CFS

COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Compilation of experiences and good practices in the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security

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COUNTRY LEVEL SUBMISSIONS

Africa

S1. CAMEROON: Using the VGGT within the NES platform for capacity building and building of propositions on land reform and tracking of community land rights

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Cameroon/Africa/Cameroon ILC's National Engagement Strategy
Contact person	Joseph Désiré ZEBAZE, Facilitator
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The Cameroon ILC's NES actors used the VGGT to build members capacity during inception meetings of the Cameroon NES platform in ten regions of the country. It was an occasion to share the VGGT as much-needed global norms and benchmarks. As a platform, VGGT was also used as a reference to build our position paper on land reform which was presented to Parliamentarians and Government officials, including the Minister of State for Property, Land Tenure and Survey during an audience as well as to a Prime Minister representative. The Cameroon NES stakeholders believe that the natural resource management and VGGT are interconnected and that the continuous improvement is realistic and necessary. They had also based their reflections on principle 19 of the VGGT to build their position on harmonization of taxation policies. The VGGT principles 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16 and 21 had helped to address issues of indigenous people, transparency, and conflicts in respect to tenure of land, fisheries and forests, and these helped to build the different positions of the NES. Some COMINSUD and CED members are also committed in the use of the VGGT. COMINSUD had used the Guidelines during the assessment of the land law in Cameroon in 2012, specifically for aspects regarding the right to food. CED had used VGGT principle 9 on Indigenous peoples and other communities with customary tenure systems, to assess and reveal the weaknesses and not application of the Decree 76/166 concerning the procedure for granting land concessions. This decree specifies the identification of essential lands for riparian agriculture, fishery and animal husbandry activities by the Advisory Commission as a precondition of granting of a concession. In fact, pillars of the agro – industrial company

	identified at least less than 15 meters of local communities' houses as a proof that there was not enough space for the livelihood activities of the community.
Location	Cameroon
Geographical coverage	National territory
Main actors	International Land Coalition, Cameroon ILC's NES Secretariat, CED, MBOSCUDA and COMINSUD
Main activities	Advocacy for a pro – poor and people - centred land governance
Timeframe	For the NES platform, the action took place from June 2013 to February 2014. About COMINSUD, it happened from January to April 2012. Concerning the study of CED, data was collected from March to August 2015 in the Littoral and the south region.
Results obtained	The position paper for the NES was shared in hard and soft copies to more than 3000 decision makers, community members and civil society actors. During the inception meeting at the regional level, the VGGT was presented to the stakeholders and some FAO training tools used and shared from the following links: http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/fr/courses/VGGT and http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/information-resources/en/. For COMINSUD, up to 400 community members was introduced to the VGGT in the North West (Bello and Ndop), South West (Buea) and North (Garoua) regions. During the national workshop which was held prior to the meeting with parliamentarians, over 100 civil society actors were trained to the use of the VGGT to assess right to food challenges. The CED study is on-going. Due to all these activities carried out by the stakeholders of the NES for the ILC led initiative, there is an increasing of number of stakeholders using the VGGT in their advocacy activities to improve the legal framework and their livelihoods.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Presentation of the position paper to policy makers (Government actors and Parliamentarians) by the NES stakeholders • Presentation of the COMINSUD proposition at the National Assembly

Constraints and challenges that were faced	The VGGT has yet to be included in the local legal framework.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Participative methodology used by the NES Secretariat when drafting the position paper • Assessment of an existing law by CED compared to the VGGT • Use of the VGGT to question the right to food in the legal framework, in a dialogue workshop with parliamentarians
Quantitative aspects where available- estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	The experience was shared through a platform consisting of more than 250 members who reach out to a lot of constituencies.
Link to additional information	http://hubrural.org/Document-de-position-des.html?lang=fr

S2. ETHIOPIA: Support to responsible agricultural investment in Ethiopia

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	BMZ/GIZ Germany, European Union, Ethiopian Agricultural Investment and Land Administration Agency (EAILAA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR), and the Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate (LAUD)
Contact person	Dr. Oliver Schoenweger, oliver.schoenweger@giz.de
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	
Location	Ethiopia
Geographical coverage	Country-wide in regions where agricultural land investments are planned
Main actors	Ethiopian decision-making institutions (EAILAA and LAUD, including their respective regional branches) along with subsistence and small farmers, women and men as well as other groups holding informal land use rights (e.g. pastoralists and indigenous people) in the regions where agricultural land investments are planned. The project contributes to the "land governance partnership" between the Government of Ethopia (especially MoANR) and the G7 (notably USA, UK and Germany) and is co-financed by the European Union and Germany.
Main activities	Planned activities include: • Strengthening the institutional framework with functional coordination structures at federal and selected regional levels • Strengthening of human capacities for EAILAA as well as investors in land management and responsible agricultural investments at federal and selected regional levels • Development of an information, knowledge and performance management system for land based agricultural investment • Securing local communities' legitimate tenure rights in a systemic manner • 5. Strengthening capacities of local communities to benefit from large scale agricultural investments
Timeframe	12/2014 – 12/2017

Results obtained	The implementation agreement was recently signed by all partners after a long period of intensive negotiations. The operational phase of the project officially started in March 2016.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	N.A.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	The reference to VGGT and a strong role for civil society was questioned at the start but was eventually accepted.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Strong political dialogue including in partnership with FAO, the G7 and the AU Land Policy Initiative helped to raise awareness • Political good-will by the Government of Ethiopia • Assessment of capacity needs in the sector
Quantitative aspects where available- estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	N.A.
Link to additional information	www.giz.de

S3. GABON: Opérationnalisation des DV en République Gabonaise

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Gabon
Contact person	Mme MOUSSAVOU Ida Rachel Assistant Director-General (Directeur General Adjoint II) National Agency for Urban Planning, Topographical Works and Land Registry (ANUTTC) email : idarachelmoussavou@yahoo.fr Tel : +241 06 03 47 01/+241 05 54 13 01
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	En 2014, Le Ministre de l'Agriculture de la République Gabonaise a demandé au DG de la FAO de présenter les possibilités offertes par les Directives Volontaires (DV) pour une gouvernance responsable des régimes fonciers dans le pays. En date du 14/01/2015 un atelier national de familiarisation des acteurs avec les DV a eu lieu à Libreville et une des recommandations était de continuer la sensibilisation et la diffusion des DV à l'intérieur du pays à l'échelon plus local. Au total un atelier national et quatre ateliers interprovinciaux ont été organisés. Les participants provenaient des institutions du gouvernement, des organisations de la société civile, des institutions de recherches et du secteur privé. Les participants ont pu se familiariser avec les DV, leurs principes et avec la manière dont ces principes peuvent être utilisés pour aborder les problèmes fonciers au Gabon; Problèmes qui ont également fait objet de réflexions approfondies au cours desdits ateliers. Ils ont pu réfléchir sur des sections spécifiques pouvant être mises en œuvre et explorer la pertinence des DV au Gabon, à travers l'expérience locale et des exemples afin d'acquérir une compréhension commune. Les participants ont aussi examiné la possibilité de faire usage des DV dans la conduite des initiatives en cours sur la gouvernance foncière. Ils ont également défini les actions prioritaires à prendre afin d'améliorer les processus en cours.
Location	Afrique Centrale
Geographical coverage	Gabon
Main actors	Gouvernement du Gabon, la société civile et le secteur privé

Main activities	Familiarisation et opérationnalisation des DVs à travers des ateliers au niveau national et local
Timeframe	2015 - 2016
Results obtained	Prise de conscience de la complexité de la gouvernance foncière au Gabon ; Ces ateliers ont permis l'identification des faiblesses et insuffisances du cadre légal relatif au foncier. La requête du Gouvernement Gabonais pour l'opérationnalisation des DV à travers une révision du cadre légal. Cette requête est actuellement prise en compte dans le cadre d'un projet déjà formulé et dont l'approbation est en cours sur financement FAO.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Volonté politique permettant l'accès aux autorités et à la population; Existence du Forum National sur le Foncier qui a recommandé la réforme foncière; L'atelier de Yaoundé sur les DVs qui a sensibilisé les dirigeants africains francophones; Assistance technique et financière de la FAO, Volonté de construire un processus concerté et participatif.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Temps et ressources financières limités. Non existence d'exemplaires des DV et de documents de vulgarisation en langues vernaculaires locales pour faciliter la compréhension au niveau local.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Sensibilisation des autorités dirigeantes comme préalable à celle des habitants ; la participation combinée de la société civile et des leaders locaux ; Les institutions étatiques présentent leur fonctionnement aux participants au cours du même atelier et ainsi contribuer à l'identification des lacunes et formulation des recommandations. Les participants aux ateliers sont désignés par les institutions représentées.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• Population sensibilisée est estimée à environ 1 000 000 Habitants dans 7 provinces sur les 9 que compte le Gabon. • Au total 350 000 ménages dans les 7 provinces couvertes. • Au total 860 documents de sensibilisations ont été distribués dont 350 copies des DV, le reste étant les guides techniques. 415 personnes ont directement participé aux ateliers de formation et de sensibilisation.
Link to additional information	

S4. KENYA: Participatory Land Delimitation of Wayu Community

Name / Organization/ entity	The project is funded by the EU and implemented by FAO
Country	Kenya
Contact person	Francisco Carranza Francisco.Carranza@fao.org (project manager)
Timeframe	Jan 2014 – Jul 2016
Description of the successful experience and good practice including process and key results (max 350 words)	The project is part of an EU initiative to promote the practical use of the VGGT at country level. The EU provided about US$ 40 million to support 10 African countries including Kenya in applying the VGGT to improve land governance. The EU has also doubled the budget contribution for the programme, which is currently expanding to another 8 countries. At the request of the members of the County assembly of Tana River County in Kenya, the Wayu community (made up of ten different villages) was chosen to participate in the identification of the boundaries of their land to begin the process of securing tenure with FAO support. This was a pilot experience as the date for the enactment of the community land bill draws closer, which will determine the administrative process (regulations) on securing community land. FAO promoted a participatory and inclusive approach that began with the sensitization of the communities on their rights to the land they occupy (as per the existing legal framework that protects them) and allowed for internal discussions amongst community members. Once the community and its elders decided that they wanted to continue with the process, FAO and the county government land staff returned to the community and discussed with the different elders of the ten villages regarding their active participation in the entire process. This included undergoing some participatory exercises to better understand the use of natural resources on the land; identifying existing relationships of power within the community and against neighbouring communities; and participatory mapping which was done with women, youth and men separately to allow for the participation of all. All members from all villages designed the final map with indicative boundaries in plenary. The user rights of other pastoral communities that enter Wayu were debated and accepted on the premise that internal governance rules continued to be respected. Similar meetings took place with neighbouring community leaders

	to triangulate information and county government officials facilitated these discussions. Once all boundaries were agreed upon, a final field visit took place with the support of local surveyors who captured the coordinates of the boundaries with their GPS devices and subsequently created a georeferenced map that fed the cadastral information of the County. The Waya community was the very first identified community in the county and the first community to have its coordinates of boundaries archived and ready for registration in the soon to be established community land registry.
Qualitative aspects, including:	
(i) strategic relevance (max. 100 words)	FAO was already supporting land issues in the county but being an emotional and sensitive topic that could be manipulated for political interests, VGGT good practices had only been shared at the County Government level at the time. The escalating disputes between communities gave FAO an opportunity for testing the values and principles in the VGGT as engrained in the Participatory Land Delimitation methodology.
(ii) environmental, economic and social sustainability (max. 100 words)	Although tribal disputes are still taking place between the different communities that live and use the land in Tana River County, a dispute with a transhumance/pastoral community that passes through Wayu community obliged the county government to seek support from an external actor such as FAO. Playing the honest broker, FAO was able to facilitate discussions around the conflict between the two communities and propose security of tenure as a solution for both parties that would more clearly emphasize on agreed governance of the land.
(iii) gender sensitivity (max. 100 words)	In this particular context, cultural tradition restrained women from being included in any discussions around land issues. As the land was used by the entire community, they were told that any support given by FAO on securing their tenure to resolve the land conflict, will have to take into consideration women, youth and any other vulnerable group in the community. There was no longer any resistance to have the women participate and discuss land matters after the participatory rural appraisal exercise was conducted.
(iv) replicability and adaptability (max. 100 words)	The application of the VGGT in the methodology had already been tested in other African countries with success. However in this case, the communities were pastoral and mobility was part of their livelihood. Dealing with pastoral communities whose households may vary from time to time and whose users may only

	come in the land area in question once a year, was a bigger challenge and required much more consultation with the communities so as to triangulate information obtained from the benefitting community.
(v) inclusiveness and participation of relevant actors (max. 100 words)	For the methodology to be implemented successful, it was of high importance that all community members participate, given the existing power imbalances in each village and amongst community members. Spaces of dialogue were created to identify any differences between actual current land access for the vulnerable groups and the level of land access stated by the village elders (de facto land administrators).
(vi) validation by the beneficiaries (max. 100 words)	The community was validated as direct beneficiary.Neighbouring and other transhumance/pastoral communities will also benefit from the facilitated dialogue and clarification.
Quantitative aspects (max. 100 words)	The direct beneficiaries are composed of the 10 villages that make up the Wayu community, which are inhabited by 4,260 people as per the County census. The surface area covered is approximately 1,958 Km2.
Link to additional information	For information on EU support to the application of the VGGT at country level and in general please contact Joachim Knoth at DEVCO, European Commission, Brussels Joachim.knoth@ec.europa.eu

S5. MALAWI: Communities in Traditional Authority Maganga use VGGT to negotiate for access to fishing zone

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Malawi/Africa/Landnet Malawi/CSO
Contact person	Joseph Gausi, NES Facilitator Landnet Malawi
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	**Background** In July 2014, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development adopted and launched the VGGT in Malawi. Since then, the Civil society led by Landnet Malawi has promoted the use of VGGT at national and local level to influence policy and best practices on responsible land governance. At district level, Landnet Malawi has conducted training workshops for CSOs on the use of the VGGT, awareness workshops for government officials and a community meeting with relevant leadership structures and grassroots. The training was designed to start with the assessment of the local situation where participants outcrop issues which communities are facing before the training was adapted to teach the principles of VGGT through the application of real evidence from cases shared by participants. At the end of the workshop participants were equipped with the knowledge of VGGT and were drawing action plans to follow up on the cases that needed intervention. These workshops were carried out in six districts and shared good lessons from one community in Salima where the application of the VGGT helped to solve a conflict between communities and private investors on the Malele Island. **Case study** • What happened In 2012, the department of wild life gave a developer concession to lease land to construct a lodge along lake Malawi at Malele Island in Chief Maganga's area without consulting the chief and his communities. The developer constructed a tourist lodge called blue zebra Island and forbade the communities from stepping onto the island. The communities have a long history of using the Island as a fishing ground and this affected their source of livelihood as their point of access to the lake was denied and whoever was found was either beaten or arrested by police.

	<u>Landnet intervention with use of the VGGT</u> The issue was shared during the workshop with CSOs on VGGT which chief Maganga also attended. Landnet followed up with community meeting with leaders on the VGGT and their tenure rights and encouraged the community to be united and engage in dialogue. Landnet, with support from ILC, also organised media awareness campaigns for the community where the community interfaced with journalists who reported the issue on public radio to call for the attention of policy makers. The Local CSO network in Salima led by NICE[1] followed up and empowered the community further to engage important main actors such as the District Commissioner, the director of Parks and Wildlife, and the developers in dialogue to negotiate for a space on the Island for fishing farmers. The community, through their local network Maganga citizen forum engaged and presented their issues to the government through the local assembly. After a series of discussions in December 2015, the developers accepted and allowed the communities to use part of the Island as their fishing ground.
Location	Malele Island in Traditional Authority Maganga Salima, Malawi
Geographical coverage	The Island is estimated by be of 10sqKm (not exact)
Main actors	Investors, Government officials represented by the District Commissioner, Director of Wildlife and Parks, Maganga Community Citizen Forum, Chief Maganga, Civil Society Organisations,
Main activities	Training local CSOs on the use of VGGT; community awareness meeting with fishing communities on the VGGT; media awareness campaigns on tenure rights; and mediation forums
Timeframe	March 2015-December 2015
Results obtained	Enhanced understanding of local CSOs on VGGT Built capacity of local chiefs and community leadership structures on VGGT to help them engage with relevant actors on the challenges they were facing

[1] NICE= National Initiative for Civic Education

Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Training workshops on VGGT for CSOs • CSOs supported community with learned messages on VGGT • Community awareness meeting that incorporated all community structures • Knowledge from the VGGT on how they could negotiate for tenure rights from developers and government representatives • Use of existing structures to channel their concerns
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Reluctance from developers to grant villagers access to land when they went on their own • Developers arrested men who were found encroaching on the island without knowledge of the owners. Some were beaten and harassed.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Empowering communities with information on negotiation mechanisms and enabling the understanding of legitimate tenure rights helped them to get organised to lobby for their rights to be given land for fishing ground • Intervention of local CSOs in Salima such as National Initiative Civic Education
Quantitative aspects where available- estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	In the area of traditional Maganga, there are about 500 fishermen depend on Lake Malawi for fishing and were using Malele Island as a fishing ground. The community surviving on this occupation is estimated to be 5000 people. Families can smile again as the community has been granted access to part of the island for fishing.
Link to additional information	

S6. MALI: Une forte convergence d'organisations paysannes et de base utilise les Directives au Mali pour faciliter le dialogue politique et faire valoir les droits des communautés

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Mali
Contact person	Chantal Jacovetti, CNOP Mali/CMAT, chantal.jacovetti@wanadoo.fr
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	La Convergence Malienne contre l'Accaparement des Terres (CMAT) a développé un processus pour la mise en œuvre des Directives, avec les objectifs de - résoudre des conflits fonciers existants liés à l'accaparement des ressources naturelles, en faisant valoir les droits des communautés affectées - renforcer les capacités des communautés et organisations de base par rapport à la connaissance de leurs droits liés au foncier ainsi qu'à leur participation à des processus de prise de décisions - présenter des propositions crédibles qui ont servi pour la politique foncière votée en décembre 2014 et pour le projet de loi foncière agricole actuellement en projet avec l'objectif de renforcer les droits des communautés, notamment leurs droits coutumiers collectifs - établir un dialogue permanent avec le gouvernement et les autorités compétentes pour discuter et résoudre des problématiques liées à la gouvernance foncière par la mise en place d'un cadre de concertation sur les directives et d'une plateforme multiacteurs Les Directives ont été approuvées comme document de référence par les organisations et communautés impliquées, notamment pour approfondir l'analyse des problèmes existants et des propositions pour les résoudre, en plein respect des droits humains. Le travail qui s'est fait à la base, en impliquant des communautés victimes d'accaparement de terres se base sur la conviction que des instruments comme les Directives doivent servir en premier lieu aux groupes les plus marginalisés, afin de réaliser, protéger et avancer leurs droits tout en engageant un dialogue politique avec différents acteurs étatiques en remettant le rôle et les missions d'un Etat de Droit. C'est une expérience où les OSC ont pris l'initiative de demander la mise en œuvre des Directives, sans attendre que le gouvernement prenne l'initiative (c'est la CNOP et la

	CMAT qui ont disséminé les directives au Mali en impliquant la FAO et le gouvernement (ministre agriculture et autres). L'expérience démontre que les Directives peuvent servir à atteindre leurs objectifs si ce sont leurs bénéficiaires principaux qui sont au centre du processus.
Location	Mali
Geographical coverage	Local et national
Main actors	CNOP Mali (Coordination Nationale des Organisations Paysannes) dans le cadre de la CMAT, une plateforme composée d'organisations paysannes (CNOP Mali, AOPP), l'union des associations des victimes d'accaparements (UACDDDD) et des ONG nationales (CADet LJDH). Communautés affectées par des cas d'accaparement de terres. Gouvernement Malien, notamment staff technique des ministres traitant des questions liées au foncier Autorités locales
Main activities	1. Ateliers de formation sur les Directives, les droits humains et les cadres politiques et juridiques nationaux avec des communautés. 2. Formation de leaders paysans, OSC, autorités/administration, parlementaires, journalistes 3. Analyse partagée des Directives afin d'identifier les éléments pour garantir la protection effective des droits des communautés, identifiant des problèmes structuraux de la gouvernance foncière (entre autres manque de protection effective des droits coutumiers collectifs). 4. Incorporation des Directives dans les activités de plaidoyer auprès des autorités 5. Analyse de la proposition de la politique agricole et de proposition de loi sur le foncier agricole à la lumière des directives, et formulation de propositions pour leur amélioration 6. Mise en place d'une plateforme multi-acteurs sur le foncier qui se réunit annuellement 7. Mise en place d'un cadre de concertation sur les Directives avec des réunions trimestrielles en moyenne, qui fait aussi des missions sur le terrain.
Timeframe	Depuis 2012 à ce jour
Results obtained	- Connaissance accrue des communautés sur leurs droits et sur comment les faire valoir. Renforcement des propositions des OSC par rapport aux cas de conflits fonciers et processus politiques en cours

	- Politique foncière inspirée par les Directives - Analyse de l'avant-projet de loi foncière agricole au regard des Directives; les propositions paysannes pour l'améliorer, basées sur analyse de la loi par rapport aux dispositions des Directives ont été prises en compte pour un texte de loi présenté au conseil présidentiel - Etablissement d'un cadre de dialogue sur les politiques foncières entre différents acteurs : services étatiques, mouvements sociaux, organisations paysannes, communautés, élus, experts fonciers, la FAO, associations et ONG - Les conflits n'ont pas été tous résolus, mais il y a une prise de conscience de changer les lois
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	- Participation de la CNOP aux négociations des Directives et échanges d'expériences avec un réseau international (Comite international de planification pour la souveraineté alimentaire – IPC), y compris participation à l'élaboration du Manuel populaire - La loi d'orientation agricole approuvée (LOA) en 2006 prévoyait l'élaboration d'une politique agricole et d'une loi sur le foncier agricole. Les OSC ont su lier les Directives à ces processus
Constraints and challenges that were faced	- Pression continue sur la terre, la privatisation des ressources naturelles et promotion d'un modèle économique et agricole industriel - emprisonnement, condamnation des communautés qui font valoir leurs droits; emprisonnement de leaders - Fortes pressions de différents acteurs de bloquer l'approbation d'une loi foncière qui protège et renforce les droits collectifs des communautés
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	- Appropriation des Directives par les organisations de base et les communautés - Processus sur les Directives basé sur le travail précédent avec des communautés affectées par l'accaparement des terres, prenant comme point de départ leurs expériences et revendications - Construction d'un dialogue permanent avec les autorités (national et local; au niveau politique et technique) - Sortie de terrain avec représentants-e-s du gouvernement et des autorités afin d'analyser ensemble les défis à relever par rapport à la gouvernance foncière en se basant sur les droits des communautés (et les violations de ces droits)

	• Soutien technique ponctuel d'ONG expertes
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Personnes formées ou informées dans des ateliers ➢ en atelier avec communautés : 1 500 personnes ➢ 9 villages in situ /environ 100 participant-e-s par village ➢ Journalistes presse et radio : 20 ➢ parlementaires : 22 ➢ service de l'Etat : 30 ➢ leaders paysans : 18 ➢ cadre de concertation des directives qui se réunit 5 fois/an avec 25 personnes (organisations paysannes et de base, experts fonciers, OSC , services de l'Etat, FAO, collectivités territoriales...) - plateforme multiacteurs, réunions anuelles : 50 participant-e-s
Link to additional information	

S7. SENEGAL: Dissémination et mise en oeuvre des Directives volontaires pour une gouvernance responsable des régimes fonciers applicables aux terres, aux pêches et aux forêts dans le contexte de la sécurité alimentaire nationale (DV) au Sénégal

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Sénégal/Comité de pilotage sur les Directives volontaires au Sénégal	
Contact person	Ndéye Mbayang KEBE Responsable du Secrétariat technique du Comité de pilotage : Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR) http://www.ipar.sn/directives-volontaires/	
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	L'initiative de dissémination et de mise en oeuvre des DV s'inscrit dans le contexte de réforme foncière au Sénégal avec la mise en place (décret n° 2012-1419 du 6 décembre 2012) d'une Commission Nationale de Réforme Foncière (CNRF). Par ailleurs, depuis 2014, une plateforme nationale de dialogue multi-acteurs (composée d'une centaine d'acteurs) autour des Directives volontaires a été créée au Sénégal avec l'appui de la FAO, du MAER et d'IPAR, et le soutien financier de la France, du FIDA, puis de l'Italie. Un Comité de pilotage sur les Directives volontaires (COPIL) a été mis en place au sortir d'un premier atelier national qui a eu lieu en 2014. C'est ce comité qui a organisé le deuxième atelier national en juillet 2015, co-présidé par la CNRF et le Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Equipement Rural (MAER). Ce deuxième atelier s'est concentré sur le processus d'opérationnalisation des DV dans le contexte d'une réforme foncière. Le COPIL poursuit un objectif de facilitation et d'animation du processus de dialogue sur la gouvernance foncière avec comme principal instrument de référence les Directives volontaires. Il est le bras technique de la plateforme nationale de dialogue multi-acteurs dont l'objectif est d'assurer le dialogue sur la gouvernance foncière (des terres, des forêts et des pêches), l'élaboration de consensus nationaux, la préparation de plans d'actions de mise en oeuvre des Directives volontaires, ainsi que d'effectuer le suivi et l'évaluation. L'un des succès majeurs des activités relatives aux Directives volontaires au Sénégal est d'avoir pu connecter les travaux de la plateforme avec l'agenda de la Réforme, de sorte qu'elle soit devenue un lieu de débat de premier plan pour discuter les orientations politiques de la réforme et inspirer les contributions de la société civile regroupée au sein du CRAFS	

	(Cadre de réflexion et d'action sur le foncier au Sénégal) à la lumière des principes et des recommandations des Directives volontaires. Ainsi, la CNRF (dans son canevas de document de politique foncière) cite les DV comme source d'inspiration de la prochaine réforme foncière.	
Location	Sénégal	
Geographical coverage	06 zones éco-géographiques du Sénégal (vallée du fleuve, zone des Niayes, Casamance, bassin arachidier, zone sylvo-pastorale, Sénégal oriental)	
Main actors	**Représentants de l'Etat du Sénégal** :Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Equipement Rural (Présidence du COPIL), Commission Nationale de la Réforme foncière (CNRF), Ministère de l'Elevage, Ministère de la Pêche (foncier halieutique), APIX (Agence de Promotion des Investissements et Grands Travaux) ; **Organisations de la société civile** (Vice-présidence du COPIL) : CONGAD (Conseil National des ONG d'Appui au Développement), EndaPronat, Action Aid, CICODEV, Conseil National de concertation et de coopération des ruraux (CNCR), IED Afrique, AJS (Association des femmes juristes) ; **PTF** : FAO, Banque Mondiale, Coopération italienne ; IPAR (secrétariat technique du COPIL).	
Main activities	• Organisation de deux ateliers nationaux pour la dissémination et l'opérationnalisation des Directives volontaires (mars 2014 et juillet 2015) ; le second atelier a été en grande partie dédié au débat multi-acteurs sur les orientations de la réforme foncière. • Formations des parlementaires, des élus locaux, des membres de la société civile dont des femmes et des jeunes du CNCR, des journalistes, des leaders paysans sur les Directives volontaires ; • Installation de groupes de dialogues sur le foncier au niveau local; et animation d'ateliers au niveau local dans les zones agro-écologiques du Sénégal ; • Mise à disposition et sensibilisation de la CNRF sur les manuels des DV (convention FAO/CNRF) • Exposition et communication sur les DV (Forum foncier Mondial de Dakar-2015) - Etudes d'analyse du cadre règlementaire du foncier et du LGAF du Sénégal à la lumière des Directives.	
Timeframe	Initiative lancée en 2014-2015 puis renforcée pour 2016-2018	

Results obtained	• La CNRF, mais aussi les autres acteurs, et notamment les OSC, utilisent les Directives volontaires pour l'élaboration du Document de politique foncière ; • Les capacités des acteurs sont renforcées en ce qui concerne l'analyse des projets et programmes de gouvernance foncière; • Le plaidoyer est renforcé pour un accès des femmes et des jeunes à la terre; • Les parlementaires sont sensibilisés à utiliser les DV comme outils d'examen des projets de loi relatifs au foncier; • Les conflits fonciers sont atténués ; • Un dialogue permanent entre acteurs étatiques et non étatiques s'est instauré au sein du Comité de pilotage des Directives volontaires ; • Les activités du Comité de pilotage sont renforcées à travers un nouveau projet sur les Directives volontaires au Sénégal appuyé par la coopération italienne ainsi que la mise en oeuvre d'un nouveau projet pour « Une gouvernance foncière améliorée pour une prospérité partagée dans le bassin du fleuve Sénégal » (2016-2018) appuyé par le gouvernement fédéral d'Allemagne; • Le réseau des journalistes sur la gouvernance foncière (REJGOF) est créé; • Les codes de conduite locaux sur la gouvernance foncière se référant aux DV sont élaborés et 9 groupes de dialogue sur le foncier dans les collectivités locales sont créés. Des animateurs fonciers locaux sont formés et sensibilisés sur les DV qu'ils sont chargés de vulgariser en milieu rural notamment.	
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Le contexte de réforme foncière au Sénégal; • La création d'un Comité de pilotage pour animer le processus de dialogue sur la gouvernance foncière au Sénégal; • L'engagement des acteurs sénégalais pour la mise en oeuvre de l'Agenda du développement durable 2030 et de l'accord de Paris pour la gestion durable des ressources naturelles au Sénégal - Inscription de quelques principes clés des DV dans les documents juridiques et politiques du Sénégal (gestion transparente, participative, durable, ...)	
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Mobiliser des acteurs venant de divers secteurs sur la gouvernance foncière (Etat-Société civile-Secteur Privé-Recherche-PTF) ; Parvenir à influencer le processus de réforme foncière.	

Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Les formations des différents acteurs sur les DV, et la volonté de concertation et de mise en synergie des interventions des différents acteurs au sein du COPIL; • L'accompagnement technique de la FAO et de l'IPAR pour l'animation de la plateforme multi-acteurs (Etat-SC-PTF-SP); Le travail de veille des travaux et des expériences des cadres multi-acteurs sur les politiques et programmes de gouvernance foncière et la stratégie de communication (DV infos-émissions radio)	
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• Atelier national 1: participation de plus de 100 participants (20% de femmes) représentants de l'Etat, des collectivités locales, des organisations paysannes, de la société civile, des privés, du monde académique et de la recherche, des médias et PTF ; • Formation de 20 journalistes, 20 parlementaires, 20 jeunes, 20 femmes; • Atelier national 2: participation de 144 participants (20% de femmes) 40 participants à chaque atelier dans les zones agro-écologiques.	
Link to additional information	• Renforcement du processus dans sa dimension sous régionale, en plus du Sénégal: au Mali, et en Mauritanie. • Mise en oeuvre d'un nouveau projet pour « Une gouvernance foncière améliorée pour une prospérité partagée dans le bassin du fleuve Sénégal » par la FAO et IPAR, (2016-2018) avec l'appui du gouvernement fédéral d'Allemagne pour opérationnaliser les Directives volontaires au niveau local. - Au vu de cette dynamique multi-acteurs existante au Sénégal, un sous-groupe FONCIER au sein du Groupe Thématique Développement Rural et Sécurité Alimentaire des PTF (qui est co-présidé par la FAO et la Délégation de l'Union Européenne) a été mis en place en mars 2016.	

S8. SENEGAL & NIGER: Support to the implementation of the VGGT at global and country level

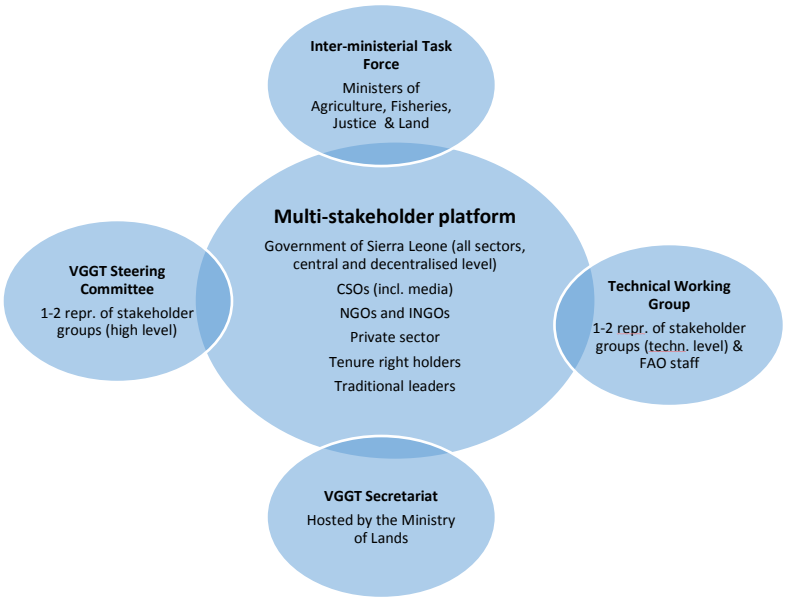
Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Contact person	Mauro Ghirotti (MAE) Francesca Romano (FAO)
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Successful establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms to provide support in country processes for policy and law development, reform and implementation in line with VGGT principles. Development of two Technical Guides (for the private sector and the good use of advanced technologies) and other global activities to support the implementation of the VGGT as a contribution to the capacity development programme implemented by FAO.
Location	Senegal, Niger
Geographical coverage	Africa and Global
Main actors	Senegal: *Comité de pilotage sur les Directrives Volontaires*, which includes different Ministries (including *Ministere de l' agriculture et de l' Equipement Rural* which leads the *comitè* together with *Commission National de Rèformes Agricles*), CSOs (e.g. IPAR, Action Aid Senegal), donors. Niger: *Code Rural* FAO on site and HQ, Italian MAE
Main activities	Senegal: awareness raising workshops which led to the establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform (*Comité de pilotage sur les Directrives Volontaires)* to facilitate an open dialogue on tenure issues. Niger: support to Code Rural for the preparation of *États Généraux sur le foncier au Niger*.
Timeframe	2015 to 2017
Results obtained	Senegal: the existence of a strong partnership built and consolidated between government and non-state actors had led to the development of a two year project for the operationalisation of the VGGT in the country (including,

	among other aspects, capacity development of different actors, and assessment of the legal framework related to tenure based on the VGGT). Such a project is not only strongly supported by the Government, but also by the whole multi-stakeholder platform (through a project steering committee) which is directly involved in its implementation. Niger: Activities are still in an early stage, however the introduction of the VGGT had been catalytic to a new impetus on tenure issues in the country. The process that will lead to the *États Généraux* is now fully based on the VGGT principles. Two technical guides have been finalised.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Clear commitment of the Italian Cooperation and FAO in selecting the partner country to implement the national component which was done based on effective involvement of civil society and farmers associations. • Strong political will, as well as trained, well-organised and informed CSOs, particularly in Senegal. There was an open attitude towards cross-sectoral work. • Favourable dynamic context for the discussion of tenure reforms. • A committed platform (*comité de pilotage*), that showed ownership by national actors. • The existence of a "sister project" for the Senegal River basin, funded by Germany, helped the mutual reinforcement and consolidation of expertise and mechanisms.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	For Niger, the initial difficulty was linking the VGGT implementation to a relevant national process, led by the country, which is now the *États Généraux du foncier*.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Senegal: the initial support led to three national workshops whereby outcomes were positive enough that the objective of the workshops evolved from raising awarenessto a more practical one of providing technical support. This was made possible through the transformation of the multi-stakeholder platform (which was established during the workshops) into a steering committee that developed -and currently manages- the 2 year project. Elements of capacity development, for state and non-state actors, helped to consolidate the national platform.

Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• More than 100 participants from different sectors participated in each of the three national workshops delivered so far. • The support to both Niger and Senegal processes is expected to have positive effects on all households • More beneficiaries are expected to be involved in the next field activities
Link to additional information	https://www.donorplatform.org/land-governance/programme-map

S9. SIERRA LEONE: Inclusive Institutional Framework for the sustainable Implementation of the VGGT in Sierra Leone

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Sierra Leone
Contact person	Jobo Samba and Alphajoh Cham (VGGT Secretariat Sierra Leone) Christian Schulze (FAO Sierra Leone)
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	This was an institutional framework that provided an avenue for regular updates and follow up actions on the implementation of the VGGT. This was the first structure in the country that brought a group of Ministers (initially 4 Ministers and since 2016, 5 Ministers and representation from the Office of the Chief of Staff) together on a quarterly basis (VGGT Inter-Ministerial Task Force) to discuss and resolve common issues on governance of tenure. There was contextualisation of the VGGT within legal and policy frameworks in the land, forestry and fisheries sectors; a specific example would be the VGGT being a cornerstone in the recently approved National Land Policy. National ownership of the process droves the implementation of the VGGT in Sierra Leone. The VGGT institutional framework was anchored within government structures ensuring the continuous meetings of the various groups on a regular basis, including civil-society representation at Technical Working Group and Steering Committee level. The annual national multi-stakeholder workshops with a broader representation provided the opportunity to increase knowledge on the VGGT and to discuss entry points and priorities for their sustainable implementation in Sierra Leone
Location	Sierra Leone
Geographical coverage	National (Policies and legal frameworks cover for the entire country)
Main actors	Over 100 stakeholders, including Government and chiefdom representatives, land owners, famers' associations, fishers associations, civil society, the private sector, academia and international organizations meet annually to take stock of VGGT activities and to discuss and provide guidance on the way forward in the implementation of the VGGT in Sierra Leone.

	VGGT Institutional Framework (see below): 
Main activities	The initial activities hovered around raising awareness on the VGGT within the multi-stakeholder platform, reviewing the legal and policy framework for alignment with the VGGT, and undertaking studies to provide recommendations for strengthening the implementation of the guidelines in the land, forestry and fisheries sectors. Some of the studies include: • An analysis of existing non-judicial grievance redress mechanisms for land-related disputes used in Sierra Leone • An institutional assessment of the fisheries sector to provide information on various governmental and non-governmental organizations, institutions and their roles and capacities in relation to tenure issues • A review of the deed registration processes within the Legal Instruments Registration Division of the Office of the Administration and Registrar General (OARG) • A compilation of information on large-scale acquisitions and state land management experiences to support the development of guidelines for sustainable agricultural investment in Sierra Leone • Preparation of guidelines for sustainable agricultural investments

	Capacity strengthening/learning activities: • 5-day forest tenure training, with emphasis on Community Based Forest Management for the Forestry Division • VGGT learning programme roll-out (general learning programme, CSO's, gender) • Learning exchanges between stakeholders in Sierra Leone and Liberia A concrete activity of piloting implementation of enabling technology for land registration (SOLA) was also done. Undertaking these studies, learning activities and (legal) reviews entailed intense interaction among the various stakeholders represented in the VGGT institutional framework from conception to validation.
Timeframe	01.02.2014 – 31.07.2016 (extension under negotiation)
Results obtained	The VGGT was anchored within legal and policy frameworks: three sectoral reports (land, fisheries and forestry)- on the legal framework were prepared and disseminated in the different meetings of the VGGT institutional framework. Comments on VGGT alignment were provided and incorporated into the now-approved National Land Policy, Fisheries Policy, Fisheries Development Strategy and amendments to the draft Forestry Act. Submission of a position paper on responsible tenure governance to the Constitutional Review Committee and further comments on the Natural Resources chapter for inclusion of VGGT principles in the on-going review of the National Constitution were landmark activities that ensured the inclusion of VGGT within the legal framework. National Ownership in the implementation of VGGT: there was high-level political buy-in, stakeholder commitment and strong will for partnership and collaboration. Civil Society has shown similar and remarkable commitment and strong will for partnership and improved collaboration through active participation in the Multi-Stakeholder Platform and the different VGGT committees. Overall, a high level of national ownership could be attributed to the implementation of the VGGT led by national stakeholders.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	National Ownership in the implementation of the VGGT was a key success factor in addition to: • Tenure governance being high on the agenda in Sierra Leone • The existence of sustained stakeholder commitment and engagement • The constant will for partnership and collaboration among all stakeholders

Constraints and challenges that were faced	Implementation of the VGGT in Sierra Leone was affected by the Ebola crisis, which slowed down activities. Other key constraints include the lack of or limited involvement of large-scale land acquisition companies in the process. Maintaining the high momentum and sustaining political buy-in for sustainable implementation of the VGGT.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Enabling good understanding of the guidelines and their relevance for tenure governance and for ensuring food security • Bringing stakeholders together on a regular basis • Raising the agenda of the VGGT at a high political level within key Ministries and ensuring regular quarterly meetings of Ministers
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Embedding the VGGT within legal and policy frameworks, especially within the National Land Policy, would benefit all land owning households and communities in the country.
Link to additional information	

S10. SIERRA LEONE: Supporting the application of the VGGT to fisheries in Sierra Leone (SL)

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Sierra Leone
Contact person	Rebecca Metzner – Chief, FIAP
Brief description of the successful experience (location, geographical coverage, main actors/ activities, timeframe)	Engagement and active participation of stakeholders, in line with the principles of the VGGT, has improved knowledge of governance of tenure and the use of rights based approaches in fisheries in Sierra Leone. **Overarching results**: The result is bottom up, stakeholder driven integration of the VGGT into the Draft Development Strategy for fisheries and Aquaculture in Sierra Leone, which covers <u>all</u> fisheries in Sierra Leone. This policy will shape and facilitate fisheries governance based on tenure and rights based approaches for poverty eradication and food security. **On the ground results**: The involvement and participation of fishing communities, organizations, and the government in prioritization of fisheries governance activities has resulted in a compilation of realistic and achievable fisheries management activities that will allow for on the ground use and application of the VGGT in Sierra Leone.
Location	Sierra Leone
Geographical coverage	Marine and inland fisheries in Sierra Leone (country-wide)
Main actors	Government, fisheries stakeholders, fishing communities and fisheries industry
Main activities	• **Consultative and community-oriented Workshops and Focus Groups** comprised of fishers, fish processors, Community Management Association members, fish farmers, fish traders, local authorities and interested community members; • **Key informant interviews** with individuals identified as very knowledgeable on the issues of aquaculture, inland and marine (artisanal and industrial) fisheries; • **Desk studies** of relevant Sierra Leone fisheries policies and their alignment to the VGGT.
Timeframe	One year within a larger three year multi-sector project
Results obtained	1. VGGT text was incorporated into the revised Draft Development Strategy for fisheries and Aquaculture in Sierra Leone

	2. Recommended actions for improved fisheries management and governance, including: • Improving gender equality • Advancing capacity development • Creating conflict resolution mechanisms
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Technical capacity in-country: presence of fisheries economist and biologist in-country • Donor support from GIZ ($55,000) • Sufficient time allowed for effective stakeholder consultation (3 months)
Constraints and challenges faced	• Limited technical capacity in-country • Limited consultant availability • Ebola: changed schedule, despite donor time constraints
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Good practices were based on the principles of implementation outlined in the VGGT, including but not limited to: • Taking positive action and empowering individuals and communities to promote equitable tenure rights and access to fisheries as well as ensuring equal rights of men and women in the inclusive stakeholder-driven participatory consultative process • Recognition of the interconnectedness of natural resources by utilizing an integrated approach to assess land tenure issues with regards to fish farming and inland fisheries access rights in Makali and Tonkolili Districts. • Skilful facilitation by national consultants • Degree of good governance in marine and inland fisheries sectors
Quantitative aspects– estimate number of people, households and communities positively affected by the successful experience	Approximately 144 people representing households and entire communities, this included: • 20 Communities and • 24 Groups/ Fisheries Organizations
Link to additional information	• Draft report "Supporting the application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security to the fisheries sector in Sierra Leone" • Draft Development Strategy for fisheries and Aquaculture in Sierra Leone
Catalytic Effects	Sharing of information and experience with others through the AU-IBAR Pan-African Governance Group in collaboration with FAO has attracted interest in replication of the process and sharing of efforts, including by LVFO and the riparian countries of Lake Victoria (Republic of Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, and Republic of Kenya).

S11. SIERRA LEONE: Trilateral Land Partnership Sierra Leone –FAO-Germany Support for Country Level Implementation of the VGGT

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Sierra Leone
Contact person	Susanne Näumann (BMEL) Andrew Hilton (FAO)
Brief description of the successful experience (location, geographical coverage, main actors/ activities, timeframe)	Successful establishment of a multi-stakeholder institutional implementation framework with strong government participation, outreach workshops and active participation of civil society, and integration of the VGGT at policy making level
Location	Sierra Leone
Geographical coverage	National
Main actors	The five Ministers of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force (Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS), Lands, Country Planning and Environment (MLCPE), Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), Justice (MOJ) and, Local Government and Rural Development and (MRDLG)) and the representation from the Office of the Chief of Staff played a major role. Four civil society organisations/networks, which are permanent members of the established VGGT institutional framework. FAO on site and at headquarters as well as a VGGT secretariat hosted by MLCPE.
Main activities	• Building awareness and supporting the development of multi stakeholder national forums through a series of workshops • Supporting the implementation of the VGGT in Sierra Leone through a multi-sectoral intervention: the focus was on providing the Government of Sierra Leone with broad technical support to reform its tenure governance systems under five thematic areas: Legal Framework Assessment, Land Administration and Enabling Technologies, Fisheries Tenure, Forestry Tenure and Right to Food.

Timeframe	01.02.2014 – 31.07.2016 (extension under negotiation)
Results obtained	• Strong partnership created between a donor, government and UN to support the efforts of the Sierra Leone Government in the implementation if the VGGT in the country. • Strengthened governance and coordination system involving all stakeholders for sustainable implementation of the VGGT.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Strong political will and thus broad engagement of various government entities, multi-stakeholder platforms, inclusion of civil society, back up from FAO experts on site.
Constraints and challenges faced	• Ebola crisis which led to a halt in the implementation of the VGGT project due to restrictions on meetings. • Big Cabinet reshuffle in Sierra Leone since December 2015
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Initiation of a process to implement the VGGT through a VGGT Institutional Framework (IMTF, Steering Committee, Technical Working Group, Secretariat) that ensures active collaboration between government, CSOs and other relevant actors. • The identification of "VGGT Champions" in the government that lead the process. • Commitment of continued partnership through the signing of the tripartite land partnership agreement which indicated that donors, government, UN agency/ies, CSOs etc. could work together to ensure the continuous implementation of the voluntary guidelines. • Constant technical back up from FAO experts on site.
Quantitative aspects– estimate number of people, households and communities positively affected by the successful experience	The partnership which aimed to foster and develop the responsible governance of tenure of land, forests and fisheries in Sierra Leone through legal and policy reform, would have a positive effect on all households in Sierra Leone.
Link to additional information	FAO Legal Papers on the legal assessment for VGGT implementation in Sierra Leone: • http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5193e.pdf • http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5195e.pdf • http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5194e.pdf • http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5202e.pdf

S12. SIERRA LEONE: Non-judicial grievance redress mechanisms in land-related disputes in Sierra Leone

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	FAO, Right to Food team and Development Law Branch
Contact person	Juan Carlos Garcia y Cebolla and Margret Vidar
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Under the broader project to implement the VGGT in Sierra Leone, FAO engaged national consultants to conduct an empirical assessment of the mandates, procedures and outcomes of formal and informal non-judicial grievance mechanisms that deal with land disputes in Sierra Leone based on internationally accepted standards that are drawn from the VGGT. The study analysed all existing institutions and users' perceptions; it identified their strengths and weaknesses; and it provided recommendations for the clarification of institutional mandates, capacity building on rights-compatible dispute resolution and channelling information on land disputes into governmental policy/legislative actions. Relevant stakeholders validated the findings and recommendations which were used for a training provided to civil society and government actors that are engaged in grievance redress work. The study further served as basis for the provision of comments to the national land policy that was adopted in 2015, the constitutional review process and the ongoing work on arbitration and mediation bills.
Location	Sierra Leone
Geographical coverage	National
Main actors	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Lands, Constitutional Review Committee, Law Reform Commission, FAO Sierra Leone, Namati Sierra Leone
Main activities	Empirical assessment of grievance mechanisms; training to some relevant actors; and technical support to relevant policy and legislative processes.
Timeframe	2014-2016
Results obtained	• Better understanding of the jurisdictional, procedural and remedial issues in non-judicial land disputes resolution in Sierra Leone

	• Capacity building work commenced with training for some relevant actors • Contribution to the land policy and constitutional and legislative review processes
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Political support through the country's commitment to the VGGT; in-country FAO follow up and support to coordination.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Despite the appreciable governmental commitment and coordination, the existence of parallel but substantively interrelated processes caused some challenges in terms of carrying recommendations forward
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Strong national ownership and interest in Sierra Leone; the establishment of the Technical Working Group and Inter-Ministerial Committee for the implementation of the VGGT
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• Over 35 institutions and 730 individuals have been interviewed for the assessment • About 20 civil society and government representatives have been trained on VGGT-based dispute resolution mechanisms • Other effect of the work are in policy, legal, institutional and operational reforms that strengthen and rationalize grievance mechanisms
Link to additional information	

S13. TOGO: La mise en œuvre des VGGT à travers la Stratégie Nationale d'Engagement des acteurs impliqués dans le foncier au Togo

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	TOGO, WEST AFRICA Auto promotion rurale pour un Développement Humain Durable (ADHD)
Contact person	Frédéric Comla U. DJINADJA fredericdjinadja@yahoo.fr Tél. +228 90 05 38 43
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Dans le souci d'influencer la réforme foncière au Togo, ADHD, avec l'appui technique et financier de ILC a mis en place une stratégie nationale d'engagement impliquant plusieurs acteurs du foncier. Cette SNE a débouché sur la création d'une plate-forme nationale où ces acteurs se retrouvent pour réfléchir sur les problèmes liés au foncier. Dans ce souci d'influencer, les VGGT constituent un outil de référence primordial
Location	TOGO
Geographical coverage	Couverture nationale
Main actors	Gouvernement, chefferie traditionnelle, organisations paysannes, secteur privé, organisations de la société civile
Main activities	Renforcement des capacités des acteurs, évaluation genre des lois nationales, formations de para-juristes, appui aux communautés dans la protection de leurs terres pour une sécurité alimentaire, mise en place de cadre de concertation multi-acteurs
Timeframe	Janvier 2013 – décembre 2017
Results obtained	• Un cadre de concertation multi-acteurs est mis en place et est fonctionnel. Les OSC, les ministères impliqués dans le foncier, la chefferie traditionnelle, les organisations paysannes, le secteur privé se retrouvent pour discuter • Les membres du cadre de concertation ont été formés sur les VGGT • Deux lois nationales (le code des personnes et l'avant-projet du code foncier) ont été évaluées suivant les critères GEC et des actions de plaidoyers sont menées pour la mise en œuvre des recommandations formulées • Un contrat type a été élaboré entre propriétaires terriens et exploitants pour une sécurité alimentaire • 03 communautés sont appuyées pour sécuriser leurs terres communautaires

	• 51 cadres de concertation et de dialogue ont été mis en place au niveau local pour promouvoir l'accès des femmes à la terre 80 para-juristes ont été formés et appuient les communautés en matière de respect des textes juridiques nationales et internationales (CEDEF, DUDH, VGGT, Code des personnes et de la famille au Togo, constitution togolaise)
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Existence d'un cadre de concertation et de dialogue multi-acteurs • Confiance du gouvernement aux OSC impliquées dans le foncier Implication de tous les acteurs
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Poids de la tradition dans les communautés • La méconnaissance des textes juridiques par les communautés • La difficulté de collaborer avec les Députés à l'Assemblée Nationale • La méconnaissance des VGGT par beaucoup de cadres des ministères et des décideurs La faible collaboration avec le bureau national de la FAO
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Compte rendu régulier de toutes les activités par les différents acteurs à leur hiérarchie Bonne collaboration entre les OSC et les représentants du gouvernement dans la plate-forme NES
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Il est difficile de quantifier le nombre de populations ayant été affectées par les activités à ce jour car les activités varient selon les régions mais on peut estimer que le quart de la population togolaise a été touchée (1 750 000 habitants)
Link to additional information	• www.nes-togo.net • www.landcoalition.org/en/bestpractice/using-gender-evaluation-criteria-gec-assess-laws-and-raise-awareness-among-population

S14. UGANDA: Pilot Programme to Secure Land Tenure for Customary Rights Holders in Kasese District, Uganda

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Uganda
Contact person	Richard Oput, Commissioner of Land Administration, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), Uganda
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Rights of customary land owners were secured through the adjudication, demarcation and registration of customary land in Kasese District, Uganda. Previously, customary rights holders did not feel secure and would not invest on the land because of fear of eviction. For the implementation of the VGGT's, FAO supported the issuance of Certificates of Customary Ownership (CCOs) to customary rights holders comprising men and women.
Location	Kasese District, Uganda
Geographical coverage	2,724 square kilometres
Main actors	MLHUD, FAO, Makerere University, Local Government, Communities
Main activities	• Customization of the VGGT Open Tenure software to respond to Uganda legal and policy requirements • Training and capacity development of District staff and Area Land Committees with involvement from Makerere University students • Sensitisation and mobilisation of communities • Fieldwork for adjudication and demarcation of land rights • Data processing and uploading to the community server
Timeframe	One year (Feb 2015 – Dec 2016)
Results obtained	• 5,000 customary certificates processed • Financial institutions are accepting customary certificates as collateral for loans • MLHUD is now preparing to upscale the initiative nationally.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Demand for an intervention of this nature by the target community and local government • Political support for the process • Legal framework for customary land registration was in place

	• Cooperation and smooth working relations amongst Central Government, local Government and Makerere University • On-going national VGGT process helped to feed lessons back into policy debate and can inform similar processes in forest tenure and Mailo land
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Limited financial and human capacity in the districts • Inability to meet community demand for the number of CCOs • Low literacy level of local government land institution members • Low confidence in the capacity of CCOs to secure tenure rights and support development
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Effective sensitization of target communities • Integration with National Land Information System • Use of simple technology to guide the process and increase process predictability
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• Over 5,000 households comprising approximately 30,000 people directly benefitted from this initiative including women and marginalized individuals who now enjoy improved tenure security • Significant reduction in land related conflict amongst beneficiaries • Increased capacity to access capital • Increased capacity to plan in the District
Link to additional information	

Asia

S15. INDONESIA: Improving forest governance through tenurial conflict resolution around Forest Management Units in Kalimantan

Country/ Regions/ Organization/ Entity	Indonesia/ Berau District, Kapuas Hulu District, Malinau District, GIZ Forest Governance Program (GIZ-FGP), Working Group Tenure (WGT), GIZ Forest and Climate Change Program (FORCLIME)/ Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)/
Contact persons	Edy Marbyanto, Nina-Maria Gaiser, Georg Buchholz
Timeframe	2010 - 2016
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	In Berau District, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in 2015 between the state-owned concession holder PT Inhutani I and four villages located inside or near the concession area. The MoU resulted from a process of conflict mediation that was supported by the Indonesian NGO WGT, GIZ FGP and GIZ FORCLIME. The MoU states the commitment of all parties to establish joint forest management under a "Partnership Scheme", which has been part of several activities to improve forest governance inside the Forest Management Unit (FMU) Berau Barat. The activities include (1) trainings on conflict mapping and mediation for local stakeholders, (2) conflict mapping in the field including collection of historical evidence for legitimate rights, (3) village dialogues on gender aspect, as well as (4) a study on setting up a conflict resolution mechanism in the forestry sector at local level. In the Kapuas Hulu District, GIZ and WGT support villages in and nearby the Forest Management Unit Kapuas Hulu to strengthen their legal access to forest and land tenure. For instance, two communities now have an official map of their village forests, which can secure forest management rights under the "Village Forest" permit for a period of minimum 35 years. Furthermore, conflict mediation including participatory mapping of land use potentials has enabled two communities to agree on the administrative borders between their villages that are recognized by all key stakeholders.

	In Malinau, GIZ FORCLIME has facilitated the request by the Setulang village community to gain legal management rights for their 5,300 ha (approximate) large customary forests. In 2012, MoEF approved their official map of their village forests, which can secure forest management rights under the "Village Forest" permit. This program is linked to VGGT principle No. 8, 9, 10, and 21.
Results obtained	• An agreement for joint management of forest resources has been signed between local communities and the state-owned forest concessions in Berau District. • MoEF officially recognized "Village Forest" maps for two villages in Kapuas Hulu District and one village in Malinau District. • Conflict mapping has been implemented in five villages. • The training module on conflict mapping and mediation are endorsed by the MoEF and will be up-scaled through ToT by MoEF. • A mechanism on conflict resolution in the forestry sector has been presented to and discussed with sub-national (Berau, Kapuas Hulu) as well as national actors (MoEF).
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Policy documents in Indonesia provide several community-based forest management schemes, which can be used as options for win-win solution. • Forestry regulation gives the community an opportunity to claim their land when they have enough evidence • A new Directorate at MoEF on "Conflict Handling and Customary Forest" was set up in 2015 to handle conflict resolution in forestry sector. • With the establishment of FMUs, conflicts in forest areas can be addressed at site-level directly • The availability of funds by donor institutions such as GIZ FGP and GIZ FORCLIME support innovative approaches taken by civil society and state actors, and act as intermediaries until government funds are made available.

Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Political dynamics at district level, such as a change of district heads or FMU managers, can make implementation challenging as new government representatives need to be re-approached and trust needs to be built first. • The long administrative process from participatory mapping until the issuance of a "Village Forest" degree can be complex and long-standing. • In Indonesia, an institutional set-up for conflict resolution in the forestry sector was just under development at national level and not established yet at district level. • The lack of skilled conflict mediators at sub-national level, which is a precondition for a functioning conflict resolution mechanism.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• MoEF supported all activities, which were in line with strategic plans of the national and sub-national governments. • The collaboration between a civil society organisation (WGT), donor institutions (GIZ), government and local communities during all stages of the process proved to be an innovative set up to accelerate implementation, achieve results and ensure recognition by all parties. • High support at local level by the FMUs and district government institutions were key to the successful mediation of land tenure conflicts in the two districts. • Mediation outputs were able to provide win-win solutions to all stakeholders involved in the conflict resolution processes.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Implementation of the "Partnership Scheme" for collaborative forest management between four villages and the state-owned timber concession Inhutani I in Berau Barat Forest Management Unit will potentially have positive effects on the livelihoods of approximately 4,400 people or 1,200 households. As administrative village boundaries between two villages near the Kapuas Hulu Forest Management Unit have been clarified, approximately 1,000 people or 250 households will be able to obtain legal land tenure certificates and have access to various village funds The "Village Forest" permits will grant forest management rights to approximately 2,000 people or 450 households in two villages in Kapuas Hulu District and one village in Malinau District, covering an area of about 7,000 ha of forest.

Link to additional information	• FORCLIME News – Blended learning training on conflict mapping: http://www.forclime.org/en/more-news/575-first-blended-learning-training-on-conflict-mapping-successfully-launched • FORCLIME News – Land tenure assessment in Kapuas Hulu: http://www.forclime.org/en/more-news/467-land-tenure-assessment-tools-training-in-kapuas-hulu • FORCLIME News – Training on conflict mapping at CFET: http://www.forclime.org/en/more-news/461-training-on-mapping-conflicts-for-lecturers-at-the-cfet

S16. INDONESIA: Support to integrated land use planning and gazettement of forest area on district level and set up conflict mechanism in REDD+ Demonstration Area in 3 (three) districts in Kalimantan until 2020

Country/ Regions/ Organization/ Entity	Indonesia/ Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan Province; Berau District, East Kalimantan Province; and Malinau District, North Kalimantan Province/ Forest and Climate Change Financial Cooperation Module (Forclime FC Module) cq. Planning Bureau of Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) of Indonesia
Contact persons	Agus Widiyarto, Ivonne Melissa
Timeframe	2014 - 2017
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	1. For **Kapuas Hulu** District (REDD+ DA area in production forest ex concession also buffer zone of Betung Kerihun and Danau Sentarum National Park about 68.000 ha, managed since 2011) and **Malinau** District (REDD+ DA area in community conserved area about 117.000 ha managed since 2011) • Main actors: District Forest Agency (District Programme Management Unit), village government, villagers. • Main activities: (1) participatory mapping (2) Participatory land use planning (PLUP) including village boundary demarcation, village land use mapping, project investment location mapping, supporting trainings (using GPS, 3D mapping, etc.), (3) setting up conflict resolution mechanism (coordination with related institution, establishing conflict resolution institution), (4) establishment of community forestry 2. For **Berau** District (REDD+ DA area in concession PT. Sumalindo Lestari Jaya IV about 63.550 ha managed since 2011/ 1st round DA and REDD+ DA area in concession PT. Inhutani I Labanan Unit managed since 2014/ 2nd round DA) • Main actors: District Forest Agency (District Programme Management Unit), concessionaires, village government, villagers. • Main activities: (1) participatory mapping, (2) PLUP including village boundary demarcation, village land use mapping, project investment location mapping, supporting trainings (using GPS, 3D mapping, etc.), (3) setting up conflict resolution mechanism (coordination with related institution, establishing conflict resolution institution), (4) establishment of community forestry.

Results obtained	1. By the end of 2015, village boundaries had been completed in 12 villages out of 16 villages in Kapuas Hulu, all 10 villages in 1st round DA in Berau district, 3 villages out of 10 villages in 2nd round DA in Berau district, and partly completed for all 15 villages in Malinau Ditrict. The project will be coordinated with the related institution in order to support legalization of the boundary with Regent decree. This activity significantly contributed to supporting the government programme (Act No. 6 Year 2014 about Village which mentions that every village must have clear boundaries in order to be able to receive development funds). 2. Land use in the village had been identified which will help the village government in preparing a development plan for the village 3. Conflict resolution institution had been established for Berau and Kapuas Hulu District, legalized with Regent Decree. For Malinau, conflict potential among stakeholders had been identified and a village agreement had been signed. 4. In 2014, 50 people had been trained to use tools for conducting field survey and mapping in Berau District. In 2015, 147 people had been trained for conducting PLUP in every village in 3 districts. 5. HCVF 5 and 6 had been identified by project and PT. Sumalindo and PT. Inhutani. Moreover PT. Sumalindo has allocated some areas to the community for conservation and a water reservoir (1 km from villages) and also for the ladang areas. This will result in reduced land encroachment and conflict with surrounding communities. 6. Possibility to set up conflict resolution mechanism under a partnership programme with concessioners had been explored.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Willingness of every stakeholder/ actor to be involved and participate in the process. • Basis of activities implementation/ regulation: Act No. 6 Year 2014 on Village, Act on Partnership, etc., which indirectly drove every stakeholder especially the local government to implement the activities. • Funding and technical support (training) from the project. • With the establishment of conflict resolution institution, conflict could be addressed at DA level involving also *adat* regulation.

	• A new Directorate at MoEF on "Conflict Handling and Customary Forest" was set up in 2015 to handle conflict resolution in forestry sector.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Changing regulation and political dynamics at national and district level. • Participatory process takes time including bureaucracy procedures in legalizing the village boundary, conflict resolution institution, etc. • More effort needed to involve multi-stakeholders. • Lack of technical capacity of local government and villagers in conducting PLUP.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• The programme is a G to G project, under MoEF. • The activities are in line with government programmes (national and sub-national). • The main actors are the villagers themselves, supported by the village government, sub-district government, and district government (result ownership) • Participatory process which considered FPIC.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• 10 villages in 1st round DA in Berau district: ±6.000 people, ±1.700 households. • 10 villages in 2nd round DA in Berau district: ±11.200 people. • 16 villages in DA area in Kapuas Hulu district: ±9.850 people, ±2.700 households. • 15 villages in DA area in Malinau district: ± 2.500 people, ±800 households. • 2 concessioners: PT. Sumalindo and PT. Inhutani I.
Link to additional information	• Participatory Mapping in Kapuas Hulu District http://dpmukapuashulu.blogspot.co.id/search?q=pemetaan+partisipatif (in Bahasa Indonesia) • Strengthening Badan Pengelola Segah Institution in Berau District http://dpmuberau.org/blog/2015/05/14/penguatan-kelembagaan-badan-pengelola-segah/ (in Bahasa Indonesia) • Tracking of village boundaries coordinate points in Berau District http://dpmuberau.org/blog/2014/08/04/pembahasanpelacakan-titik-koordinat-batas-kampung-harapan-jaya-batu-rajang-batu-rajang-siduung-indah-bukit-makmur-pandan-sari-bukit-makmur-siduung-indah-pandan-sari-siduung-indah-kampung-gunung/ (in Bahasa Indonesia)

S17. INDONESIA: Tenurial Conflict Resolution in Forest Concession Area

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Indonesia; Berau District – East Kalimantan Province BMZ/GIZ Forest Governance Program (GIZ-FGP) – Working Group Tenure (WGT) – GIZ Forest and Climate Change Program (FORCLIME)
Contact person	Edy Marbyanto – Nina Maria Gaiser – Georg Buchcholz, GIZ
Brief description of the successful experience (location, geographical coverage, main actors/ activities, timeframe)	
Location	Indonesia
Geographical coverage	East Kalimantan Province
Main actors	BMZ/GIZ, central government, local government, local communities, private sector, Working Group Tenure NGO
Main activities	This activity aims to support conflict resolution between PT Inhutani 1 (state owned forest concessionaries) and local communities in 5 villages who live inside and around the concession area in the Berau District. Land tenure conflicts happened between PT Inhutani, local communities and trans-migrant communities. Since 2013, the Working Group Tenure (national NGO in Indonesia) has cooperated with GIZ in implementing conflict mediation mechanisms. Several activities have been conducted such as: (1) Conflict mapping training for local stakeholders, (2) Conflict mapping in the field including collecting historical evidence for legitimate rights, (3) Conflict mediation training (4) Including gender aspects in village dialogues (5) Stakeholder dialogues (6) Study concerning institutional set up for conflict resolution in forestry sector at local level. In 2015, representatives from all stakeholders signed an agreement that they will solve the conflicts through dialogue and follow up measures by undertaking concrete action in the field.

Timeframe	12/2012 – 12/2016
Results obtained	• Concept for institutional set up for conflict resolution in forestry sector was proposed to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) • Conflict mapping has been implemented in 5 villages • MoU for conflict resolution was signed by stakeholders • Training module on conflict mapping and conflict mediation was endorsed by MoEF and tested • Up-scaling at national level through Training of Trainers by MoEF • Request has been made to up-scale the training module to neighbouring countries
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Political support from MoEF • Strong support from Forestry Management Unit (FMU) Berau Barat to facilitate resolution of the conflict • Strong commitment from community and PT Inhutani to achieve win-win solutions via dialogue
Constraints and challenges faced	• Political dynamics at district level (election and staff turnover) led to new approach for cooperation with new local government • High expectation from local communities regarding security of their land rights made it difficult for them to accept the speed of implementation of some of the measures at times • There was a need to find the best approach for conflict resolution as the institutional set up for conflict resolution in forestry sector had not been established yet
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Government policy regarding Social Forestry provided several schemes which could be used as an option for conflict resolution • Forestry regulation gave an opportunity for communities to claim their land when they have enough evidence
Quantitative aspects– estimate number of people, households and communities positively affected by the successful experience	4 villages/1,176 Households/4,351 inhabitants : • (Batu Rajang; 140 Households/300 inhabitants • Tumbit Dayak: 289 Households/1,206 inhabitants • Labanan Makarti: 355 Households/1,119 inhabitants • Gunung Sari; 392 Households/1,726 inhabitants) The experience is linked to principles no. 9 and 10 of the VGGT.

Link to additional information	• http://www.forclime.org/en/more-news/575-first-blended-learningtraining-on-conflict-mapping-successfully-launched • http://www.forclime.org/en/more-news/569-forclime-financialcooperation-module-facilitates-the-preparation-of-participatory-landuse-planning-in-north-kalimantan • http://www.forclime.org/en/more-news/467-land-tenure-assessment-tools-training-in-kapuas-hulu • http://www.forclime.org/en/more-news/461-training-on-mappingconflicts-for-lecturers-at-the-cfet • http://wg-tenure.org/2015/02/25/mediasi-dan-fasilitasipenyelesaian-konflik-tenurial-di-kph-berau-barat/

S18. LAOS: Using the VGGT as inputs to develop Quality Criteria for Investment Monitoring

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	BMZ/GIZ Germany, Laos
Contact person	Ms. Khankeo Oupravanh, GIZ
Brief description of the successful experience (location, geographical coverage, main actors/ activities, timeframe)	The VGGT was integrated in the indicator for the successful implementation of the "Quality Investment Promotion" component of the "Land Management and Decentralized Planning" (LMDP) Programme. The guidelines and principles of the VGGT were used as a basis to develop a framework to assess a selection of investment projects. This activity was conducted by the "Quality Investment Promotion" component of the "Land Management and Decentralized Planning" (LMDP) Programme, Laos. The VGGT inputs in the Quality Investment Criteria were: gender, participation, rule of law, access to land, and resolution of disputes (Under investment section: 12.5; 12.10; 12.11; 12.12; 12.14; and under 38 Principles of implementation: 4; 6; 7 and 10. Processes/main activities: • VGGT inputs in the Lao language were shared with counterparts at all levels (Ministry of Planning and Investment, provinces). • Other national (Lao Investment Law, Moratorium for Investment) and international guidelines (e.g. RAI) have been considered to be Quality Investment Criteria for monitoring. • A technical guide for implementing the VGGT in the area of "Agricultural Investment and Access to Land" was used as the basis for the development of the investment quality criteria. • Questionnaires have been jointly developed with counterparts and were used to assess the current level of compliance of 109 investment projects as a baseline. • Projects were assessed and investors were interviewed. • Communities were consulted to give feedback regarding the investments in their area. • Investors and the Department of Planning and Investment of the province and district signed a MoU to improve the performance of the investment projects taking into account these criteria and feedback from the communities. • Days of exchange between investors and communities were conducted to create dialogue and agreements for improvement.

	• Investment forums were conducted for investment improvement for both investors and the government. • Investment projects were reassessed to measure improvements on a regular basis by the province and district. Main Actors: • Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)l, Department of Investment Promotion (IPD), provincial and district planning department, Department of Industry and commerce and other relevant government sectors and local authorities. • Investors • Communities • LMDP Location: Huaphan, Sayabouri, Luang-Namtha and Khammouane Timeframe: The Investment monitoring process was conducted from June to November 2015 and performance was followed up regularly after three to six months and after one year.
Results obtained	• 109 investment projects have been assessed. • Findings from monitoring were discussed at provincial and district level. • 81 MoUs between investors and DPI were signed. • 11 days of exchange between investors and communities.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Criteria were accepted as they relate to the VGGT and national regulations. • Task of investment monitoring was the mandate of the government counterparts. • Communities and investors both benefit from the activities.
Constraints and challenges faced	As it was a new approach, close coaching and follow up were needed. Currently, it is piloted with 109 projects.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• VGGT was integrated as the key indicator of the investment component to be implemented in the investment monitoring of the LMDP Programme. • Participatory approaches were implemented by inter-sectors and stakeholders. • Investors were more motivated to improve their performance as their projects were monitored • Villagers were more confident to address their concerns as they were involved in a systematic way to evaluate the investment • Government had improved tools to conduct monitoring

Quantitative aspects– estimate number of people, households and communities positively affected by the successful experience	11 communities with participation from approximately 166 villagers.
Link to additional information	https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/31066.html

S19. NEPAL: Linking land and livelihoods

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	CSRC, Kathmandu, Nepal
Contact person	Pranita Shrestha, NES Facilitator, CSRC
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Rajkumari Sada was born in 1966 in Mahottari, Hariharpur 1 in Nepal to a poor family. Due to her poor economic condition, she was unable to attend school and her family had to struggle to gain access to basic needs such as food. They did not have access to land for tilling/farming and hence the family of eight had to survive on a meagre income. Rajkumari was the eldest among her siblings and she had to assist her parents to earn daily wages from the age of 7. As time went by, it was soon time for her to get married. However, the family could not afford to give dowry for her wedding. Fortunately in 1986, she got married to Suraj Sada from Laxminiya 1. Suraj who had been working as a cattle grazer ('*Charuwa*[2]') from an early age, took up the profession of ploughing the landlord's fields ('*Haruwa*[3]') after marriage and the job paid more. As a '*haruwa*' he would get 8 *maanas*[4] of rice per year. The Sada family grew as they had children and it became even harder for them to survive. Both Rajkumari and her husband worked day until night tilling their landlord Rameshwor Mahato's land. The small amount of food and wages received in return for ploughing the landlord fields were not enough even to provide food for their children daily. Hence, they decided to leave this profession, but they had no other income source nor shelter. Suraj Sada's brother offered his 12 *Dhur*[5] land for a price of NPR[6] 15 000/-. They were able to buy this land after spending their savings and taking loans from their neighbours . They built a small shelter on the land to cover their heads. However, they needed a source of income. Suraj Sada decided to go abroad (Punjab, India) to work and earn a living for his family.

[2] System of hiring poor people for grazing the cattle of the landlords under which the labourers are minimally paid
[3] System of hiring people for ploughing landlord's land with nominal wage
[4] 3 maana = 1kg
[5] 1 Dhur= 182.222 sqft
[6] 1 USD= NPR 106.008 (31.03.2016)

	In 5-6 months, he would bring home an income of roughly INR[7] 6000 to 8000/-. During this time, Rajkumari worked as a domestic help (she washed dishes). All the income brought home by her husband was spent on medical care for the family and other basic expenses. Hence, instead of going to school, their children had to graze the cattle of the landlord. Their struggle did not end and it was becoming even more difficult to survive.
Location	Mahottari, Hariharpur 1, Nepal
Geographical coverage	Small village of Laxminiya
Main actors	Rajkumari Sada
Main activities	This case of Rajkumari Sada reflects the significance of land in terms of food security
Timeframe	From 2010 till date
Results obtained	In 2010, the Village Land Rights Forum was established in Mahottari and Rajkumari decided to become a member. The forum started discussing the issue of vacant, barren land and how the landless could gain access and assert rights to these types of land. After a number of discussions with members of political parties, researchers and Village Committee members, a decision was made to provide 7 Bighas[8] of land to 39 landless (*sukumbasis*[9]) households of Laxminiya 1 for farming purposes. After gaining access to this barren land, their family wage increased and Rajkumari's husband could come back home from abroad. Both Rajkumari and Suraj worked on this barren piece of land allocated to them and started maize farming. After maize farming, they started vegetable farming in 4 Kattha[10] land. In the land they had gained access to, they started farming for maize, pumpkin, lady finger and other vegetables. This resulted in an income of NPR 62,000/- and allowed, their children, who were previously taking care of the landlord's animals, to go to school. They also sold all the vegetables produced in their land and bought seeds for new plantations. Rajkumari Sada and her family were happy as

[7] 1 USD= INR 66.2252 (31.03.2016)
[8] 1 Bigha= 0.67 hectare (ha)
[9] Nepali term for landless
[10] 1 Kattha= 0.0338 hectare (ha)

	they were working together on their own land. This event changed their lives and they became self-reliant as a result.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Being a member of the Village Land Rights Forum and gaining access to barren land for farming
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Having to work on a minimum wage on the landlord's land for a long period of time
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Formation and awareness of land rights within communities through various local level forums
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	39 landless (*sukumbasis*[11]) households of Laxminiya 1
Link to additional information	Publication in CSRC and Oxfam Nepal

Figure 1: *Rajkumari Sada enjoying her maize and vegetable farming in her own land*

[11] Nepali term for landless

S20. MONGOLIA: Securing the legitimate tenure rights of pastoral herders by practicing VGGT and its principles

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Mongolia Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) State Agency of land, geography and cartography (ALAGAC)
Contact person	B. Altantsetseg, Working group member of VGGT Mr. Batsaikhan, ALAGAC director of Land Management Department Mrs. Narangerel, PCC (National NGO active in implementation of VGGT at national level)
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	After the awareness raising workshop held in Mongolia in Oct 2014, a working group on VGGT was established by order of the State secretary of MoFA to support the implementation and to develop Responsible Governance of Tenure in the country. In fact, other actors such as CSOs volunteered to actively participate in the platform and became the part of the working group as this was a shared initiative from the start. Two series of trainings ("Governing land for Women and Men" and "Implement Responsible Governance of Tenure") were organized successfully and benefitted relevant stakeholders. Approximately 50 people attended the training, and this included participants from the government, CSOs, research institutes and private sectors. The first VGGT workshop also triggered the translation of the VGGT into Mongolian language; the use of the VGGT in the preparation of a draft pastoral land law has been supported under VGGT implementation in Mongolia; and the preparation and implementation of a forestry sector assessment framework based on VGGT. The translation of the VGGT into Mongolian language enabled its extension from central level to regional level, where the principles led to real action. The good practice in the subsequent section was the result of the above-mentioned initiatives in the country. In Mongolia, pastureland is considered as state property. Although it has been unofficially managed by local herders for

	many generations, local herders had less right to use land and its resources, but tended to have more responsibilities. Additionally, due to climate change and developments in the mining industry, land and its resources have been depleting as local livelihood was perpetuating and eventually this created tenure insecurity for the locals. After involvement in the learning programs on VGGT, the Land agency and its experts (ALAGAC) started the following initiative to recognize and secure the legitimate tenure rights of local herders. As a first step, awareness raising meetings and workshops took place at the grassroots level. After several times (2-3) of organizing community meetings together with local authorities, Land agency experts developed maps of the pastureland and the natural resources in close collaboration with local pastoral herders, which included both men and women. Eventually, after several consultative meetings which included all the stakeholders and herders, the local government and local parliament officially secured the local herders' tenure rights over pastureland by making an agreement with local communities to use the land.
Location	Mongolian provinces: 1. Erdenemandal soum (Admin unit) of Arkhangai province, 2. Jargalant soum of Tuv Province 3. Bayan-Adraga soum of Khentii province
Geographical coverage	Central and eastern provinces of the country with steppe and forested areas. It crosses one of the biggest river basin of the country. The main livelihood of the people predominantly depends on pastoral herding. Due to climate change and developments in the mining industry in the country, all 3 areas suffer from pastureland degradation and insecurity of tenure rights.
Main actors	Local pastoral herders, their communities, local government and ALAGAC

Main activities	• Senior experts from the Land Agency attended the learning programme on VGGT. • Agency experts reviewed and shared the VGGT in Mongolian language with local authorities. • Meetings were conducted with the local government to inform them about legitimate tenure rights and the possibilities to secure it for local development. • Several workshops at the grassroots level were organized and they included men and women, as well as old and young pastoral herders. • Participatory maps of the areas with local people were developed. • Local government did a contract with local herders and communities to use pastureland and other natural resources after the official approval was given by the local parliament. The duration of the contract was for 2 years with the possibility of extension based on the conditions in the contract.
Timeframe	*2015 August to 2016 Jan 22. (6 months)*
-Results obtained	Firstly, local pastureland and other natural resources have been inventoried through close participation of local herders. Secondly, legitimate tenure rights of pastoral herders and herder communities have been secured to some extent. Thirdly, local pastureland and natural resources were starting to be protected and managed officially by the local people. Fourthly, pastoral herders became active and creative on managing their area after they secured their customary tenure rights. Finally, the official regulation on "Securing the legitimate tenure rights of land and its resources' have been released in Jan 21, 2016, by the order of the director of ALAGAC.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	VGGT was the main push factor to achieve the current results. Additionally, the local people and government were main supporters for the initiative to be conducted. Finally, the main element to achieve the result was the timely need of securing the tenure rights of local herders.

Constraints and challenges that were faced	It was a challenge to organize workshops and seminars that included all the stakeholders in local areas as the Mongolian population was sparsely located in the regions. The initiative was also fairly new in terms of its concept, thus it was another challenge to make the local communities understand the concept of legitimate tenure rights. Although the VGGT was the key element to start the initiative, it did not say HOW to make it happen.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	The learning programs "Implement Responsible Governance of Tenure" and "Governing the land for women and man" gave the key message to make the initiative happen. Also, donor funded development projects which were active on Community based natural resource management (Green Gold from SDC, IFAD etc.) and conducted activities for improving the pastureland degradation through establishing Pasture User Groups was the key good practice that led to the successful result.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Currently, 15 households of herder communities secured their customary land rights under this initiative by making an official contract with local government. Additionally, approximately more than 800 local herders and local land officers of 4 provinces have attended the seminars and trainings and gained an understanding of VGGT and legitimate tenure rights. Approximately 200 experts and professionals from the universities and related institutes have also attended the round table discussions and shared their advice and ideas on this initiative of officially recognizing and securing the tenure rights of local herders.
Link to additional information	There are plans to implement this initiative in the rest of the 18 provinces of Mongolia where there is a local need to secure customary tenure rights over pastureland. This initiative and good practice could support the development of pastureland law that had been attempted 3 times already to no success yet.

S21. PHILIPPINES: Promoting Responsible Land Governance for Smallholders in the Philippines

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Philippines/Asia/ANGOC
Contact person	Nathaniel Don E. Marquez, Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) Executive Director
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	ANGOC implemented the project **"**Promoting Responsible Land Governance for Smallholders in the Philippines**"** in partnership with the Philippine Development Forum – Working Group on Sustainable Rural Development (PDF-SRD), the National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI), FAO-Philippines and Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), to promote the VGGT by building partnerships among key stakeholders from government agencies, policy-makers and CSOs working on access to land. For a period of nine months, a series of preparatory meetings and expert roundtable discussions were held with the Reference Group (see Main Actors), and three studies were prepared on land governance: (a) Select Philippine Laws on Land and Natural Resource Governance, (b) National Land Use Act, and (c) Philippines' Input to CFS on Responsible Agricultural Investments. These papers analysed and compared their elements with the principles and standards stated in the VGGT. The papers were presented during three consultation workshops conducted in the major islands of the country: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao to stakeholders to gather analyses and recommendations to improve the studies and to familiarize both state and civil society actors on the VGGT. The papers were also presented at a national conference themed "Resource Rights at the Stake: Realizing Responsible Governance of Resource Tenure in the Context of VGGT", to serve as frameworks for the planning and identification of VGGT elements for the Philippine implementation. This national initiative was also part of the national engagement strategy (NES) of the International Land Coalition (ILC), and had the objective of creating conditions for inclusive and people-centred land-related policy change.

Location	Asia
Geographical coverage	Philippines (National Capital Region, Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao)
Main actors	The Reference Group on the VGGT working within the PDF-SRD comprised CSOs, IGOs, and key government agencies: • Department of Agriculture (DA) • Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) • Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) • National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) • National Convergence Initiative (NCI) • FAO • GIZ • ANGOC
Main activities	**Meetings of the Reference Group on the VGGT**. The Reference Group on the VGGT had two meetings; the first was held on 8 August 2013, and attended by government officials and representatives. ANGOC gave a briefing on the objectives of the project. The second meeting of the Reference Group was conducted on 5 September 2013. Highlights of the meeting included the formalization of the Reference Group on the VGGT; presentation and approval of methodology/research framework of the desk studies; and approval of the project's process flow for major activities. The third meeting of the Reference Group on the VGGT was held on 17 December 2014 at the DA office. The meeting served as a preparatory meeting for the National Conference on the VGGT and the Visayas Regional Consultation on the VGGT. ANGOC, NEDA, and GIZ agreed to prepare the following documents which served as references for the National Conference: • Responsible Agricultural Investments: Matrices of Issues and Recommendations, Challenges and Strategies under the Updated Philippine Development Plan • Matrix of Issues/Gaps, Possible Recommendations identified in the three VGGT desk studies and the three Regional Consultations on the VGGT

Meetings with Officials of the DA and NCI-Policy Advocacy Group. The attendees were briefed on the process of the project, as well as the expected outputs. Meetings with Undersecretary Segfredo R. Serrano of the Department of Agriculture (DA) were also held to further discuss details of the project, in preparation for a second meeting to formalize the "Reference Group on the Voluntary Guidelines (VGGT)" and schedule the VGGT regional consultations and other VGGT process-activities.

Roundtable Experts Meeting. The initial experts meeting on the desk study between VGGT and the proposed National Land Use Act (NLUA) bill was held on 23 September 2013. The discussion during the RTD established that the NLUA bill covered a lot of the provisions of the VGGT, but there were concerns that needed to be addressed during the debates on the Implementing Rules and Regulation (IRR) in the event the bill was passed on the 3rd Reading in the House of Representatives (HOR). The second and third experts meetings were held on 3 October 2013 where the desk studies (VGGT and Philippine policies on land and natural resource governance, and the study on RAI principles) were presented.

VGGT Regional Consultations.

Luzon Regional Consultation | 30 October 2013 | Agriculture Training Institute of the Department of Agriculture.

Representatives from CSOs (Institute for Social Order, Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, and PhilDHRRA Luzon) participated in the consultation. Development partners FAO Philippines and GIZ representatives were also present.

Mindanao Regional Consultation |19 November 2013 | Xavier University, Cagayan De Oro

ANGOC, along with NCI, partnered with Xavier Science Foundation (XSF) to host and organize the consultation.

Visayas Regional Consultation | 19 March 2014 | Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife, Quezon City

Co-organized with NCI. Twenty five delegates from the NGA regional offices and civil society organizations attended the consultation.

	National Conference on the VGGT. The National Conference was held at the main hall of the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) in Quezon City last 20 Marc 2014 with the theme "Resource Rights at Stake: Realizing Responsible Governance of Resource Tenure in the Context of the VGGT". The conference presented the highlights and results of the various processes related to the VGGT initiative, solicited further insights on the VGGT initiative of the PDF-SRD, and identified elements of the VGGT Philippine implementation plan as well as next steps.
Timeframe	August 2013 to April 2014
Results obtained	**3 studies on land governance**: a. The Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests (VGGT) and the National Land Use and Management Act b. Principles of responsible agricultural investments c. Review of Selected Land Laws and the Governance of Tenure in the Philippines **Results and findings of the desk studies:** • The proposed NLUA brought the realization of the vision of the VGGT closer, for example, spatial planning considered all tenure rights, including overlapping and periodic rights, and national, regional and local spatial plans were coordinated. • While major reforms on tenure rights such as Comprehensive Agrarian Reform with Extension and Reforms (CARPER) and Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) have made strides in securing land for farmers and Indigenous Peoples (IPs), their sectoral approach to reform have resulted in a fragmented regime on land and natural resource governance, with certain provisions of policies in conflict with another law. Agencies implementing the laws and policies on tenure also overlap over a given resource. • Results of the "Crowd and Silent Analysis" showed that while the Philippines had a Climate Change Law and a Disaster Risk Reduction Management Law, provisions in dealing with tenure were not present in both these laws. • While direct investments in recent years have been channelled to the production of food and in general, towards agriculture, big agricultural investments were drivers of intense land and water grabs have caused displacement of communities in host countries especially in developing regions.

	Action Areas and Recommendations Identified. The inputs of the participants during the Regional Consultations and National Conference were consolidated and analysed to form part of the Action Areas. The Action Areas are divided into five major categories: i) Overlapping implementation, tenure instruments, boundaries, agency mandates; ii) Rational & Just Land Use; iii) Responsible Agricultural Investments (RAI); iv) Systematic Information sharing and access to information; and v) Linking Tenure and Climate Change. **RAI principles as input to the World Committee on Food Security**. As a contribution to the on-going discussion at the World Committee on Food Security on the Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI), the "Recommended Principles on Responsible Agricultural Investments (RAI)" was drafted and presented during the regional consultations. The inputs and recommendations of the participants were collated to form part of the proposed RAI principles that would be presented to the PDF-SRD for possible endorsement for contribution to the on-going global discussion of the Principles of Responsible Agriculture Investments in the CFS. Through this project, CSOs and a number of national and local government officials and personnel were oriented with the VGGT.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	The PDF-SRD and GIZ, through the Reference Group, provided an opportunity for these stakeholders to discuss pressing issues concerning the implementation of laws and policies on land and natural resource governance, and the current state of agricultural investments in the country, which were generally what the VGGT hoped to address. The PDF-SRD was also instrumental in bringing together some of its members and guided the processes and major activities of the project, as well as provided a pool of experts that reviewed the three desk studies on the VGGT.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Due to Typhoon Yolanda's devastation in Visayas, the VIsayas consultation was not held in this region; hence fewer participants from CSOs were able to attend the event.

Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	The Group has established partnerships with key stakeholders including CSOs and the government, particularly with NCI which is a convergence of asset reform agencies (DA, DAR, and DENR) as well as the PDF-SRD which is a formal mechanism where national government agencies and development partners discuss development issues. This helped in the promotion of VGGT in the Philippine Government.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	The group has gathered more than 200 individuals during consultation workshops and the national workshop (with more than 120 participants) which were held to promote the VGGT. Around 600 copies (200 each studies) of issue briefs were disseminated to CSO, IGO, government, and the academic sector.
Link to additional information	• http://www.angoc.org/portal/review-of-selected-land-laws-and-the-governance-of-tenure-in-the-philippines/ • http://www.angoc.org/portal/principles-of-responsible-agricultural-investments-issue-brief/ • http://www.angoc.org/portal/the-voluntary-guidelines-on-the-governance-of-tenure-of-land-fisheries-and-forests-vggt-in-the-context-of-national-food-security-and-the-proposed-national-land-use-and-management-act-nlua-issue/

S22. THAILAND: Private Agricultural Land Purchases for Agricultural Land Allocation

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Agricultural Land Reform Office (ALRO), Thailand
Contact Person	Mr. Sunsern Aggutamanus and Ms. Arpaphan Pattanapant
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Before 2012, ALRO had bought many private wastelands readily without taking into account the quality and potential of the lands for farming. After applying VGGT in 2012, ALRO investigated and purchased private agricultural lands potentially suitable for agricultural applications with fertile soils, water sources, and accessible roads so as to help the landless people or farmers properly utilize the allocated agriculture lands to make a better living and to solve allocated-land selling problems.
Location	Private agricultural lands in the northern region (11 provinces), northeastern region (9 provinces), central region (14 provinces), and southern region (1 province)
Geographical coverage	Private agricultural lands were approximately 380,000 rai in 4 regions.
Main actors	ALRO officers
Main activities	• Investigating, negotiating, and purchasing private agricultural lands • Selecting landless people or farmers to occupy the lands • Allocating the lands to the landless people or farmers • Supporting learning processes and promoting career development in agriculture
Timeframe	2012 – 2016
Results obtained	Good quality agricultural lands have been distributed to landless people or farmers and thus, they could make a better living through knowledge-based and resource-based farming with stable land-use rights and land tenure security for agricultural applications.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Wasteland development policy (turning waste land into useful land for agricultural applications) • Agriculture Land Reform Act B.E. 2518 (1975) • Career development projects under the responsibility of ALRO

Constraints and Challenges that were faced	• Many difficulties encountered to find and purchase good quality agricultural lands • Long-time processes for land purchases
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Investigating and selecting good quality agricultural lands potentially suitable for farming (e.g. having fertile soils, water sources, and accessible roads)
Quantitative aspects where available – estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Approximately 26,000 plots of private agricultural lands were allocated to approximately 18,000 people in agricultural land reform areas in 4 regions.
Link to additional information	• www.alro.go.th • inter_alro@hotmail.com

Europe

S23. BELGIUM: Les Directives comme outil de plaidoyer pour un accès à la terre plus juste et durable en Belgique

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Belgium – FIAN Belgium
Contact person	Florence Kroff – florence@fian.be
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Suite à l'adoption des Directives, FIAN Belgium a utilisé ce nouvel outil international à différents niveaux. La somme de ces actions, ainsi que les actions menées dans le cadre d'une Plateforme régionale pour le foncier agricole en Wallonie et à Bruxelles (PFFA) ont substantiellement influencé le cadre légal de la gouvernance foncière en Wallonie.
Location	Wallonie – Bruxelles
Geographical coverage	
Main actors	FIAN Belgium PFFA (plateforme régionale pour le foncier agricole en Wallonie et à Bruxelles) qui regroupe des organisations paysannes, des syndicats agricoles bio et d'autres organisations de la société civile
Main activities	• Positionnement et plaidoyer de la PFFA lors de l'adoption du nouveau Code agricole Wallon • Participation de la PFFA aux consultations d'élaboration du nouveau Code Agricole Wallon • Production par FIAN Belgium d'outils d'analyse et de sensibilisation • Inclusion des difficultés d'accès à la terre pour les agriculteurs en Belgique dans le rapport parallèle de FIAN Belgium au Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels du Conseil des droits de l'homme de l'ONU
Timeframe	A partir de 2013
Results obtained	• Constitution et pérennité d'une plateforme régionale pour le foncier agricole en Wallonie et à Bruxelles • Inclusion dans le nouveau Code Agricole Wallon d'un nouveau chapitre dédié à la gouvernance foncière et de mécanismes de nature à améliorer l'accès à la terre en Wallonie.

	• Recommandation spécifique du Comité DESC des Nations Unies demandant à la Belgique d'appliquer les Directives en Belgique : « Le Comité recommande à l'Etat partie de protéger la petite agriculture en Belgique et de mettre en œuvre les plans visant à sa préservation. Le Comité recommande également à l'Etat partie de tenir compte des Directives volontaires sur le droit à l'alimentation et les Directives volontaires sur la gouvernance foncière qui préconisent l'adoption de mesures spécifiques de soutien aux petits agriculteurs »
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	La volonté des organisations de la société civile à travailler ensemble sur la thématique
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Les Directives n'ont été qu'un outil parmi d'autres pour atteindre nos objectifs de plaidoyer. Ils ont permis d'appuyer notre argumentaire, l'expérience des organisations paysannes et les études existantes, mais sont difficilement un outil utilisable seul.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Chiffres non disponibles
Link to additional information	• Description et positionnement de la PFFA : http://www.pfsa.be/spip.php?article1176 • 27 MARS 2014. — Décret relatif au Code wallon de l'Agriculture : http://agriculture.wallonie.be/BG/CodeWallonAgricultureVersionMoniteur.pdf • Publication de FIAN Belgium :

	* Etude : Pour un meilleur accès à la terre en Belgique et eu Europe - Étude - Septembre 2014 : http://www.fian.be/FIAN-publie-une-etude-sur-l-acces-a-la-terre-en-Belgique-et-en-Europe?lang=fr * Cahier thématique - L'accès à la terre au sud comme au nord : http://www.fian.be/L-acces-a-la-terre-au-sud-comme-au-nord?lang=fr * Etude - Améliorer l'accès au foncier en Belgique et à l'étranger - Mettre en oeuvre les directives volontaires du comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale pour une gouvernance foncière responsable – Janvier 2013 : http://www.fian.be/Ameliorer-l-acces-au-foncier-en-Belgique-et-a-l-etranger?lang=fr * Recommandations du Comité DESC et Rapport parallèle de FIAN Belgium: http://www.fian.be/Les-Nations-Unies-demandent-a-la-Belgique-plus-d-aide-au-developpement-moins-d?lang=fr

S24. GERMANY: Advocacy for the VGGT in Germany

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Germany / FIAN Germany
Contact person	Roman Herre (r.herre@fian.de)
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Over the last 4 years FIAN Germany advocated the use and application of the VGGT in and by Germany on multiple levels. This had mostly been done in cooperation with other German CSOs.
Location	German
Geographical coverage	-
Main actors	-
Main activities	-
Timeframe	Started in 2012 and on-going.
Results obtained	While we see relevant gaps in the use and application of the VGGT by the German Government, the VGGT today is an accepted normative reference and basis for discussion in the broader development arena. FIAN Germany over the last four years tried to strengthen their use and application, especially by the German Government. While how much the activities of the FIAN Germany have contributed to the existing situation cannot be quantified, the following key results of the broader use of the VGGT can be highlighted: • FIAN Germany publications related to land issue apply the VGGT as key normative and human rights guidance • Government supported policies, initiatives and projects related to land have been analysed based on the VGGT and were presented to decision makers (e.g. G8 Land Transparency Initiative) • We contributed to broader discussions on land policies and land concentration in Germany (especially via a chapter in a book on Land in Europe, see link below). This only led to initial discussions with German Agricultural Ministry (BMEL) on the application of the VGGT in Germany. • Use of the VGGT on specific, case-related interventions and advocacy work (e.g. Ethiopia, Zambia) • Use of the VGGT in multiple advocacy meetings, expert discussions and public events

Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	On-going commitment of international CSO networks and especially representatives of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups to use and apply the VGGT.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Over the past four years, FIAN Germany had frequent experiences with policy makers and especially practitioners in development cooperation who explained that on-going activities were already in line with VGGT. This argument was never backed by the presentation of a more detailed VGGT analysis (see also following point) and built a threshold for the active use and application of the VGGT. • We experienced in multiple cases, the situation whereby although a commitment for the use and application of the VGGT was articulated (e.g. in project documents), there was a lack of detailed or through analyses and strategies rooted in the VGGT. Requests for such analyses did not lead to any results. • We experienced that in some cases (e.g. land conflicts where German DC is somehow involved), the use and application of the VGGT was 'trumped' by other guidelines, principles or safeguards. • We experienced in multiple instances, situations where access to relevant information was denied or provided rather reactively and defensively by the government and other relevant actors (embassies, implementing organisations etc.). This made it difficult for us as CSO to use the VGGT for monitoring Government compliance. • While the German government provides some space for critical discussions on polices and strategies with CS (see good practices below), we experienced missing or inadequate participation of representatives from the most vulnerable and marginalised groups in such discussions. • Finally, we see a gap in overall exchange of information and experiences which is needed in order to have a more comprehensive picture of German activities related to the use and application of the VGGT. This also applies within German Civil Society, where exchange of information on the use of VGGT is often anecdotal. Here we see room for improvement for all actors working on the VGGT, including FIAN Germany.

Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• The German government (BMEL & BMZ) extends invitations to the 'Working Group Land' (AG Land) approximately three times a year. The meetings and exchange are open to all interested actors from CS, academia, development practitioners and private sector. This forum provided space for regular exchange of opinions and information on land issues. It is relevant that participating CSO are free to put issues of their interest on the agenda. Nevertheless, the scope of the Working Group Land was limited to development cooperation issues and land in Germany was excluded. Thus, the Working Group Land does not cover all aspects of the VGGT. • BMZ started a process to ensure that German Development Finance Institutions comply with the VGGT (first step: gal analysis that compares existing safeguards with the VGGT). On the whole, the outcomes are still unclear, and we believe that this is a relevant process to ensure human rights and VGGT compliance by this specific segment of German Development Cooperation • We welcome Germany's commitment to start a national process on monitoring the use and application of the VGGT. Many German CSOs, including FIAN Germany, have already committed to contribute to this process. This would not only increase accountability but also lead to a more comprehensive picture of German activities related to the use and application of VGGT.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	
Link to additional information	http://www.tni.org/files/download/land_in_europe-jun2013.pdf

S25. ITALY: VGGT as a tool for improving access to land and the responsible management of natural resources: Based on the experience of Lazio Region and Rome

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Italy/ Municipality of Rome and Lazio Region
Contact person	Paolo.Groppo@fao.org ; Leonardo Gallico lgallico@libero.it
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	As a matter of fact, Europe, and the so-called "western countries" are generally not free from problems connected with access to land and tenure management. There is a need today to reform the current system of land and natural resource governance in Europe, both in terms of tenure and in terms of responsible management. As stated in the preface of VGGT, "Weak governance adversely affects social stability, sustainable use of the environment, investment and economic growth". The Tenure Guidelines could therefore provide a highly relevant and useful tool for facilitating the identification of problems and provide guidance on how to improve land tenure and management governance, even in Europe, through the direct involvement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and People Organizations (Pos). Given this premise, the aim of the activity carried out was to provide an example as to how the VGGT could support a process aimed at introducing an innovative form of land and natural resource governance. The research also enabled feedback for the identification of a useful methodology to assess respect of the implementation of VGGT in local context, focusing on public-owned land. The geographical coverage is the Lazio Region. Main actors were CSO'S and PO's, farmers' cooperatives, and Local Authorities. Main activities include the identification of a methodology for the assessment of the respect of VGGT statement in the framework of concession of public lands to new entrant farmers. A policy recommendation was also defined at the end of the research. This methodology must be applied in other contexts to guarantee the need for a shared approach to the implementation of the VGGT.
Location	Lazio Region, Rome
Geographical coverage	Regional / municipal

Main actors	Farmer cooperatives; CSO's; PO's; Regional Administration; Rome Municipality
Main activities	Field and desk research: the study is about the matching of (some) VGGT principles and policies implemented by the Region and the Municipality in order to foster access to land for new young farmers.
Timeframe	2014-beginning 2015
Results obtained	Series of recommendations on how to improve regional/municipal policies with the view of improving the application of VGGT
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Political willingness by both Regional and Municipal land authorities
Constraints and challenges that were faced	N.A.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	The testing of VGGT in developed countries is quite rare. This was possible because of the openness of political authorities as well as the participatory dialogue approach that was promoted with support of local CSO's/PO's. There was an increasing interest by CSO's and Public Authorities to identify innovative ways and tools to promote access to land as well as better use of public owned natural resources which needs to be supported adequately.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	The case studies highlighted that a total of 12 new farmer enterprises/ cooperatives was settled through the call for proposal published by the local authorities in Rome and Lazio Region.
Link to additional information	A full copy of the study is available here: http://www.iss.nl/fileadmin/ASSETS/iss/Research_and_projects/Research_networks/ICAS/24-ICAS_CP_Gallico_and_Groppo.pdf

S26. NETHERLANDS: Panel on VGGT at Academic Conference

This submission documents a single event and was classified according to the country where the event took place.

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	TNI, FIAN, ISS and Crocevia at the ICAS international colloquium, Global governance/politics, climate justice & agrarian/social justice: linkages and challenges
Contact person	Zoe Brent (zoebrent@gmail.com)
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Five presentations by the panel focused on sharing information, experiences and recent academic analyses of implementation efforts. The panel was titled: The Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security: the politics of implementation and interpretation. By offering a big picture perspective combined with detailed case studies, the panel sought to contribute to the conceptual architecture that upholds the VGGT as well as concrete lessons learnt from different initiatives around the world which work to implement and apply the guidelines. In particular, many of the papers presented explored these initiatives through a framework that highlighted their relevance for communities seeking to protect existing tenure rights; seeking to promote better distribution and access to land, fisheries and forests; and seeking restitution of tenure rights. These papers were also made available online as part of the conference paper series.
Location	The International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in the Hague, Netherlands.
Geographical coverage	Presentations discussed examples from Myanmar, Colombia and the Latin American region generally. This was followed by a lively discussion.
Main actors	Sofia Monsalve (FIAN), Mauro Conti (Crocevia), Jenny Franco (TNI), Ben McKay (ISS), Zoe Brent (TNI/ISS)
Main activities	Publication of academic papers, Presentation and debate
Timeframe	2 hours (February 2016)
Results obtained	The hope was that the panel and papers would contribute to a new and broad analytical framing of the discussion on the VGGT, which was capable of making sense of a wide range of relevant cases and contexts. This would also strengthen the work of the FAO and other institutions methodologically as they work to implement the VGGT by locating different and

	multiple policy interventions that are needed to promote, protect and restore tenure rights of marginalized rural communities as described above.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Research that was the basis of these papers was done with the support of the FAO
Constraints and challenges that were faced	The scope of the impact of the panel may be limited because it took place in an academic context. It also seemed that most of the people who attended this particular panel already knew about the VGGT, so less awareness raising was achieved, and instead the event helped to deepen analyses among people who were already familiar with VGGT.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Extensive research and writing
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Approximately 50 people attended the panel.
Link to additional information	http://www.iss.nl/research/research_programmes/political_economy_of_resources_environment_and_population_per/networks/critical_agrarian_studies_icas/icas_colloquium/global_governancepolitics_climate_justice_agrariansocial_justice/

S27. SERBIA: Serbia Real Estate Management Project

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Serbia World Bank, Global Land & Geospatial Unit
Contact person	Gregory Myers: gmyers1@worldbank.org Victoria Stanley: vstanley@worldbank.org Linus Pott: lpott@worldbank.org
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The World Bank participated in the development of the VGGT, and is an active member of the Global Donor Working Group on Land—which is dedicated to implementing the VGGT. This participation resulted in higher awareness levels of the VGGT in Bank operations. The Guidelines are increasingly being mainstreamed in the Bank's land portfolio. The Serbia Real Estate Management Project is a good example, particularly the emphasis on vulnerable people's rights as well as inclusive VGGT processes. The Project Development Objective was to improve the efficiency, transparency, accessibility and reliability of the Republic of Serbia's real property management systems.
Location	Serbia
Geographical coverage	Whole country
Main actors	• Primary beneficiaries: the general population, particularly members of the public within Serbia, but also foreign investors and overseas Serbian nationals, with special attention provided to women and vulnerable members of society • Land market professionals (lawyers, surveyors, valuers) and organizations associated with mortgaging • Government agencies, such as the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, the Ministry of Tax Administration, the Ministry of Justice and Local Government Units
Main activities	• Valuation and Property Taxation • E-governance for Enabling Access to Real Estate Information • Institutional Development of the Republic Geodetic Authority • Project Management and Support Activities
Timeframe	10/2015-12/2020

Results obtained	**<u>Social Inclusion</u>** Inclusive land administration is of primary importance for vulnerable groups to obtain equal levels of convenience and access to services. Vulnerable groups make up a sizeable proportion of the population. For instance, more than 570,000 people in Serbia have disabilities and represent eight percent of the population. The majority of them have a difficulty in physical movement, sight or hearing impairments. The issues encountered by people with disabilities often also apply to elderly customers, particularly as the majority of the population with disabilities is above 60 years old. Due to the floods in May 2014, the project is also taking into consideration the needs of the flood-affected population. The floods affected 1.6 million people in 24 municipalities across the central and western regions in Serbia. Under Component C, an assessment of accessibility of RGA offices for persons with disabilities or special physical needs will be conducted and minor renovations to offices (including the construction of ramps and improved handrails) will be undertaken. Additionally, the project will support the introduction of up to five mobile offices. These will be based around the country and bring services to people who are not normally able to make the visit to Republic Geodetic Authority (RGA) offices, particularly persons with disabilities and those living in isolated areas. An awareness strategy will pay special attention to women and vulnerable groups, including Roma, both in terms of information and methods of delivery, to ensure that the messages reach these groups. Public awareness activities would be coordinated with special interest groups representing women, disabled people and others Training will be designed in order to build capacity of RGA's staff in serving customers with respect, regardless of their ethnicity, age, sex or physical disabilities, and to ensure the use of appropriate language and non-discriminatory behaviour.

	Transparency Component B would contribute to the improvement of governance of tenure of real estate by improving efficiency, effectiveness, transparency of services and minimizing opportunities for corrupt practices, as well as by providing tools for increased accountability and equity monitoring. Information on the valuation process and on mechanisms to interact with client institutions responsible for real estate management will also be disseminated, and channels for dissemination will be chosen based on their overall reach as well as their reach to vulnerable communities and households. Additionally, the project will support publications of customers' rights and obligations; development and reporting on service standards; establishment of a hotline for information and complaints; improvements to the audit and control functions of RGA; and foster greater cooperation with key users and civil society. One of the project indicators is transparency (rules, procedures, methodologies and information widely and easily accessible, and operating procedures for the public to verify their information). **Gender** The characteristics of women's access to land ownership in Serbia show a significant discrepancy between regions. RGA data on the percentage of women with ownership in property revealed that in the municipalities of the northern Serbia, women had almost equal access to ownership. On the contrary, in the south, the situation drastically differed where customary law remained strong in contrast to the formal laws. While the data was preliminary and needed to be treated with caution, it implied that gender issues still prevailed in terms of access to property rights and the registration of those rights. Training on the creation and use of gender disaggregated data will be conducted to empower women to access, own and inherit properties. The data expected to be produced will include the percentage of women owners in land records and percentage of women who sell or buy properties and mortgage them. Once data has been produced, it will be used

	to support public awareness campaigns, community outreach through mobile services, and in training. Additionally, statistics on the gender of those provided with training under the project would also be collected and presented on a gender disaggregated basis to ensure proper representation of men and women in training courses. **Participatory Decision-Making** Public outreach on the project activities to improve social inclusion are planned under Component D. Studies are planned on, inter alia, customer satisfaction, real estate administration and management. Based upon the results of said studies, proposals for adoption of policies and regulations will be designed. Feedback from direct project beneficiaries will also be collected, through customer satisfaction surveys, and the client and the task team will meet regularly to discuss how this feedback could be used to improve project outcomes.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	**Previous experience** To address the issues of gender, providing services to vulnerable groups, and promoting equitable access to property rights, the project built on the experience of the initiative of Greater than Leadership teams ”Informed and Inclusive Land Administration in the Western Balkans.” The project reflects the lessons learnt in the design of sub-components and implementation arrangements. **Consultation** Several measures were developed during the ‘Land and Gender’ conference by the Serbia team, composed of RGA; the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy; and the MGSI, and have been incorporated into the project. Monitoring and evaluation of activities will pay attention to the impacts of these activities on inclusion. To promote equitable access to property rights, the WB land team and WBI in June 2013 hosted a conference to build capacity, raise awareness, and help national stakeholders develop a reform proposal for improved land administration for women and the vulnerable.

	Social and customer satisfaction surveys were conducted during the RECRP, and these provided detailed guidance on how to provide more inclusive, transparent and efficient services. Such surveys would be continued and additional specialized studies will be conducted covering associated areas, such as the impact of new valuation and property taxation procedures.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	The project implementation has just begun. It became effective in October 2015.
Link to additional information	http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P147050/?lang=en&tab=documents&subTab=projectDocuments

S28. SERBIA: Participation of UINL in the VGGT application

This submission documents a single event and was classified according to the country where the event took place.

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	International Union of Notaries – UINL
Contact person	
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The UINL has co-financed two regional consultations for the drafting of the document on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of national Food Security (VGGT). UINL has taken part in the drafting group of the final document of two meetings (Ouagadougou, Panama; June and September 2010). It has also contributed to the preparatory electronic discussions of the first version (draft 1) of the Guidelines. The negotiation process of the Voluntary Guidelines started in July 2011 under the aegis of FAO's Committee on World Food Security and the text was approved on 11th May 2012. Since 2012, the notariat has participated in regional meetings to present the voluntary guidelines of FAO (Amman-Jordan, Bogota- Colombia, Bangui-RCA Brazzaville-Congo). UINL and FAO signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 8th January 2016 in Roma. The agreement aims to strengthen and formalize their partnership through a set of shared activities related to the dissemination and implementation of the VGGT for the mutual benefit of both organizations. A workshop co-organized by the FAO and the GIZ on the theme of the equality man-woman and the landed property in the western Balkans was held in Belgrade in Serbia on 29th February. UINL was associated with it and intervened by virtue of the agreement of cooperation which was signed with the FAO on 8th January this year. This meeting was attended by about fifty people of which two thirds were solicitors. The organizers identified the linchpin role of our profession in their envisioned reforms for this zone.
Location	Belgrade- Serbia
Geographical coverage	Western Balkans
Main actors	FAO- GIZ- UINL
Main activities	Gender equality; and landed property

Timeframe	1 Seminar of a day
Results obtained	This meeting was attended by about fifty people of which two thirds were solicitors. The organizers identified the linchpin role of our profession in their envisioned reforms for this zone.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Advocacy from UINL toward Notaries.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Raising the awareness of Notaries on VG and SDG particularly n° 5 (gender equality)
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Reference to UINL partnership with FAO.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Members of the assistance.
Link to additional information	www.uinl.org

S29. TAJIKISTAN: Tajikistan Real Estate Registration Project

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Tajikistan World Bank, Global Land & Geospatial Unit
Contact person	Gregory Myers: gmyers1@worldbank.org Victoria Stanley: vstanley@worldbank.org Linus Pott: lpott@worldbank.org
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The World Bank participated in the development of the VGGT, and is an active member of the Global Donor Working Group on Land—which is dedicated to implementing the VGGT. This participation resulted in higher awareness levels of the VGGT in Bank operations. The Guidelines are increasingly being mainstreamed in the Bank's land portfolio. The Tajikistan Real Estate Registration Project is a good example, particularly the emphasis on women's rights as well as VGGT inclusive processes. The Project Development Objective is to support the broader goal of providing enhanced tenure security and support to the property market. The specific development objective of the project is to support the implementation of a reliable, transparent and efficient real estate registration system nationwide.
Location	Tajikistan
Geographical coverage	Whole country
Main actors	• Direct beneficiaries: People and businesses who want security in their property holdings; • Government ministries and agencies; and in particular the State Unitary Enterprise for Registration of Immovable Property (SUERIP) • Regional and local government authorities plus community-based groups; • Mayoralties of major cities; • Professionals and associations (lawyers, notaries, real estate brokers, etc.); • Commercial sector; • Vulnerable groups including women, ethnic minorities - Russian, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Gypsy/Luli - disabled, elderly and poor households; • Special interest associations and organizations • Civil society organizations

Main activities	• Developing the real estate registration system throughout the country with efficient procedures, systems, and human resources; • Developing solutions for organizing and digitizing the documents and data currently in the offices; • Creating system(s) for data management and electronic registration; • Legal framework development; and • Increasing public awareness of the registration system and on how to register.
Timeframe	06/2016-04/2021
Results obtained	*The project has not been implemented yet. Therefore this success story focuses on the project design which is linked to the following key elements of the VGGT:* **<u>Transparency</u>** Sub-component A.2 focuses on improving Customer Services and Transparency. The objective of this sub-component is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of services provided by the State Unitary Enterprise for Registration of Immovable Property (SUERIP) and territorial organizations and to create an environment of openness and transparency. Under Sub-component B.1 on Software Development for Immovable Property Registration, a public web-portal would be established to provide public access to allowed data from the central database. A web-based manual, with a summary placed online for the public, as well as development and implementation of anti-corruption, good governance and transparency initiatives (telephone hotline, information on services, feedback mechanisms) are planned. **<u>Gender:</u>** From the gender perspective, the following issues were identified and will be addressed: a) Women's limited access to information on land laws and rights; b) A constrained environment for voice and agency vis-à-vis household-level decision-making and land use, particularly where women in both registered and unregistered marriages are abandoned by husbands who have migrated; and c) Impact on women's empowerment resulting from a lack of land rights and ownership.

	<u>Capacity building</u> The objective of Sub-component A.3 is to increase the capacity and improve the performance of staff so as to improve service delivery and customer satisfaction, and to educate key users on SUERIP's services. Capacity building activities would include customer service and dispute resolution, including a focus on the needs of women and vulnerable people. **<u>Citizen Participation</u>** Component C focuses on Public Awareness and Education, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Project Management. This component will finance the set-up of a citizen feedback mechanism through customer satisfaction surveys to track improvements in customer service and confidence in the system. In addition, it will finance the improvement of the existing system for customer complaints. **<u>Public Awareness</u>** Under Component 3, public awareness and education activities would make use of various organizations, particularly those interested in land rights, rural citizens and women. This activity will include the preparation of a communications plan/strategy. Materials will be tailored to meet the needs of various audiences, e.g., women, pensioners, youth, professionals, etc.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	*The following points focus on catalysts and factors that led to the VGGT inclusive design of the project:* **<u>Social assessment:</u>** A Social Assessment (SA) was carried out during project preparation in 2015. Overall, the SA provides information about the potential enabling and constraining impact of project activities on certain groups (e.g. women, youth, the handicapped, poor urban dwellers, the elderly) in order to identify ways to overcome these constraints. The SA also undertook a diagnostic of grievance mechanisms and assessed attitudes and perceptions of various groups regarding land/property registration. Major findings will be integrated into the Project Operational Manual. The findings of the SA have informed the Project in areas including: outreach and awareness raising, social accountability (transparency, grievance redress mechanisms) institutional structure, customer service, and monitoring indicators.

	Stakeholder Consultation: The project preparation process has included consultations with a range of stakeholders both bilaterally and through a civil society workshop. In addition, the preparation of the SA included potential project beneficiaries (with due attention to rural/urban/peri-urban dwellers, lowland/upland dwellers, and dwellers of different types of homes such as apartments and stand-alone houses, vulnerable groups, professional associations such as notaries and civil society groups, etc.) as target informants. **Project M&E** Two of the four key indicators are directly related to the VGGT principles. These two indicators will measure transparency. The first one measures if rules, procedures and information are widely and easily accessible to all users. The second assesses if there is increased trust in the registration process by users. The results will be based on studies with customers and the general public, as well as qualitative assessments through focus groups, interviews, etc. **Donor Coordination** Donor Coordination in Tajikistan is managed through the Donor Coordination Committee, of which the Bank is a member. The Project has been designed in consultation with USAID and was also confirmed with the donors of the land working group to ensure no overlaps, as well as to improve transparency. **Long term relationship** Tajikistan has 10+ years of engagement with the Bank.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	N/A
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	N/A

Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	N/A
Link to additional information	http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P154561/?lang=en&tab=documents&subTab=projectDocuments

Latin America

S30. ARGENTINA: Generar compromiso para la implementación de las DVGT en la Mesa Nacional de Diálogo para la Agricultura Sustentable de Argentina desde organizaciones de la agricultura familiar, campesina e indígena

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Movimiento Nacional Campesino Indígena (MNCI) - Vía Campesina Argentina
Contact person	Angel Strappazzon: angeltacko@gmail.com, unicamsuri@gmail.com; Rodolfo Gonzalez Greco: rodolfoggreco@gmail.com
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	En 2013 se ha conformado en Argentina una Mesa Nacional de Diálogo para la Agricultura Sustentable convocada por el Ministerio de Agricultura de la Nación - Secretaría de Agricultura Familiar, como producto del reclamo de las organizaciones de la agricultura familiar, campesinas, indígenas, pesqueras y pastoriles.Esta Mesa supone, por un lado, la realización de misiones de observación con el objetivo de fomentar la intervención estatal en la resolución de los conflictos de tierras entre empresas y campesinos o indigenas, en particular los relacionados con la expansión de la frontera agropecuaria y la utilización de agroquímicos de forma indiscriminada. Por otro lado, la comisión de trabajo sobre ciencia y técnica de los sistemas productivos de alimentos de los agronegocios y los sistemas de la agricultura campesina familiar e indígena, tiene como objetivo preservar y promover la diversidad de sistemas productivos alimentarios y la creación de mercados de alimentos de la economía popular, para fortalecer el arraigo de las familias. Miembros del MNCI participan en varias actividades de estas dos comisiones de la Mesa de diálogo, aportando desde la mirada y la situación de la agricultura familiar, campesina e indígena, así como desde su compromiso para promover el proceso de implementación de las DVGT.
Location	Argentina
Geographical coverage	Argentina
Main actors	Representantes de organizaciones de la agricultura familiar, campesinas, indígenas, pesqueras y pastoriles, funcionarios del Poder Ejecutivo (local, provincial y nacional), ONGs,

	autoridades eclesiales del Episcopado argentino y Cámaras Empresariales del sector agropecuario.
Main activities	La Mesa de Diálogo se ha reunido en varias ocasiones desde mayo de 2013 hasta la actualidad, en las provincias de Santiago del Estero, Salta, Chaco, Buenos Aires, entre otras. Durante cada encuentro se realizaron: - construcción de un espacio de diálogo político; - misiones de observación de conflictos territoriales; - propuestas de puesta en marcha de experiencias piloto de buenas prácticas productivas acordadas entre los diferentes sectores; - creación de mecanismos de intercambio para la difusión, propuesta y seguimiento de las políticas públicas del sector. - El MNCI promovió las DVGT, como instrumento clave para dichas actividades, buscando así fortalecer su reconocimiento e implementación a nivel nacional y provincial. Asimismo, se formularon demandas centrales en consonancia con las DVGT.
Timeframe	2013 - 2016
Results obtained	- Reconocimiento de la importancia del uso e implementación de las DVGT. - Inclusión de productores de la agricultura familiar, campesina, indígena, actores históricamente excluidos. - Después de las visitas de representantes de la Mesa Nacional, constitución de Mesas de Tierra y Agricultura en los Estado provinciales con actores diversos. - A raíz de la observación de situaciones de malas prácticas de aplicación de agroquímicos, con preocupantes consecuencias para la producción y el bienestar de la población durante la Misión de Observación en la provincia de Chaco, se buscó retomar y tratar en mayor profundidad esta temática, con rigurosidad y aportes concretos. - Consenso entre los diferentes actores sobre el apoyo a la implementación de la Ley de Agricultura Familiar, en consonancia con las DVGT.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Hacer concreto en el territorio el debate político e ideológico

Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Realización de misiones de observación en el terreno, con participación de un amplio abánico de actores.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Más de 20 delegados asisten a cada encuentro de la Mesa de Diálogo. Las misiones de observación cuentan la participación de representantes de comunidades afectadas por conflictos por la tierra y los recursos naturales.
Link to additional information	

S31. BRAZIL: Special Methodology for Registering Traditional Communities into the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR – Cadastro Ambiental Rural)

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Brazil • GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Development BMZ **;** • Brazilian Forest Service (SFB – Serviço Florestal Brasileiro) and the Department for Extractivism and Rural Development (SEDRSecretaria de Extrativísmo e Desenvolvimento Rural Sustentável) of the Ministry of Environment.
Contact person	Anselm.duchrow@giz.de
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Since 2012, all rural properties have to register their environmental land use information in the Rural Environmental Registry CAR. Traditional peoples and communities are not exempted to this obligation. However, while the State agencies are responsible for registering the smallholders, and the National Agrarian Reform Agency INCRA registers the titles communities – no institution is formally responsible for the registration of the un-titled communities that are in majority living on territories which boundaries were contested by others (e.g. large-scale farmers, native reserve areas etc.) The new methodology developed in the context of the Brazilian-German cooperation aims at defining ways for integrating traditional communities in the environmental regularization process and giving them access to other public policies. The methodology is based on pilot experiences in "Quilombola"-communities that will be replicated to other traditional communities in the future. NB: "Quilombola" communities, are groups of descendants of fugitive slaves, who fled from persecution and settled in remote areas of Brazil.
Location	Brazil
Geographical coverage	Amazonian States in Brazil (Amazonas, Acre, Rondonia, Pará, Mato Grosso, Tocantins, Amapá, Roraima, Maranhão) and additional pilot regions
Main actors	SEDR & SFB, Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Justice (SEPPIR – Secretariado de Politicas de Promoção da Igualdade Racial), Coordination of Quilombola Communities (CONAQ –

	Coordenação das Comunidades Quilombolas) and Local NGOs
Main activities	• Multi-stakeholder Dialogues with public policy and community representatives • Participatory Mapping activities • Developing Capacity Building modules for community representatives • Developing a Specific Communication Strategy for the Registration in the CAR of Quilombola Communities
Timeframe	From 2015 to 2020
Results obtained	The Methodology is still in its pilot phase. First results will be documented in the second half of 2016.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Making the decisions transparent • Giving the community representatives the opportunity to participate in decision making • Moderating the conflict of interests of different institutions • Talking "the same language" (understandable to community representatives) while writing the methodology
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Bigger conflicts of interest that have led to verbal disputes: community representatives want to map their claimed area while the Ministry of Environment supports the idea of registering only the occupied area in the CAR system
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Multi-stakeholder dialogues and the integration of various actors at every stage of decision-making
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	- Pilot projects were undertaken in three pilot regions in Pará, Maranhão and Minas Gerais. - Following the methodology, 83 communities are currently being registered in the Pernambuco State
Link to additional information	

S32. BRAZIL: Mutirões Integrados – Integrated Campaigns

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Brazil • GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Development BMZ; • Special Department for Land Tenure Regularization in the Amazon (SERFAL-Secretaria Extraordinária de Regularizção • Fundiária na Amazonia Legal) of the Ministry of Agrarian • Development; • Brazilian Forest Service (SFB – Serviço Florestal Brasileiro) and the Department for Extractivism and Rural Development (SEDR- Secretaria de Extrativísmo e Desenvolvimento Rural Sustentável) of the Ministry of Environment.
Contact person	Anselm.duchrow@giz.de
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The Mutirões Integrados are a more effective and efficient way to combine land and environmental regularization in the field: the public services organize themselves to attend to rural communities in the Amazon on-site. The services provided include recognition of land rights for small farmers on public land andregistration in the Rural Cadastre (CAR) for environmental compliance. The Mutirões Integrados are a scalable approach and allows outreach to more people in less time. There are plans to improve the approach by including other services such as the provision of rural assistance, basic citizen services and rural credit.
Location	Amazon region
Geographical coverage	Amazonian States in Brazil (Amazonas, Acre, Rondonia, Pará, Mato Grosso, Tocantins, Amapá, Roraima, Maranhão)
Main actors	SERFAL, SEDR & SFB, Secretariats of Environment of the Amazonian States, State Land Agencies, Rural Extension Agencies, Local NGOs
Main activities	Organization of Integrated Campaigns for the processing and emission of land titles and for Registering Environmental Information in the National Rural Environmental Cadaster (CAR – Cadastro Ambiental Rural). 20 Mutirões planned in 2016.

Timeframe	From 2014 up to 2020
Results obtained	Results were partly due to the Mutirões efforts: More than 80% of agricultural producers in the Amazon Region have been registered in the Rural Environmental Registry so far. As they are linked to geo-referenced tenure data, the quality of the entries in the registry are higher when provided through mutirões integrados. The Terra Legal Program has provided more than 16.000 titles, representing almost 10 % of the entitled households.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Mutirões Integrados have helped to optimize the titling and environmental process in the Amazon Region. Furthermore, linking the two policies has helped to underline the effort of reducing deforestation in the Amazon Forest by securing land tenure and by offering a safe basis for monitoring through the Registration in the CAR system.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	The public services face logistical challenges to install their offices in remote areas due to lack of infrastructure (internet), accommodation and the necessity to cover travel expenses of civil servants. Terra Legal: The processing of land titles is still slow, due to conflicting institutional responsibilities and data management systems, or e.g. the absence of updated price references for state land. Not all territorial information on the Amazon Region is easily available. Some Municipalities (glebas) for the Terra Legal Program are still not recorded, thus the total number of eventual beneficiaries of the Program can only be estimated.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Multi-stakeholder dialogues and the integration of various actors in the implementation of the Mutirões. • Defining strategic locations for the installation of short-term offices for the public services during the Mutirões Integrados. • Provision of support to State Land Agencies in the preparation of the Mutirões.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected	CAR: Until January 2016, 77.5 Million ha of 93.7 Million ha in the Amazon had been registered in the monitoring platform of the Rural Environmental Registry, representing 82.7% of the Amazon region. The contribution of the Mutirões Integrados has not been quantified.

by the successful experience	Terra Legal: In the Amazon State, the Program benefited 16.000 individuals of estimated 160.000 individuals or households that were entitled to gain a land title, representing almost 10 % of the Amazon region. The contribution of the Mutirões Integrados is of crucial importance but has not been quantified yet.
Link to additional information	**CAR:** https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/34060.html **Terra Legal:** https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/33654.html

S33. BRAZIL: The Brazilian National System of Rural Registration and National Program of Land Credit

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Brazil/ Ministry of Agrarian Development and INCRA
Contact person	Richard Torsiano Martins and Raquel Santori
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The National System of Rural Registration has modernized certification of rural properties, including geo-referencing, which has allowed public policies to reach those who needed it. Registration and better access to information improved land governance, because it guaranteed legal security to family farmers and better access to public services and policies. The National Program of Land Credit complemented policies on access to land and stimulated the leadership of the youth. The policy prioritized the youth through a differentiated line of credit. Women were also targeted in this program, which guaranteed them land tenure.
Location	Brazil
Geographical coverage	All national territory
Main actors	Public servants, researchers and farmers
Main activities	Geo-referencing, registration and creation of lines of credit
Timeframe	Since 2002
Results obtained	• Access to land to more than 140.000 families • Registration, geo-referencing and ownership of land • Youth insertion into the productive system (access to land increased by 41%) • Women empowerment with improvement in their access to land and credit
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Modernization of electronic registration systems • Better coordination and integration of public actors • Capacitated personnel • Involvement of family farmers' organizations • Involvement of state governments and research institutions
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Financing • Technical capacity • Bureaucracy of financial actors

	• Identification of target public • Identification of areas that lacked regularization • Adaptation of the system to the demand
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Constant training and capacity building of personnel that utilize the electronic systems • Involvement of family farmers' organizations • Political engagement
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• More than 6 million rural properties registered • 30 million people impacted with better land governance • Access to land to more than 140.000 families • More than 3 billion reais in investments
Link to additional information	• www.mda.gov.br • http://sigef.incragov.br • www.cadastrorural.gov.br

S34. COLOMBIA: Una comunidad toma su destino en sus manos: la experiencia del Consejo Comunitario Campesino Palenque Monte Oscuro (CCCPMO) y de FIAN Colombia en el uso de las Directrices

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Colombia
Contact person	Juan Carlos Morales González, FIAN Colombia porderechoalimentacion@gmail.com
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	FIAN Colombia y el Consejo Comunitario Campesino Palenque Monte Oscuro (en adelante: CCCPMO) han desarrollado un proceso sistemático de aplicación de las VGGT, cuyo fin es fortalecer al Consejo y lograr mayor influjo en los espacios de incidencia regional relacionados con la formulación y aplicación de políticas públicas asociados con la tierra, el derecho a la alimentación y el acceso a recursos naturales. Las VGGT han sido adoptadas por la comunidad para robustecer sus procesos de exigibilidad del derecho a la alimentación, a la tierra y al acceso a los recursos naturales. También para fortalecer organizativamente al Consejo, elaborar herramientas de monitoreo propias, y mejorar la capacidad de incidencia en materia de política pública. En ese sentido, se trata de una experiencia en la que la comunidad no espera "eternamente" a que el Estado difunda y cumpla con las Directrices, sino que toma la iniciativa para generar una dinámica de empoderamiento y transformación. La experiencia revela que las Directrices encierran la potencialidad de ser una herramienta para la exigibilidad en sentido "abajo hacia arriba", lo cual es relevante en contextos que se caracterizan por grandes inequidades sociales, ausencia de democracia participativa, extendidas violaciones a los derechos humanos y gran conflictividad social.
Location	Puerto Tejada, Departamento del Cauca - Colombia
Geographical coverage	Regional y local
Main actors	FIAN Colombia; comunidad (CCCPMO), funcionarios estatales a nivel regional
Main activities	• Capacitación sobre las VGGT, derechos humanos e identificación de la problemática de la región relacionada con el acceso a los recursos naturales.

	• Estudio y análisis de las VGGT e identificación de aspectos, afirmaciones o recomendaciones con potencial utilidad para la exigibilidad de derechos que realiza la comunidad. • Construcción y formulación colectiva de indicadores basados en las VGGT para el monitoreo de los derechos humanos relacionados a los recursos naturales. Publicación de una cartilla que incluye los indicadores y una propuesta de ruta para el fortalecimiento de las comunidades y organizaciones en materia de gobernanza responsable de la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques • Identificación de autoridades estatales para los diferentes temas abordados por las VGGT y obtención de información institucional sobre la situación de diversos aspectos contemplados en las Directrices a través de recursos jurídicos/derechos de petición. • Construcción conjunta de propuestas de política pública de cara a la formulación de los planes de desarrollo departamental y entrega a las autoridades departamentales.
Timeframe	Desde 2014 hasta ahora.
Results obtained	• Comunidad capacitada en materia de derechos humanos y las Directrices, y empoderada para la interlocución con autoridades locales y regionales. • Herramienta de monitoreo con indicadores basados en las Directrices Propuestas para política pública relacionadas al acceso a los recursos naturales
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Alta capacitación interna del CCCPMO en derechos humanos; apropiación de las VGGT por la comunidad; identificación de espacios de incidencia; y acompañamiento de ONG de derechos humanos.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Esos desafíos continúan: poderosos intereses sobre la tierra y los recursos (empresariado/terratenientes, monocultivos); el trabajo de la comunidad se desarrolla en un territorio afectado por el conflicto interno colombiano.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Garantizar la participación activa del CCCPMO en todas las fases de conocimiento y uso de las Directrices, inclusive la elaboración de la metodología. Difusión de sus acciones a nivel nacional e internacional. Las acciones y actividades son siempre acordadas con la comunidad.

Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	El CCCPMO está integrado por 50 familias afrocolombianas despojados de tierras a causa de la expansión del monocultivo de la caña de azúcar y las políticas económicas del estado, el acceso a la tierra y demás recursos es fundamental para superar la situación de inseguridad alimentaria de la población. Representantes de estas familias han participado en el proceso.
Link to additional information	• http://www.fiancolombia.org/quien-conoce-lo-que-tiene-mas-facil-lo-defiende-gobernanza-de-la-tierra-la-pesca-y-los-bosques-en-nuestros-territorios/ • http://www.fiancolombia.org/el-derecho-a-la-alimentacion-y-nutricion-adecuada-de-las-mujeres-una-ampliacion-de-horizonte-hacia-la-construccion-de-una-ciudadania-plena-reflexiones-y-propuesta-para-su-seguimiento/

S35. GUATEMALA: The VGGT and the New Comprehensive Land Policy: Rights to Land for the Integral Rural Development

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	**Guatemala** **Secretaría de Asuntos Agrarios, Fondo de Tierras**
Contact person	Diego.Ricalde@fao.org ; Klemen.Gamboa@fao.org
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	La población rural de Guatemala representa el 51.52% de su población total, con una pobreza total de 53.7%[12]. Es el quinto país más desigual de América Latina, con un índice de Gini del 084, lo cual se evidencia en último Censo Agropecuario realizado en el 2003. El 98.14% de la población posee el 43.41% de la tierra mientras que el 1.86% de la población posee el 56.59% de la tierra. En el 2013 la Secretaría de Asuntos Agrarios tenía registrados 1,300 conflictos por disputa de tenencia de la tierra. To address land conflicts and more broadly, the land tenure situation and the subsequent impact on poverty and food security and nutrition, the Government of Guatemala invited FAO in 2013 to help improve the policy framework regarding land governance to promote stability, promote investments and growth in agriculturebut especially rural development. This was considered the first step to improve food security and nutrition in rural areas, particularly in indigenous communities. This initiative involved three main steps: First, *information dissemination* on the Voluntary Guidelines among the key stakeholders so that they understood their value and relevance to address land issues and improve the overall land policy framework. This involved engaging organizations of indigenous communities and small farmers, large landowners, other development partners working on land issues (including both other UN agencies and international cooperation organizations. Secondly, *capacity building* through training of key staff of institutions dealing with land policy, and some of them were in positions to influence the policy-making process. These included both government and non-government organizations. And thirdly, *policy review and advice* which involved assisting the Secretaría de Asuntos Agrarios and the Gabinete de Desarrollo Rural in policy review and formulation. To facilitate the acceptance/adoption of this new policy, the various stakeholders in agriculture (that is,

[12] ENCOVI 2011. INE.

	government agencies, indigenous communities, farmer organizations and representatives of large land owners) were invited to participate in the discussion. As a result, a new comprehensive agrarian policy was produced which included main concepts and principles of the Voluntary Guidelines. This new land policy sought to address land conflicts and improve tenure security in a comprehensive manner, particularly concerning customary rights and access to land by women. Further, this new policy sought to facilitate access to productive assets (such as credit and rural extension) by small farmers and indigenous communities so that they could improve their livelihoods, food security and nutrition. La sociedad civil también ha jugado un rol fundamental para divulgar y aumentar el uso de las DVGT. En el marco de un proceso global se realizó en el país un proceso de formación para 296 integrantes de 8 organizaciones de sociedad civil y organizaciones comunitarias, proceso que utilizo el Manual Popular, los participantes caracterizaron casos y estudiaron la forma que las DVGT puede apoyar el abordaje del mismo. Otra iniciativa que está en desarrollo es el apoyo al reconocimiento y gobernanza de tierras comunales. En Guatemala las tierras comunales representan cerca del 15% del territorio nacional, con una gran concentración en áreas habitadas por pueblos indígenas y por comunidades campesinas en zonas forestales (CONAP 2009). La falta de claridad en cuanto a delimitación física y tenencia de las tierras comunales representa una limitación para poder acceder a servicios, programas de incentivos y otras oportunidades de desarrollo. La iniciativa está orientada a informar y documentar experiencias relevantes en tema de registro y reconocimiento de tierras comunales, con fines de acceso y uso sustentable de recursos naturales.
Location	Guatemala City
Geographical coverage	The whole country as the new Comprehensive agrarian policy applies to the entire country
Main actors	- The Secretariat for Agrarian Affairs and the Rural Development Office. - The Land Fund - Land Registry - Indigenous community organizations

	- Civil society organizations - Academia - Chamber of Agriculture.
Main activities	- Multi-stakeholder workshops were held which provided a platform for policy dialogue and exchange. - Bilateral meetings with key stakeholders such as representatives of indigenous communities and the large land owners. - Teamwork by staff from Fondo de Tierras, Secretaría de Asuntos Agrarios and FAO.
Timeframe	September 2013 – October 2014
Results obtained	In October 2014, the Government introduced the new land policy (Agraria / Acuerdo Gubernativo 372-2014"). This policy is part of the eleven politicies of the Rural Development ("Politica Nacional de Desarrollo Rural Integral – PNDRI") aimed at promoting sustainable development through access to land, land tenure security, land conflict resolution and access to other productive assets that strengthen family farming and contribute to economic growth in agriculture. The new policy was the product of a collaborative effort by the Secretaría de Asuntos Agrarios and the Land Fund, with support from FAO. The policy reflected the main concepts and approaches of the VGGT in a number of ways. It recognized and strengthened indigenous communal systems of land tenure and management, including land law and jurisdiction. It also recognized and promoted women's rights to land and sought to promote the rural economy and contribute to the competitiveness of rural areas and their full integration into the national economy.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	- Key to this initiative was the government decision to address/review the land policy which resulted in its request for FAO assistance. - The establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform for policy dialogue regarding the agricultural sector was central to the design of the new policy. These stakeholders include the government, farmers and indigenous organizations, and representatives of the big farm exporters (Cámara del Agro de Guatemala). - The role of FAO as a facilitator of the policy dialogue was critical since the Organization has been a credible, reliable partner. The technical assistance provided by FAO was key in terms of reaching out to the various parties and stakeholders, identifying common ground among them and facilitating the policy review process.

Constraints and challenges that were faced	There is a new government in place and it is not clear yet whether there will be continuity in terms of policies concerning governance of tenure, agriculture and food security. In this respect, it remains to be seen if the new Comprehensive agrarian policy enacted by the previous government will be fully implemented by the new government.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Good practices or lessons learned include the following: - Political will was a determining factor to promote the type of legal, institutional and administrative arrangements that would ensure responsible and effective governance of tenure. This included the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms for policy dialogue that would inform the policy making process. - External development assistance (in this case, by FAO) was critical to tap into the political will and national interest in policy review and change. To some extent, this assistance was sort of a galvanizing factor that helped bring together the main actors and stakeholders. - Such assistance may also prove critical for the follow up phase, to ensure that the new policy is also implemented in a way that achieves its intended objectives.
Quantitative aspects where available- estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	This information is not available yet as the Comprehensive agrarian Policy is yet to be fully implemented. FAO provided technical assistance to SAA for the design of the implementation plan.
Link to additional information	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3hUPB_NU80A

S36. PERU: Curso "Diálogo de políticas públicas en torno a la agricultura familiar y las Directrices Voluntarias sobre la Gobernanza Responsible de la Tenencia de la Tierra, la Pesca y los Bosques en el context de la Seguridad Alimentaria Nacional"

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Plataforma para la Gobernanza Responsible de la Tierra (ENI – Perú), FAO – Perú, Welthungerhilfe – Perú, ILC, Ministerio de Agriocultura y Riego (MINAGRI), Heifer Perú, Conveagro
Contact person	Pedro Castillo
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Este curso busca promover el conocimiento sobre las "Directrices Voluntarias sobre la Gobernanza Responsable de la Tierra, la Pesca y los Bosques en el contexto de la Seguridad Alimentaria Nacional" (DVGT) y su aplicabilidad en las políticas nacionales, en diálogo entre organizaciones rurales, decisores y funcionarios públicos. El curso está dirigido a líderes de organizaciones agrarias e indígenas y funcionarios del Estado. Los participantes de las organizaciones rurales deben ser dirigentes activos en su institución y tener perspectivas de permanencia a mediano y largo plazo en la misma. Los funcionarios públicos deben pertenecer a dependencias del Estado relacionadas con temáticas de tierras, pesca y bosques.
Location	Lima, Perú
Geographical coverage	Regiones de la costa, Andes y Amazónicas: Ayacucho, Apurimac, Ancash, Amazonas, Cajamarca, Huánuco, Junín, La Libertad, Moquegua, Puno, Piura, San Martín, Ucayali
Main actors	1) organizaciones indígenas: Confederación Nacional Agraria (CNA), Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú (ONAMIAP), Confederación Campesina del Perú (CCP), Federación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Artesanas, Indígenas, Nativas y Asalariadas del Perú (FEMUCARINAP), Federación de Mujeres de la Región Apurímac (FEMURA). 2) Organización Agraria: Convención Nacional del Agro Perunao (CONVEAGRO) 3) Funcionarios públicos: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego (MINAGRI) Congreso de la República 4) Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil.

Main activities	• Fortalecimiento de capacidades. • Dinámigas grupales • Espacios de diálogo entre líderes indígenas y con los funcionarios del Estado
Timeframe	Del 4 al 6 de marzo de 2015, del 16 al 18 de setiembre de 2015 y del 31 de marzo al 02 de abril de 2016
Results obtained	• 30 líderes capacitados • Consolidación de relaciones con organizaciones indígenas. • Consolidación de relaciones con organización agraria. • Fortalecimiento de relaciones con organizaciones como la FAO. • Fortalecimiento de relaciones y alianza con dependencias del Estado peruano • Posicionarnos como una organización que conoce del tema y lo promueve.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Alianzas inter institucionales con FAO Perú, Welthungerhilfe y el Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego (MINAGRI), Heifer Perú, International Land Coalition (ILC) • Fortalecimiento y buena relación con las organizaciones indígenas y agrarias que participan
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Limitaciones: • Las grandes distancias que tiene que cubrir los líderes de organizaciones indígenas para participar en el curso. • La agenda recargada de los funconarios del Estado que no permite que participen durante todos los días del evento. • Desconocimiento de las Directrcies como cuerpo legal que promueve el diálogo. • Presupuesto Desafíos: • Lograr el fiancniamiento para más cursos de sensiblización de las Directrices. • Conseguir que el Estadoperuano, a pesar de haber suscrito estas directrices, utilice este instrumento • Conseguir que los participantes repliquen lo aprendido en el curso en sus organizaciones
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Alianzas inter institucionales con FAO, Welthungerhilfe, Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego (MINAGRI), International Land Coalition (ILC), Heifer Perú. • Alianzas con organizaciones indígenas y agrarias. • El involucramiento de los profesionales de CEPES para conocer sobre las VGGT y poder replica este conocimiento durante el curso

Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• 30 líderes de organizaciones agrarias e indígenas, y a partir de ellos, las familias, comunidades y organizaciones a las que pertenecen. • 10 funcionarios públicos. • 30 representantes de organizaciones de la sociedad civil.
Link to additional information	• http://www.gobernanzadelatierra.org/eventos/videos-dvgt • http://www.gobernanzadelatierra.org/eventos/programa-dvgt-mod1 • http://www.gobernanzadelatierra.org/eventos/diptico-general-dvgt • http://www.gobernanzadelatierra.org/articulos/modulo-i-urso-dvgt • http://www.gobernanzadelatierra.org/articulos/np_curso-dvgt

REGIONAL LEVEL AND MULTI-COUNTRY SUBMISSIONS

S37. AFRICA: Integrated implementation of F&G and VGGT through the EU Land Governance Programme in Africa

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Africa region
Contact person	Joan Kagwanja, UNECA, Addis Ababa, jkagwanj@uneca.org
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The Framework and Guidelines (F&G) on Land Policy in Africa endorsed in 2009 by African Heads of States through the Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges constitute the African Union's agenda on land. Its implementation was done in recognition of the contribution of the VGGT as another tool to improve land governance on the continent. An integrated approach to the implementation of the AU Declaration on land Issues and Challenges via the F&G and the VGGT through the EU Land Governance Programme in Africa is being fashioned taking into account technical guides, e-leaning materials, in-country and transversal level projects. Implementation was done through a partnership between the Land Policy Initiative (LPI) and FAO at a transversal and Pan African level. It was aimed at obtaining high level political buy-in of F&G and VGGT principles at continental institutions.
Location	The Africa region
Geographical coverage	The Africa region
Main actors	Continental Institutions including Pan African Parliament, CAADP NPCA, Regional Economic Communities, FAO, Country-level implementing partners, and governments
Main activities	• Promoting the application of F&G and VGGT principles in the formulation and implementation of Land Policies in member states • Mainstreaming land issues in continental and regional institutions to ensure that F&G and VGGT principles were well understood and promoted at these institutions. • Supporting capitalization meetings of the EU Land Governance Programme in Africa involving the integrated implementation of the F&G and VGGT in ten African countries. • Promoting the use of the Guiding Principles on Large Scale Land Based Investments which was developed taking into consideration the VGGT principles.

	• Advancement in the implementation of the LPI eight result areas for the implementation of the AU agenda on land which promoted the F&G and the VGGT. • Capacity development of continental, regional and national level institutions for the implementation of the F&G and VGGT. • Development of partnerships to promote the implementation of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges with links to the implementation of the VGGT.
Timeframe	2009 -
Results obtained	• Awareness and advocacy on F&G and VGGT at high level continental forums and within continental institutions such as the Pan African Parliament and NPCA. • Supported member states such as Kenya to develop country-level Safeguards for large-scale land acquisitions using the Africa Union Guiding Principles on Large Scale Land Based Investments and the VGGT principles. • Built the capacity of the Pan African and Regional Parliaments on the F&G and VGGT principles to enable them to support legislation on appropriate land based investments. • Capacitated Regional institutions such as IGAD and RCMRD to effectively deal with land issues using the F&G and VGGT principles. • Provided a platform for knowledge generation and dissemination through the Conference on Land Policy in Africa where work done on both F&G and VGGT was presented. • Commitment of the AU to ensure that 30 percent of land allocations by the states were allocated to women.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Recognition of the central role of land in the development of African nations. • Political will and support for improvement of land and natural resource governance. • Commitment of African governments to the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges. • Willingness of stakeholders and national governments to engage on land issues. • Effective partnership between LPI and FAO on the integrated implementation of the F&G and VGGT.

Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Land issues are still recognised as country level issues which national sovereignty should deal with. • Insufficient budget allocation for dealing with land issues at country-level.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Transversal level capitalization meetings which provided a platform for peer learning, experience sharing and motivation • Inclusiveness and participatory approaches to country-level engagement on land policy issues, for example, in Zambia.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Improved tenure security for women and vulnerable groups across the continent to provide for food security. More women will benefit from state allocation of land which will impact on the livelihoods of women across the continent.
Link to additional information	

S38. AFRICA: EU programme "supporting responsible governance of land tenure by promoting the VGGT"

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	European Commission
Contact person	Joachim Knoth Joachim.knoth@ec.europa.eu
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The EU considers responsible governance of tenure that ensures secure access to land, in particular for female and male smallholder farmers very crucial for inclusive, pro-poor agricultural development and for sustainable management of natural resources. It is vital for enhancing food security, respecting human rights and avoiding root causes for conflict and insecurity. For many years, the EU supported responsible governance of tenure, formulated its own policies and supported the preparation of the VGGT. Today, the EU supports 50 countries to improve governance of tenure with almost EUR 300 million. Following the endorsement of the VGGT by the CFS in 2012, the EU started a special programme in 2013 to promote the practical implementation of the VGGT at country- level in ten African countries. In 2015, the programme was further expanded, covering 18 developing countries (15 in Africa) now and receives almost EUR 60 million of EU development assistance. Implementation at country level is accompanied by a "transversal support project" implemented by FAO for which EUR 4.5 million is provided by the EU. In Africa, the implementation of the VGGT is done in collaboration with implementation of the AU Declaration on Land through the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (F&G), spearheaded by the Land Policy Initiative (LPI).
Location	Developing countries with a focus on Africa
Geographical coverage	EU supports land governance in more than 50 countries; 18 countries are specifically considered by the "EU VGGT programme"
Main actors	Various implementing partners including EU member state agencies, UN, NGOs, private sector and governments

Main activities	• Country-specific tailored actions to improve land governance by applying the VGGT principles in the 18 selected countries. Depending on local requirements, actions address: legal, institutional and administrative framework; systems recognising and administering formal and customary land rights; capacitating and empowering local community leaders, local female and male stakeholders to voice and defend their rights and needs; capacity building of relevant stakeholders including public administration, customary authorities and civil society organisations. • Transversal support: technical support for country-level projects; exchange of experiences and drawing lessons to further expand the use of the VGGT as well as progress monitoring.
Timeframe	2014 – 2022
Results obtained	The project enabled understanding of the importance of the VGGT principles for the improvement of land governance by providing practical experience in 18 different developing countries. It addressed the various thematic areas of the VGGT in response to local requirements and involved various groups of stakeholders required for a transparent and needs-based approach. Many conflict and post-conflict countries were involved and experiences exchanged helped develop their capacities on how to use the VGGT principles in such particular circumstances.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Selection and focus of projects were driven by EU Delegations at country-level in close collaboration with a range of stakeholders. Demand-driven technical support and periodic exchange of experiences among different project partners contributed to a common understanding on how to use the VGGT principles.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	The VGGT was new to many stakeholders and practical experience on how to use the guidelines was missing which created some hesitation at the beginning. Some governments were "creating" administrative obstacles to delay the implementation of projects.

Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	The VGGT principles were used in accordance with local requirements, making them relevant to local situations; projects were always done in collaboration with various stakeholders to develop a common understanding of the VGGT principles and how to apply them. The projects provided examples or cases for further expansion and the first cases confirmed this assumption. The transversal project provided technical support where needed and a platform to exchange experiences, which was instrumental in deepening understanding of the VGGT principles and expanding application to more countries.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	First of all, this programme aimed to provide practical experience with the use of VGGT and to draw lessons for its future expansion. It is expected that one million people will directly benefit from the achievements made in terms of more secure access and use of land and natural resources. The programme will help improve land governance policies/strategies in at least 12 countries and enhance capacity at administrative and beneficiary levels in all countries. It is worth noticing that 10 out of the 18 countries were in a conflict or post-conflict situation where land governance was of particular importance to regain peace and stability.
Link to additional information	

S39.EUROPE: Promoting secure land tenure within the framework of the Voluntary Guidelines (VGGT Caravan Project)

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	The seven focus countries of the FAO REU Regional Initiative on Empowering Smallholders and Family Farms for improved Rural Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction: *Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, FYR Macedonia, Moldova and Tajikistan.*
Contact person	Morten Hartvigsen, Land Tenure Officer, FAO REU Morten.Hartvigsen@fao.org
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU) is supporting the implementation of the "Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure" through awareness raising activities in the entire region, starting with a regional workshop in 2013. As a next step in support of the implementation of the Guidelines, a series of seven technical awareness-raising workshops in the seven focus countries of the FAO Regional Initiative "Empowering Smallholders and Family Farms for Improved Rural Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction" across Europe and Central Asia were implemented between October 2015 and January 2016. For each of the seven focus countries, a case study was prepared, including a short analysis on the policy, legal and institutional framework within the context of the VGGT, which provided the input and necessary elements for an informed discussion on the possible application of the Guidelines during the workshop and led to the eventual recommendations and roadmap. The Guidelines put great emphasis on participatory and transparent decision-making. The workshops intended to create a critical mass of informed stakeholders to discuss ways in which the Guidelines might be implemented based on country-specific situations and initiate the development of a multi-stakeholder platform. It should also increase ability of governments and citizens to understand and administer tenure rights and the processes involved in providing access to and transferring such rights, in accordance with the principles contained in the Guidelines. The workshops and the country case studies provided first inputs for the assessment of the compliance of the countries' legal and institutional framework with the VGGT. During lively participatory sessions on both the first and the second days of the workshops, participants identified and discussed

	constraints, and proposed solutions to address these constraints in line with principles of the VGGT. The conclusion of the preliminary screening was that the tenure framework in all seven countries was largely in compliance with the VGGT principles. Nevertheless, gaps and flaws in the policy, legal and institutional frameworks exist. Although the VGGT envisaged general approaches and principles of tenure rights that should be acceptable for all countries, the similarities and differences between the seven countries derived from their political structure and status of economic development; the way how land reform was conducted'; different geographical characteristics and cultural aspects, determine the specificities and the perception of tenure and are reflected in the specific policies related to land, forestry and fishery tenure. For example, similarities and differences regarding women rights exist in specific aspects related to local mentality and peculiarities, while natural conditions determine the type of tenure management that governments apply. In all the seven analysed countries, agriculture is considered an important sector, which receives significant governmental support or is a declared a governmental priority. We can find different levels of political support towards agriculture and rural areas, but most focused on modernization of agriculture production, increase of competitiveness and increase in strategic commodities for export. Of course, it is a legitimate goal to foster the economic growth of the sector, but care has to be taken so that the most vulnerable in the sector, which are the smallholders and family farms, are not neglected, as their contribution to the socio-economic situation of rural areas is crucial. Some general recommendations and conclusions obtained during the workshops' discussions were as follows: • Need for further awareness raising on the VGGT, for both general public and public authorities • Resolve overlaps between public authorities and enhance communication between land tenure institutional actors; as well as efficient data exchange and cooperation between institutions to improve tenure of land, forestry and fisheries • Strengthening the implementation and monitoring capacities of the relevant institutions and ensuring that all stakeholders, women and men, are better informed of their rights and obligations. • Translation of VGGT into local language

	• Improving land administration systems for better land rights recognition, safeguarding and enjoyment • While developing land tenure policy and legal framework, ensure extensive and evidence-based research and grant equal opportunities for all types of farms • Protecting legitimate tenure rights and preventing disputes; improving access to justice and developing alternative conflict solution mechanisms. Country-specific recommendations were provided including: • Registration of formal tenure rights in rural areas to be completed (Georgia) • Improved land valuation system recommended (Moldova and Tajikistan) • Need for land consolidation mainly to address the structural problems of small and fragmented farms (Albania, Georgia, Moldova, Armenia and FYR Macedonia) • Private houses in forest and pasture areas are registered as part of the surrounding state land and so people do not have registered rights to these houses (Kyrgyzstan)
Location	
Geographical coverage	Caucasus and Eastern Europe (Armenia, Georgia and Moldova), Balkan countries (Albania and FYR Macedonia) and Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan).
Main actors	In accordance with the principles of inclusion contained in the VGGT, the workshops were multi-stakeholder in nature. The participants were a mix of people who were working on the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in government institutions, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector as well as in regional/international organizations.
Main activities	• Conduct preliminary analysis of the compliance of existing legal and institutional framework with VGGT principles in the seven countries • Present the VGGT and the country case study during a workshop in order to raise awareness on VGGT and its implementation; • Discuss challenges and opportunities for improved tenure security and governance of tenure in the countries;

	• Provide specific recommendations for the implementation of the VGGT in the countries
Timeframe	October 2015 to January 2016
Results obtained	• Seven workshops were conducted in seven countries and the awareness of stakeholders was increased • Country Case Studies were prepared • Creation of multi-stakeholder VGGT platform was initiated • Capacity at the institutional and expert levels was built • Public awareness with regards to VGGT has increased • Synthesis Report was prepared
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	General interest of the countries about tenure issues, best practices and actual global trends
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Lack of initial awareness on VGGT among the key stakeholders. • Political stability and will to formulate and adopt legal amendments. • Lack of necessary cooperation with/between relevant state institutions as well as with academia, SCO's and private sector. • Challenge is to take the next steps towards the country-specific recommendations for implementation of the Guidelines.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Multi-stakeholder component of the workshop which had participants including representatives of relevant public authorities, ensured lively and unbiased discussions and wider dissemination of information
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• In total around 300 participants participated in the seven VGGT workshops • Staff of public institutions with mandate and responsibilities related to tenure were informed • Increased awareness of the general public and expert community on VGGT
Link to additional information	http://www.fao.org/europe/regional-perspectives/smallholders-family-farms/en/

S40. EUROPE: Using the Tenure Guidelines to tackle burning European land issues

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Europe
Contact person	Sylvia Kay (sylvia.kay@tni.org)
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	
Location	Europe
Geographical coverage	Europe
Main actors	TNI and European Coordination Via Campesina (ECVC) in the context of the Hands Off the Land and the Hands On the Land alliance (HotL Alliance)
Main activities	Two major studies looking at the how the Tenure Guidelines (TGs) can be used to improve land and natural resource governance within Europe: • The book "Land concentration, land grabbing and people's struggles in Europe", published by TNI for ECVC and the Hands Off the Land alliance, documented 13 country case-studies of land issues in Europe. The TGs were used to analyse the tenure situation in European countries and provide guidance and recommendations for revising current EU and Member State policies. • An official study for the European Parliament authored by TNI and published in May 2015 on the "Extent of farmland grabbing in the EU" provided policy recommendations for how the Tenure Guidelines can serve as the basis for tackling land grabbing in the EU, for example by informing an EC Recommendation/EU Directive on Land.
Timeframe	2013 to present
Results obtained	The two studies have had two major impacts. First, they continue to serve as an important advocacy tool for civil society organisations working on land tenure issues throughout Europe. They have been translated into multiple languages and have been presented at various civil society

	workshops to provide inspiration for how the TGs can be used in their local and national contexts. Second, they have provided a useful reference point for policy makers on how to improve the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in Europe. Both studies were presented to MEPs at the European Parliament and have elicited response from various policy makers and DG-AGRI on how the TGs can be relevant in the European context.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Increased general awareness and media attention around land issues in Europe; preparedness of EU and UN agencies (FAO) to dedicate time and resources to discussing the relevance of the TGs in Europe; ability of civil society alliances (e.g. HOTL) to organise workshops, conduct research and kick start dialogues with decision makers.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	The main challenge regarding the use of the TGs in Europe is that there was still a bias in some official policy circles and EU institutions that the TGs do not apply in the European context and are only relevant in development cooperation work in the South.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Action-research that involves civil society and grass-roots organisations in the analysis of problems faced and thinking around how the TGs can be of use in their particular contexts; a sound understanding that the TGs are a tool to use to improve governance frameworks on natural resources, rather than an end-point in and of themselves. Dialogue/interaction with decision makers at different levels, based on action research and capacity building by civil society.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Studies were presented at various civil society capacity building workshops in Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and the UK amongst others, with a total of approximately 120 participants. The studies were also presented three times at the European Parliament (COMAGRI and EESC) with a total of approximately 150 MEPs. The own initiative report by the EP would be a next step.
Link to additional information	• https://www.tni.org/en/publication/land-concentration-land-grabbing-and-peoples-struggles-in-europe-0 • http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document.html?reference=IPOL_STU(2015)540369

S41. EUROPE: "Preserving and managing European farmland as our common wealth" – Petition No. 0187/2015

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Europe/Belgium – European Coordination Via Campesina (ECVC)
Contact person	Marta Di Pierro – marta.dipierro@gmail.com
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Any citizen of the European Union, or resident in a Member State, may, individually or in association with others, submit a petition to the European Parliament - under Article 227 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - on a subject which comes within the European Union's fields of activity and which affects them directly. A petition may take the form of a complaint or a request and may relate to issues of public or private interest. The petition may present an individual request, a complaint or observation concerning the application of EU law or an appeal to the European Parliament to adopt a position on a specific matter. Such petitions give the European Parliament the opportunity of calling attention to any infringement of a European citizen's rights by a Member State or local authorities or other institution. The petition allows the Parliament, through its Committee on Petitions, to conduct an on-going reality check on the way in which European legislation is implemented and measure the extent to which the European institutions are responding to the concerns of citizens. The objective of the Committee is to provide a response to all petitions and, when possible, to provide a non-judicial remedy to legitimate concerns raised by petitioners on issues related to the EU fields of activity. Therefore, the petition is a tool to highlight a lack of legislation that affects citizens' rights. The petition on "Preserving and managing European farmland as our common wealth" has been written from the perspective of small agro-ecological farmers who conceive land as a resource to which they cannot have access to for a variety of reasons. The petition addressed several requests aiming to review the existing regulation on land (therefore CAP is a main topic) according to the VGGT.

	Three main demands were requested to ensure the right to food and land tenure based on fair and sustainable principles: • The conception of land as a resource -rather than a commodity- that needs to be used sustainably and shared among citizens and generations; • The adoption of a human rights-based approach on land tenure; • Build a directive on fair and sustainable access to farmland.
Location	Europe – Brussels
Geographical coverage	Europe
Main actors	ECVC, farmers' and civil society organizations, EU Parliament
Main activities	Drafting and circulation of the petition among farmer and civil society organizations. Building consensus around proposals and final submission of the petition
Timeframe	From February 2015 onwards
Results obtained	Three main results can be highlighted: • Recently, a formal request has been made to the EU parliament to review the impact of EU policies on land use and allocation, and assess the current status of the governance of land in the EU in light of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests approved by CFS in 2012. • The implementation of the VGGT worldwide was requested based on the fact that its implementation in Europe would promote the recognition of VGGT in other regions. • Engaging with member states as well as farmers' organisations and civil society organisations to define concrete measures to improve the governance of land tenure in the EU.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	The final result is not known yet but the responsible governance of land tenure and the implementation of VGGT has now been introduced to the agenda and debates within the EU commissions.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Submitting a petition is a long process however; it has been examined and approved by the PETI Committee in December 2015.

Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Human rights based approach; inclusiveness; and a participatory process
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	The petition has been sent to the European Commission for information, as well as to the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) and the Committee on Environment. The petition has been signed by over 70 civil society organizations in Europe.
Link to additional information	http://www.accesstoland.eu/IMG/pdf/ep_petition_land_vf_24feb2015_en.pdf

S42. EUROPE: European farmers' organizations advance towards VGGT implementation in the region

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Europe/Belgium – European Coordination Via Campesina (ECVC)
Contact person	Ivan Mammana – ivan@eurovia.org
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Between January 2015 and April 2015, ECVC, the European region of LVC, collaborated with other CSOs to organize a series of training workshops on the VGGT targeting mainly food producers' organizations. The workshops, funded by FAO, aimed to increase capacities of civil society and farmers' organizations from Europe and Central Asia. The first workshop took place in Rome, which allowed the participants to organize a public event in FAO, and the second one in Brussels, which allowed the participants to organize a public event in the European Economic and social Committee. The main planned outcomes were: • Participation of (ca.) CSO representatives, with balanced representation from EU and non-EU countries ensured in both Workshops • Successfully-trained CSO representatives on land tenure issues and on the application and implementation of the VGGT • Established dialogue between CSOs and FAO Regional Office in Europe and Central Asia on the implementation strategies of the VGGT • Dialogue initiated between CSOs and policy makers on land tenure issues in the Region • Development of common methodology for organising similar workshops at national level • Sharing common actions at European level as the Petition to the EP was declared admissible recently: http://www.accesstoland.eu/IMG/pdf/ep_petition_land_vf_24feb2015_en.pdf Country of origin of the participating organisations: Serbia, Kirgizstan, Georgia, Georgia, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Russia, Hungary, Austria, Italia, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Romania, Germany, Sweden, Netherlands

	Constituencies represented by the different organizations: Small-scale Farmers, NGOs, Pastoralist, Workers, Indigenous
Location	Rome – Bruxelles
Geographical coverage	Europe and Central Asia
Main actors	• ECVC • Food producers organizations and CSOs from Europe
Main activities	• Series of training workshops on the VGGT targeting mainly food producer organizations, with focus on analyzing the land tenure situation in Europe and Central Asia in light of the VGGT and developing strategies to advance their implementation in the region. • Developing a common action plan at regional level to advance VGGT implementation in the region
Timeframe	From the end of 2014 until April 2015
Results obtained	• Participation of (ca.) CSO representatives, with balanced representation from EU and non-EU countries ensured in both Workshops • Successfully-trained CSO representatives on land tenure issues and on the application and implementation of the VGGT • Established dialogue between CSOs and FAO Regional Office in Europe and Central Asia on the implementation strategies of the VGGT • Dialogue initiated between CSOs and policy makers on land tenure issues in the Region • Development of common methodology for organising similar workshops at national level • Sharing common actions at European level as the Petition to the EP was declared admissible recently: http://www.accesstoland.eu/IMG/pdf/ep_petition_land_vf_24feb2015_en.pdf • Regional action plan level to advance VGGT implementation in the region

	• The organizations' presentations at the Workshops brought the discussion on VGGT to a national level, developing different activities and institutional actions: ○ Ecoruralis in Romania published a study on land concentration and land tenure in Romania, proposing the implementation of the VGGT as a concrete institutional action: https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B_x-9XeYoYkWUWstVFNRZGZadlU/view ○ In Spain,a coalition of organizations is working together to see how to tackle problems related to land tenure at local, national and European level ○ In the EU, different organizations are in contact with EU institutions to push them towards some concrete institutional actions. A petition has been sent to the EP and was declared admissible recently: http://www.accesstoland.eu/IMG/pdf/ep_petition_land_vf_24feb2015_en.pdf ○ The EESC of the European Parliament published an opinion document on land grabbing: http://www.eesc.europa.eu/?i=portal.en.nat-opinions.32593 ○ The EP has already held different hearings on land grabbing in the EU and it commissioned a study: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/540369/IPOL_STU(2015)540369_EN.pdf
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• The need to work together on critical issues such as land tenure in Europe and Central Asia and long-standing work (research and advocacy) of CSOs to address burning land issues in the region. • The need to communicate with regional institutions such as EU and FAO-REU, on problems encountered by food producer organizations and the need to push for policy actions.

Constraints and challenges that were faced	• The difficulty for some organizations to understand the technical language of the VGGT and how they can be an opportunity to address burning land issues faced by food producers. • The difficulty of discussing policy changes that may require many years to achieve, and in the meantime, the situation on the ground for family farmers and agro-ecological farmers was getting worse.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• The methodology group comprised of organizations active in the CSM that had been actively participating in the negotiations of the VGGT, as well as many participating organizations that were new to the VGGT. • The conviction of the participants on the need to work together and to share their struggles to improve tenure of land, fisheries and forests, as well as their experiences • Good geographical and constituency balance • Good preparatory work and selection of participants
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• 39 participants from 26 organizations, with a good geographical balance (Europe and Central Asia). • 2 public events for a total of approximately 100 participants, including representatives of international and regional institutions • Different national workshops organized at national level on this issue • Different actions at EU-level taking place at different levels (EP, EESC, etc.)
Link to additional information	• http://www.eurovia.org/spip.php?article1215 • http://www.eurovia.org/spip.php?article1239

S43. EUROPE: Land and Gender in the Western Balkans. Understanding customs and people's lives

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Western Balkans Region
Contact person	FYR Macedonia: Agency for Real Estate Cadastre: Lidija Krstevska (l.krstevska@katastar.gov.mk)
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The Western Balkans regional initiative addresses the challenges to increasing female land ownership in the Western Balkans. Although sound legal frameworks protecting women's rights to own property are in place throughout the region, longstanding customs and traditions continue to favour male property ownership. A project, financed by the World Bank and co-financed by the FAO helped participating countries to establish multi-stakeholder gender teams consisting of land administration specialists, government policy makers, gender officers, local NGOs, and notaries to support the process of improving gender equality and social inclusion in property rights. The teams were trained on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure and the technical guide on 'Governing Land for Women and Men'. The gender teams identified the reform areas, target groups, stakeholders and their level of influence, and developed action plans for the first 11-months period. Gender-disaggregated data were produced by each country, indicating low levels of female ownership. Governments in the region were surprised to learn that female ownership in some parts of their country was as low as 3%, and not more than 30% in most cases. The use of existing property registration data demonstrated that this can be instrumental in promoting and advocating gender issues with policy makers. Reports generated by all teams at national and municipal levels with rural areas identified in maps: **Group 1:** % properties owned by women. **Group 2: %** of mortgages registered on women's names Armed with their new data, country gender teams have been working to reverse the trend in pilot communities.

	The enthusiastic exchange of ideas and experiences across country teams shows that change is possible, despite deeply held customs and traditions. With promising legal frameworks in place, the gender teams continue their work in the Western Balkans. In support of the Global Agenda, Deutsche Gesellschaftfür Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, World Bank, FAO, UN Women and UNECE are coordinating their actions in the Western Balkans to promote progress on Target 5a of the SDGs and to facilitate the monitoring of this target (by undertaking reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws). For that reason, a Regional Roundtable "Gender and Land Rights, the Sustainable Development Goals" was organized on 29th February 2016, in Belgrade, Serbia. The Roundtable was supported by the International Union of Notaries (UINL), and discussed the critical role of Notaries in achieving Target 5a of the SDGs.
Location	Western Balkans
Geographical coverage	Six Western Balkans Countries
Main actors	Land Administration Authorities, Government Policy Makers, NGOs, Notaries, National Statistical Authorities and Ministries of Justice
Main activities	• Generating gender-disaggregated data from administrative systems • Advocacy • Awareness raising • Training • Regional workshops
Timeframe	Phase I. Pilot work: 2013-2015 (11 months) Phase II. Support to SDGs monitoring - 2015-2017

Results obtained	• Gender disaggregated reports from seven property registration systems nationwide; • A video was produced and launched on September 23, 2014 during the UN General Assembly side event in New York • A 4-page leaflet was published online with links to relevant documents, disaggregated reports and videos • Gender sensitization and training • Representatives for IT issues from each of the countries from the region were provided with guidance of how technology could support the mainstreaming of gender equality • 7 gender teams from the region (6-7 people each) were trained on leadership, advocacy, awareness raising and communication • Increased percentage of women registered as owners or co-owners (around 0,4 average in the pilot municipalities) • 1-2 notaries from each country were trained to work with women and make sure that there was informed prior consent • One of the teams introduced a direct telephone line for women to provide legal support, several teams introduced mobile services for vulnerable groups, and open days were introduced by notaries in Macedonia.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Gender disaggregated data pushed the policy makers to take action • Regional exchanges helped country teams learn from their experiences and make use of good practices from the region
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Lack of awareness of key stakeholders • Lack of gender disaggregated data to convince the key stakeholders and guide decision making
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Generating gender disaggregated data from the administrative property registration systems and using them for Evidence based advocacy. • Sharing experience and best practices across the region

Quantitative aspects where available- estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• Changing customs and traditions is a long process which requires all parties to be involved. The national teams are continuing the work and are preparing the reporting on the land-related indicators of the SDGs. • Chamber of notaries of all participating countries are committed to support the on-going initiative and the International Union of Notaries is committed to lead the notary initiative and provide assistance and guidance when needed as part of the MoU signed with FAO (January 8, 2016) • The activities are taken both at national and local level (six countries – 7 teams – Bosnia and Herzegovina has two teams). • At the local level, 10 pilot municipalities have been selected during the first 11 months.
Link to additional information	• Documentary video "Understanding customs and peoples' lives Land and gender in the Western Balkans" has been produced and could be accesses here: http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/whats-new/september-2014-newsletter/it/ • Leaflet: Land and Gender. Improving Data Availability and Use in the Western Balkans http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/nr/land_tenure/E_LandAndGender_Leaflet_Web.pdf • Full report with gender disaggregated data: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/nr/land_tenure/Genders_Report_WB.pdf • Statistical data: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/nr/land_tenure/Statistical_data-March-10-2014.pdf

S44. LATIN AMERICA: Potenciar el reconocimiento y el intercambio sobre la implementación de las DVGT en el MERCOSUR desde la mirada de organizaciones de la agricultura familiar, campesina e indígena

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Movimiento Nacional Campesino Indígena (MNCI) - Vía Campesina Argentina
Contact person	Angel Strappazzon: angeltacko@gmail.com, unicamsuri@gmail.com; Rodolfo Gonzalez Greco: rodolfoggreco@gmail.com
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Miembros del MNCI participaron en varias actividades de la Reunión Especializada sobre la Agricultura Familiar del MERCOSUR (REAF), aportando desde la mirada y la situación de la agricultura familiar, campesina e indígena, así como desde su compromiso para promover el proceso de implementación de las DVGT.
Location	Argentina, Brasil, Paraguay, Uruguay
Geographical coverage	Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR)
Main actors	La Reunión Especializada sobre la Agricultura Familiar del MERCOSUR (REAF) es un espacio de encuentro, con paneles de debate, entre representantes de productores familiares, campesinos e indígenas, organizaciones, instituciones rurales y gobiernos de la región que funciona desde 2004, con el objetivo de generar un marco de políticas públicas regionales para el sector. A su vez pretende que estas propuestas puedan convertirse luego en instrumentos de políticas a nivel local. En este espacio participan delegaciones de Argentina, Brasil, Paraguay, Uruguay y Venezuela como Estados Partes y de Chile y Ecuador como Estados Asociados del MERCOSUR. El Movimiento Nacional Campesino Indígena (MNCI) participa de los encuentros en cuanto organización de la agricultura campesina e indígena, miembro de la delegación argentina.
Main activities	**XXI Reunión Especializada sobre la Agricultura Familiar del MERCOSUR (REAF) - 24 y 27 de junio de 2014 en Posadas, Argentina.** La delegación de Brasil presentó su metodología y los avances en la implementación de las DVGT en vinculación con los registros de tierra. Las delegaciones ratificaron la importancia

de incorporar la perspectiva de la temática de género y juventud en el análisis e implementación de las DVGT.

Taller sobre las DVGT y los retos hacia su implementación - 28 y 29 de agosto de 2014 en Brasilia, Brasil
Encuentro organizado por el Ministerio del Desarrollo Agrario de Brasil, FAO y REAF. Se intercambiaron experiencias sobre los cambios en los últimos años en la distribución de la tierra, el marco institucional y de políticas, así como los avances, las limitaciones y los retos de la implementación de las DVGT en cada país, incluyendo la mirada de la sociedad civil. Finalizó con la elaboración de una serie de propuestas de parte de los participantes para impulsar la implementación de las DVGT en los diferentes países. La actividad contribuye así al fortalecimiento de su abordaje por el GT de Políticas de Acceso a la Tierra y Reforma Agraria de la y en las Secciones Nacionales de la REAF.

XXII REAF - 3 y 5 de diciembre de 2014 en Montevideo, Uruguay
Las Delegaciones de Argentina, Brasil, Paraguay y Uruguay presentaron sus avances en el proceso de implementación de las DVGT. Se acordó trabajar a nivel de las Secciones Nacionales de cada país en la difusión de las DVGT, según una estrategia de divulgación formulada por cada delegación.

XXIII REAF - 15 y 18 de junio de 2015 en Brasilia, Brasil
A través de los diferentes Grupos Temáticos, se abordaron cuestiones importantes para la Agricultura Familiar, Campesina e Indígena. Estos grupos son estructuras para el diálogo político y la búsqueda de consensos y acuerdos, que reúnen información, sobre todo técnica. En una declaración firmada en forma conjunta, las autoridades reafirmaron el compromiso de sus países con la implementación de las DVGT.

XXIV REAF - 24 al 27 noviembre de 2015 en Asunción, Paraguay
La REAF elevó el informe regional sobre la implementación en el MERCOSUR de las DVGT e informó su disposición a actualizar regularmente dicho informe. Se realizó un "Coloquio sobre la función social de la tierra y las DVGT", con participación de autoridades políticas y referentes de las organizaciones de los países del Mercosur, que abordó temas que reflejaron las diferentes políticas públicas o programas enfocados a la tenencia de tierra por parte de productores familiares, así como el rol del Estado en la política de distribución de la tierra.

Timeframe	2014 - 2015
Results obtained	• Intercambio sobre la situación de la gobernanza de la tenencia en los países del MERCOSUR, en particular la situación de los productores de la agricultura familiar, campesina e indígena; • Reconocimiento de la importancia del uso e implementación de las DVGT. Presentación de informes de avances por delegación. • Afirmación del compromiso de las autoridades de la región con la implementación de las DVGT. • Interés y demanda por parte de los gobiernos y de las OSC del Manual Popular para fomentar la capacitación sobre las DVGT.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Varios de los temas tratados por las DVGT componen la agenda de la REAF, en particular la del Grupo Temático sobre Acceso a Tierra y Reforma Agraria, dirigidas a la actualización de los marcos jurídicos nacionales y la estructuración de nuevas políticas de tierras en los países. La Declaración de Autoridades Responsables de la Agricultura Familiar de los Estados Partes del MERCOSUR sobre la Gobernanza de la Tierra, aprobada durante la XXIII REAF, refuerza esta convergencia de propósitos.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Profundizar en diversas temáticas, en particular temas referentes a las mujeres, los jóvenes, el comercio y los pueblos originarios.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Generación de un espacio de diálogo entre representantes de agricultura familiar, campesina e indígena, de las OSC y de los gobiernos, a través de paneles de debate.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	En las actividades 1, 3 y 4 participaron 120 personas. En la actividad 2 participaron 50 personas, representantes de gobierno y organizaciones sociales de Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela junto con técnicos de la FAO. En la actividad 5, en el Senado de Paraguay, participaron más de 300 personas. En las actividades 1, 3, 4 y 5 participaron funcionarios y representantes de organizaciones de la sociedad civil provenientes de Argentina, Brasil, Paraguay, Uruguay,

	Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile y Ecuador. En la actividad 5 también participaron como observadores delegaciones integradas por representantes de gobierno y de las organizaciones de la Agricultura Familiar, Campesina e Indígena de El Salvador, Honduras y Guatemala.
Link to additional information	http://www.reafmercosul.org/

S45. LATIN AMERICA AND ASIA: FAO's Capacity development programme on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure for and with Indigenous Peoples

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	**Central America:** partner organization: Centro para la Autonomia y el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indigenas (CADPI) • 25 Indigenous representatives of 20 indigenous organizations from Central America: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama. **India:** Partner organizations: Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact (AIPP) • 50 Indigenous representatives of 30 indigenous organizations from North-east of India and Central India.
Contact person	Emma McGhie, Coordinator Indigenous peoples and VGGT; and Yon Fernández de Larrinoa, Advocacy Officer Indigenous Peoples and Gender, OPCA
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The meeting between FAO and indigenous representatives from the different socio-cultural regions which was organized in Rome in February 2015, highlighted the urgency of the practical implementation of the VGGT to protect and strengthen indigenous peoples' tenure rights, in particular on communal lands and in relation to customary tenure systems. To respond to this, several capacity development activities on the VGGT were developed to support indigenous people in improving their tenure issues at national, regional and global levels, in particular by strengthening their capacity to participate and contribute effectively to the wider on-going dialogue on tenure-policy. Among these activities, a one-year capacity development programme specific for indigenous people was launched in Central America and India. The first programme had a regional approach and aimed to gather indigenous people from different countries to learn about the VGGT through a dynamic workshop in which the exchange of local experiences was crucial. The second programme had a country focus, and took place in two different areas of India to enable the participation of indigenous people living in more remote areas.

	Both programmes consisted of: • A first phase of familiarization with the VGGT through brief online e-learning and a 6 days' workshop to learn the practical application of the VGGT in different situations; • Participatory research in the participants' communities to prepare a comparative study which focuses on a selected issue and includes a diagnosis of the governance of tenure in the country as well as of the main competent authorities, institutions and relevant processes. • A final workshop for the participants to share their studies and present them to representatives of relevant ministries, academia and other relevant actors, and to deepen dialogue on aspects that have been indicated as mostly relevant to the local context, in particular conflict resolution on the uses of land and territories.
Location	The one year programme in Central America involved 6 countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama); the initial and final workshop were held in Panama, while the community-level activities took place in all 6 countries. The first phase of the programme in India took place in the North-east (Assam) and Central India (Odisha), and the activities in-between the workshops were carried out in all the participants' respective communities, while the final workshop was conducted at national level in New Delhi.
Geographical coverage	Central America Asia
Main actors	Indigenous People
Main activities	• Production of two capacity development modules including specifically designed training material for Indigenous People, based on which a manual on the use of the VGGT by Indigenous Peoples was also developed • Translation of the VGGT into 2 indigenous languages • A initial regional training workshop • Tutoring of research activities at community and national level to develop comparative studies which include a diagnosis of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the different countries, indicating the main challenges encountered by indigenous people and possible ways of overcoming these through the practical use of the VGGT • Final regional training

Timeframe	May 2015- December 2016
Results obtained	• Translation of the VGGT into indigenous languages • Design of a manual for indigenous people on the use and application of the VGGT • Indigenous people from different countries were extensively trained on the use of the VGGT
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Structured one-year programme and intensive learning, with tutoring of indigenous organization by FAO's experts during the whole process • Selection of participants among people who have a leading role in their organization in the context of tenure issues and can ensure a follow-up • Small numbers which allowed learning at a deeper level • Exchange of practical experience related to local context • India: not holding the workshops in the capital, but near areas highly populated by indigenous communities • Addition of alternative tenure systems that often get neglected or are not considered with sufficient attention (matriarchal tenure systems; communal areas; shifting and mobile tenure systems; traditional and customary systems) to the debate • Use of open tenure as a tool to record a range of tenure relationships and map them using satellite imagery and GPS measurements
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Difficult to reach people that are more isolated, lack of internet connection in some cases to contact them, especially during the participatory research phase.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Structured programme (2 workshops, activities in between the workshops, tutoring, involvement of communities) • Involvement of indigenous organizations in the development of the learning methodology • Involvement of local resource persons to make sure the local context was considered • VGGT in local languages
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that	25 representatives directly participated in the workshops in Central America (around 4 per each country); 50 representatives directly participated in the workshops in India. All their respective communities (around 50) were indirectly involved through participatory studies and self-conducted awareness raising activities at the local level, and learnt more about the VGGT through these activities.

have been positively affected by the successful experience	All the seven countries involved will benefit from the publication of the comparative studies, and many indigenous communities will use the VGGT practically to improve their governance of tenure.
Link to additional information	http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/news-article/en/c/384432/

S46. LATIN AMERICA: Monitoreo Popular y Participativo a la implementación de las DVGT

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Alianza por la Soberanía Alimentaria de los Pueblos de América Latina y el Caribe - Comité Internacional de Planificación por la Soberanía Alimentaria (CIP)
Contact person	• Angel Strappazzon: angeltacko@gmail.com, unicamsuri@gmail.com • Rodolfo Gonzalez Greco: rodolfoggreco@gmail.com
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Desarrollo de un sistema de monitoreo popular y participativo con enfoque en derechos humanos, para evaluar no sólo si los Estados están implementando las Directrices, sino si estas acciones están en consonancia con los estándares y principios de Derechos Humanos que han sido reconocidos en las Directrices. Se elaboró de un informe que aborda: • las fortalezas y debilidades de los sistemas nacionales de gobernanza de la tenencia de la tierra partiendo de casos específicos para cada país. • las demandas centrales de las organizaciones sociales que están en consonancia con las DVGT. • la identificación y evaluación de las principales DVGT usando un enfoque de derechos humanos, esto es, describiendo indicadores que dan cuenta de la estructura, el proceso y los resultados de las instituciones, políticas públicas, marcos normativos, etc. Para cada una de las directrices analizadas, y que están generando las situaciones descritas en los casos. • - recomendaciones dirigidas a los Estados de Panamá, Colombia, Paraguay y Perú, así como a la FAO-CSA y demás instancias de gobernanza a nivel regional e internacional.
Location	Panamá, Colombia, Perú y Paraguay
Geographical coverage	Panamá, Colombia, Perú y Paraguay
Main actors	Organizaciones sociales continentales y regionales de campesinos y campesinas, de la pesca artesanal, la agricultura familiar, trabajadores y trabajadoras rurales, jóvenes, pueblos originarios, afrodescendientes, movimientos agroecológicas, de derechos humanos y ecologistas, que forman parte de la

	Alianza Continental por la Soberanía Alimentaria y el Comité Internacional de lanificación por la Soberanía Alimentaria.
Main activities	• Realización de capacitaciones basadas en la metodología del Manual Popular elaborado por el CIP, a las organizaciones nacionales y locales durante los meses de Julio a Noviembre de 2015 en Panamá, Colombia, Paraguay y Perú • Visitas de investigación a casos emblemáticos de conflictos por la tierra y recursos naturales, que han conllevado/siguen conllevando violaciones a los derechos de las poblaciones campesinas e indígenas en sus territorios. • Estas actividades tuvieron como objetivo mejorar el conocimiento y la capacidad de las organizaciones sociales miembros de la Alianza Continental por la Soberanía Alimentaria para usar las DVGT y fortalecer la defensa de los derechos de la población campesina, indígena, de pescadores, sin tierra, mujeres, jóvenes, etc. • Elaboración de un informe de monitoreo con base en las DVGT que da cuenta de los resultados de la gobernanza en las capacidades de acceso, uso y control sobre la tierra y los bienes naturales de la población en los territorios de cuatro países de la región, y será presentado en la próxima Conferencia Regional de FAO en América Latina y otras instancias de derechos humanos y gobernanza por la defensa y promoción de los derechos de tenencia de la población campesina, sin tierra, jóvenes, mujeres, pueblos indígenas, entre otros.
Timeframe	Julio a Noviembre de 2015
Results obtained	• Capacitación de representantes de organizaciones campesinas, indígenas, de pescadores, sin tierra, mujeres, jóvenes. Elaboración de un informe de monitoreo con base en las DVGT.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Compromiso de la Alianza y el CIP de promover el proceso de implementación de las DVGT por parte de los Estados de América Latina y el Caribe. • Contribución con nuestra expertisa de defensores de derechos a la tierra y bienes naturales, a mejorar los marcos políticos, legales e institucionales y las capacidades de las instituciones a diferentes niveles relacionadas con la gobernanza de la tenencia de la tierra.

	• Los casos analizados en este informe fueron elegidos por las organizaciones nacionales campesinas e indígenas que forman parte de la Alianza.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Durante las visitas se realizaron entrevistas grupales y abiertas a los dirigentes de las organizaciones locales y recorridos por el territorio, todo lo cual permitió compilar información de primera mano. Se contó con un espacio para hacer un análisis colectivo de los aspectos más relevantes de la gobernanza de la tenencia de la tierra que se abstraen de los casos específicos. La identificación de elementos de la gobernanza nacional nos permitió centrarnos en ciertas DVGT que fueron revisadas usando el Manual Popular de las Directrices elaborado por el CIP y en la Herramienta de Monitoreo de FIAN Internacional.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	A las actividades de capacitación asistieron aproximadamente 90 representantes de organizaciones campesinas, indígenas, de pescadores, sin tierra, mujeres, jóvenes de Panamá, Colombia, Perú y Paraguay.
Link to additional information	http://alianzasoberaniaalimentaria.org/

GLOBAL LEVEL SUBMISSIONS

S47. GLOBAL: Global Land Tool Network Phase 2 Programme: "Securing land and property rights for all"

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Land and GLTN Unit (UNhabitat)
Contact person	Oumar Sylla (oumar.sylla@unhabitat.org)
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	UN-Habitat, through the GLTN Phase 2 programme, implements, complements and supports the implementation of the VGGT. The main goal of the GLTN Phase 2 Programme is to contribute towards securing land and property rights for all, through the recognition of the continuum of land rights approach and development and implementation of land policies, tools and approaches that are pro-poor, gender appropriate, effective and sustainable. GLTN tools provide means for operationalizing multi-dimensional concepts on land governance as articulated in the VGGT (VGGT provide a framework that guides on responsible governance of land tenure and GLTN tools provide the 'HOW' to do it). UN-Habitat also contributes to knowledge building on the application of the VGGT. In collaboration with FAO, a research on the applications of the VGGT in the urban and peri-urban contexts was conducted and found that the VGGT' general principles and implementation principles can easily be applied to urban and peri-urban land tenure governance issues (more findings of this research in 'results' section below).
Location	Global and specific activities in selected regions and countries
Geographical coverage	Kenya, Uganda, DRC, Zambia, Namibia
Main actors	UN-Habitat and 73 international partners (bilateral and multilateral organisations, rural and urban CSOs, academic institutions, professional bodies and grassroots) as well as governments and national partners in selected countries
Main activities	The GLTN programme deals with four components of land governance in support of implementation of VGGT principles:

	• Adoption of secure land tenure and property rights for the realization of human rights, poverty reduction, economic prosperity and sustainable development – through promotion of the continuum of land rights concept and fit-for-purpose land administration approach as well as the development and implementation of pro-poor, gender appropriate land tools to implement these approaches; • Capacity development for enhancement of land governance – through capacity development of key land actors (e.g. transparency in land administration trainings); • Improving the rules, processes and organizations through which decisions are made about land – through supporting the development of transparent land policies and enhancing land coordination mechanisms in select countries; and • Management of differences and grievances on land – through the development and implementation of the land mediation tools.
Timeframe	2012 to 2017
Results obtained	• Global Land Indicators Initiative (established and supported by UN-Habitat though the GLTN programme) has developed a coherent set of 15 indicators for land monitoring at country-level as well as a feasible methodology and a collaborative framework within which the indicators can be tested and applied to track progress on the VGGT implementation. • A set of pro-poor and gender appropriate land tools has been developed to apply the continuum of land rights and fit-for-purpose land administration approaches in support of the VGGT framework at country-level, and the capacity of key land actors including governments, practitioners academics and communities (at global and regional levels as well as in selected countries) has increased to adapt and use the tools in order to implement VGGT in their specific contexts independently. • In collaboration with IFAD under the TSLI-ESA project, UN-Habitat/GLTN supported implementation of VGGT in

	Uganda, within the VODP. Key achievements include: i. maps produced using advanced geographic information technologies; ii. Recognition and documentation of land and water rights of small-scale farmers in irrigation schemes; iii. Recognition and documentation of group rights of grazing lands, forests and artisanal fishing communities; iv. Strengthened women's land rights; and v. Documentation of best practices in securing land and natural resource rights through business partnerships between small-scale farmers and outside investors. • In collaboration with FAO, a joint project was started to support VGGT implementation in Turkana and Tana River counties in Kenya ("Support for Responsible Land and Natural Resources Governance in Communal Lands of Kenya"). The project has just started in 2016 and aims to secure and improve equitable access to land and natural resources for food security and socio-economic development of agro-pastoral communities in the area. In this project, it is expected that pro-poor land tools and approaches (e.g. STDM) will be adopted and implemented in project areas in collaboration with country governments and key partners. • Research on the applications of the VGGT in the urban and peri-urban contexts has also been conducted in collaboration with FAO. A key finding was that the VGGT' general principles and implementation principles could easily be applied to urban and peri-urban land tenure governance issues. Also, complementary to the VGGT, additional international instruments could be referred to in relation to land tenure governance issues of particular importance for urban and peri-urban areas, such as adequate housing and the prohibition of forced evictions (report available).
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	GLTN programme interventions are normally integrated in on-going regional and country initiatives with regards to land reforms. The programme adds value to and builds on existing initiatives rather than being a stand-alone intervention. For example, implementation of GLTN tools in IFAD-supported

	large scale agricultural programmes in Uganda and the joint project with FAO in Kenya. Furthermore, the support from donors (the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, SDC, IFAD, etc.) enabled UN-Habitat to provide seed funding to on-going land tenure initiatives in selected countries and to focus on capacity development of key partners, which has catalysed changes, maximised outcomes and provided opportunities for sustainability. In addition, the presence of strong partners at the country-level has enabled stronger championing of the VGGT in these countries. Moreover, close involvement of partners in tool development and piloting has impacted better ownership of the tenure security agenda and more in-depth capacity development. Collaboration with governments (land ministries) has also created opportunities for strengthening the engagement of other government ministries/agencies who may have an interest in improved land governance but may not be directly responsible for land policy implementation, e.g. ministries dealing with agriculture.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	There were conflicting approaches promoted by different international actors within a country at times. This required UN-Habitat to collaborate closely with government ministries to ensure national ownership of the tenure security agenda and to strengthen the coordination of the land sector. Another challenge has been unpredictable funding for the programme which made it difficult to plan long term strategies.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Capacity development at all levels has been essential for the achievement of results and working with partners on all activities has been a key enabling factor. Partnership and capacity development have been the two key pillars of UN-Habitat interventions in tenure security matters. Moreover, working through multiple entry points at country level (grassroots, civil society, and government) has positively influenced the results. Mobilising communities and enabling civil society engagement has contributed to increased

	awareness and demand for tenure security. The GLTN Rural Cluster has played a particularly important role in this, e.g. in Zambia (in customary areas in the periphery of Lusaka) where local women and grassroots organisations were mobilised to collect tenure information in order to address gender equity in customary land tenure and pre-empt threats of land grabbing). Smaller scale implementation by strong civil society partners moving gradually to scale worked well and contributed to increased government involvement too.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	In Uganda, 89 settlements in 14 municipalities benefited and over 10,000 people improved their living conditions, intensified advocacy for their tenure rights and engaged authorities on inclusive planning. In addition, through the IFAD- supported Vegetable Oil Development Project, over 500 small-holder farmers themselves mapped the boundaries of their oil palm plantations, determined the relationship of production and tenure security and resolved boundary-related disputes. In Kenya, over 2,000 households in 2 communities (Mashimone settlement in Nairobi and Mnazi Moja settlement in Mombasa) improved their tenure security and living conditions. In the DRC, 600 resettled households in the North Kivu province improved their tenure security through certificates of residency. Over 1,600 land disputes have been resolved through mediation processes in Eastern DRC (North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri). In DRC, GLTN is supporting the implementation of the land use planning program for peace, stability and food security, which is funded by DFID. In Namibia, UN-Habitat/GLTN is supporting the implementation of the Flexible Land Tenure Act (FLTA). If successfully implemented, the FLTA has the potential of benefiting up to 100,000 families in Namibia in the future. Currently, relevant land and community information is being collected in Freedom Square in Gobabis, for re-blocking for a new spatial layout and formal rights allocation. This intervention will pilot the Starter/Land Holder Title Scheme which will result in increased, officially recognized tenure security for more than 3,000 community members, as well as form the basis for delivery of essential services.

	In Zambia, 434 households with a population of 1,337 people in customary areas in the periphery of Lusaka (villages in Mungule Chiefdom, Chibombo District) have increased their prospects for improved tenure security, through an on-going initiative of issuing traditional land certificates.
Link to additional information	• www.gltn.net • www.stdm.gltn.net

S48. GLOBAL: Sustaining people-centred land governance for the long haul: the role of multi-stakeholder platforms in implementing the VGGT

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	International Land Coalition (ILC)
Contact person	
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Through its National Engagement Strategies (NES), ILC is setting up or strengthening existing multi-stakeholder national land platforms and joint strategies, as per paragraph 26.2 of the VGGT. The aim is to influence the formulation and implementation of land polices and legal frameworks using the VGGT as a benchmark. Cross-country sharing of experiences was facilitated as a result of the global nature of the ILC.
Location	Philippines, Indonesia, India, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Madagascar, Malawi, Togo, Cameroon, DRC, South Sudan, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Guatemala, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Albania. Niger and Tanzania in initial stages and an additional 15 countries planned by 2021.
Geographical coverage	Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe
Main actors	Relevant land actors at national level
Main activities	In 2013, Members of the ILC made a pledge with the Antigua Declaration to implement, through its 10 commitments, the CGGTs as well as the Land Policy Framework and Guidelines for Africa. ILC's 10 commitments to action provide a clear set of priorities for implementing the CGGTs in a way that puts people at the centre of land governance. Each of the commitments correspond to principles and selected causes of the CGGTs. ILC's country-level work is implemented through NES, which are to: • Promote opportunities for dialogue, exchange and build reciprocal trust within a multi-stakeholder platform • Set up a multi-stakeholder platform coordinating mechanism/committee • Support flexible multi-year and multi-actor country strategies on specific land-related policies, laws or national programmes

	• Train independent facilitators for the multi-stakeholder platforms, responsible for reducing distance among land actors, improving efficacy and efficiency • Provide financial and technical resources to strengthen the multi-stakeholder platform • Link national and local efforts for high impact interventions with support to rural communities who depend on land • Support knowledge generation, capacity building and land monitoring • Link the experience of National Engagement Strategies with regional and global land debates to inform the uptake and implementation of the VGGT.
Timeframe	2011 – 2016
Results obtained	Today, ILC's National Engagement Strategies (NES) are connecting more than 270 land-focused organisations to work together in 20 countries. Why is this working? NES processes provide a permanent space for interaction and includes civil society organisations, intergovernmental organisations and national governments. With the support of a neutral facilitator, stakeholders build a collective vision for responsible land governance, while continuing to monitor progress. Thanks to the inclusive nature of NES, ILC members at national-level have seen a realignment of the power imbalance present in many decision-making spaces. Civil society have increased political legitimacy and capacity for direct engagement with the government. The NES platform is also a mechanism of action in the case of violation of human rights related to land. This shift was particularly evident in Albania, Bangladesh, DRC, Guatemala, Cameroon, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nepal, Peru, South Sudan, the Philippines, and Togo. NES not only strengthened the political legitimacy of civil society organisations with governments, but fundamentally changed the quality of interaction between the two actors. In Cameroon, Togo and Albania, processes were participated in, formalized and chaired by Government representatives. While in Ecuador, NES members were regularly consulted by

	the Parliamentarian Committee on Food Sovereignty, among others, on the design of Ecuador's new Land Law. VGGT are being used as training tool to forge alliances, review and assess policy proposals and draft bills such is the case of Malawi, Peru, Colombia, Nepal, Togo, Cambodia, and the Philippines. NES are raising the attention of women's land rights through alternative reporting to the Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in Madagascar and Malawi, Cambodia and India and on the ICESCR in Nepal. Trainings and usage of the Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC) to assess laws and policies for their gender-responsiveness and make policy recommendations are also done in Malawi, Indonesia and Togo.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	NES have influenced the results by: • Providing a space for national-level stakeholders to develop a common strategy and vision in a focused and coordinated manner • Building trust and increasing political legitimacy of civil society with governments and promoting openness of governments to engage in dialogue • Providing a key space for solution-oriented sharing of knowledge • Combining different strategies, such as policy dialogue, land knowledge and monitoring, capacity building and local intervention
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Monitoring outcomes and impact • Collegiality and equality in decision making (power asymmetries within the national land platform) • Patchy participation by private sector actors • Coordination with other multi-stakeholder initiatives (among others RRI, Oxfam, FAO/VGGT, WB/LGAF, UN Habitat/GLTN and LPI) • Promoting a national platform for land in countries with limited spaces for democracy and increased violation of human rights for land
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Ownership of national actors • Complementarities and flexibility of approaches • Land actors-based strategy (complex system) • Documentation and learning

	• Land national facilitators community of practices and training
Quantitative aspects where available- estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• 270 national organisations mobilised for NES • 20 NES platforms and n.17 NES facilitators • 12 national land observatories • 79 land laws and policies targeted in 20 national reforms • 3 new legislation influenced by NES platforms (Philippines, Nepal, Malawi) • 4 cases of inclusive land institutions in response to efforts by NES platforms (Cameroon, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal) • 11 NES focus on territorial rights of the Indigenous People • 13 campaigns and 35.000 people mobilised • 28 reports and publications • 48 focused meetings • 21 trainings and n.30 capacity building workshops that witnessed the participation of more than 65 organisations and more than 800 participants overall
Link to additional information	www.landcoalition.org

S49. GLOBAL: Mainstreaming support for the VGGT in FAO operations

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	FAO
Contact person	Paul Munro-Faure, Deputy Director, Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development Division (OPC), FAO
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Since its inception, FAO has worked on improving tenure security as a means to eradicate hunger and poverty. The VGGT are the official standard for FAO's work in tenure (Director-General's Bulletin 2013/73) and a house-wide Task Force coordinates relevant work by technical units and decentralized offices. FAO works with a wide range of actors at the global, regional and national levels to promote the VGGT as the global international standard for tenure, and it supports stakeholders in countries to improve tenure consistent with the VGGT.
Location	Global, regional, national and multi-country
Geographical coverage	Over 50 countries and in all FAO regions
Main actors	FAO, CFS, national governments, donor partners (Belgium, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom), civil society (IPC/FIAN, cooperatives and farmers associations), Indigenous Peoples, academia, private sector, IFAD, Regional UN Economic Commissions (UNECA including LPI, UNECE), World Bank, professional associations (FIG, IUNL).
Main activities	Activities can be categorized as: (i) raising awareness of how people can use the VGGT in their own situations; (ii) improving the capacity of people to use the VGGT; (iii) targeted support to countries on using the VGGT; (iv) building partnerships for work on the VGGT; and (v) monitoring the progress made. In practice, these activities are interrelated and mutually reinforcing.
Timeframe	2009 to 2020

Results obtained	Awareness raising workshops were held in all regions and in countries in Africa (Central African Republic, Gabon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda), Asia (China, Myanmar, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan), Latin America (Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Peru), Europe and Central Asia (Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Tajikistan, The FYR Macedonia) and Near East and North Africa (Sudan). In a number of countries, raising awareness of the VGGT led to the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms. For example, in Senegal, the national platform provided an important forum to discuss and inform tenure reform, and has helped to move forward work on more equitable access to natural resources that started in the 1990s. Through the platform, the VGGT served both the National Tenure Reform Commission and civil society and provided a framework for consolidating the various interests on governance of tenure. Multi-stakeholder platforms have played valuable roles in the process of preparing new policies and laws. For example, in Sierra Leone, the multi-stakeholder, inclusive process ensured broad national ownership of a new land policy, which incorporated the VGGT's principles and text. Political leadership was provided through the Government's Inter-Ministerial Task Force on the VGGT, which brought together five ministries and was supported by a Steering Committee, a Technical Working Group and a Secretariat. In Guatemala, the new land governance policy incorporated principles of the VGGT, with the objective of improving food security and nutrition in rural areas, particularly among indigenous communities, and promoting stability, investments and growth in agriculture. Communication support was provided to improve governance of communal lands. Improving governance of tenure requires increased capacity of people and organizations. Technical guides have been produced on gender; free, prior and informed consent; forestry and agricultural investments; and guides on other topics are being finalized. E-learning courses have been developed, and learning programmes have been linked with learning assessments and blended learning programmes, involving on-line courses and face-to-face interaction in workshops.

	Trainer-of-trainers initiatives have been launched in Guatemala, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Senegal and South Africa. National partners have control over the training and follow-up events, adapting programmes to local needs and strengthening their networks on tenure. For Indigenous People, regional capacity development programmes in Central America and India have strengthened capacity to participate in policy and legal dialogues.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	The adoption of the VGGT as a standard within FAO has resulted in an internal coordinated approach. Political will on the part of governments has been key to start and facilitate the policy dialogue on the VGGT and policy reform. Strong partnerships have been crucial and their development has rested on a common understanding of the VGGT as the unquestioned global standard.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Increasing requests from countries for support can potentially exceed the capacity to respond, without the provision of additional resources. Addressing tenure problems in countries is a multi-year process, and can require an initial period in which stakeholders build consensus on priorities and develop trust. A long-term commitment is required. The broad inclusion of vulnerable groups (Indigenous People, elderly, youth) has been challenging.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	As with CFS, multi-stakeholder platforms in countries provide a way to bring together representatives from government, civil society, the private sector and other constituencies. The platforms provide an effective forum to discuss tenure issues, develop ideas for reform and build consensus. Where countries have embarked on policy and legal reforms, the platforms have facilitated participatory, inclusive processes.

Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	There have been over 64 000 downloads/page views of the VGGT through the FAO website and FAO has distributed over 44 000 hardcopies of the VGGT. Over 10 000 people have participated in meetings focussing on how they can use the VGGT in their own situations, about 800 people have received face-to-face training, and over 14 000 learners have used the e-learning courses. This has had a direct impact on opening up space for dialogue and the preparation of new policies in countries.
Link to additional information	http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/

S50. GLOBAL: Supporting implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT)

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	World Bank, Global Land & Geospatial Unit (project funded by the Government of Japan)
Contact person	Gregory Myers: gmyers1@worldbank.org Victoria Stanley: vstanley@worldbank.org Linus Pott: lpott@worldbank.org
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	This activity is fully financed by the Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund. The Project Development Objective is to improve the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in selected countries in order to better clarify and secure the property rights of natural resources (with due attention to the recognition of rights of women and those of indigenous people and other communities with customary rights), enhance the transparency of the adjudication and transaction processes related to these rights, and encourage the broader sustainable management of these resources.
Location	Global; selected countries
Geographical coverage	
Main actors	WB, Government of Japan, FAO, client country governments
Main activities	• Awareness-raising and general dissemination of the VGGT; • Application of Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) in selected countries; • Development of operational and training tools for the VGGT; and, • Review and compilation of global lessons learnt and good practices.
Timeframe	December 2013 to May 2016
Results obtained	**<u>Several workshops with VGGT related contents were conducted</u>**

	• Country level LGAF workshops were held in Cameroon, Uganda, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Ethiopia, Zambia, Croatia, Guatemala, Argentina and Honduras. • A regional workshop was held in Nicaragua for Latin America • Dissemination of an existing Guide on Impact Evaluation of Land Administration Projects in Latin America is on-going. Brochure was distributed at the Nicaragua regional workshop and at the WB Land Conference, March 2016. **<u>Assessments about land governance systems related to the VGGT were conducted (LGAF)</u>** • LGAF is a tool to assess the current status of a country's land governance and is related to the principles enshrined in the VGGT. Implementing an LGAF allows a country to understand and prioritize improvements in land governance based on the principles of the VGGT. • Implementation of LGAFs is completed in Guatemala, and under way in Rwanda, Ethiopia, Croatia, Zambia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Cote d'Ivoire. Panel sessions are completed in Rwanda, Ethiopia, Croatia and Kenya and Cote d'Ivoire. In Croatia, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Zimbabwe, land governance reports were completed. • LGAF manuals were translated into Spanish (for Guatemala and others) and Portuguese (for Brazil and others). **<u>Training tools for VGGT related topics were developed</u>** • Preparation of a literature review and one country case study in the Europe & Central Asia region for input to the technical guide for implementation of the VGGT on the theme of informal settlements. (still underway) • A participatory Diagnosis of Land and Forest Tenure is in progress in 3 provinces in Argentina. A Training tool will be developed. • Follow-up activities of LGAFs are completed in Honduras, including developing several presentations for dialogue with government. • Translation of a summary of the Land Governance Diagnostic in the Context of Mining Activities in Peru is completed. A tool kit is being developed. • Preparation of the Farming Family Toolkit: Actualizing the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land for Women and Men, and a video on the

	farming model which focuses on women and sustainable family farming.
	
	<u>Global lessons learned and good practices related to governance of land tenure and implementation of the VGGT were collected</u>
	• Systematic review and compilation of global lessons learnt which are relevant to the implementation of the VGGT is in process.
	• Review of implementation practices of the Forest Rights Act in India and lessons learnt; and the development of a tool on good practices in gender-equitable land governance in India, are both in their final phase of development.
	
	<u>VGGT lessons on gender work were published</u>
	• Three knowledge notes were produced:
	  ○ Increasing Women's Access to Land: Approaches that Work
	  ○ Implementation of the Forest Rights Act in India: Critical Issue and Learning from Two Case Studies
	  ○ Gender Equitable Land Governance in India

Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	N/A
Constraints and challenges that were faced	The operationalization of the VGGT remains a challenge. Lessons from other partners will be helpful to the global community. An online platform to collect, curate and disseminate best practice examples on the operationalization of the VGGT on a regular basis would be helpful for all involved stakeholders.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	N/A

S51. GLOBAL: Application des VGGT dans les projets soutenus par l'aide au développement française : production et utilisation d'un guide d'analyse des projets d'investissement agricole à emprise foncière

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
Contact person	papazianv@afd.fr; chevrillona@afd.fr; mathieu.boche@diplomatie.gouv.fr
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	A la suite de l'adoption des VGGT, la France a demandé à ses opérateurs publics de s'assurer que les projets qu'ils mettent en œuvre avec l'aide au développement française respectent les principes des VGGT. Pour cela, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et du développement international (MAEDI) et l'Agence Française de Développement (AFD) ont demandé, dès 2013, aux acteurs de la coopération française réunis au sein du Comité technique « foncier et développement », de rédiger un guide d'analyse des investissements agricoles à emprise foncière. Ce guide présente les principes opérationnels pour réaliser une analyse contextualisée des diligences foncières, sociales et environnementales de projets d'investissements agricoles à emprise foncière et une grille d'analyse. Cette grille regroupe, en cinq axes, les principales questions nécessaires à l'évaluation des projets: i) l'analyse du cadre globale de la gouvernance foncière ; ii) la négociation et la gestion des contrats ; iii) la réalisation d'une évaluation économique ; iv) l'analyse des composantes sociales ; et v) l'analyse des composantes environnementales. La grille contient également, pour chaque question, une référence aux articles des VGGT. Ce guide est aujourd'hui utilisé par l'AFD pour instruire ses projets dans le secteur agricole. Il a notamment été utilisé dans le cadre d'un projet au Ghana (GREL), et de l'instruction de deux nouveaux projets au Cambodge (AKAY) et au Nigéria (ROPSS). Dans ces trois cas, le guide d'analyse a été utilisé par l'AFD pour réaliser les audits environnementaux et sociaux approfondis et ont permis de définir des plans d'action adapté pour s'assurer que les projets respectent les VGGT. Ce guide fait actuellement l'objet d'une transcription dans les procédures environnementales et sociales de l'AFD afin d'être appliqué dans l'ensemble des projets de l'AFD à emprise foncière (projets urbains, infrastructures, etc).

Location	Global
Geographical coverage	72 pays d'intervention de l'AFD
Main actors	AFD, Proparco, gouvernements nationaux, gouvernements décentralisés, investisseurs privés et organisations de la société civile.
Main activities	• Production d'un guide d'analyse des investissements à emprise foncière basé sur les VGGT • Utilisation de ce guide dans l'instruction de plusieurs projets d'investissements agricoles à emprise foncière (Ghana, Cambodge et Nigéria) • Réalisation d'audit sociaux et environnementaux et définitions de plans d'actions
Timeframe	Depuis 2014 et de manière systématique à partir de 2016
Results obtained	La production de ce guide a permis d'intégrer les principes des VGGT dans les diligences sociales et environnementales des projets agricoles de l'AFD. Cette action a mené à la définition de plans d'action pour la mise en œuvre des diligences foncières de plusieurs projets de développement agricole.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Un soutien politique fort de la part du gouvernement français et de ses opérateurs publics • La mobilisation d'une expertise technique sur le foncier afin de traduire les principes des VGGT en outil opérationnel • Une relation de confiance entre l'AFD et ses partenaires pour développer des modèles d'investissement alternatif qui limite l'acquisition de terres
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Plusieurs défis ont dû être surmontés afin de prendre en compte les VGGT dans les procédures d'instruction des projets de l'AFD : • Traduire les VGGT en principes opérationnels • Intégrer ces principes dans des procédures existantes afin de minimiser le coût additionnel de ce travail de diligence • Trouver l'expertise nécessaire pour réaliser les analyses de diligence foncière -

Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	L'existence du Comité technique « foncier et développement », groupe d'expertise française sur les questions foncières co-présidé par le MAEDI et l'AFD, a permis de disposer de l'expertise pluridisciplinaire nécessaire à la préparation de ce guide en lien avec les divisions opérationnelles de l'AFD et de Proparco.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	L'ensemble des projets d'appui à la gouvernance des territoires ruraux menés par l'AFD depuis environ 20 ans s'inscrivent en accord avec les VGGT. A titre d'exemple, dans le cas du projet GREL au Ghana concerne plus de 8 500 ménages producteurs d'hévéa à travers le pays.
Link to additional information	http://www.foncier-developpement.fr/publication/guide-to-due-diligence-of-agribusiness-projects-that-affect-land-and-property-rights/

S52. GLOBAL: Innovative Learning Approaches in support of the VGGT

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Global and multiple countries
Contact person	Andrew Nadeau, OPCC
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	FAO has been developing and deploying learning resources and programmes in support of the good governance of tenure. These are based on an extensive capacity needs assessment conducted in 2015 which sought the inputs from tenure experts from around the globe on how to best support the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure. FAO has developed an extensive suite of e-learning courses which are being made available as a global public good based on the 2012 assessment which have now reached over 14,000 users. The e-learning courses have provided the basis for a series of learning programmes designed to increase knowledge and capacities to implement responsible governance at national level, in particular to address challenges including: • How to strengthen capacities and collaboration among a broad range of tenure actors playing a key role in the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines at national level. • How to ensure gender-equal and socially inclusive tenure rights. • How to support civil society organizations in better understanding the role they can play at national and community level to leverage the principles of the voluntary guidelines. • How to promote responsible and sustainable large-scale agricultural investments while safeguarding land tenure rights.
Location	FAO/HQ and selected FAO Offices
Geographical coverage	Global (e-learning) and 10+ countries
Main actors	VGGT (tenure) stakeholders at national level
Main activities	Learning resources and programmes
Timeframe	48 months (Apr 2014 – Sep 2016)

Results obtained	The programmes provide an opportunity to understand the VGGT in-depth; build upon and sustain national multi-stakeholder networks; assess the situation and activities related to tenure in the country; and develop action plans for advancing the implementation of the VGGT.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	The VGGT learning programmes bring together the key "change agents" engaged in the governance of tenure. The VGGT Learning Programmes are being integrated within the work plans established by national Multi-Stakeholder Platforms and Working Groups.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Programmes operating in S. Leone and Liberia were interrupted by Ebola, and in Nepal by the earthquake.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	A variety of learning methods and scenarios are being used to improve the knowledge and skills of a broad range of tenure through collaborative processes and consensus building.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	14,000 e-learners worldwide and more than 200 tenure actors were engaged in learning programmes at country level.
Link to additional information	http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/courses/VGGT

S53. GLOBAL: "Gap analysis" comparing safeguards by Development Finance Institutions (DFI) with VGGT

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Germany: German Institute for Human Rights on behalf of BMZ in cooperation with KfW Development Bank and DEG
Contact person	Fritz Jung, BMZ Germany (Fritz.Jung@bmz.bund.de)
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	The analysis study intends to ensure that the standards/safeguards referred to by Development Finance Institutions (in this case German KfW Development Bank and DEG) comply with the VGGT. The analysis is done in the form of comparison of norms of the VGGT and those of IFC Performance Standards and WB safeguards (which are the point of reference of KfW / DEG respectively).
Location	Germany
Geographical coverage	Global
Main actors	German Institute for Human Rights; KFW banking group, BMZ
Main activities	Analysis, VGGT benchmark
Timeframe	2014 – 2016
Results obtained	Preliminary conclusions on which aspects of VGGT were being dealt with satisfactorily / which ones were missing in the IFC performance standards and the WB safeguards have been discussed with KfW, DEG and BMZ; process as such helped to raise awareness as well as substantial input to the World Bank safeguards review process and the preparation of the "Analytical Framework for Land-Based Investments in the African Agriculture", a due diligence and risk management tool by the New Alliance.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	The key driver is BMZ / German government which committed to VGGT in its government coalition treaty. Willingness of German DFIs given the understanding of the risks of irresponsible land governance.

Constraints and challenges that were faced	Initial resistance by DFIs to question existing standards / procedures; capacity (time) of responsible researcher at the German Institute for Human rights to deliver in time.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Political will at national (German government coalition treaty) and international (G7 commitment) levels. Inclusive approach: analysis by credible and mandated third party (here: the German Institute for Human Rights) but in close consultation with affected institutions (here: KfW, DEG)
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	
Link to additional information	

S54. GLOBAL: Global donor coordination for VGGT implementation

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Global Donor Working Group on Land (GDWGL) The Global Donor Working Group on Land is a network of 24 bilateral and multilateral donors and international organizations committed to improving land governance worldwide. It was established in 2013, is facilitated by the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development and is currently chaired by USAID.
Contact person	Romy Sato (romy.sato@globaldonorplatform.org) and Frits van der Wal (frits-vander.wal@minbuza.nl)
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	
Location	Global
Geographical coverage	Global
Main actors	ADA, AFD, BMEL, BMZ, DFID, EC,GIZ, MoFA-Austria, MoFA-Denmark, MoFA-Finland, MoFA-France, MoFA-Netherlands, SDC, Sida, FAO, JICA, IFAD, MCC, USAID, DFATD-Canada, UN-HABITAT, WB and IFC.
Main activities	With a global portfolio of 714 projects in 134 countries[13], the GDWGL aims to strengthen land governance worldwide and drive implementation of the VGGT through selected initiatives that foster transparency, responsibility and accountability by all stakeholders at international, regional, national and local levels. We particularly focus on exchange of information, lesson learning, coordination amongst donors and cooperation on joint actions which contribute to implementation of the VGGT, amongst other objectives. The following activities (from our road map 2014-2017) highlight the group's contribution to the implementation of the VGGT:

[13] For details, please see the Land Governance Programme Map: http://landgov.donorplatform.org/

Graphical Representation of VGGT-Related Programming

The GDWGL has developed an online database called the "Land Governance Programme Map". The database contains information on the location, duration, funding and scope of each donor-funded program related to VGGT implementation, as well as on the specific chapters of the VGGT that it supports.

GDWGL Commitment to Foster On-The-Ground Coordination and Training on VGGT Implementation

As part of our road map, we are selecting pilot countries in which to catalyze on-the-ground coordination among donors and between donors and other stakeholders so that government counterparts are better able to advance the application of the VGGT. The goal of this effort is to move cohesively towards designing, implementing, and reporting on programs that line up with specific principles of the VGGT. As a complement to this initiative, we are, with the help of FAO, deploying VGGT-centered training to our local government and donor counterparts.

Workshop on the sidelines of CFS 42 on VGGT promotion

Last year, we organized a workshop on the sidelines of CFS 42 on the "Promotion of the VGGT and Their Integration into Donor-Supported Activities". This was an opportunity to share experiences on how donors, private sector, civil society organizations and others help implement the VGGT on the ground. We identified key factors of success (multi-stakeholder support, dynamic process of communication, etc.) and challenges (addressing land conflicts, development and monitoring of action plan, etc.)

GDWGL Commitment on Responsible Land-Based Investments, per VGGT Section 12

- Financial support to FAO for the production of a private sector capacity development package (technical guides, capacity development programs, learning programs) aimed at fostering adherence to the VGGT.
- Donors have also prepared an analytical guide for the implementation of the VGGT (called the Analytical Framework for Land-Based Investment in African Agriculture), specifically centered on Section 12 of the

	VGGT and aimed at private investors. Several of our members are currently piloting this guide. We likewise advocate for the alignment of our own ODA-supported investments with the VGGT. • We advocate on guidelines and standards for VGGT compliance in our own countries and agencies for public and private investments anywhere. For example, some GDWGL members have launched multi-stakeholder dialogues at home aimed at stimulating the application of the VGGT.
Timeframe	Since 2013, ongoing
Results obtained	• Land Governance and the VGGT in particular are placed higher up in the global agenda • Improved donor coordination • Transparency about donor activities • Private sector is supported in complying with the VGGT
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Staff in donor agencies clearly see the added value of donor coordination and are committed to it • Transparency of information is highly valued • Good networks with other stakeholders (private sector, civil society, financial institutions etc.)
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• Dealing with the global scope /setting up priorities in a group with such a large portfolio and agencies of different sizes and capacities
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Clear governance structure and objectives • Regular in-person and online meetings • Regular exchanges and sharing of lessons on programmes • Support from the Secretariat of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	N/A

Link to additional information	**Global Donor Working Group on Land** https://www.donorplatform.org/land-governance/on-common-ground **Land Governance Programme Map** https://www.donorplatform.org/land-governance/programme-map **Article about the Workshop on the sidelines of CFS42** https://www.donorplatform.org/land-governance/latest/1462-promotion-of-the-vggt-and-their-integration-into-donor-supported-activities **GDWGL road-map 2014-2017** https://www.donorplatform.org/load/2853/2506

S55. GLOBAL: Legal and policy assessment tools

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	FAO, Development Law Branch
Contact person	Margret Vidar
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	In April 2015, FAO published the Responsible Governance of Tenure Technical Guide No 5, titled Responsible governance of tenure and the law: a guide for lawyers and other legal service providers (funded by the Government of Germany). One of the topics of the guide is legal assessments, a topic led by the Development Law Branch (LEGN) of FAO. The legal assessment tools depend on the purpose of the assessment and may include policies as well as legislation. In Sierra Leone, LEGN led a comprehensive assessment of legislation and policies related to land, fisheries and forests, including draft policies and bills, and provided recommendations for alignment with the VGGT. The work was undertaken by national legal consultants on the basis of methodological tools developed by FAO, including the Legal Assessment Tool for gender-equitable land tenure. The sectoral assessments were validated in stakeholder workshops, and the draft final reports for each sector as well as an overall report were reviewed by the Technical Working Group of the Multi-stakeholder Platform for the VGGT. Final reports were submitted to line ministries and to the Steering Committee of the MSP. Other tools are under development, for instance, on land consolidation and pastoral law.
Location	Global/Sierra Leone
Geographical coverage	National
Main actors	In Sierra Leone: VGGT Technical Working Group; Ministries responsible for land, fisheries and forests as well as justice, civil society
Main activities	Legal and policy assessment with recommendations
Timeframe	2014-2015

Results obtained	• Better understanding of how to undertake legal and policy assessments in different contexts. • Alignment of legal and policy framework in Sierra Leone with VGGT was better understood. National Land Policy is largely based on the VGGT. Fisheries laws and regulations are aligned with VGGT. Elements for reform of forestry and land legislation are available. National constitutional process has been influenced. • Government interest in further legal and policy reforms is being aligned with the VGGT.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	Political support through the country's commitment to the VGGT; in-country FAO follow up and support to coordination.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Legal assessment methodologies and tools need to be further developed as one size does not fit all.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• Strong national ownership and interest in Sierra Leone contributed strongly to the success of the legal and policy assessment. • The tools developed can be adapted for use in other countries and contexts.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	N/A: national impact through legal reforms.
Link to additional information	• http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5194e.pdf • http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5195e.pdf • http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5193e.pdf

S56. GLOBAL: Development and implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)

Name / Organization/ entity	FAO
Country	Global
Contact person	Nicole.Franz@fao.org
Timeframe	2011 – 2014
Description of the successful experience and good practice including process and key results (max 350 words)	The SSF Guidelines are the result of a bottom-up consultation process conducted between 2011 and 2014. Over 20 national, regional and international consultations with stakeholders informed the structure and the content of the final draft which was negotiated word by word during an FAO Technical Consultation by government delegations. The SSF Guidelines were endorsed in June 2014 by the FAO Committee on Fisheries and represent a global consensus on guidance for small-scale fisheries development and governance. The Foreword by the Director-General of FAO, the preface, and text in chapter 5 of the SSF Guidelines refer specifically to the Tenure Guidelines. Chapter 5a on Responsible Governance of Tenure builds directly on the Tenure Guidelines. Awareness raising events in relation to the Tenure Guidelines as well as for the SSF Guidelines always cross-reference the two documents. Regional awareness raising workshops on the Tenure Guidelines in 2014 allowed for the presentation of the SSF Guidelines and regional consultations on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines conducted in 2015 for Southeast Asia, South Asia, East Africa and Near East and North Africa included specific presentations on the Tenure Guidelines. The strong involvement of key stakeholders, in particular civil society organizations, in the development of the SSF Guidelines has generated a strong sense of ownership and active engagement to promote implementation. FAO has engaged with CSOs under the umbrella of the IPC working group on fisheries, which encouraged a strong collaboration between fisher and fish worker organizations, support CSOs and allowed them to identify and defend priorities and opportunities from the perspective of small-scale fishing communities themselves. In South Africa, FAO is collaborating with a CSO dedicated to small-scale fisheries (Masifundise) to

	promote the implementation of the Tenure Guidelines, within small-scale fishing communities as well as within agriculture and forestry. A first phase has been conducted successfully and a second phase has been granted. By linking the text of the two internationally negotiated instruments, they become complementary and mutually reinforcing. One result of this is also the inclusion of both under Principle 5 of the new Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems endorsed by the CFS in 2014.
Qualitative aspects, including:	
(i) strategic relevance (max. 100 words)	The SSF Guidelines are voluntary in nature, but they have already been included in a number of international, regional and national policies and initiatives which enhances their uptake and roots them more firmly in processes owned by stakeholders other than FAO. Examples include the new OSPESCA Fisheries and Policy Framework and Reform Strategy 2015-25, the African Union Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa which was adopted at ministerial level in 2014, and an executive decree in Costa Rica in 2015. In addition, the CSO platform itself was empowered through a grant from IFAD to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. The SSF Guidelines and Tenure Guidelines are also important in the context of SDG 14, as one of the targets refers to access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources.
(ii) environmental, economic and social sustainability (max. 100 words)	The SSF Guidelines promote sustainable small-scale fisheries, putting equal emphasis on all pillars of sustainability. Chapters 5a and 5b of the SSF Guidelines focus on the environmental aspects, while chapter 6 specifically looks at social development and chapter 7 at value chains, post-harvest and trade.
(iii) gender sensitivity (max. 100 words)	The SSF Guidelines are the first fisheries-specific international instrument with a dedicated chapter on gender equality. In addition, gender equality and equity is among the guiding principles of the SSF Guidelines and emphasis on gender is given throughout the chapters. Through the CSO platform, women actively contributed to the content of the SSF Guidelines and continue to be actively involved in the implementation. One example in this regard in the context of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines is the development of a national action plan to mainstream gender and address child labour in Cambodia.

(iv) replicability and adaptability (max. 100 words)	The implementation of the SSF Guidelines has only just started. The implementation of the principles in chapter 5 provide specific entry points to support the implementation of the Tenure Guidelines at the same time. There is plenty of scope for replicating the awareness raising events and implementation consultations at national level, based on the strong involvement of stakeholders, as was experienced during the development process of the SSF Guidelines.
(v) inclusiveness and participation of relevant actors (max. 100 words)	The SSF Guidelines have been developed through a participatory process conducted between 2011-14, involving over 4000 stakeholders directly, including fisher and fish worker organizations, CSOs, governments, research/ academia, regional organizations, NGOs and other relevant players. In particular, CSO directly organized consultations at national and regional level and provided consolidated inputs to the FAO secretariat. FAO also continues to work with the CSO platform in the implementation process and is strengthening engagement with other relevant partners, e.g. the Too Big To Ignore research partnership on small-scale fisheries.
(vi) validation by the beneficiaries (max. 100 words)	The main beneficiaries of the SSF Guidelines are governments and small-scale fishing communities themselves. Both groups played a major role during the SSF Guidelines development process, by directly contributing to the text and the structure of the draft document. Both, together with other relevant stakeholders, negotiated the final text of the SSF Guidelines during a Technical Consultation held in FAO in 2013 and 2014.
Quantitative aspects (max. 100 words)	Over 4000 stakeholders were directly involved in the development process of the SSF Guidelines. Since the endorsement by COFI in June 2014, over 3000 hardcopies in English, about 1000 in French, 1000 in Spanish and 500 in Arabic have been distributed during relevant events.
Link to additional information	**SSF Guidelines:** http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4356e/index.html **Additional information on SSF Guidelines:** http://www.fao.org/fishery/ssf/guidelines/en **CSO reports on SSF Guidelines:** • https://sites.google.com/site/smallscalefisheries/ • http://igssf.icsf.net/

S57. GLOBAL: Mainstreaming support for the VGGT in IFAD's operations

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	IFAD
Contact person	Harold Liversage
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	IFAD recognizes the importance of secure tenure of land and natural resources for inclusive rural development and poverty eradication. It is a founding member of the International Land Coalition (ILC) and it hosts the Secretariat of the ILC. In 2008, IFAD's Executive Board approved the policy on "Improving access to land and tenure security". IFAD has been an early and is an ongoing supporter of the development and application of the "Framework and Guidelines for Land Policies in Africa" and subsequently the VGGT. It continues to support the application of both sets of guidelines, including through its representation on the Africa Land Policy Initiative Steering Committees and the FAO convened VGGT Steering Committee. In the past five years, IFAD-supported projects have invested around USD 148 million in tenure security activities, of which the Fund has contributed around 50%. A similar amount is already committed over the next five years with more expected as new projects are designed. Typically, the support provided for tenure security measures is integrated as activities of larger sub-components or components – few projects have specific sub-components or components that exclusively address tenure security measures and there are no "stand-alone" projects or programmes that have only addressed tenure security.
Location	Global
Geographical coverage	~ 60 countries
Main actors	IFAD, national governments and ministries and CSOs
Main activities	A range of measures are provided for land / NR governance and tenure measures, ranging from tenure sensitive land use / territorial planning, land registration, equitable access to land, conflict/dispute resolution, community and decentralized capacity building, advocacy and sensitization and policy engagement. These measures are integrated into projects and programmes that are supporting natural

	resource/watershed management, irrigation, livestock and crop development (especially in semi-arid areas), forestry, fisheries, value chains and inclusive business arrangements with large-scale private sector.
Timeframe	2010 to 2020
Results obtained	IFAD investment has played a key role in creating an enabling environment for securing the land and natural resource rights of poor rural people, through the application of the VGGT and other measures. In particular, IFAD's investments have economically and socially empowered these people and in many ways created the demand from them for greater security of tenure.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	IFAD's support for land and natural resource tenure security is typically integrated into broader agricultural and rural development projects and programmes, rather than being an investment in "stand–alone" projects. This presents opportunities for maximizing the impacts of tenure security measures on project outcomes and more generally on higher level poverty eradication and inclusive development outcomes. It also creates opportunities for strengthening the engagement of other government ministries/agencies who may have an interest in improved land and natural resource governance but may not be directly responsible for land policy implementation, e.g. ministries dealing with agriculture, natural resource management and environment, finance and local governments.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	While the integration of activities into larger sub-components and components presents many opportunities, it also presents challenges for IFAD in identifying and estimating the amount of investment made in tenure security measures as they are often part of other activities or broader components or sub-components and not always clearly distinguishable. It can also present challenges in attributing and measuring the impact of tenure security measures on project outcomes. At times, the government ministries that IFAD is engaging with may be reluctant to address with IFAD's support land and NR governance issues which might be considered politically sensitive.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Often the support given can provide innovative solutions, especially where land policy implementation is delayed. IFAD's emphasis on co-financing also provides opportunities for strengthening partnerships with other donors and development partners. By mobilizing and empowering

	communities, the projects IFAD supports can stimulate the demand for improved tenure security amongst beneficiaries and create entry points for government ministries responsible for land policy implementation and development partners providing support for land policy implementation. IFAD plays a key role in creating space for CSO engagement in land and natural resource governance through its involvement as the most active Intergovernmental Organization in the ILC as well as through the financial and technical support it provides to CSOs, including in particular farmer organizations.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	A 2015 stock-take of IFAD supported projects and programmes on-going in the past five years has found that about 108 large-scale projects/programmes and at least 15 smaller grant funded projects, have explicitly supported measures for improving tenure security with an estimated expenditure of about USD 148 million over this period – about 6 per cent of the total expenditure in these projects and programmes. Of this amount, it is estimated that IFAD has contributed about USD 75 million. It is estimated that USD 127 million will be spent on tenure security measures over the next five years, of which IFAD will contribute about USD 60 million. Additional funding is expected to be committed in projects that are yet to be designed. About 50% of the projects operational in the past five years explicitly supported the strengthening of women's land rights, 35% the securing of group rights, 23% pastoralists rights, and 26% supported improving access to land for youth and 13% targeted indigenous people. The total outreach of projects implementing tenure security activities in the past five years was around 7.3 million households.
Link to additional information	https://www.donorplatform.org/land-governance/programme-map

S58. GLOBAL: People's Manual on the VGGT. A guide for promotion, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC)
Contact person	delphineortega@gmail.com
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	
Location	International
Geographical coverage	International
Main actors	The International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) is an autonomous and self-organised global platform of more than 800 organisations representing over 500.000 small-scale food producers and rural workers, men and women, and grass root/community based social movements, dedicated to advancing the Food Sovereignty agenda at the global and regional levels.
Main activities	Drafting, printing and dissemination of a People's Manual for promoting, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the VGGT, realised by and for CSOs, as key actors to support their implementation and monitor their impact in the field. This Manual is a pedagogical and didactic guide, which aims to make it easier for peasant, fishing and pastoralist organisations, indigenous people, the landless, women and civil society as a whole to understand and use the VGGT. It represents an effort to disseminate and raise awareness on the contents of the VGGT and translate their principles into concrete action at field level. It also helps the understanding of their huge relevance for local communities by providing rich examples based on real case scenarios from all around the world. It provides a practical approach to people on how to use the VGGT in their struggles, by highlighting the parts that offer answers to their needs in order to stop and repair social injustices related to territory, land, fisheries and forests, reminding that the Guidelines are firmly grounded in human rights and call for their respect when addressing tenure issues. The experiences embodied in this Manual show that many CSOs

	around the world are committed to the implementation of the Guidelines and have launched powerful initiatives to raise awareness and assist people to enjoy and safeguard their tenure rights. It is a tool aimed at generating dialogue and debate among different population groups and governments, and at demanding the implementation and compliance of the Guidelines in the governance of tenure at all levels, from the global arena to the territorial and community level. Finally, this Manual can inspire CSOs, local communities and any interested reader and trigger a multiplier effect in people taking full ownership of the Guidelines. The manual is available in 5 languages: Spanish, English, French, Brazilian Portuguese and Arabic.
Timeframe	2013-2016
Results obtained	• Over 4000 copies of the People's Manual, in Spanish, English, French, Brazilian Portuguese and Arabic have been printed and disseminated worldwide in soft and hard copies, among CSOs representing all constituencies and regions; • The Manual has been used in workshops since 2014, in Guatemala, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, South Africa (coordinated by CSOs and FAO representatives), Mali, Argentina, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Panama, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru and other countries. These workshops have been attended by representatives of communities and local and national CSOs, who became familiar with the Guidelines and learnt how to use them in their struggles; • The Manual has been presented in various national and international events worldwide.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Important need of the CSOs to have their own guide on the VGGT, as a translation of the technical language and an invitation to concrete action at field level, in order to take full ownership of the Guidelines; • Drafting by CSOs for CSOs; • The Manual is representative of all sectors and regions, of most issues faced by communities • Holistic and participatory approach; • Worldwide dissemination of soft and hard copies;

	• Organisations of various workshops on the VGGT for CSOs around the world, based on the methodology of the People's Manual
Constraints and challenges that were faced	• To represent all constituencies, regions and issues so that the readers can relate experiences embodied in the Manual to situations that they know or experience; • Translation from a technical language to concrete topics and action; • To ensure dissemination among all constituencies and regions.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	• The methodology used for developing and drafting this manual is based on the precepts of popular education; • The People's Manual is the result of collective and participatory work by a variety of organisations and social movements that includes the experiences and views of peasant, fishing and pastoralist constituencies from all regions in the world. For this purpose, consultations were held, where organisations and communities shared their problems, knowledge and practices by means of texts and illustrations; • A fold-out User Guide is provided in this manual, that systematises the Guidelines' paragraphs according to different topics of interest to civil society; • The Manual has been designed to be used by any reader in different ways, but was thought out especially to be used during workshops on the VGGT. In this sense, it has been used in various workshops during the last phase of its elaboration, in order to assess its use and impact; • Translation in 5 languages; we also encourage all CSOs and institutions to translate the Manual into local languages, in order to make it accessible to a broad range of people.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• The digital version of the Manual has been disseminated worldwide, in particular to the hundreds of CSOs involved in the CSM; • Over 4000 hard copies of the Manual have been disseminated; • The Manual has already been used in more than 40 workshops in over 15 countries around the world, with representatives of communities and CSOs of different constituencies, who are part of the CSM. More than 800 persons have been trained and are in charge to train and inform members of their communities and organisations.
Link to additional information	http://foodsovereignty.org

S59. GLOBAL: Enhancing social movements of small-scale food producers, grassroots organizations and CSOs to use the VGGT: a partnership journey

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Latin America, Asia and Africa
Contact person	Guilherme.Brady@fao.org; Francesca.Carpano@fao.org Angel Strapazzon: unicamsuri@gmail.com, Daniel Gomez: gomez@fian.org
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Each country has a different starting point in its dialogue on governance of tenure. In this context, the participation of small-scale food producers' organizations, grassroots organizations and CSOs in decision-making processes related to governance of natural resources is key and requires specific capacity building activities to build ownership of the VGGT. Flexibility in the design of capacity development activities is needed to adapt to national contexts while ensuring quality delivery of capacity development activities. This flexibility has been guaranteed by the modular framework to "*Increase the use of the VGGT among CSOs and grassroots organizations"* developed under the FMM project through a multi-organizational partnership at international and national levels, which has brought about changes in the way of bringing the VGGT to those for whom they are most important: people and communities on the ground. Building on the People's Manual – developed by the Land Working Group of IPC, with technical support by FAO – the framework includes awareness raising or training events (from 1 to 4 days duration). It can be adapted to the national context, the objectives of the national partners and the level of knowledge of the participants. It was jointly developed by FAO and FIAN International as facilitator of the Land Working Group of IPC using methodologies from popular education and used by social movements. In 2015, the national partners, FIAN and FAO, tested the learning material in seven countries (Guatemala, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Senegal and South Africa) through a series of training events and co-evaluated the results in a stocktaking meeting.

	In 2016, the modular framework continues to be the basis for trainings and sensitization activities in Colombia, Guatemala, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and the Philippines. A key aspect in building the partnerships has been that national partners/organizations were fully responsible for the organization of training and subsequent events and were able to use the project to create or strengthen networks on governance of tenure, link the VGGT with on-going processes, and develop strategies. This sense of ownership by the local partners and the flexibility of the framework, were translated at the local level in different ways. In South Africa, the fisheries and land sectors recognized similarities in the challenges to be faced and decided on a grassroots-level implementation plan. In Senegal, where there was already a high level of knowledge and pre-existing activities for the VGGT, the national partner decided to use one of the training sessions for the VGGT Implementation Steering Committee and drafted a plan to support the on-going land reform process.
Location	Colombia, Guatemala, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa and the Philippines.
Geographical coverage	Africa, Asia and Latin America
Main actors	Social movements of small-scale food producers, grassroots organizations and CSOs
Main activities	Training of trainers; cascade trainings; sensitization events (radio programmes, meetings, radio programmes, videos and newsletters)
Timeframe	2015-2016
Results obtained	In 2015, in each of the seven countries, between 60 and 100 people were trained to be trainers, and around 200 to 2,500 people were sensitized on the VGGT. Most of these people are representatives of social movements of small-scale food producers and grassroots organizations. The activities gave the organizations the possibility to discuss the VGGT in the specific context they live in and integrate them in their strategies and action plans. These varied from awareness raising, advocacy and strengthening civil society networks to mapping, analysis and monitoring strategies. In several countries, this has contributed to further engagement into policy processes related to governance of natural resources.

Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	A key factor lies on the fact that all the implementation of the framework has been carried out in partnership with FIAN (on behalf of the IPC Land Working Group) and the national partners, from material training design to technical support and, eventually, evaluation. It builds on cooperation between FAO and the IPC, which brings together social movements of small-scale food producers, i.e. groups that the VGGT put at the forefront of implementation efforts. The driving force has been to "do with" and not to "do for". Therefore, the trainings are done by CSOs for CSOs and they can be rolled out without FAO intervention as all the material/ presentations are available in a tool box.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	The biggest challenge was to operate on a year-long project. As a consequence, the activities were implemented in an extremely short time frame with partners that would have benefitted from more time to face the technical, financial and administrative challenges. Also, policy processes related to governance of tenure are complex and require time. However, the long lasting experience of the VGGT of the partners, the linkages made with the other processes happening on governance of tenure in country and the ownership of the process by the local partners helped to face these challenges.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	The framework allows the design of specific training with an innovative approach. As such, the learning framework presents the following features: - The learning flow is based on an experiential learning approach where the knowledge of the participants is progressively built on their own experience. - The framework is adaptable to the national contexts, the objectives of the national partners and the level of knowledge of the participants. This modular framework will also allow access of a large number of CSOs actors to all the necessary material to undertake training on the VGGT and to a methodology that allows participants of all profiles (grassroots participants, national CSOs representative) to embed the principles of the VGGT into real cases where governance of tenure is challenged.

Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	This framework was tested in seven countries; in each of them, between 60 and 100 people were trained to be trainers, and around 200 to 2,500 people were sensitized on the VGGT.
Link to additional information	Video of the stocktaking event: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4V5uwAsYL8A

S60. GLOBAL: Improving land and resource governance and strengthening property rights for all members of society, especially women

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	USAID advises Missions or supports programs in 32 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe
Contact person	Heath Cosgrove, Director, USAID Land Tenure and Resource Management Office, hcosgrove@usaid.gov
Timeframe	Since 2011
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	As a thought leader and a leading bilateral donor in the land and resource governance sector, USAID is a strong supporter of the development and implementation of the VGGT since 2011. Today, USAID is deploying over $215 million in programs in 23 countries that implement many of the principles and practices outlined in the VGGT. These programs – which are closely aligned with the recommendations in the VGGT reflecting best practice in tenure reform – help to clarify and strengthen the land tenure and property rights of all members of society, enabling broad-based economic growth, gender equality, reduced incidence of conflicts, enhanced food security, improved resilience to climate change, and effective natural resource management. Much of USAID's work in this sector is conducted under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) program, a 5-year global program, with a ceiling of $700 million, designed to implement many of the principles and best practices outlined in the VGGT. For example, in Ethiopia USAID is building on past programming focused on securing the land rights of smallholder farmers in highland areas by working with regional governments to create more secure rights for a traditionally vulnerable group: lowland area pastoralists. In Rwanda, USAID is helping to improve land governance institutions by working with the government to improve dispute resolution for land conflicts. In Liberia, a project that is helping communities build the capacity to effectively manage and benefit from the use of community forests is underway. And in Kosovo, USAID will help to improve the property rights of women through awareness raising work with formal sector court officials. These are just a few of the ways in which USAID is helping to implement the VGs and make secure land tenure and property rights a reality for people and communities around the world.

	Since 2013, in addition to approximately 20 land tenure and food security projects, USAID has supported the following activities: • Strengthening the land rights of indigenous peoples (7 projects) • Mitigating conflicts and resolving disputes over land and resources (16 projects) • Strengthening women's land rights (17 projects) • Addressing global climate change (10 projects)
Results obtained	USAID has clarified or established land and resource rights through awareness raising, capacity development, and technical support enabling achievement of food security, economic growth, climate change, good governance, conflict mitigation, and natural resource management goals. Selected quantifiable results include: • Number of households receiving formal documentation of land rights: 140,623 • Number of land-related disputes resolved: 1,220 • Number of people trained on land and property rights: 125,836 • Number of laws or policies adopted that strengthen land rights: 18 • Number of land administration offices established or upgraded: 7 • Number of impact evaluations underway: 7
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	• Conducting rigorous impact evaluations to fill critical evidence gaps on what works best (and what doesn't) around implementation of the practices outlined in the VGGT. • Developing innovative technologies to secure tenure in line with the practices outlined in the VGGT, such as USAID Mobile Applications for Secure Tenure (MAST) suite of mobile tools and the LandPKS land use mobile application. • Focus on strengthening community (customary tenure systems) - a major focus on the VGGT.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	While we are successfully implementing programs that are consistent with the VGGT, long-term success is dependent on host governments institutionalizing and implementing VGGT principles and practices of which they have committed to.

Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	See factors of influence above
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	See results above
Link to additional information	http://www.usaidlandtenure.net/

S61. GLOBAL: Successful experiences and good practices in the use and application of the VGGT

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Private Sector Mechanism
Contact person	Robynne Anderson, Director General of IAFN and secretariat to PSM robynne@emergingag.com
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Outreach and communication to 1000s of businesses regarding the VGGT.
Location	Global
Geographical coverage	Global
Main actors	Private Sector Mechanism
Main activities	Increasing Awareness of VGGT
Timeframe	2013-2015
Results obtained	Land tenure is fundamental to food security. Effective, functioning systems for land tenure underpin successful achievement of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. They can enhance and attract investment, both foreign and domestic to agriculture. The private sector is already the biggest engine of poverty reduction and economic growth in the developing world. On average, business provides 60% of GDP, 80% of capital flows and 90% of jobs in developing countries. It is the major source of the US$1 trillion a year needed to finance development. Some of the world's largest agribusiness companies have already made commitments to the VGGT and are working to improve land and forest tenure governance where they work, including Cargill, Illovo Sugar, Nestlé, PepsiCo, The Coca-Cola Company, and Unilever. Many other companies are reviewing the VGGT in the context of existing reporting mechanisms and relevant laws with a view to operationalizing them, or have embedded them in their approach to land tenure. For instance, work is being co-ordinated through many venues such as the World Bank, the Interlaken Group, the

	G20, and the UN Global Compact to highlight land tenure and the importance of making it functional. The Food and Agriculture Business Principles that have been developed by the United Nations Global Compact include specific reference to "respecting land and natural resource rights." One of the powers of such systems is to use Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reporting systems to create an effective means for companies to incorporate the Voluntary Guidelines into business reporting and is evidence of private sector engagement.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	In many places, land tenure systems are effectively non-existent. It is important that there should be effective local administration of land registries without corruption. Dispute resolution mechanisms are essential. There must also be equal access to land for women. Ultimately, fair, transparent rules benefit everyone. There is a need for clear national guidelines on land management, recognizing the needs of agriculture in land planning and the vital role of farmers. These are essential to successfully producing the food the world needs.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	The proliferation of guides to the guidelines and the differences among them is challenging. The PSM believes the CFS has the leadership role in this area and notes with concern the continued proliferation of processes and guidelines in this area and responsible agricultural investment. We encourage a consideration of clarity on who is doing guidelines and variations and to encourage coherence. Implementing the guidelines can be challenging due to the broadness of the wording of the VGGT. The VGGT is written in a negotiated format, with the private sector not being the primary audience. In this regard, PSM has provided suggestions for the review of CFS practices. http://agrifood.net/position-papers/46-psm-cfs-post-reform-review/file

Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	The VGGT has had a very positive impact. The most immediate is a significant increase in the awareness of land tenure governance and its importance to furthering equality, food security, and livelihoods. It is important governments prioritize creating stable, predictable and transparent regulatory frameworks and legal systems to attract sustainable investments in agriculture. Constructive, clear discussion with investors are essential at a national level. Local governments have a primary role to play in providing good land tenure systems.
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	• 11 newsletter updates from 2013-16 with a reach of 500 companies and association reach of more than 10,000 • Speeches covering VGGT and RAI in New York, Rome, Singapore, Abu Dhabi with an estimated reach of more than 1000 investors • Active support for VGGT and RAI in New York UN context including references in speaking opportunities and side events
Link to additional information	• http://agrifood.net/position-papers/48-land-tenure/file • http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/31bcdf8049facb229159b3e54d141794/InterlakenGroupGuide_web_final.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

S62. GLOBAL: Learnings from Implementing Coca-Cola's Land Rights Commitment

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Global, with focus on 28 countries part of The Coca-Cola Company's sugar studies
Contact person	Jennifer Ragland, jeragland@coca-cola.com
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	In 2013, The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) made a commitment to zero tolerance for land grabs. Since then, the Company's work has centred on building internal knowledge and capabilities, establishing requisite policies, and engaging with NGO partners, bottlers and suppliers in working toward stronger and more consistent respect for land rights. In addition, as part of the commitment, the Company is undertaking 28 third-party country studies which focus on land rights, child labour and forced labour in the sugar supply chain, recognizing sugar as a commodity at risk globally for land rights issues. To date, TCCC has published five studies – Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Brazil – and studies currently underway include India, Mexico, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Congo and Cameroon. The Coca-Cola supply chain is extensive, and significant engagement is underway with supply chain actors to bring about greater transparency and accountability down to the farm. TCCC's Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) convey expectations to its suppliers across human rights, environment, and farming practices. The Company has integrated land rights into its supplier policies and developed specific guidance, including issuing guidance and a manager's guide. In addressing land rights, the Company is utilizing a multi-pronged due diligence approach. The studies are one important way for the Company to gather an understanding of the supply chain to better prevent or mitigate potential future violations, and also garner insights on the overall state of the industry. Central to this work is collaboration across the Coca-Cola supply chain as well as with other key government, civil society and other private sector actors
Location	Global (policy), 28 country sugar studies
Geographical coverage	Global (policy), 28 country sugar studies
Main actors	The Coca-Cola Company, Coca-Cola bottlers, suppliers/mills, sugar associations, civil society, government and private

	sector stakeholders, multi-stakeholder initiatives (i.e. Bonsucro)
Main activities	Policy development and execution, due diligence, third-party research (sugar studies), bottler/supplier training and engagement
Timeframe	• TCCC's land rights commitment, November 2013 • TCCC's land rights policy issued, February 2014 • Global Land Rights stakeholder convening, Atlanta, GA, October 2014 • Human Rights Manager's guide updated with land rights in August 2015 • TCCC's Land Rights training for bottlers and suppliers, India, October-November 2015 • World Bank Land Poverty Conference, participation in Land Rights panels, March 2014 and 2015 • TCCC Human Rights Conference, hosted by USCIB, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, included focus on land rights, September 2015 • Participation in UNGC Land Rights Webinar, October 2015 • Joint Coca-Cola Brazil/Bonsucro stakeholder convening on sustainable sugar (included focus on land rights), October 2015 • Sugar studies take approximately one year to complete; studies published: Colombia (March 2015), Guatemala (March 2015), El Salvador (December 2015), Honduras (December 2015), Brazil (February 2016); to be published by end of Q3 (Gabon, Ivory Coast, Congo and Cameroon)
Results obtained	TCCC has identified a number of key areas for improvement including developing training modules that are relevant and accessible for employees, developing detailed supplier guidance on land transactions and developing detailed assessment and investigation materials. These efforts aim to mainstream the issue of land tenure throughout Company operations and to cascade throughout the supply chain. TCCC has developed various easy-to-use tools including the human rights mobile app which could be enhanced to provide broad access and relevant information on nuanced issues. TCCC has integrated the topic of land tenure into due diligence activities related to new bottling plant sites as well as acquisitions. The easy to use tools facilitate an initial internal review of land risks associated with plant siting and next steps determined. If risks are flagged, next steps may be partnering

	with Landesa to complete more thorough due diligence and/or a process of FPIC. Through the sugar studies, we have been able to establish a better understanding of the status of land right risks and any issues to be addressed in our supply chain. We have discovered the majority of the mills supplying to TCCC do have legal documentation on tenure holdings but do not have a policy in place consistent with TCCC. Therefore, we have been actively engaging with these suppliers for them to update their policies as well as broader engagement with the sugar associations on land rights.
Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results	The country sugar studies provide an opportunity for TCCC to improve how we conduct land due diligence and how to engage our supply chain if issues arise. Broad stakeholder engagement has helped evolve the land rights portion of the studies, especially our close partnership with Landesa. Through our partnership, Landesa has completed training for the researchers, checklists and guidance for field visits, interview templates and consulted on findings. These tools and on-going engagement has improved our understanding, the methodology employed and ensured a more robust research outcome.
Constraints and challenges that were faced	Historical legacy land issues have been challenging to navigate and required strong engagement with various stakeholders. Our land rights policy is forward-looking, which has allowed us to constructively engage with suppliers and establish clear direction on our expectations and changes that need to occur. On the sugar studies, as we need the participation of the mills, one limitation of the methodology relates to the fact that the research and farm visits were made known in advance. However, the researchers have triangulated information received by the mills with the adjoining communities.
Good practices that helped to make the experience successful	Stakeholder engagement with civil society organizations is at the centre of the studies and it is an area we plan to develop further for future studies. A land rights specialist must be part of the third-party research team and develop specific tools (on-site checklists, questionnaires) that are land-tenure specific.

	Collaboration with others (civil society, government, private sector, multi-stakeholder initiatives) on land rights issues, and placing it in a broader context of sustainable sugar can help drive collective action (i.e. Brazil). In complex land tenure environments, training for Coca-Cola employees and bottlers on the fundamentals of land rights is key (i.e. India).
Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience	Quantitative results are to be determined; however, engagement through the studies yielded: • **Brazil:** Participation of 21 of 28 mills from which Coca-Cola sources, 120 farm visits, 929 workers interviewed; 111 stakeholders interviewed • **Colombia:** Participation of 6 out of 7 mills from which Coca-Cola sources, 12 farm visits, 75 workers interviewed; 30 stakeholders interviewed • **Guatemala:** Participation of 5 out of 5 TCCC mills, 50 farm visits, 579 workers interviewed; 17 stakeholders interviewed • **Honduras:** Participation of 3 out of 3 mills from which Coca-Cola sources, 30 farm visits, 254 workers interviewed; 16 stakeholders interviewed • **El Salvador:** Participation of 2 out of 2 mills from which TCCC sources, 20 farm visits, 164 workers interviewed; 13 stakeholders interviewed
Link to additional information	• TCCC's Supplier Guiding Principles and Issues Guidance • TCCC's Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles • TCCC's Commitment on Land Rights • TCCC's Sugar Country Studies (Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Brazil) • Building a Framework for Action: Progress on Coca-Cola's Country Studies, Brent Wilton, December 2015 • The Role of Human Rights Defenders in promoting corporate respect for land and environment rights, Brent Wilton and Dave Bledsoe, November 2015 • On the Road to Sustainable Sugar in Brazil, Pedro Massa, February 2016