East African Land Administration Network

Research Strategy

REALise
Researching Eastern African Land Administration

2020-2024

Version
October 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

'REALise – Researching Eastern African Land Administration' is the *draft* research strategy and workplan for the Eastern Africa Land Administration Network (EALAN). Whilst Eastern Africa countries possess diverse cultural, social, political, legal, and administrative backgrounds, they share a range of synergies with regards to land administration, broader land governance, and issues relating to land access for women and vulnerable groups. In the Eastern Africa region, existing land administration systems 1) insufficiently recognize and formalize land tenures due to a lack of quality land tenure information; 2) create conflicting land governance actors and processes; and 3) do not adequately support land access for vulnerable groups and women. REALise aims at delivering upon EALAN's vision by undertaking comparative research in the three thematic areas of 1) land administration, 2) land governance, and 3) land access for women and vulnerable groups. The overarching objective of REALise is to explore how Eastern African land administration systems can: 1) improve recognition and formalization of land tenures via improved quality of land tenure information; 2) minimize or mitigate conflict between land governance actors and processes; and 3) better support land access to vulnerable groups and women. The strategy and workplan provide a high-level overview of points of departure for EALAN research, core problems and objectives to be researched on the short and medium term, the overarching theory of change, a detailed research matrix and workplan for 2016-2020, a timeline of tasks and deliverables in the same period, details on existing EALAN research, skills gap analysis, stakeholder overview, articulation of key ethical issues, and expected outputs. A range of research methodologies will be applied collaboratively across the themes: primary and secondary data will be utilized in synthesis, comparative, and design oriented research. The strategy and plan are created in the context of the SEALAN project 'Strengthening the East African Land Administration Network' – part of the Netherlands Government NUFFIC NICHE program, 2016-2020. The document represents Deliverable 4.1 of SEALAN – the creation of a research strategy and accompanying work plan – and builds from the EALAN Strategic and Business plans – both enacted at the EALAN AGM in July 2016. Development of the research plan was first undertaken in Musanze, Rwanda at INES Ruhengeri between 23-27 May 2016, with subsequent revisions made in June and July 2016. The document is intended to act as a short-term (1-4 years) and medium/long term (4-6 years) research roadmap and planning tool for EALAN: it is revisited and updated at each EALAN AGM.

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GLOSSARY

'Conflicting' is defined as differing, incompatible, or inconsistent viewpoints or actions

'Eastern African region' refers to those countries with institutions involved in the Eastern African Land Administration Network (EALAN)

'Inequitable' is defined as unfair, unbalanced, or biased allocation of resources amongst parties

'Insufficiently recognize and formalize' is considered as inadequate knowledge, acceptance, and ratification of legitimate land interests

'lack of quality land tenure information' is defined as having less than the required level of organized data about people-to-land relationships to enable effective land administration and governance

'Land access' is defined as the availability of land with the required security of ownership, desirable physical and economic, reliable credit and property information, and the level of transparency of fairness of transations.

'Land administration systems' are collections of people, processes, and technologies used to create and maintain information about the relationship between land and people

'Land governance actors and processes' are defined as the entities and activities involved in organizing access, holding, use, and development of land

'Vulnerable groups' are defined as

1. INTRODUCTION

This document delivers a research strategy and workplan for the Eastern Africa Land Administration Network (EALAN), hereafter referred to as 'REALise – Researching Eastern African Land Administration'. The strategy and plan were originally created in the context of the SEALAN project 'Strengthening the East African Land Administration Network' – part of the Netherlands Government NUFFIC NICHE program, 2016-2020. The creation of a research strategy and accompanying work plan – and builds upon the EALAN Strategic and Business plans. Development of the research plan was first undertaken in Musanze, Rwanda at INES Ruhengeri in May 2016. The document is intended to act as a short-term (1-4 years) and medium/long term (4-6 years) research roadmap and planning tool for EALAN: it is revisited and updated after every two years. The strategy and workplan provide a high-level overview of points of departure for EALAN research, core problems and objectives to be research in the short and medium term, the overarching theory of change, a detailed research matrix and workplan for 2016-2020, a timeline of tasks and deliverables in the same period, details on existing EALAN research, skills gap analysis, stakeholder overview, articulation of key ethical issues, and expected outputs.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE STRATEGY

Eastern Africa countries experience high levels of economic growth, rapid urbanization, and steady rural and agricultural transformation. The changes demand the creation and implementation of responsive policies, laws, and technology application – particularly in relation to land; land and its shifting use lie at the heart of the rapid socio-economic changes – and depending on how land is governed, it can have both an enabling or destabilizing effect. The latter is of particular concern: land grabbing, expropriation, and local or regional land disputes and conflict flare to undermine social cohesion, impede development programs, choke legal systems, and in serious cases, cause injury and even death. For vulnerable groups and women, where historical practices may fail to provide adequate land access, land modernization approaches can unintentionally result in further disadvantage.

Whilst Eastern Africa countries possess diverse cultural, social, political, legal, and administrative backgrounds, they share a range of synergies with regards to land administration, broader land governance, and issues relating to land access for women and vulnerable groups.

Many of the regions *land administration systems* are barely into the establishment phase: they do not cover the entire jurisdiction and at current speeds – lacking sufficient modern human capacity and technologies – cannot hope to do so in the foreseeable future. Other systems fail to recognize and record all legitimate land rights – including those that are social or cultural in nature. Others still are undermined due to lack of transparency at both policy and administrative levels. Despite these systemic challenges, some countries have made great strides in recognizing and recording large numbers of land rights in short amounts of time, often using fit-for-purpose land administration philosophies and tools. Whether and how these lessons can be transferred across the region remains a tantalizingly underexplored focus area.

Looking more broadly, *land governance* regimes in the countries is rarely, if ever, a simple affair. It often involves complex, overlapping, and sometimes-conflicting sets of processes, actors, and roles: untangling the strands of law, regulation, responsible agencies, and informal rules – makes taking decisions over land timely, costly, and haphazard for citizens, government, and the private sector alike. Moreover, the adoption of so-called modern land governance approaches can be at odds with embedded social norms and rules. Whether land governance modernization initiatives are having a positive impact demands further attention via multiple lenses. This was confirmed by the study on land governance undertaken by the EALAN network.

Meanwhile, *Women and vulnerable groups* tend to fair the worst through the presence of the inadequate and inherently biased systems; for widows, divorced women, orphans, youth, those affected by HIV and AIDS, internally displaced people (IDPs) and hunter-gatherer communities – it is more difficult to acquire land access, prove legitimate holdings, and land access is far more easily stripped away. Whether land administration systems are contributing to this plight – and if so how they can be modified to support improved land access – is an area for both immediate and longer-term examination. This was confirmed by the study on access to land for women undertaken by the EALAN network.

3. POINTS OF DEPARTURE

REALise is EALAN's research strategy and workplan – and focuses on developing and enabling implementation of a dedicated comparative research program for the Eastern African land administration community. EALAN envisages a society where land administration systems support good land governance and the land rights of all are protected. EALAN's mission is for the Eastern Africa Land Administration Network (EALAN) to provide a platform to its Members for exchange of knowledge and experiences in Land Administration and Land Governance for quality services to achieve sound Land Policy and Land Governance. EALAN's values are: Trust, Cooperation, Value addition, People centred, Inclusiveness/equity, Transparency and Rule of Law. The Network has a Constitution.

In order to support the vision, mission, and values – through its collaborative research activities – EALAN seeks to realise the vision by undertaking comparative research in the three areas of 1) land administration, 2) land governance, and 3) land access for women and vulnerable groups.

REALise, as the point of departure, focuses on understanding why Eastern African *land administration* systems do not sufficiently support land tenure recognition and formalization – and how such systems might be improved. Comparative understandings of why systems underperform and how they can be improved to support reductions in land conflict, increased investment, enhanced land value, improved credit access, and sustainability more generally.

Further, by focusing more generally on *land governance,* REALise will dig deeper into conflicts and overlaps relating to land policies, decision-making actors, and land processes. Comparatives studies will reveal how varying levels of clarity are created in some country contexts and how they might be adapted in neighbouring contexts. The overarching aim is to contribute to reduced conflicts, duplication of roles, and enhanced transparency in land administration processes.

On the larger goal of achieving equitable access to land for women and *vulnerable groups*, REALise will enable comparative analysis of root causes including culture and discriminatory customs, and simplistic or contextually unaware regularisation programs. Beyond improving land access, the program aims to contribute to reduced land conflicts, less displacement, poverty reduction, and improved food security.

4. RESEARCH PROBLEM

Building from the above points of departure, and the overarching EALAN vision, mission, and values, the overarching problems underpinning the research line are:

> *In the Easter Africa region, existing land administration systems 1) insufficiently recognize and formalize land tenures due to a lack of quality land tenure information; 2) create conflicting land governance actors and processes; and 3) do not adequately support land access to vulnerable groups and women*

Please see the glossary for definitions and explanations of the terminology used within the problem statement.

5. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE(S)

Following on from the above, the overarching longer-term objectives and sub-objectives for the research plan are therefore:

Theme	Objectives	Sub-objectives
Land administration	To explore how Eastern African land administration systems can: 1) improve recognition and formalization of land tenures via improved quality of land tenure information; 2) minimize or mitigate conflict between land governance actors and processes; and 3) better support land access to vulnerable groups and women	1. Whether and how Eastern African land administration systems can improve recognition and formalization of land tenures via improved quality of land tenure information 2. How can the Eastern African land administration systems minimize or mitigate conflict between land governance actors, with focus on customary and statutory tenures? 3. How can the Eastern African land administration systems better support land access to vulnerable groups (i.e. women; IDPs; youth; pastoralists; refugees)? 4. To develop a tenure atlas for the Eastern Africa region
Urban growth	To explore solutions for enhancing tenure security in informal settlements in urban and peri-urban areas	1. To assess the trends of urban growth in Eastern Africa 2. To establish appropriate fit for purpose solutions to address land tenure problems in informal settlements
Large scale land acquisition in Eastern Africa	To evaluate the environmental and socio-economic impacts of large scale land acquisition in Eastern Africa	1. To document the incidences, scope and scale of large scale land acquisitions with reference to databases such as the Land Matrix 2. What is the environmental and socioeconomic impact of large scale acquisition in Eastern Africa

		3. To assess the effectiveness of existing national land policies and continental guidelines on sustainable large scale land acquisition
		4. To inventorise tenure arrangements under large scale land acquisitions
		5. Undertake a comparative study on land expropriation practices in Eastern Africa
Agriculture and food security	To establish the contribution of land administration in supporting sustainable agriculture	1. To study how land tenure influences food security
		2. To study the causes and extent of land fragmentation and how land administration systems address land fragmentation problems

6. THEORY OF CHANGE

REAlise seeks to support the EALAN **vision** of a society where land administration systems support good governance and the land rights of all are secured. It focuses on the EALAN research **themes** of land administration, land governance, and women and vulnerable groups; urban growth; large scale land acquisition and food security. For each theme a range of **research problems** are identified, for which a set of cohesive **research activities** are outlined. The activities utilize comparative research approaches to understand why the problems occur across Eastern African countries, the mix of solutions that are applied in those countries, and whether and how those solutions can be adapted and adopted in other contexts. The activities result in **research outputs** in the form of knowledge as publications, tools as concepts and frameworks, and advocacy as policy briefs and high-level meeting interactions. The longer-term **outcomes** are improved land administration systems that better recognize and formalize (where appropriate) land tenures, improved land access for all, poverty reduction, improved food security, improved agricultural productivity, improved livelihoods and ultimately sustainable development.
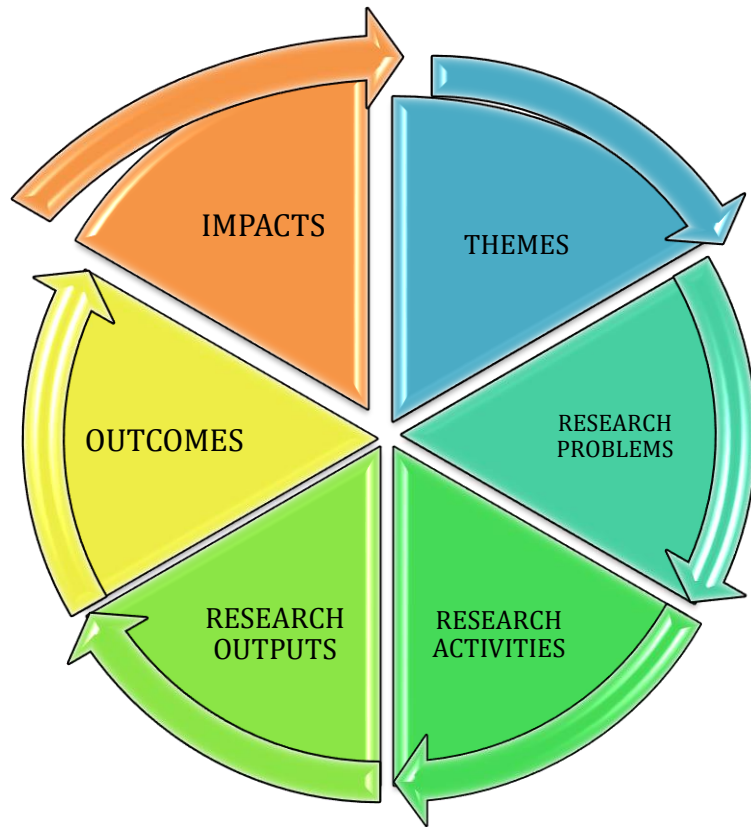
FIGURE 1: THEORY OF CHANGE

From figure 1 above; Impacts consists of sustainable development, Themes consists of; Land administration, land governance, women and vulnerable groups, urban growth, large scale land acquisition and agriculture and food security, Research problems consists of; Inadequate recongition and formalization conflicting actors and processes, inequality for women and vulnerable groups, low agricultural productivity, land grabbing,unfair land expropriation and unregulated urban growth, Research Activities consists of; Compare Contexts, understand problems, identify solutions and propose and adapton & adoption, Research out puts consists of; knowledge

about 'why', tools for 'how' and advocacy in the 'now' and Outcomes consists of; improved recongition, reduced conflicts, improved access, poverty reduction and improved livelihoods.

7. WORK PLAN

Table 1: Outline of planned projects

Objective	Questions	Assumptions	Hypotheses	Research Types (Methods and data)	Study Area	Further Funding
To explore whether and how Eastern African land administration systems can improve recognition and formalization of land tenures via improved quality of land tenure information	Does land tenure recognition improve with improved land tenure information?	Land tenures exist and recognition can be measured	An adequate land tenure information system will improve tenure recognition	**Observe, compare and synthesize** (case studies using existing reports, spatial data, social data, and papers)	All member countries	FIG Foundation, GIZ, Swiss Development Cooperation etc.
	How can we improve recognition of land tenures with land tenure information?	Land tenure information improves land tenure recognition	Recognition improves investment and access to credit			
To develop a tenure atlas for the Eastern Africa region	What land tenure exists in the region?					
To explore how Eastern African land administration systems can	Why do historical land governance arrangements result in	Multiple land governance institutions in a country have conflicting or	Formalization of land process in Eastern Africa does not consider the interests of local	**Observe, synthesize, and compare** (case studies including quantitative and qualitative data – both		

minimize or mitigate conflict between land governance actors and processes	conflicting processes and actors?	overlapping roles	people	primary and secondary)		
	How can conflicts and overlaps in land governance be minimized? How can the Eastern African land administration systems minimize or mitigate conflict between land governance actors, with focus on customary and statutory tenures?	It is possible to minimize or eliminate overlaps	Education on the nature of land governance is a decisive factor in minimizing conflicting roles	**Design and Model**case study results feed into the development of a generalized solution set)		
To explore how Eastern African land administration systems can better support land access to	Who are the VGs in Eastern Africa?	Inadequate access to land by women and VGs apply through Eastern African	Existing vulnerable groups in Eastern African are pastoralists, HIV-AIDS sufferers, orphans, widows, divorced women,	**Observe and Compare** (case studies including analyses of existing land administration systems, existing research on woman and VGs, land records, and	Ethiopia Kenya Rwanda Tanzani a	A-LPI, GLTN, IGAD, its4land

vulnerable groups and women			hunter/gather societies	court cases)		
	What are the land administration shortcoming affecting access to land by women and vulnerable groups	Land administration processes undermine access to land in Eastern Africa	Shortcomings include legal reforms (e.g. outlawing polygamy), customary practices, religious beliefs, lack of transparency in land administration			
To explore solutions for enhancing tenure security in informal settlements in urban and peri urban areas	What are the trends in urban growth and their impacts on land?	Trends in urban growth can be assessed to inform proper urban planning and efficient delivery of services	Appropriate urban planning will eliminate informal settlements.

The trend of urban growth in eastern Africa affects land tenure | **Observe, compare and synthesize** (case studies using existing reports, spatial data, social data, and papers) | All member countries | FIG Foundation, GIZ, Swiss Development Cooperation etc. |
| | Do fit for purpose interventions address land tenure problems in informal settlements ? | Fit-for purpose solutions address informal settlement problems | Fit for purpose interventions will address land tenure problems in informal settlements. | | | |
| To evaluate the environmental and social economic impacts | What are the incidences, scope and scale of large scale | Large scale land acquisitions are competing for available land | Uncoordinated large scale land acquisition can trigger adverse | **Observe, compare and synthesize** (case studies using existing reports, spatial data, | All member countries | FIG Foundation, GIZ, Swiss Development |

| of large scale land acquisitionion in Eastern Africa | land acquisitions in Eastern Africa? | resources with the communities. | environmental and social economic impacts

Large scale land acquisition distorts land tenure | social data, and papers) | | Cooperation etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | How effective are the existing national land policies and continental guidelines in curbing unsustainable large scale land acquisition? | There exist suffient instruments to guide Large scale land acquisitions. | National land policies and continental guidelines are adequate to deal with large scale land acquisitions. | | | |
| | What are land expropriation practices in Eastern Africa | There are varied land expropriation practices across Eastern Africa. | Land expropriation practices and policies in Eastern Africa affects land rights | | | |
| | What are the environmental and socioeconomic impact of large scale acquisition in Eastern Africa? | There are the environmental and socioeconomic impact of large scale acquisition in Eastern Africa | large scale land acquisition have a social and environmental impact | | | |

To establish the contribution of land administration in supporting sustainable agriculture	How does land tenure influence food security?	Tenure security affects agricultural productivity	There is a relationship between land tenure and agricultural production	**Observe, compare and synthesize** (case studies using existing reports, spatial data, social data, and papers)	All member countries	FIG Foundation, GIZ, Swiss Development Cooperation etc.
	What are the causes and extent of land fragmentation? How does land administration systems address land fragmentation problem?	Current land administration system do not adequately address land fragmentation problem	Land fragmentation leads to food insecurity.			

8. EXPECTED OUTPUTS

For the 2020-2024 period, the projects deliver a range of knowledge and advocacy products. The nature and scope of deliverables is monitored throughout. Table 2 provides the minimum outputs to be achieved..

Table 2. REALise research outputs 2020-2024

1) Land Administration
Comparative Datasets
Conference Publication
Journal Publication
Tenure Atlas
Policy Brief
2) Land Governance
Comparative Datasets
Conference Publication
Journal Publication
Policy Brief
3) Women and Vulnerable Groups
Comparative Datasets
Conference Publication
Journal Publication
Policy Brief
4) Urban Growth
Comparative Datasets
Conference Publication
Journal Publication
Policy Brief
5) Large Scale Land Acquisition
Comparative Datasets
Conference Publication
Journal Publication
Policy Brief

6)   Agriculture and Food Security
Comparative Datasets
Conference Publication
Journal Publication
Policy Brief

9. TIMELINE

With availability of funding, detailed timelies will be created.

10. WHAT PREPARATORY WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED?

Numerous completed and ongoing projects are undertaken by various EALAN member institutions. The projects are to be leveraged off, where appropriate and available, in the completion of the REALise pilot projects. Table 3 provides an overview of research projects collaboratively undertaken and completed by all EALAN staf under the SEALAN project (2016-2020).

Table---: Study collaboratively completed under the SEALAN Project

Topic	Objective	Question	Assumption	Hypotheses	Research types mehods and data	Study area	Further funding
Comparative study on land governance in eastern africa	To explore how Eastern African land administration systems can minimize or mitigate conflict between land governance actors and processes	Why do historical land governance arrangements result in conflicting processes and actors?	Multiple land governance institutions in a country have conflicting or overlapping roles	Formalization of land process in Eastern Africa does not consider the interests of local people	Observe, synthesize, and compare (case studies including quantitative and qualitative data – both primary and secondary)	Rwanda Kenya Ethiopia	A-LPI, GIZ, GLTN, IGAD, its4land
		How can conflicts and overlaps in land governance be minimized?	It is possible to minimize or eliminate overlaps	Education on the nature of land governance is a decisive	Design and Model case study results feed into the development		

				factor in minimizing conflicting roles	of a generalized solution set)		
Comparative study on access to land for women and vulnerable groups in eastern aftrica: intergration and their outcomes	To explore how Eastern African land administration systems can better support land access to vulnerable groups and women	Who are the VGs in Eastern Africa?	Inadequate access to land by women and VGs apply through Eastern African	Existing vulnerable groups in Eastern African are pastoralists, HIV-AIDS sufferers, orphans, widows, divorced women, hunter/gather societies	Observe and Compare (case studies including analyses of existing land administration systems, existing research on woman and VGs, land records, and court cases)	Ethiopia Kenya Rwanda Tanzania	A-LPI, GLTN, IGAD, its4land

		What are the land administration shortcoming affecting access to land by women and vulnerable groups	Land administration processes undermine access to land in Eastern Africa	Shortcomings include legal reforms (e.g. outlawing polygamy), customary practices, religious beliefs, lack of transparency in land administration			

Table 4. Ongoing EALAN consortium member projects to be leveraged

Table 4 provides an overview of ongoing researches at individual EALAN institutions, in line with the research themes identified in the review of 2016-2020 Research stratategy.

Ongoing Projects by EALAN Member Institutions	Land Administration	Land Governance	Women and VGs	Urban Growth	Large Scale Land Acquisition	Agriculture and Food Security
ARDHI UNIVERSITY, TANZANIA						
Land conflicts in Rural Tanzania: lessons from villages with commercial farming					■	
Assessing communities' ability to address challenges of large scale land acquisition in Tanzania		■			■	
Challenges of Making Land Available for Large Scale Investment in Agriculture for Internal and External Investors in Tanzania: The Dangers Facing Traditional and Communal Land Rights Holders: Case Studies from the Lake Zone"	■	■	■		■	■
Challenges of Creating a Land Bank to facilitate large-scale investment in Tanzania	■	■	■		■	■
Changing Customary Land Tenure regimes in Tanzania: Assessing Women's Vulnerability in Morogoro Rural and Kyela Districts	■	■	■			
Access to Land Resources Vulnerability		■	■			■

and Hiv/Aids In Tanzania	P	G	G	P	P	G
Adjudication and Demarcation of Traditional Land Management Areas in Malawi (completed)						
RCMRD (REGIONAL)						
* Data Interoperability, E-Land Administration Roadmap in Rwanda	G	G	P	P	P	P
* AUDA-NEPAD's project on "Collection of Country Data and Establishment of Help Desks on Land Governance in 10 Selected African Countries" (ongoing)	G	G	G	G	G	G
* Development of Natural Resource Geoportal and Interactive Maps and Atlases for 8 Counties in Kenya for FAO in collaboration with national lands Commission (ongoing).	P	G	P	P	P	P
* Process Monitoring of Pilot Implementation of New Land Related Laws and Facilitate in Development of a Proposal for National Wide Up Scaling in Malawi (ongoing)	G	G	P	P	P	P
UNIVERSITY OF JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN						
Land use conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in light of peace development and security in South Sudan	P	G	G	P	P	P

Highly Relevant	
Somewhat Relevant	
Not Relevant	

➔**Table on ongoing reserches to be completed, EALAN staff need to send an overview of ongoig researches at home institutions**

11. SKILLSTHAT ARE NEEDED

A skills gap analysis for each pilot project revealed specific areas where the skills required to complete the intended research are either missing or require enhancement – and where those skills are required per interest group and per institution (Table 5). Table 5 does not provide the list of skills required in the project that are already available in the consortium. That list is available in the document repository from the SEALAN Research Strategy Development Workshop. The skills gaps identified are used to design research-training activities for

 EALAN, as part of the SEALAN project.

Table 5. Ongoing EALAN consortium member projects to be leveraged

SKILLS NEEDED BY ALL INSTITUTIONS	Missing or Enhance
Land Administration	
Researching in post-conflict contexts	Enhance
Map preparation & spatial data analysis	Enhance
Social science research skills	Enhance
Fit for Purpose approaches	Enhance
Statistical Data Analysis	Enhance

Research Ethics	Enhance
Land Governance	
Selecting and applying research methods	Enhance
Conceptual and analytical skills	Enhance
Synthesis research and using big data sets	
Understanding global and continental policies/guidelines e.g. VGGTs, Africa Framework for Land Governance, LGAF, FPIC (Free and Prior Consent)	Enhance
Statistical Analysis	Enhance
Doing research on land valuation	Enhance
	Enhance
Project proposal and management	Missing
Skills for converting research to advocacy	Enhance
Women and Vulnerable Groups	
Researching with indigenous communities	Missing
Research skills in arbitration and mediation	Enhance
Gender evaluation criteria	Enhance
Urban Growth	
Researching in urban growth contexts	Enhance
Selecting and applying research methods	Enhance
Statistical Data Analysis	Enhance
Large Scale Land Acquisition	
Researching on large scale land aquisition	Enhance
Undertanding global and continental policies/guidelines	Enhance
Selecting and applying research methods	Enhance
Agriculture and Food Security	
Researching on land administration for food security	Enhance
Understanding continental frameworks such as CAADP, Malabo Declaration	Enhance

Selecting and applying research methods	Enhance

12. STAKEHOLDERS

Central governments, local authorities, development partners, land agencies, civil societies,global continental and regional agencies dealing with land issues, local communities.

13. ETHICAL ISSUES

The following ethics self-assessment is considered general and based on assessment tools developed by the European Commission for the organizations undertaking research within the European Union. It is considered a solid basis upon which to identify and respond to potential ethical issues related to research and projects.

Table 7. Ethics Assessment and Intended Responses

Issue	Requirement	Documents to supply
The research involves human participants	Confirm that informed consent has been obtained.	Informed consent forms + information sheets will be developed
The participants are volunteers for social/scientific research	Details on recruitment, inclusion and exclusion criteria and informed consent procedures.	Copies of ethics approvals will be developed and used
The participants are potentially part of vulnerable groups	Details on the type of vulnerability. These must demonstrate appropriate efforts to ensure fully informed understanding of the participation.	Copies of ethics approvals will be developed and made available
The research involves the collection of personal data	Details on your procedures for data collection, storage, protection, retention, transfer, destruction or re-use, methods of storage and exchange, data structure and preservation, data-merging or exchange plan, commercial exploitation of data sets, etc.). Details on your data safety procedures. Confirm that informed consent has been obtained. Details on data transfers to third countries.	Copies of notifications/authorisations for the collection and/or processing of the personal data will be supplied
The research *potentially* involves the collection and/or processing of sensitive personal data	As above	Copy of notification/authorisation for processing of sensitive data to be supplied
The research *potentially* involves tracking or observation of participants?	Details on methods used for tracking or observing participants.	Copy of notification/authorisation for processing of sensitive data to be

		supplied
The research involves low and/or lower middle income countries, and benefits-sharing measures	Details on benefit sharing measures. Details on responsiveness to local research needs. Details on procedures to facilitate effective capacity building.	N/A
The research has the potential for misuse (i.e. malevolent/criminal/terrorist abuse – or impact on human rights)	Risk-assessment to be performed	N/A