Land and responsible agricultural investment: analysis and work in progress from LEGEND land governance program

LANDac conference Leaving no-one behind: Setting the Land Agenda to 2030, Utrecht, 29 June 2017
Overall objectives

1. Increasing tenure security: through stronger land – property rights delivered through DFID supported and other programmes that improve land governance and lead to better security / and land rights protection at greater scale.

2. Contribute to Improved investment in land: at all levels, both public and private, larger and smaller, with robust land rights safeguards and shared value from larger-scale private investments

3. Better knowledge and evidence on “what works” in land governance in terms of land policies, practical approaches, technical methodologies and tools: better used by governments, private sector, civil society, international agencies in programme / project design and policy debate.

4. Greater coherence and alignment amongst partners at all levels to implement the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure.
Programme components

- DFID global partners
- Knowledge Management
- Challenge Fund

- May 2015 – September 2019

- CCSI, Landesa, Land Portal, RRI (with TMP Systems), Cadasta
- Namati, Transparency International
- World Bank and FAO

- technical assistance to DFID land related country programs, including scoping and design of new interventions
- Investigation, review, synthesis, publication of analytical papers and briefings, learning products and tools; quarterly bulletin, dissemination and communications
- Engagement in global debates and events
- UK Land Forum
Products and processes presented and discussed

• Promoting more inclusive Business in the context of the land governance agenda (LEGEND State of the Debate Report 2017) - Laura German, University of Georgia

• Legal Empowerment in agribusiness investments: harnessing Political Economy Analysis - Philippine Sutz, IIED

• Scope for learning and innovation from responsible land investment pilots: (LEGEND Challenge Fund) - Julian Quan, Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich

• What portfolio overviews tell us about donor investments in land and agricultural investment and opportunities to improve coherence and impact - Giles Henley, Overseas Development Institute, UK
The scope for learning and innovation from responsible land investment pilots: (LEGEND Challenge Fund)

Julian Quan, Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich

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Insert title here Arial bold 21pt: numbered lists

Body text 16pt-18pt Times or Arial, 1.5 line spacing:

1. Point number one
2. Point number two
3. Point number three
Challenge Fund process

• Purpose and overall parameters set by DFID; £3.65m Fund established and managed by KPMG.

• Grant support for 24 – 30 month projects

• Civil Society grantees with a private business partners; company contributions in cash or in kind required

• Call in two “windows”: i) testing application of the “New Alliance” Due Diligence framework, ii) an “Open” call for partnership based innovations

• Due diligence and technical assessment

Proposals excluded: falling outside defined scope; no business partner or no investor, no independent CSO, poor logic and coherence, low capacity
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<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
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<th>Sector</th>
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Commercial Forest crops in Sierra Leone

1. **WHH with BALMED:** Business and partnership models for a Cocoa Production Cluster (CPC) approach tested including community consultation, land use planning, land transfer and revenue / benefit sharing arrangements tested.

2. **Solidaridad with SL Natural Habitats Ltd:** Application of VGGT principles and the NA DD tool to a new Oil Palm investment, formalizing community land rights and land transfer arrangements based on participatory mapping and land use planning, aiming to enhance food security & incomes and to promote industry-wide adoption nationally and beyond.

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**LEGEND**  
Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development
Natural Resources, community land rights and economic development in East African savannas

1. Tanzania: VSF-Belgium, with Dorobo Safaris and Ujamaa Community Resource Trust: Land and natural resource rights secured by local communities (pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, hunter-gatherer) through active involvement in land use planning and management in safari tourism area.

2. MICAIA foundation, with Mozambique Baobab products: Value chain integration for marginalised women (Boabab harvesters) in non-mainstreamed areas to incrementally improve their land tenure and land-use rights and ensure sustainable resource management.

3. ORAM with Terra Firma Ltda in Mozambique, engaging with Portucel: Integrated registration and management of individual and collective land rights; business and partnership models for company-community collaboration in forestry plantation areas.
Sugar sector projects

1. **Landesa with Illovo Sugar in Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania**: C2P - From Commitment to Practice: Field tool to test and apply the New Alliance DD framework at key sites and supply chains; mainstreaming land in company practice, with close attention to legacy, gender and outgrower issues.

2. **Bonsucro with TMP systems in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia**: Operationalising land rights and sustainability verification for sugar production, customised risk and diligence tools for the sugar sector, new standards embedded in member company operations and supply chains.

   ➢ *Both seek expansion to South Africa and Swaziland by business partners*
Innovation challenges and learning themes

1. **Testing new business and partnership models**: production systems & business models adopted; land access and tenure; land, benefit, revenue and profit sharing

2. **Application and usefulness of New Alliance tool for land Due Diligence tool** (and similar tools that reflect VGGT principles)

3. **Community engagement and consultation processes**: FPIC, representation, communication, approaches, skills and resources needed

4. **Project partner contributions to securing land rights**: community, household and farmer’s land rights, and better local land governance - land rights mainly undocumented in all locations

5. **Effectiveness in benefiting women** by protecting and securing land rights and developing new economic opportunities

6. **Tools and approaches to land rights mapping** and LUP using new technologies and open data
Scope for learning and scaling up

• Learning from success, problems encountered and failures

• Grantees and business partners ambitions and plans:
  ➢ Grantee and company specific agendas e.g.
    • Strengthening beneficiary incomes and food security (WHH – cocoa in SL)
    • Linking reduced deforestation and ecological integrity to business and community revenue generation (VSF-B & partners in Northern Tanzania)
  ➢ Learning and scaling at company, sector and country levels

• DFID interest and implications: adding value at country level; transferable approaches; program and policy lessons

• Global Donor Working Group on Land – USAID’s pilots

• Exchange and interaction with the development research community
Commodity – landscape lenses

• Sugar: varying historical legacy issues; out growers & land use organisation; estates as development poles with major economic footprints, expansion driven by export and domestic markets; high water demand, hydrological and gender impacts, land use planning; tenure and conflict management.; outgrower; and rights, organisation and supply chain management.

• Oil Palm: West and Central African Oil Palm frontier: Expansion driven by industrial demands and SE Asian companies; plantation and block farming models. Legacy issues, undocumented tenure rights, chieftaincy and family land holding, livelihood and conflict risks environmental risks linked to forest clearance, limited traction of RSPO standards.

• Cocoa: medium term crisis of supply; productivity and quality standards challenges to smallholder sustainability; complex land holding, tenure and conflicts issues, associated with chieftaincy & land ownership, migrancy, sharecropping, inheritance and land fragmentation, farmer upskilling, engagement of youth; block farming models, reorganisation of land holding, evidence of livelihood gains from diversification.
Outlook and relevance

• Relevance for private business, civil society, donors, governments and research
• Broader information and lesson sharing
• Stakeholder engagement global – national – local and sector based
• Validation of emerging findings: incorporating wider evidence on the main learning themes, geographies and sectors
• Knowledge products and tools
• Longer term landscape, nationally or regionally based action? e.g. investigative, action-research and actor – engagement processes
Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development (LEGEND) is a DFID programme that aims to improve land rights protection, knowledge and information, and the quality of private sector investment in DFID priority countries. It includes the development and start-up of new DFID country land programmes, alongside knowledge management activities, a challenge fund to support land governance innovations, and management of complementary DFID grants, MoUs and contracts, and supported by a Core Land Support Team.