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2. Introduction

This Annual Report covers activities and outputs of the Netherlands Land Academy (LANDac) in the period January 2016 to April 2017. It is the seventh annual overview since the start of LANDac and the final report of the first phase of LANDac (2010–2016).

This report begins by giving a brief overview of the successful first phase (LANDac I) and a brief introduction to the second phase of LANDac (LANDac II – though the activities of LANDac II will be described in a separate report), before going into greater detail regarding the activities of the period from 01/01/2016 to 31/03/2017.

2.1 Overview of LANDac I

LANDac initially started in 2010 as a response to the global land rush hype. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the International Development Studies (IDS) group of Utrecht University as the leading partner, and the Sociology of Development and Change (SDC) group of Wageningen University, the African Studies Centre (ASC) of Leiden University, Agriterra, Hivos, Triodos Facet and the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) joined forces in generating knowledge about the link between land governance and equitable and sustainable development. In partnership, common ground was found in concerns about increasing land inequality and new land-related conflicts. While taking into account the various drivers and roles of different stakeholders in ‘the South’ and in ‘the North’, there was an interest in finding out how land governance – the rules and practices surrounding access to and use of land – can be used to promote equitable and sustainable development in the Global South.

During its first phase, the LANDac partnership resulted in nine PhD projects, two postdoc positions, 20 short-action research projects, and over 50 publications (of which four are books). In addition to initiating various research programmes, organizing conferences and publishing numerous academic and policy-related material, LANDac contributed to the formulation of policy as contributors to the European Development Report and through joint collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This latter effort resulted in land governance being placed on the Dutch policy agenda. In addition, at the annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty in Washington, D.C., LANDac has played a key role in representing Dutch institutions and organizations at the international level. LANDac has also taken a leading position in translating research into capacity-building activities since 2010 through its annual Land Governance for Development summer school at Utrecht University, a number of country-specific workshops in Ethiopia, Ghana and Uganda, as well as by engaging numerous Bachelor and Master students in its activities.

LANDac – in its first phase – has furthermore played an active role in facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue by initiating the LANDforum whereby policy makers, practitioners, private sector stakeholders and researchers from Brazil, China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda and the Netherlands collaborate to enhance the development outcomes of land-based investments. In relation to international debates and guidelines, LANDac has engaged in important discussions on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (or VGGTs) through our close involvement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ Land Governance Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue (LANDdialogue) and in the context of our publications, research, conferences and summer schools. As a result of being open to a variety of stakeholders and collaborating with partners in low- and middle-income countries, LANDac has developed into a network organization and a central platform that brings together scholars from different disciplines as well as practitioners, policy makers, business people and investors.

2.2 The next step: LANDac II

1 LANDac I was officially programmed from 2010 to 2016 but requested a budget neutral extension which was granted until 31st March 2017. For this reason, this report covers the period from 01/01/2016 to 31/03/2017.
LANDac II continues the partnerships and selected activities that were successful under the first phase. Activities focus on consolidating the platform for the network of land-related stakeholders, bringing together new knowledge around land governance, brokering the role between research, policy and practice, providing capacity-building activities and facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue.

In terms of the platform, the LANDac partnership in its second phase, aims to become the focal point for a number of projects in the Netherlands related to land governance. These include: the LAND partnership between the Dutch Kadaster and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dutch involvement in the Global Land Tool Network (of which LANDac is an active partner). LANDac II will also facilitate the Ministry of Foreign Affair’s Land Governance Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue (LANDdialogue).

While the platform creates an important hub for discussions related to land governance and contributes to a strong interaction between researchers, policy makers and practitioners, the second phase also aims to develop innovative ideas related to land governance and inclusive and sustainable development and continue to strengthen our position as a knowledge network together with the various partners, including the private sector, policy makers and academics. In doing so, we will work in close collaboration with the Committee on World Food Security (e.g., through activities related to the CFS Voluntary Guidelines) and the African Union (e.g., through its Guiding Principles), the World Bank (e.g., during the Annual Land and Poverty Conference), IFAD, UN-Habitat (including the GLTN network), and universities located outside of the Netherlands as well as other important international players in this field.

LANDac II was launched on 26 October 2016 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague and will run until 2021. Triodos Facet and HIVOS stepped out the partnership (due to changing priorities within their organizations), but LANDac II has been strengthened by new members, including ITC Twente University, VNG International, Oxfam Novib, the Land Portal and CDI Wageningen University. In close collaboration with these partners, and various organizations in the Netherlands and abroad, in 2016 LANDac continued to play a leading role in setting the agenda for land governance for urban development, large-scale land investments for food, nature conservation and biofuels, and infrastructure development, and other emerging topics in the field of land governance for equitable and sustainable development.

The LANDac II partnership is composed of the following organizations:

- Utrecht University, International Development Studies (leading partner) and Urban Planning
- African Studies Centre, Leiden University
- Agriterra
- Royal Tropical Institute (KIT)
- Wageningen University & Research, Sociology of Development and Change (SDC) group and Centre for Development Innovation (CDI)
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- University of Twente, Faculty ITC
- Oxfam Novib
- VNG International
- Royal Haskoning DHV
- Land Portal

This Annual Report now continues to describe activities which occurred during LANDac I, including LANDac secretariat activities, knowledge generation activities, produced outputs, knowledge management, capacity building, and multi-stakeholder dialogue.

3. LANDac Secretariat activities

3.1 Coordination

In November 2016, the former LANDac coordinator Gemma Betsema was succeeded by a new coordination team, consisting of a Research Coordinator, Griet Steel and General Coordinator Lucy Oates.
Gemma’s work is still in close collaboration with LANDac, in the context of the Learning Platforms on Land Governance and Food Security (see section 6.2). The transition period from the previous coordinator to the new coordination team took place throughout 2016, when both Griet and Lucy were already engaged in LANDac-related activities and events, including the LANDac Annual Land Conference, the summer school, and research activities.

In 2016, three partner meetings were held on 21st January, 23rd August and 26th October. In addition to the general partner meetings, specific meetings for the organisation of the conference were organised in March and May, where several LANDac partners and members from our broader network were present and contributed to the realisation of the conference.

In addition, in the context of transition into a new coordination team, Lucy and Griet also visited all partner organisations individually to get to know the partners and their organisations, as well as to identify similarities and shared interests in core thematic and geographic areas, and to harvest ideas about (proposed) LANDac activities. During these meetings, for example, it was discovered that many partners have the interest to work more in francophone countries. Partners also expressed an interest to work even more closely with in-country partners in the global South. New topics of interest and expertise include, among other things, land administration at ITC Twente and local governance at VNG International.

During these meetings and in the LANDac II partner kick-off meeting (on 26th October 2016), new and emerging themes that are in need of attention were identified, such as issues of urban land governance, the development of mega-infrastructure, and land-related mobility. It was also agreed that, whilst exploring such emerging areas, it is equally important not to lose sight of existing research themes which remain important, such as food security, gender and land rights, land governance in the context of climate change, and land administration. The identified thematic and geographic areas, and priority activities, have been aligned with the first LANDac II Annual Plan for 2017 (see annexes) and will continue to be taken into account in the years to come.

Besides general coordination activities, the secretariat hired short-term support for the organisation of a Women’s Lands Rights event in Apeldoorn. Jack Barber was employed to organise the event, take care of reporting and follow-up activities.

3.2 Website

The primary outlet for LANDac activities is the LANDac website (www.landgovernance.org), which is regularly updated by the Coordinator and continues to be a hub for news, events and sharing publications in the Netherlands and further afield. Besides the website, LANDac maintains an account on Twitter which we use to announce events, publications and other news items. The LANDac Twitter account links to the website and has increased from 32 followers in 2014 to 91 followers in 2015 to 320 followers at the time of writing. In early 2017, the LANDac website was updated to include:

- **Media pages** – including both media created and filmed by LANDac and links to secondary online video resources;
- **Blog** – “Voices from the Field” – which will consist of posts written by our partners and their affiliates as well as guest writers such as students who will share concrete examples of research and activities undertaken during fieldwork;
- **Land Governance Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue** – a page to introduce the LANDdialogue and share news and minutes from the Organising Committee of this group.

With the start of LANDac II, the partners also decided to change the original logo. It was decided that the basis of the old logo should be maintained, because an increasing number of people are familiar with it already. The two main changes were meant to make it look more firm (colour) and decrease its rural

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2 New Coordination staff are funded through LANDac II
3 The meeting on 26th October was attended by new partners of LANDac II and corresponded with the launch of LANDac II
4 The LANDdialogue will become part of the LANDac Secretariat as part of the LANDac II project
character (include buildings on the horizon). The final version was voted for during a partner meeting, involving all members.

3.3 Advisory services, helpdesk and communications

In 2016, we continued to be a central point within the Netherlands for inquiries coming from both Dutch as well as international experts and organisations on all sorts of topics relating to land governance. Through the established network, it becomes easier to link information seekers to the right experts - while also providing LANDac’s own expertise and knowledge when applicable.

In addition, we are regularly invited to contribute to expert meetings or as external examiners of MSc work at other universities. Annelies Zoomers was invited to give a key note speak at the Institut für Geographie of the Universität Osnabrück in Germany. LANDac coordinator Lucy Oates and other LANDac partners have been interviewed by MSc students for their thesis projects.

LANDac has also been mentioned in media sources a number of times in 2016. The Land Portal wrote a post about the International Conference: Five major challenges facing land management in our changing world. LANDac Chair Annelies Zoomers was mentioned in relation to the ‘Hoorzitting’ in the Tweede Kamer around the aid and trade agenda of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A publication on Land Governance and Food Security by LANDac’s Gerald Baltissen (KIT) and Gemma Betsema was included on the Mokoro website.

4. Knowledge Generation

LANDac contributes to knowledge generation through various research trajectories, varying from short-term research assessments to long term PhD projects and on the spot learning platforms. LANDac’s academic partners also supervised various Master’s research that was conducted in collaboration with LANDac during 2016.

4.1 PhD research

In 2016, one LANDac PhD defended his dissertation; three LANDac PhDs are ongoing; four trajectories have been successfully finalised.

*Maru Shete*: The impact of large-scale land acquisition on equitable and sustainable development in Ethiopia.

On 25th October 2016, Maru successfully defended his PhD at Leiden University in collaboration with Utrecht University. The final dissertation was entitled “Economic and agricultural transformation through large-scale farming: impacts of large-scale farming on local economic development, household food security and the environment in Ethiopia”. Maru also participated in a panel at the LANDac II Launch on 26th October 2016 to discuss his findings in relation to the ongoing political unrest in Ethiopia (see section 4.1.3).

The following three LANDac PhDs were (co-)funded from the LANDac I budget and are still ongoing.

*Murtah Read*: Infrastructure development and urban land governance in Beira, Mozambique.

In 2015, Murtah Read began a joint LANDac and IDS-Utrecht University PhD project on infrastructure development and land governance in Beira. After 6 months of field work in Mozambique in 2015 Murtah returned for an additional 6 months in 2016. While the first fieldwork phase consisted primarily of identifying the various actors, agenda’s and projects in the realm of infrastructure development in Beira, the second phase consisted of an in-depth analysis of displacement dynamics associated with several projects. During this period, upwards of 100 in-depth interviews were conducted with affected populations and project stakeholders. This phase was conducted in cooperation with the Catholic University of Mozambique in Beira and preliminary findings were presented at the LANDac Fabrica Ciudad event in Quito during the HABITAT 3 conference.
Beira is a coastal port city characterized by widespread informality, extreme vulnerability to flooding and severely limited municipal resources. Despite these limitations the municipal leadership has been particularly successful in attracting a variety of donor funded projects in the realm of infrastructure development and land management. The implementation of Beira’s development vision thus implies far reaching land use change and a complex interplay between various domestic and international interests. Analysing the land governance practices that arise from these dynamics, together with their implications for land users, is what constitutes the primary aim of the research. In doing so it seeks to contribute to a great understanding of the role of international development actors in municipal-centred development strategies within the context of the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.

Alda Salmão: Challenges of participatory land governance in Mozambique: Assessing community spaces, voices, powers and benefits in decisions on large-scale land-based investments.

Alda submitted the first draft of her PhD thesis for review in early 2016, and spent much of the remaining year revising her manuscript. In line with the topic of her PhD work, Alda also contributed to the research report Governing Commercial Pressures on Land: The Role of Local Government, a short-term research project which was jointly carried out by LANDac, WUR and KIT in Mozambique (see section 3.4) and supervised field research of two Dutch interns in 2016 who did field work in Mozambique from February to May, namely Sasha Lukasik and Bram Broeder. Alda participated in the LANDac session on Learning Platforms at the World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty in Washington DC, in March 2017 and also helped the Mozambique Dutch Embassy in identifying and drafting the profile of a female personality in land governance activism in Mozambique (Ms Rebeca Mabui, from the National Farmers Organization (UNAC), was the personality selected).

Eileen Dyer: The facilitation of services in large-scale agricultural investments in rice and sugar in Tanzania

Eileen’s PhD project is a collaboration between LANDac, UU-IDS, CIFOR and Roskilde University (Denmark) and focuses on discovering how large-scale investments in Tanzania are being implemented in local communities, and how they are providing services in order to empower local farmers and raise productivity. In order to do this, a survey of investments in Tanzania is being done, supplying a range of data for describing the current trends in agricultural investment in Tanzania. Interviews with relevant stakeholders in the government, NGOs, and private investments are being conducted in order to illustrate the structures around large-scale investments and service provision in Tanzania. Thirdly, household surveys are done at multiple case study sites in order to determine the impact on the local community of the investments, giving the possibility for comparison across rice and sugar. This project aims to add empirically to evidence about large-scale investments in agricultural in Tanzania as well as theoretically in understanding the impact and power structures of such investments through their provision of services. Eileen gave an update on her work during a two-day workshop in Utrecht on 21-22 November 2016.

Finalised before 2016 (2010-2015):

Femke van Noorloos: Whose place in the sun? Residential tourism and its implications for equitable and sustainable development in Guanacaste, Costa Rica

Femke successfully defended her dissertation in December 2012. In 2015, she published a book chapter based on her PhD research and dissertation: ‘A women’s world or the return of men? The gendered impacts of residential tourism in Costa Rica’. This was published in the book ‘Global trends in land tenure reform: Gender impacts’ (Archambault & Zoomers, 2015). For further research dissemination of her PhD research in the Netherlands and other countries, Femke’s research results have been translated in a LANDac policy brief. In 2015, Femke presented her research and PhD dissertation in the annual LANDac summer school and she teaches MSC students at Utrecht University and other universities about the topic of residential tourism and land acquisitions by wealthy foreigners in Costa Rica.

George Schoneveld: The governance of large-scale farmland investments in Sub-Saharan Africa. A comparative analysis of challenges for sustainability
Successfully defended in October 2013, George finished his PhD based on fieldwork in Ethiopia, Ghana, Zambia, Cameroon and Nigeria, part of which carried out when based at the international research institute CIFOR. As part of the LANDac policy brief series, George wrote a policy brief with recommendations for policy makers and practitioners based on his research findings. Building on his LANDac research he currently coordinates a research programme on ‘Large-scale investments in food, fibre and energy: Sustainable options that work for forests and the poor’ and closely collaborates with LANDac and UU-IDS in this. In 2015, George has actively been involved with LANDac through the annual LANDforum meeting and preparations of a LANDac Masterclass during the 2016 Annual World Bank Conference in Washington DC.

The following PhD – whose work has been dovetailed with LANDac – finalised and defended his thesis in 2015:

**Phuc Nguyen Quang:** Urban expansion and compulsory land acquisition in Hue, Vietnam

Nguyen studied how farmers who have lost land in Hue, Vietnam are trying to build a new life. He concluded that the vast majority are looking to keep multiple revenue streams side by side. Importantly, his finding is that the compensation for expropriation hardly seems to play a role in the ability of households to provide for themselves after losing their land: a number of family members already work with their education and social networks being important factors to support themselves. This means that the compensation policy is not working. In 2016, a policy brief regarding these findings was finalised.

Policy briefs of these three theses were produced and are available on the LANDac website at: [http://www.landgovernance.org/resources_type/landac-briefings/](http://www.landgovernance.org/resources_type/landac-briefings/).

### 4.2 Post-doctoral research

**Griet Steel** and **Christien Klaufus** (in close cooperation with Femke van Noorloos) conducted research about land grabbing and the new urban agenda. They scrutinized how the global land grab debate is “going urban” and needs a specific conceptual framework to analyse the diverse modalities through which land commodification and speculation are transforming cities across the globe. Research valorisation includes articles in the journals World Development and Geoforum (section 3.5), presentations at the UN Habitat III Conference (section 4.2), and an evening event organised at Pakhuis de Zwijger (see LANDac II report).

Alongside supporting coordination activities, Research Coordinator **Griet Steel** conducted fieldwork in Khartoum on the urban land nexus. In her research, she addresses the interplay between technology, land and migration and the broader challenges of urban land governance in terms of speculation, foreign investments and real estate development. Fieldwork was conducted from 31st October to 19th November 2016, and from 27th February to 31st March 2017 (see LANDac II report). Griet focussed specifically on peri-urban developments on the outskirts of Khartoum that are confronted by major land use changes, as well as diverse and heterogenous forms of urban development projects, ranging from upgrading slums to the construction of highly exclusive gated communities.

### 4.3 Related PhD and Postdoctoral Research

The academic partners of LANDac, including International Development Studies Utrecht University (UU-IDS), Planning Utrecht University, African Studies Centre Leiden (ASC) and Wageningen’s Department of Sociology of Development and Change (WUR), are also involved in land-related research projects.

**Follow the food**

In 2015, LANDac/UU-IDS (in a consortium with Solidaridad, St. Mary’s University Ethiopia and Fair & Sustainable Advisory Services) were awarded an NWO-WOTRO grant for a 4-year research programme ‘Follow the Food: Dutch agribusiness and local food security in Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya’. Resource use and land governance is one of the focal areas for better understanding links between agribusiness investments and local food security. In Spring 2016, two PhD researchers were selected: Senait Getahun Worku (Ethiopia) and James Wangu (Kenya). Both researchers spent a three months period in Utrecht for
orientation and liaising with partners, and do specific trainings. They also prepared for and conducted a first round of fieldwork. In November, Senait and James returned for a short visit to Utrecht to partake in the LANDac research uptake workshop and related activities, also discussing findings with other programmes engaged in similar subjects. As part of the project in Ghana, fieldwork was undertaken and reported on by three Masters students.

SEALAN

SEALAN (Strengthening the Regional EALAN Network to Build Capacity in Land Administration and Land Governance in the Great Lakes Region) is a four-year (2016-19) collaboration between ITC Twente, the Dutch Kadaster, MDF and Kenya-based Land Development and Governance Institute (LDGI) which aims to build capacity in land administration and land governance in eight East African countries. The project has received 1 million euros NUFFIC funding. This project aims to strengthen the capacity of the partners Eastern Africa Land Administration Network universities in providing education, short courses and conducting research in three thematic areas:

- Land administration
- Land governance and policies
- Access to land for women and vulnerable groups

The African partners are Ardi University (Tanzania), Bahir Dar University (Ethiopia), University of Woldia (Ethiopia), INES Ruhengeri (Rwanda), University of Rwanda (Rwanda), University of Burundi (Burundi), Makerere University (Uganda), University of Juba (South Sudan), Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (Kenya), Technical University of Kenya (Kenya), University of Nairobi (Kenya) and Université Évangélique de Bukavu (Democratic Republic of Congo).

4.4 Other

Other research projects were carried out in 2016 in addition to those mentioned above:

Inventory of land-related publications since 2010

Before taking over as Coordinator of LANDac, Lucy Oates compiled and catalogued an extensive database of more than 500 articles related to land governance that have been published since 2010, using specific search criteria to ensure the database was compiled systematically. The database was updated in early 2017 and is currently being used to produce both academic and more general overview output. Postdoctoral researchers and professors at Utrecht University have also accessed the database to search for literature related to specific issues such as climate change, gender, and the landscape approach.

Women’s land rights and economic empowerment in Kenya

After organising the Women’s Land Rights Expert Meeting (see section 4.1.6), Jack Barber carried out a short-term research project regarding women’s land rights and economic empowerment in Kenya. This research was carried out during February and March 2017 and the final report is entitled Pilot research on women’s land rights and economic empowerment in Kenya.

Jack worked together with local partners GROOTS Kenya and the Centre for African Bio-Entrepreneurship (CABE) to look at the initiatives that were being implemented in three locations in Kenya (Nakuru, Busia and Kiambu) to improve the livelihoods of women and men and empower women to access and own land. 10 focus groups and 20 in-depth interviews were conducted, and techniques from the participatory rural appraisal toolkit were also used, including community and resource mapping.

Though it was found that a patriarchal attitude still exists in the districts studied, examples of empowering women and scaling up their ability to protect and claim their land rights were also evident. In Kiambu, community watchdog groups have been formed to protect the land rights of families affected by HIV/AIDS and in particular protect the rights of widows and orphans; these groups also provide civic education and trainings to inhabitants, which has had a positive impact at the household level. Furthermore, local NGOs
have been involved in projects which help women access markets, and also use technology to map and secure communal land.

Aside from the male-dominated society, another major challenge for women farmers and entrepreneurs was a lack of access to finance or capital to implement their ideas or to scale up their projects. This will be explored further – and potential solutions will be suggested – during the follow up activities of the Women’s Land Rights Program (see section 4.1.6). The final report will be published on the LANDac website soon.

**Governing commercial pressures on land: the role of local government**

KIT and Wageningen University’s SDC Group finalised a short-term research project in 2016, entitled: Governing commercial pressures on land: What is the role of local government? The final working paper builds on six field-based studies on the role of local government in rural areas affected by land acquisition situated in five African countries, namely Uganda, Ghana, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, and Burundi. The researchers addressed the following questions: what is the regulatory role of local government actors; what obstacles and opportunities do they experience in fulfilling their role; and how do they balance the demands of economic development, food security and the protection of land rights? The research revealed a governance gap surrounding the regulation of commercial pressures that local government so far cannot effectively fill. An important constraint comes from what they call incomplete decentralization which leads to a lack of resources and capacity, political interference (where the autonomy of local governments is not respected by higher levels), and the predomination of upward accountability over downward accountability. They present a number of recommendations in the working paper, to strengthen local governance and incorporate their experiences, while also improving linkages between local authorities and local populations. The full report is available online at [http://www.landgovernance.org/resources/governing-commercial-pressures-on-land-in-africa-what-is-the-role-of-local-government/](http://www.landgovernance.org/resources/governing-commercial-pressures-on-land-in-africa-what-is-the-role-of-local-government/).

### 4.5 Academic Output

**Published books**


**Special issues**


**Peer-reviewed articles**


Nguyen, Q. P., A. van Westen and A. Zoomers (accepted 2016) *Compulsory land acquisition for urban expansion: Livelihood reconstruction after land loss in Hue’s peri-urban areas, Central Vietnam.* International Development Planning Review
5. Knowledge Management (Sharing and Dialogue)

5.1 Public knowledge sharing events

4.1.1 LANDforum

On 4th and 5th February 2016, LANDdac organized the 4th annual Land Forum in Utrecht, an international multi-stakeholder think-tank in which actors come together to discuss how agricultural investments in the global South can be made more inclusive. 60 professionals representing academia, business, NGOs and governments from 15 countries worldwide. This year, the main topics were inclusive business models and land-based investments, and the use of multi-stakeholder dialogues in fostering better land governance.

The discussions identified the need for investors to know more about the local context they invest in as well as their relationship with the local people and the impact these investments bring on local levels. As follow-up, in cooperation with LANDdac and two of the entrepreneurs who attended the LANDforum and are based in Uganda (a coffee-buying company and a flower-exporting company), Shared Value Foundation conducted bottom-up research into these companies, assisting them to create value for both their businesses and society and mapping their (potential) impact pathways. More information is available at:

- [http://www.sharedvaluefoundation.com/projects/#tab-id-4](http://www.sharedvaluefoundation.com/projects/#tab-id-4)
- [http://www.sharedvaluefoundation.com/projects/#tab-id-5](http://www.sharedvaluefoundation.com/projects/#tab-id-5)

4.1.2 LANDdac Annual International Conference – Land Governance in the Context of Urbanisation and Climate Change: Linking the Rural and the Urban

On 30th June and 1st July 2016, LANDdac organised the Annual International Conference in the Munthgebouw, Utrecht. Around 125 participants joined to explore the various ways in which rural and urban land issues are linked. The 2 days included 6 key note speakers (Geoffrey Payne, Housing and Urban Development Consultant; Joao Carrilho, former Vice-Minister of Agriculture of Mozambique; Theo de Jager, President of the Pan-African Farmers’ Organisation; Malovika Pawar, Indian Administrative Services; Jean du Plessis, GLTN/UN-Habitat; and Roberto Rocco, TU Delft), 15 parallel sessions in which 55 papers were presented, 4 policy and practice-oriented sessions, and 6 “special events” including a film screening, a photo display, and an interactive media exhibit. The conference was opened by Marjan Oudeman, President of the Executive Board of Utrecht University. The report is available at

4.1.3 LANDac II Launch

On 26th October 2016, more than 100 participants attended the launch of the second phase of LANDac at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague. The day’s programme included a lunch lecture entitled Current Protests in Ethiopia: The Role of Land by Ethiopia-based Dutch entrepreneur Jan van de Haar, followed by a round-table discussion – Land Governance and the SDGs: Setting the Agenda – in which Maru Shete (PhD Candidate), Barbara Codispoti (Oxfam Novib), Margriet Hartman (Royal Haskoning DHV), Kees de Zeeuw (Dutch Kadaster) and Danielle Hirsch (Both ENDS) participated.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be quite central in shaping the future land agenda. The specific question was what LANDac can contribute to the SDGs? The SDGs are inclusive but are not formulated in such a way when working towards achieving individual SDGs. For example, if an organisation or institution focuses on SDG 11 (make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), then they must also focus on other SDGs too, for example, SDG 5 (achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). Within the field of land rights, it is important to consider other factors, such as water, sanitation and hygiene, and combine the governance of water with the governance of land. For instance, if you aim to solve issues at the city level, this requires also looking at urban-rural linkages and taking into account the various challenges that are intrinsically linked to land, such as housing and water rights.

It was also argued that it is important to ensure that rural issues and small town governance remain on the LANDac agenda, especially in relation to migration and mobility. There was an argument to strengthen the link between LANDac and the Dutch embassies and other on the spot actions of Dutch entrepreneurs so that LANDac can create a broad spin-off in different regions within the Global South. It was furthermore argued that LANDac should continue to focus on land investments, not only within an agricultural setting, but also for other purposes such as urbanisation, infrastructural development, leisure and nature conservation. This focus can incorporate other factors such as trust and relationships between various actors within the issue of land governance and land rights. Other issues that were put on the agenda during the launch event included: administration, governance and technology; food security and responsible business; and the role of impact assessments and action research. The report is available at http://www.landgovernance.org/events/landac-ii-launch-event/.

4.1.4 Research Uptake Workshop – Towards Inclusive Business Models in the Context of Large-Scale Land Investments and Food Security

On 23rd November 2016, over 30 professionals from academia, NGOs and civil society, and policy makers gathered in Utrecht for a multi-stakeholder Research Uptake Workshop organised by LANDac. During the workshop, main findings and outcomes of two research programmes on land investments, inclusive business models and local impacts, that are currently being finalized, were shared: ‘Bridging the gaps between policy and practice on land governance, inclusive business and food security in Mozambique’ (NWO-ARF project) and ‘Large-scale investments in food, fibre and energy’ (CIFOR project). In addition, new and ongoing activities were presented that build on these programmes and aim to take the outcomes further in research, policy and practice. A new research programme building on the ARF and CIFOR work is: ‘Follow the food: Foreign agribusiness and food chains in Africa’ (WOTRO project). Lastly, the Learning Platforms on Land Governance and Food Security’ were presented as a new way of doing research uptake and outreach activities around land-based investments and increasing their local development impact.

The event aimed to bring together results from different projects on inclusive business models, while kick-starting the systematic analysis of existing inclusive business initiatives and exploration of potential synergies. The four presentations were followed by a discussion around how to better link research, policy and practice, and the potential for multi-stakeholder forums to contribute to this. We are all working on policy briefs and policy uptake workshops, but how can we make this work more novel. One important consideration in linking research and policies is that we should be aware of ongoing processes and opportunities for policy influencing. The work around the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) is one such opportunity. SAGCOT is currently looking for ways to engage civil society and
academia in their work around investments. The Learning Platform in Tanzania can use this opportunity to link up with the ongoing processes around SAGCOT.

### 4.1.5 International conference – Climate Change Interventions as a Source of Conflict, Competing Claims, and New Mobilities

LANDac in collaboration with IDS-UU and NWO-WOTRO’s Conflict and Cooperation in the Management of Climate Change programme organised a 1.5-day conference to discuss the land-based implications of climate interventions. 9 panels were organised during the event, covering topics such as climate-change resilient urban infrastructure, environmental justice, flooding and subsidence, and climate-induced displacement. Key note speakers included David Dodman of the International Institute for Environment and Development, Janani Vivekananda of Adelphi and Joyceeta Gupta of the University of Amsterdam. This was jointly funded (50/50) with NWO-WOTRO. The conference report is available at [http://www.landgovernance.org/assets/LANDac-CCMCC-and-UU-Conference-Report.pdf](http://www.landgovernance.org/assets/LANDac-CCMCC-and-UU-Conference-Report.pdf) in which various follow up suggestions are proposed – a key outcome was the conception of the idea to hold a city-level multi-stakeholder platform (much like the LANDforum but at city-scale), a project which is currently being developed further by LANDac and partners.

### 4.1.6 Rethinking Expropriation Law: Compensation for Expropriation

In November 2016, the Land Portal together with the University of Groningen and True Price, and commissioned by the LANDdialogue, launched a new input document entitled *Towards a protocol on fair compensation in cases of legitimate land tenure changes: Input document for a participatory process* (see also section 6.1). From 7-9 December 2016, a conference was organised in Cape Town, South Africa, sponsored in part by LANDac, to provide input to this document and to discuss the question of “how does one put a price on land and livelihoods?”. Land Portal also organised an online debate, more information on which can be found here: [http://landportal.info/debates/2016/debate-land-valuation-and-fair-compensation](http://landportal.info/debates/2016/debate-land-valuation-and-fair-compensation).

### 4.1.7 Pakhuis de Zwijger Evening Lecture – New Urban Agenda Series: Urban land governance

On Thursday 26th January 2017 LANDac organized a public lecture at Pakhuis de Zwijger about the Urban Land Agenda. Murtah Read, Griet Steel, Femke van Noorloos (UU), Marthe Derksen (VU), Christien Klaufus (UvA/ CEDLA) and Joan Rydlewka Stegenga (VNG) showed how ‘world class cities’ are projected in Ghana and Ethiopia; how refugee camps in Jordan are turning into vibrant cities; how Khartoum (Sudan) is planned to become the ‘Dubai on the Nile’; how large-scale infrastructure projects are developed in Beira (Mozambique); and how urban cemeteries in Lima (Peru) are transformed to attract new investors. Over 80 people participated; the audience was different from many other LANDac events, in that the event was attended by professionals from diverse backgrounds as well as a considerable number of people with other backgrounds than land governance.

### 4.1.8 Other

As well as these large-scale, major events, LANDac also hosted a number of presentations, lunch lectures, and seminars during 2016 and early 2017. These included:

- 23rd February 2016: Utrecht University Studium Generale Lecture (in Dutch) by Annelies Zoomers – *De een zijn brood*;
- 19th April 2016: SID-NL Member Special: LANDac and F&BKP Flower Study - “Flowers for Food? Dutch agro-investments in Eastern Africa and its linkages with land governance, local development and food security”, by Bram van Helvoirt (Postdoc researcher International Development Studies, Utrecht University) & Gemma Betsema (Coordinator LANDac);
- 9th June 2016: Flowers for food? Presentation and discussion with Evans Kirigia;
- 18th July 2016: Mozambique PhD Seminar with Joao Carrilho;
- 20th December – The future of Indonesia’s natural resources seminar, Utrecht University;

### 5.2 LANDac representation at external events
LANDac not only hosts major events in the land governance sphere, but is also represented at and participates in other key events in the sector.

In March 2016, LANDac organised a Masterclass at the World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty in Washington D.C. entitled Multi-stakeholder dialogue in land governance: Lessons learned and ways forward. Annelies Zoomers also acted as a panel chair and discussant during this event. At the 2017 event, LANDac organised a Masterclass entitled Multi-stakeholder approaches in land governance where the LANDac Learning Platforms (see section 6.2) were discussed in greater depth so as to provide a platform for mutual exchange and gather input for the methodology. In particular the discussion centred around identifying the key challenges – such as engaging the private sector and working in conflictive settings – and providing advice and recommendations for next step. An important suggestion was to explore linkages between the local level multi-stakeholder platforms and the landscape approach. Lucy Oates wrote a blog for Vice Versa about this event, available at http://hetnieuwe.viceversaonline.nl/blog/six-lessons-from-the-premier-global-forum-on-land-governance/#.WPnzoFN96Ru.

At the Habitat III UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development in October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador, LANDac was involved in various ways: through the organisation of an official side-event, Urban land development for all – Experiences from Beira (Mozambique), Quito and Cuenca (Ecuador); by hosting a key note speech in the Netherlands Pavilion by Sergio Fajardo (previous mayor of Medellin) about inclusive urban development, with responses from the mayors of Beira (Daviz Simango) and Utrecht (Jan van Zanen); and by organising a conference session called Fabrica Ciudad: LANDac research, policy & practice in urban land Governance in which Femre van Noorloos, Murtah Read and Christien Klaufus were involved. Christien was interviewed about this event by Amsterdam’s CEDLA institute, available at: http://www.cedla.uva.nl/40_events/2016/Interview_Christien_Klaufus_CEDLA_Habitat%20III_Quito.html

LANDac also participated in various conferences, including a Regional Meeting on Urban Connections in Sub-Saharan Africa held in Copenhagen June 2016, presenting on Mobility and livelihood transformation of households in Tanzania; the FLARE (Forests and Livelihoods: Assessment, Research, Engagement) conference in Edinburgh, UK in December 2016, where Lucy presented the paper Perceptions of forest fragments and their contributions to rural livelihoods in Nam Dong District, Central Vietnam and the LANDac conference at the World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty in Washington DC, where Annelies was a speaker.

5.3 Policy-oriented publications

Vice Versa Special Issue on Land Rights

Vice Versa is a Dutch journalistic platform about global cooperation (visit www.viceversaonline.nl for more information). In collaboration with LANDac, Vice Versa published a Special Issue on Land Rights. The special issue features stories from journalists giving perspectives on land rights from different angles. The Special Issue was produced in Dutch and in English. The Dutch version was officially launched at the Third High-Level Land Dialogue in February 2017 where it was handed over to Minister Ploumen. The English version was launched during the reception of the Netherlands Embassy at the World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty 2017 in Washington DC, where almost 500 copies were distributed.

Journalists from Vice Versa interviewed or collaborated with various researchers from the LANDac network including Murtah Read and his PhD research related to urban development in Beira, Mozambique; Sebastiaan Soeters on his work related to land issues in climate mitigation and adaptation projects (see also section 4.1.5 and the conference on climate change interventions); Femre van Noorloos on new cities being developed from scratch; and Mathijs van Leeuwen about land reform and disputes in (post-)conflict settings. Annelies Zoomers wrote the closing article, which sets the scene both for LANDac’s work in the coming period, and for LANDac’s position in the land governance agenda.
Briefings and reports


Steel, G. (2016) Mobility and local development in Cameroon, Ghana and Tanzania RurbanAfrica Briefing, Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, University of Copenhagen, Denmark.


Video material

In addition to the above publications, further output was produced (and is still ongoing) in the form of recorded interviews and lectures by LANDac associates. The following materials are available at http://www.landgovernance.org/media/landac-media:

Land governance and social movements – Oane Visser

The commons: introduction to the IAD framework – Marco Janssen

Sustainability of product AND of place: the landscape approach – Bram van Helvoirt and Katie Minderhoud

How to improve women’s land rights? – A video from the Apeldoorn Expert Meeting on Women’s Land Rights (see section 4.1.6)

The pastoral commons in Kenya: gender and institutional innovation – Caroline Archambault

The social function of urban property: São Paulo, Brazil – Roberto Rocco

Residential tourism and land in Costa Rica – Femke van Noorloos

6. Capacity Building

Land Governance for Development Summer School

From 4th to 15th July at Utrecht University, LANDac organised the 7th annual 2-week course Land Governance for Development, where 25 international participants from academia and practice joined from all over the world (including various European countries as well as Brazil, Tanzania, and Uganda, among others). The course offered a multi-disciplinary analysis of the global land grab, based on research and practice experience in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe, and covered a variety of sub-themes such as large-scale investment in food and biofuels, REDD+, land administration, common pool resources, and many more, all focusing on the global land rush in relation to inclusive and sustainable development. The course format consisted of lectures, working groups, class presentations, and an excursion to Amelisweerd (to see a case of land expropriation in the Netherlands) and the Utrecht municipality.

The original course description and day-to-day programme are available at https://www.utrechtsummerschool.nl/courses/social-sciences/land-governance-for-development.

7. Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue

7.1 Learning Platforms
In 2016, LANDac worked closely with the Shared Value Foundation (SVF), the Food & Business Knowledge Platform (F&BKP) and CIFOR, to develop a project to set up Learning Platforms on Land Governance and Food Security. The platforms are a follow-up activity of several earlier projects of each of the organisations, including the LANDac/ F&BKP Workshops on Land Governance and Food Security, long-term CIFOR and LANDac research on inclusive business models, and SVF work on local development impact of businesses. The platform's innovative approach combines a multi-stakeholder dialogue with bottom-up research and follow-up activities for monitoring and implementation.

The work is grounded in debates around investments in agriculture and forestry in developing countries. And the fact that much attention has been given in recent years to making investments more inclusive and sustainable, including raising companies’ Corporate Social Responsibility profile. In approaches of ‘inclusive business’ or ‘shared value creation’, use of multi-stakeholder processes has been on the rise: because so many players have different interests in land-based investments, some form of collaboration is deemed necessary. By bringing together different stakeholders and exchanging views it is the aim of these approaches to make businesses more inclusive and sustainable. However, what is less clear in the existing processes is how they connect to local realities: including diversities and dynamics at local level; while it has also proven difficult to turn dialogue into change processes and actions on the ground. Moreover, impact analyses that look at the impacts of the investments at the local level tend to be biased towards economic impacts (namely job creation) and environmental impacts of the investment, while often almost exclusively looking at those groups that are directly affected.

With the goal of including local context in multi-stakeholder processes and taking a broader than usual approach to local impact, the project organizes three learning platforms on land governance and food security in which local knowledge and bottom-up fact finding are combined with multi-stakeholder learning and dialogue, accompanied by follow-up activities for implementation and collaborative monitoring. The dialogue aims to build capacity, improve policy knowledge, and create innovative strategies tailor-made to unique conditions of the investment hubs. The platforms focus on concrete investments in Tanzania, Mozambique and Uganda: countries that are receiving large-scale land-based investments. The countries have been selected on the basis of a mix of criteria: the quantity of the investment flows, opportunities for making a change (Dutch and European stakeholders), as well as existing opportunities for linking up with ongoing research, practice and existing initiatives. In collaboration with local researchers, data is being gathered with a focus on local priorities and options for increasing shared value between different actors in the area. Simultaneously, companies and other local stakeholders from civil society, the research community, government, and others, are engaged in order to provide a good overview of activities in the area and to ensure their commitment and interest in the process. Research outcomes are being brought into multi-day learning meeting with businesses and other local stakeholders. The learning meetings lead to the identification of actions that can contribute to better aligning the investments with the local context. In the remainder of the year several follow-up meetings and activities with the stakeholder groups are to be organized, to ensure that the change processes are monitored and supported, and identified actions are implemented on the ground.

In the context of the project, former LANDac coordinator Gemma Betsema (based in Kenya), and junior consultant Emilinah Namaganda (based in Uganda) have been employed full-time, starting 1 January 2017, to conduct research, engage private sector and other stakeholders, organise learning platform meetings, and coordinate and support follow-up activities for implementation and monitoring.

**Tanzania Learning Platform: findings and outcomes**

Within the reporting period of the current Annual Report, the project has organised its first platform meeting in the Kilombero Valley in Tanzania on 27 and 28 April 2017. The Kilombero Valley is generally seen as an investment hub with good climatic conditions and fertile soils, and hosts a number of large-scale land-based investments in agriculture and forestry. Three long-standing investments have been present in the area: the Kilombero Sugar Company (KSC) since 1962, Kilombero Plantations Limited (KPL) since 1986, and the Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVT) since 1992. The Valley has changed significantly since the arrival of the companies, who all have large plantations between 5,800 and 10,700 hectares and integrate thousands of smallholders in their business models. Next to direct company-attributed effects, the area faces amongst other things effects of migration, climate change, and nature conservation.
The Learning Platform in April gathered a total of 23 participants, including representatives from the companies, local communities surrounding the investment areas, district government officials, civil society organizations and researchers working in the area. Two central pillars of the multi-stakeholder approach in the Learning Platform are: 1) preparatory bottom-up research into local priorities and; 2) integration of a structure for follow-up and monitoring to support on the ground changes.

Four overarching priority challenges for follow-up activities were identified through collaborative group work: limited communication among investors and communities; limited transparency of the investors particularly in their contracts with communities; poor governance and accountability in some places; and restricted youth involvement. Companies in close coordination with community members, district government and civil society, identified a number of concrete activities that they are interested in working on in the coming weeks and months.

The platform showed a number of lessons in the use of multi-stakeholder approaches to making investments more inclusive and sustainable. First, the exchange of experiences between companies in different value chains - and how such exchange can contribute to adaptive learning of different stakeholders. Even though business models are quite different, in terms of their organisation and potential to be inclusive, companies did face similar challenges and appreciated an open platform to learn from each other’s experiences. It also showed the value of information coming straight from communities, and companies in particular appreciated the attendance of a number of individual community members, which led to increased understanding of local priorities - and how their business activities fit (or don’t fit) in those existing local ideas of development. The platform members came up with a number of very concrete ideas for improving development impact of investments, and are currently working on activities to increase transparency, improve communication and strengthen community involvement in the business models.

The Learning Platform meeting is part of a continuous process throughout 2017, and the platform members will continue to meet in the remainder of the year, for support to follow-up activities and reflective monitoring. The first Learning Platform meeting in April was used to explore current challenges and developments, to set the agenda, and to identify topics for collaborative action. In the coming months, similar Learning Platforms will be organized in Mozambique and Uganda.

**List of outputs to date**

- 21-22 November 2016: Preparatory research meeting in Utrecht
- 23 November 2016: Multi-stakeholder research uptake and outreach workshop
- Inventory of Inclusive Business initiatives
- Tanzania Learning Platform organised
- Action plans developed with two Tanzanian companies
- Tanzania bottom-up local research: fieldwork report
- Landesa blog contribution⁵
- F&BKP Blogpost⁶
- CIFOR Short video (link to follow)

Emilinah and Gemma will continue to work in Tanzania, Mozambique and Uganda in the coming months, and will continue to collaborate with LANDac partners in the process, in addition to closely aligning the work with key local partners on the ground to ensure sustainability of the established platforms.

### 8. Conclusions

This report has addressed the highlights of the year 2016 (and the first quarter of 2017) for LANDac I, as we prepared for transition from the first to the second phase. This has been a key opportunity for reflecting on the success of LANDac I; a full report detailing the main achievements and highlights of the first project phase is available at [http://www.landgovernance.org/assets/Strengthening-Land-Governance-for-Development-Highlights-of-LANDac-2010-2016.pdf](http://www.landgovernance.org/assets/Strengthening-Land-Governance-for-Development-Highlights-of-LANDac-2010-2016.pdf).

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⁶ [http://knowledge4food.net/highlights-learning-platform-investments-tanzania/](http://knowledge4food.net/highlights-learning-platform-investments-tanzania/)
As part of LANDac II, we will welcome new partners and add new themes of interest to our repertoire. With commitment to better understanding and addressing the issue of land governance still increasing in the Netherlands, LANDac’s function becomes only more and more important. The addition of new partners – and thus new expertise – to the LANDac network and the extension of the LANDac secretariat (which now includes two full-time staff members as part of the coordination team, and one part-time coordinator for the Women’s Land Rights Program) has done something to address this; the demand for services, the number of enquiries and invitations coming in, and the time spent brokering knowledge despite the secretariat team being bigger than ever before shows just what an important function LANDac is serving in the land governance and development sectors. In the following years, we look forward to continuing to serve as a hub for tracking output and developments, to maintain our helpdesk function, and to create synergy between actors in the Netherlands.

9. Annexes

9.1 Work plan 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Budget 2016 (in euros)</th>
<th>Time frame 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Knowledge generation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>PhD research project</td>
<td>To be completed</td>
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<td>Q1-Q4</td>
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<td>Alda Salomão</td>
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<td>Murtah Read</td>
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<td>Q1-Q4</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>Literature search</td>
<td>Systematic mapping review – conference preparations and follow up</td>
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<td>Q1-Q4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Issue paper</td>
<td>Preparation of position paper on new developments in urban land governance</td>
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<td>Q1-Q4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Education and training</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Summer school, PhD seminar series</td>
<td>Training of students and professionals on land governance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Internships with partner organizations</td>
<td>Training of students</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Knowledge management</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Updating website</td>
<td>Updating the website and other online activities</td>
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<td>Q1</td>
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<td>3.3</td>
<td>Brokering support for policy advice</td>
<td>Consolidation of the overall effective framework on land</td>
<td>60.000</td>
<td>Q1-Q4</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Lectures/ presentations</td>
<td>Organization public event around land governance and food security (in collaboration with the F&amp;BKP)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>Q1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Lectures/ presentations</td>
<td>Organization public events around the completion of LANDac PhD projects as well as the production of policy briefs</td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>LANDac conference 2016</td>
<td>International conference LANDac</td>
<td>45.000</td>
<td>Q1-Q3</td>
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<td>3.9</td>
<td>Organization World Bank Masterclass</td>
<td>Linking IS Academy work to international initiatives</td>
<td>30.000</td>
<td>Q1</td>
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</table>

4 Consolidation; internal coordination, monitoring and evaluation

| 4.4 | Advisory Board | Advisory Board meeting | 0 | - |
| 4.7 | Coordination (time) | Coordination IS Academy | 6.750 | Q1 |
| Meeting costs | Four partnership meetings | 1.000 | Q1 |
| Material | Material IS Academy | 1.000 | Q1 |
| Travel costs | Travel costs IS Academy | 1.000 | Q1 |
| Unforeseen | | 10.000 | Q1-Q4 |

Total budget LANDac 2016 | 374,341.00 |

5 LANDforum

| 5.1 | Preparations | Substantive programming and alignment with WB activities (participation in the WB Conference) | 1.250 | Q1 |
| 5.2 | Travel grants for stakeholder participation | Knowledge sharing international experts (organization of the third LANDforum in February 2016) | 80.000 | Q1 |
| 5.3 | Venue and accommodation | Stakeholder meeting (LANDforum in February 2016) | 40.000 | Q1 |
| 5.4 | Coordination | Coordination LANDforum | 7.500 | Q1 |

Total budget LANDforum 2016 | 128,750 |

9.2 Work plan 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>2017 (EUR)</th>
<th>Frame 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>LANDac Secretariat Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Coordination and running the secretariat</td>
<td>Two full-time positions responsible for the daily management of the LANDac secretariat</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Q1-Q4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Represent LANDac at relevant events in the Netherlands and abroad</td>
<td>Exhibition booth at World Bank conference; secretariat staff to attend other relevant events such as and others</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>Q1-Q4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Updating website</td>
<td>A modernised website which represents the transition from Phase I to II; other online activities, including social media outreach (Tweet regularly, particularly in relation to events and new publications)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Q1-Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Publications for knowledge dissemination</td>
<td>Policy briefs and research briefs relating to output from item 2.1 (at least 1 brief will be produced per quarter); meta-analysis of land-based interventions</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>Q1-Q4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Knowledge Generation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Academic and applied research</td>
<td>Pilot studies and data collection aligned to themes identified in collaboration with LANDac partners, as well as a new multi-stakeholder forum</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Q1-Q4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Organise a PhD network</td>
<td>Establishment of a PhD network of researchers based in the Netherlands working on land-related issues</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Q1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Knowledge Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>LANDac Annual Conference 2017</td>
<td>Two-day international conference</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Q1-Q2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Public lectures and presentations</td>
<td>Organise at least 5 public events (other than the conference) around relevant topics (related to output from item 2.1, amongst others)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Q1-Q4</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Disseminating output of (international) events</td>
<td>Report on and share output and findings from items 1.3, 2.1, 3.1 and 3.3</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Q2-Q3</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Capacity building</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>LANDac Annual Summer School</td>
<td>Training of students and professionals on land governance, following on from and closely related to item 3.1</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Q2-Q3</td>
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<td>4.2</td>
<td>Country-specific learning hubs</td>
<td>Organise and facilitate 3 country-specific learning hubs</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>Q1-Q4</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Develop educational programme on land governance</td>
<td>Availability of online materials and provision of e-course/MOOC</td>
<td>7,500</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue</td>
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<td>5.1</td>
<td>LANDforum</td>
<td>Facilitation of a multi-stakeholder</td>
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</table>
**Introduction**

The first LANDac project is currently being finalised; now, a proposal for the follow up phase, LANDac II, has been developed. The 2017 Annual Work Plan is the first work plan that will be solely specific to LANDac II. LANDac II builds on the successful work carried out under the first phase by continuing to bring together researchers, policy makers and development practitioners in the field of land governance and development, conducting further research, and distributing information.

1. **LANDac Secretariat Activities**

LANDac will continue to play a brokering role between different activities within the Netherlands (and further afield) that are ongoing in the field of land governance and development throughout 2017. This is LANDac’s main added value – creating linkages and connections between institutions that do not usually work together, and between themes in land governance which have not previously been related. In its role as knowledge broker and facilitator, it is important to have full-time staff who are engaged in making and expediting connections between actors. This will fall under budget line 1. Secretariat activities will include coordination, communications, and representing LANDac at national and international events, as well as designing and leading research activities.

Secretariat staff will need to be visible at and contribute to national and international events, such as conferences hosted by partners or internationally significant organisations. A small portion of the budget has been allocated to facilitate travel costs.

Additionally, in the first half of the year, the LANDac website will be updated to incorporate a new logo and design and signify LANDac’s transition into its second phase. The site will then be continuously managed by the secretariat as it continues to be an important outlet for sharing findings, event information and the output of various activities., and helps LANDac to maintain a prominent and well-defined professional image. This year, LANDac will also embark on a social media campaign, to further increase LANDac’s visibility.

The secretariat will also be responsible for producing and disseminating policy briefs and position papers in relation to significant research results and emerging trends in the field of land governance. We propose to produce a minimum of one relevant publication per quarter: in Q1, we plan to produce a position paper on gender and youth in relation to land rights; we will also publish a policy brief about a recently finalised PhD student. Another potential topic to be explored is a meta-analysis of previous land-based projects – analysing what works, where, and under what conditions according to the grey literature – with the intention of scaling up successful interventions in relation to land rights.

The main budget item for this section is the salary costs of two full-time secretariat personnel. These activities will be performed by both the LANDac Coordinator and the LANDac Postdoctoral Researcher; the secretariat will also lead the activities detailed below.

2. **Knowledge generation**
In the LANDac II partner kick-off meeting, new and emerging themes that are in need of attention were identified, such as issues of urban land governance, the development of mega-infrastructure, and land-related mobility. Whilst exploring such emerging areas, it was also agreed that it is equally important not to lose sight of existing research themes which remain important, such as food security, gender and land rights, land governance in the context of climate change, and land administration. In collaboration with partners, LANDac will organise pilot research projects related to these themes as well as to the afore-mentioned emergent themes, particularly in the context of projects which include an element of private sector investment (see also section 4. Capacity building for planned examples of research being executed in an applied manner).

As part of this applied research, we plan to launch a new multi-stakeholder dialogue related to SDGs 9 and 11 (Resilient Infrastructure and Sustainable Cities respectively): the CITYforum. This will be a city-oriented forum with various stakeholders engaged in urban development focusing on several urban areas which are experiencing considerable land issues, to be selected.

Also in 2017, we will continue to arrange internships for students from the academic LANDac partners with our various partner organisations in the South and in the Netherlands. In addition, LANDac will recruit a part-time intern to assist with the organisation of the third international LANDac conference in June 2017. This activity is budget neutral.

In the first phase of LANDac, several PhDs were supported. In LANDac II, there is no funding specifically earmarked for PhD studies – however, a LANDac’s academic partners in collaboration with the Postdoctoral Researcher will be responsible for project acquisition. We will, however, establish a PhD network for researchers working on land-related issues in academic institutions in the Netherlands, since currently many scholars are working in the field but without sufficient opportunity to share findings and ideas. We see it as imperative that these next-generation academics and professionals begin to form a network. A minor budget line has been allocated to this task.

3. Knowledge management

Building upon the success of the 2015 and 2016 International Conferences in which LANDac brought together stakeholders from around the world, and from a wider variety of backgrounds (academia, policy makers, private sector) than is usually the case in other land-related events, we will organise a third international conference with particular emphasis on land in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, to be funded from this budget line. We will draw around 150/200 international participants from academia, policy circles and private sector. This third conference will take place in June 2017 and will serve as a platform from which to firmly cement the launch LANDac II for a broad audience.

Knowledge sharing on emerging and established themes will continue through the organisation of lunch meetings, lectures and presentations, for scientific partners, practitioners and policymakers – as well as such events that draw an audience from the general public, for example at Pakhuis de Zwijger in Amsterdam. As well as organising events, it is important to ensure adequate follow up is given to their results in the form of disseminating their output. This will, for example, take the form of reporting.

4. Capacity building

Following the afore-mentioned conference, LANDac will organise its annual two-week summer school on Land Governance for Development at Utrecht University, in July 2017. Previous summer schools have always been a great success, as is indicated by the increasing number of students each year, and we will therefore continue with this activity, updating the curriculum slightly. We observe a shift in participants towards representing more target groups – increasingly we see practitioners and government officials as well as PhD and Master’s students. A small portion of the annual budget has been allocated to this event and will be used to generate co-funding.
Following on from the success of the pilot programme of LANDac’s first phase in which country-specific learning trajectories were organised in Ghana, Uganda and Ethiopia, we will once again collaborate with the Food and Business Knowledge Platform (F&BKP) – as well as Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) – to repeat these multi-stakeholder learning platforms in Uganda, and to initiate new trajectories in Tanzania and Mozambique. The ultimate aim is to cement LANDac’s expertise in organising these activities, ensuring they are transferable, credible and repeatable so as to roll them out in new countries each year. This also fits well with LANDac’s commitment to furthering our in-country and regional activity portfolio.

LANDac will also explore the possibility for an educational programme on land governance – for example, a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC). This will involve sharing various online resources such as video interviews, lecture materials and interactive user forums to support community interactions between experts and students.

5. Multi-stakeholder dialogue

LANDac has been involved as a participant in the Land Governance Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue (LANDdialogue) since its inception in 2014. In LANDac II, the LANDac secretariat will play a more fundamental role as part of the Organising Committee of the LANDdialogue, facilitating meetings and managing the budget as well as participating in the content-based aspects. The LANDdialogue Organising Committee will be largely responsible for dictating the budget allocation but LANDac partners will be expected to agree on any activities before they are approved.

As part of this multi-stakeholder process, LANDac in collaboration with the LANDdialogue has previously organised the annual LANDforum, where selected experts from countries including Ethiopia, Uganda, Indonesia and Brazil are sponsored to come to the Netherlands to engage with policy makers, practitioners, academics and private sector representatives who work on land-related issues. Though this has always been considered a successful event, the design will be altered significantly this year and instead will be closely aligned with the output from the country-specific learning hubs as detailed in section 4. Capacity building.

Conclusion

The LANDac Annual Work Plan for 2017 represents the first full year of the second phase of LANDac, LANDac II, following the successful transition from the first phase (which is proposed to end on 31 March 2017, following our request for a budget neutral extension until this date).

The LANDac Annual Work Plan covers all activities which will be managed by the LANDac secretariat and its partners, including the administration of the LANDdialogue funds.