

🔗 The initial diagnosis is available: «Assessment and analysis of archiving needs in partner structures - DIAGNOSTIC REPORT», ProPFR (2025)

3 ProPFR APPROACH: TWO COMPLEMENTARY PILLARS

The project's intervention is based on a simple logic: **Equipment without skills is useless. Skills without tools remain limited.**

3.1 PILLAR 1: CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building is the foundation of ProPFR's intervention in land registration. The diagnosis quickly showed that the main challenge was not only material, but also human: lack of training in archiving, heterogeneous practices, lack of knowledge of the principles of classification, indexing and long-term preservation. Providing cabinets or scanners without qualifying the staff would simply have shifted the problem elsewhere.

a. Training at the level of divisional delegations and municipalities

Training therefore means professionalising document management, harmonising practices and securing land rights in the long term. A well-filed, correctly referenced document that is stored in good conditions becomes usable evidence. Conversely, a document that cannot be found or is poorly archived weakens the entire land tenure system.

In concrete terms, ProPFR has structured its support on several levels:

i. Training in physical archiving

Basic training in physical archiving covers fundamental principles (document lifecycle, classification, codification, indexing, conservation), file organisation, and best practices for storage and retrieval. These training courses were conducted on site, with practical exercises tailored to the realities of delegations and municipalities.





Image 2 : Training in archiving at the MINDCAF's Divisional Delegation in Nanga-Eboko (Haut-Sanaga) by Willy A. Kuicheu, certified archivist © Steffen Schuster / GIZ, 2025

ii. Training in digital archiving

Basic training in digital archiving covers digitisation techniques, structuring electronic files, organising them on a local server, naming conventions, quality control and backup. The aim was to gradually prepare for the transition to a hybrid system (physical + digital).

iii. Targeted support for municipalities

Targeted support for municipalities includes assistance with using the Local Land Information System (LLIS), which integrates mapping and digital archiving of documents from villages.

The training involved both operational staff (those who handle files on a daily basis) and line managers. This dual approach is essential: staff must master the tools, but managers must understand the issues at stake in order to simplify procedures, avoid duplication and support internal reforms.

Beyond one-off sessions, capacity building aims to bring about a change in administrative culture: moving from empirical file management to a structured, proactive and sustainable approach. In this sense, training is not a complement to archiving — it is a prerequisite for its success.

🔗 The training manual and archival procedure manuals for MINDCAF's divisional delegations and municipalities are available.

b. Training at village level

Traditional leaders in pilot villages received targeted training that was shorter and tailored to their specific role in the local land tenure system. The aim was not to turn them into professional archivists, but to give them the necessary basics to secure documents produced at village level under the new mechanisms supported by the project (certificates of peaceful enjoyment, minutes of agreement on boundaries, documents related to conflicts).

The training covered:

- The importance of preserving customary documents as evidence;
- The principles of simple filing (by village, by plot, by beneficiary);
- The minimum requirements for keeping a monitoring log;
- Good physical storage practices (protection against humidity, fire, loss);
- The link between village documents and their digital centralisation at the municipal level.

The challenge was twofold. On the one hand, to prevent documents from remaining scattered, poorly preserved or dependent solely on the chief's individual memory. On the other hand, to create a functional bridge between the customary and municipal levels so that documents could be digitised, saved and, if necessary, used in administrative proceedings or dispute resolution.

Thus, the training of traditional chiefs aimed to strengthen the credibility and sustainability of the customary mechanisms recognised by the new circulars, ensuring that the evidence produced in the village does not disappear over time — or with a change in leadership.



Image 3 : Delivery of archiving equipment to the village, here in Mankim © Tarra Films / GIZ, 2025

3.2 PILLAR 2: PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT

The second pillar of ProPFR's intervention complements capacity building with targeted material support. The principle was clear: not to distribute equipment simply to 'modernise', but to provide only the equipment necessary for the practical implementation of digital archiving and minimum document security at the local level.

a. <u>In municipalities and divisional delegations: support for digital and physical archiving</u>

In these structures, the support focused on both **digital and physical equipment.** The aim was to gradually introduce a hybrid system where physical documents continue to exist but are secured by a structured digital copy.

The equipment provided included:

i. <u>For physical archiving</u>

- Secure archive cabinets;
- Standardised boxes and files;
- Filing equipment;
- General office supplies.

The aim was not to completely modernise the buildings, but to help introduce a consistent filing structure that would allow the principles learned in training to be applied immediately.

ii. <u>For digital archiving</u>

A locally operated system, without permanent dependence on the Internet, consisting of the following:

- Scanner for the progressive digitisation of documents;
- Local storage server (compact solution adapted to the context);
- Desktop computer (workstation);
- Basic network equipment to connect workstations.

The choice of a local, autonomous solution meets the realities on the ground: unstable connectivity, budget constraints, need for simplicity. The approach favoured equipment proportionate to the capacities of the structures, in order to avoid creating complex systems that would be impossible to maintain.

b. <u>In villages: physical archiving media</u>
At the village level, the challenge is different. Villages have neither the infrastructure nor the volume of documents to justify a stand-alone digital system. Material support thus focused on **simple media for physical archiving**, including:

- Storage cabinets;
- Archive boxes;
- Filing cabinets and tracking registers.

The aim is to ensure minimal, structured and protected storage of customary documents produced as part of the project (certificates, minutes, agreements).

The rationale behind the approach is that these systems complement each other:

- In the village, documents are produced and physically stored in an orderly manner;
- At the municipal level, they can be digitised and centralised;
- At the divisional level, they can be integrated into administrative procedures if necessary.

This way, the provision of equipment supports a coherent architecture between the customary, municipal and administrative levels. It does not. aim for spectacular modernisation, but rather the pragmatic and gradual securing of land records.

4 COMPARISON BETWEEN PHYSICAL ARCHIVING AND DIGITAL ARCHIVING

Physical archiving and digital archiving are two complementary systems for organising and storing land documents, and **each system has its own strengths and weaknesses:**

Criterion	Physical archiving	Digital archiving
Document security	✓ Legal original preserved ✗ Vulnerable to fire, humidity, deterioration, loss	✓ Multiple backups possible ✓ Reduced risk of physical loss ✗ Depends on the quality of backups and maintenance

Criterion	Physical archiving	Digital archiving
Accessibility	✗ Slow, manual search ✗ Depends on physical presence	✓ Fast keyword search/indexing ✓ Simultaneous access possible
Storage space	✗ Requires significant physical space ✗ Risk of saturation	✓ Considerable space savings ✓ Massive storage possible on server
Initial cost	✓ Low technological cost ✗ High long-term cost (buildings, maintenance)	✗ Initial investment (scanner, server) ✓ Low marginal cost for additional storage
Durability over time	✗ Paper deteriorates ✗ Sensitive to environmental conditions	✓ No physical degradation of stored data ✗ Depends on format compatibility and technical maintenance
Legal evidence	✓ Original paper often required as formal evidence	✓ Secure and traceable copy ✗ May require legal validation depending on the legal framework
Information sharing	✗ Slow transmission (physical copies)	✓ Fast transmission between departments
Technical dependency	✓ Operates without electricity or computer systems	✗ Dependent on electricity, equipment and technical skills
Risk of disorganisation	✗ Manual filing easily becomes disorganised ✗ Risk of redundancies	✓ Standardised structuring possible ✓ Easy to detect and eliminate redundancies ✗ Digital disorder if no method is in place
Transparency and traceability	✗ Difficulty of tracking the consultations	✓ Traceability possible (logs, metadata)
Skills (of staff)	✓ Requires basic filing and organisational skills ✗ Risk of empirical practices without formal training	✗ Requires advanced technical skills (digitisation, file management, backup) ✓ Enables professionalisation and standardisation of practices

Physical archiving remains essential for the preservation of legal originals, but it is vulnerable and inflexible. Digital archiving improves security, speed of access and traceability, but requires skills, maintenance and an appropriate technical framework.

5 INNOVATION: THE LOCAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM (LLIS)

The **Local Land Information System** (LLIS) was developed to fill a structural gap: municipalities have little consolidated land information about their territory, even though they are increasingly called upon to assist with local planning, conflict management and land security requests. Data often exists at the village level or at the level of MINDCAF delegations, but it is neither centralised nor easily accessible to municipal authorities.

The LLIS therefore aims to **create an operational bridge between the village level and the administrative level** by strengthening the capacity of municipalities to structure and manage local land information. Why is it necessary?

- Documents produced in villages (certificates, reports, agreements) are at risk of being lost or remaining isolated.
- Municipalities lack a tool to visualise parcels and understand the land situation in their territory.
- In the event of a subsequent land title application or dispute, the lack of consolidated information slows down or complicates procedures.
- Land-use planning (PLADDT, grazing land management, agroforestry investments) requires a structured information base.

The LLIS thus helps increase transparency, traceability and consistency of land information at the local level.

What does it consist of?

The LLIS is a local digital solution designed to operate without a permanent Internet connection. It includes:

- **An interactive map** of the municipal territory, allowing georeferenced parcels to be visualised;
- **A database** in which each parcel can be linked to information (identity of the rights holder, type of document, status);
- **A system linking parcels and scanned documents**, allowing associated supporting documents to be opened directly;
- **A local server**, ensuring that data remains accessible even when connectivity is limited.

The system does not replace the expertise of MINDCAF or official registration procedures. It is a support tool that enables municipalities to better organise existing information and contribute in a structured manner to land tenure securing processes.

In summary, the LLIS is not an official land registry, but a pragmatic local governance tool designed to strengthen consistency between document production at the village level, municipal digital archiving and formal administrative procedures.

To date, the LLIS has been piloted in the municipalities of Yoko and Nanga-Eboko.

For more details on PLADDT, see the guide ‘Integrating Participatory Mapping and Essential Lands into the Development of Local Land Use and Sustainable Development Plans (PLADDT)’, ProPFR (2026).



Image 4 : Yoko municipal building where the LLIS is housed © Dr. Tobias FELDT / GIZ, 2025

6 LESSONS LEARNED

a. Archiving is a strategic issue, not an administrative one

Land archiving is not simply a matter of internal organisation. It determines the legal security of rights, conflict management and the credibility of institutions. Without accessible and reliable documents, the security mechanisms developed by the project lose their effectiveness.

b. Preliminary diagnosis is essential

Before taking any action, it is essential to understand actual practices: file flows, storage conditions, internal responsibilities, material constraints. Official texts do not always reflect the reality on the ground. Effective intervention must be based on a concrete assessment of the situation.

c. The main challenge is human, not technical

The lack of training in archiving was more problematic than the lack of equipment. Without a common method (filing, indexing, conservation), disorganisation persists. Training is therefore key to any lasting improvement.

d. Train all levels of management

Agents handle files, but managers define or maintain procedures. If management does not understand the value of simplification or standardisation, changes will not stick. Archiving is also a matter of internal governance.

e. Digitisation is not a miracle solution

Digitising disorganised archives does not solve the problem. Without prior structuring and local ownership, digital systems quickly become obsolete. Technology must accompany a method, not replace it.

f. Adapt solutions to the context

In an environment characterised by unstable connectivity and limited resources, simple, local and robust solutions work better than complex systems. Sustainability depends on the ability of structures to maintain the tools.

g. Local ownership is essential

An archiving system is only sustainable if agents use it regularly and understand its usefulness. Support and follow-up are as important as initial training.

h. Time is a key factor

Changing institutional practices takes time. A short project cycle can initiate the process, but consolidating gains requires a longer time frame.

i. Archiving enhances transparency and trust

A file that can be found quickly and is complete improves the quality of public service, reduces suspicions of manipulation and facilitates the management of disputes. Archiving thus contributes directly to more responsible land governance.

j. In summary,

The ProPFR experience shows that land archiving must be approached as a structuring process: it combines diagnosis, capacity building, appropriate equipment and phased support. It is a silent, yet fundamental reform.

7 PERSPECTIVES

The ProPFR experience shows that land registration can become a structuring lever for other programmes working on land reform, spatial planning, agroforestry traceability or conflict management. The prospects lie not only in the continuation of existing activities, but also in their systematic integration into new projects.

a. Institutionalise archiving as a mandatory component

Any project working on land tenure security, document issuance, participatory mapping or dispute management should include an archiving component from the outset. Producing documents without planning for their structured preservation creates a medium- and long-term risk. Archiving must be integrated into budgets, action plans and indicators.

b. Scale up training modules

The modules developed can be standardised and adapted for:

- Other divisional delegations;
- Other regions;
- Municipalities outside the pilot area;
- Programmes funded by other donors (World Bank, AfDB, etc.).

The aim would be to create a reproducible training package, combining physical and

digital archiving, adapted to the Cameroonian context.

c. Harmonise with national initiatives

A critical perspective consists in aligning the best practices developed with ongoing national reforms and existing digitisation projects. This would avoid a fragmentation of systems and enable the creation of common standards (nomenclature, file structuring, backup procedures).

d. Consolidate and expand the LLIS

The Local Land Information System can serve as a model for:

- Other rural municipalities;
- Territorial planning projects (PLADDT);
- Traceability initiatives in agricultural value chains.

Its simple and autonomous logic makes it adaptable and offers the option of scaling it up, provided that training and support are provided.

e. Plan for long-term support

Future projects should include a post-training support phase:

- Regular visits;
- Light technical support;
- Monitoring of practices;
- Adjustment of procedures.

Archiving evolves over time and requires monitoring to prevent a return to old practices.

f. Create synergies with responsible land governance

Archiving can become a cross-cutting pillar linking:

- Documentation of customary rights;
- Conflict management;
- Responsible investment;
- Compliance with international standards (VGGT, EUDR).

It can thus help to enhance the transparency and credibility of land reforms.

g. Position archiving as a driver of sustainability

For donors and technical partners, archiving should be presented not as an administrative cost, but as a structural investment. Without a reliable preservation system, the results produced by a project risk being diluted after its close.

h. In summary

The main perspective is to move from a pilot approach to a systemic approach. The ProPFR experience can serve as a methodological basis for other land or territorial projects in Cameroon and beyond.
Archiving should no longer be a peripheral activity, but an integrated and sustainable component of any responsible land policy.

8 CONCLUSION

The ProPFR experience shows that land archiving is neither a secondary activity nor a simple logistical support function. It is a structural requirement for any responsible land policy . Issuing certificates, mapping plots or supporting land reform will not suf-

fice if the documents generated are not preserved, organised and accessible over time. **Documented rights become vulnerable without a reliable institutional memory.**

The approach implemented – in-depth diagnosis, capacity building at all levels, targeted provision of digital equipment and development of the LLIS – has laid the foundations for a more structured, professional and sustainable system.

It has also demonstrated that archival reform cannot rely solely on technology, but must also involve local ownership, commitment from senior management and phased support for practices.

The work undertaken in the delegations, municipalities and pilot villages is a first step. It is not a fixed model, but an adaptable and reproducible methodology.

The challenge now is to anchor these achievements in a broader institutional dynamic, so that archiving becomes a standard part of any land security initiative.

Ultimately, strengthening land archiving means strengthening legal certainty, administrative transparency and trust between citizens and institutions. It means consolidating the memory of rights to guarantee their future.

9 FURTHER INFORMATION ON ProPFR

The project "*Promotion of Responsible Land Policy* (ProPFR) in Cameroon", implemented by the German Cooperation through the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) *GmbH* since January 2023 in the Centre Region, particularly in the municipalities of Nanga-Eboko and Yoko, aims to improve equitable access to land for rural populations, particularly women, young people and other marginalised groups. It focuses on several complementary areas: raising community awareness of land rights, documenting customary and usage rights through simple and legitimate tools, supporting georeferencing, and creating or strengthening local conflict prevention structures. The project also supports traditional and public authorities in land archiving, assists small-scale producers in obtaining land tenure documents such as certificates issued by the project, and contributes to advocacy for more inclusive land reform. At the same time, ProPFR facilitates the implementation of good investment practices in agricultural sectors in line with the European Union's Regulation on Deforestation (EUDR)

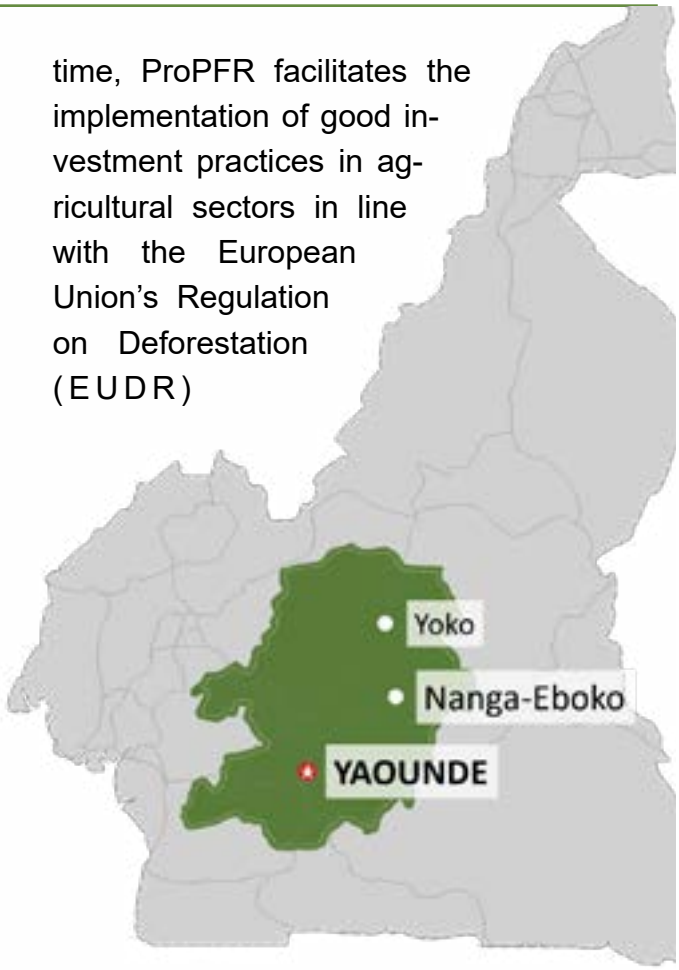


Image 5 : Map of ProPFR intervention areas in Cameroon

and the protection of natural resources, while promoting collaboration between local communities and national institutions such as MINDCAF. The project will end in May 2026.

🔗 More details can be found in the fact sheet and brochure on the ProPFR project.

10 ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS

Here is a summary table linking the additional documents, to help you find your way around according to the type of information you are looking for:

Topic / Type of information	Reference document	Specific content
What is a PLADDT and why is it necessary to integrate participatory mapping and essential lands?	*Participatory Mapping and Essential Land: A Comprehensive guide on integrating these two innovative elements into the development of Local Land Use and Sustainable Development Plans (PLADDT)*, ProPFR (2026)	Participatory methodology tested in Yoko: identification and georeferencing of "essential lands", integration into PATV and PLADDT, advocacy for legal enforceability.
How and why to secure customary land rights?	*Securing land differently: Guide to two innovative tools for rural land tenure security in Cameroon*, ProPFR (2025)	The guide provides an overview of land governance in Cameroon and the two tools that now enable rural populations to assert their customary land rights.
How to prevent or manage land use conflicts?	*Prevention and management of land conflicts: Practical guide*, ProPFR (2026)	Seven specific steps for managing land conflicts with improved 'archiving'
Is there more detailed information about the ProPFR project?	Fact sheet and brochure, ProPFR (2025)	

All documents are available on request and at https://landportal.org/library.

