



9th International LANDNET Workshop Budapest, Hungary 3-5 October 2017

EU funds and policies as an instrument for sustainable land management and a better achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2030 and the VGGT

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Overview

- **Introduction**
- **Complementarity between EU policies for rural development (incl. land management), Agenda 2030 and the VGGT**
- **EU funds and policies for development as a long-term strategic planning instrument**
- **Future opportunities in the next EU programming period 2020-2027 and the interaction with Agenda 2030 and the VGGT**
- **Specific regional approaches based on geopolitical similarities between EU member states, accession, neighborhood and Central Asian countries for sustainable development and efficient land management**



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Complementarity between EU policies for rural development (incl. land management), Agenda 2030 and the VGGT

The EU Commission recognizes¹:

- the crucial importance of land tenure issues for economic and social development, employment and poverty reduction, growth and governance
- the right and access to land as an important condition for economic and social life in urban and rural areas
- land tenure as a complex problem, combining different issues of social, economic and political character, and multiple dimension



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Complementarity between EU policies for rural development (incl. land management), Agenda 2030 and the VGGT

The EC underlines and emphasizes that land policy is an integral part of other policy areas, such as¹:


- property rights and land tenure
- poverty reduction
- citizenship, human rights and social justice
- gender equality
- rural development
- conflicts and post-conflicts recovery
- land administration and governance
- local government and decentralization
- taxation
- environment
- land use planning




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 	EU funds & policies for sustainable development Different policy documents covering EU member states, accession, neighborhood and developing countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving conditions for sustainable economic and social development, employment and poverty reduction, growth and governance, including sustainable rural development • encouraging private initiative and SMEs • protecting fundamental human rights • improving gender equality and ensuring social inclusion & inclusive growth • promoting innovation and new technology • supporting partnerships for sustainable development • etc. 	Agenda 2030² 17 sustainable goals and 169 targets focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ending poverty and hunger • protecting the planet, nature and the environment • combating climate change • guaranteeing human rights • promoting sustainable use of natural resources • improving access to education • providing equal opportunities for employment • enhancing gender equality • creating an inclusive society for sustainable development • promoting research & innovation • promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization • supporting partnerships for sustainable development • etc. 	VGGT³ recognizing the crucial role of land for development through promotion of secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the eradication of poverty • ensuring people's fundamental rights • promoting sustainable social and economic development • ensuring a better management of natural resources and sustainable use of land, water, fisheries and forests • combating climate change • enhancing gender equality • preventing degradation of land, forests, fishery and water resources • etc.
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“You can design and create, and build the most wonderful place in the world. But it takes people to make the dream a reality”.

Walt Disney

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EU funds and policies for development as a long-term strategic planning instrument

- **EU 2020 STRATEGY & CAP 2014 – 2020**

CAP contributes to the accomplishment of EU 2020 Strategy, especially to:

- Smart growth: it will be achieved through introduction and implementation of new technologies and innovation, research and development, education, training and life-long learning, changing the farming structures, improving the chain production systems
- Sustainable growth: it requires enhancing the competitiveness and to create conditions for efficient use of natural resources, preservation of the natural environment, combating climate change, preservation of the water, the air and the biodiversity
- Inclusive growth: it is linked to economic, social and territorial cohesion. It could be achieved through creating conditions for employment in rural areas, especially in less-favored areas, fighting poverty and stimulating the development of additional activities, using the opportunities of the rural areas and the acquisitions of additional skills



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EU funds and policies for development as a long-term strategic planning instrument

IPA II follows the schemes of the European Structural and Investments Instruments for member countries and consists of five policy areas;

- reforms in preparation for membership and related institution- and capacity-building
- socio-economic and regional development
- employment, social policies, education, promotion of gender equality, and human resources development
- agriculture and rural development
- regional and territorial cooperation



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EU funds and policies for development as a long-term strategic planning instrument

“Eastern Partnership – 20 Deliverables for 2020”⁶ identifies the key areas where sustainable development, environment and climate change are priority European Neighborhood Instrument priorities envisage support at:

- **bilateral level:**
 - agriculture and rural development, including food security
 - sustainable management of natural resources
 - the energy sector, with a focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy
 - education of skills development, including vocational education and training
- **multi-country level:**
 - sustainable management of natural resources, including water, green growth and climate change adaptation and mitigation
 - sustainable economic development, trade and private sector development and support to small and medium-sized enterprises
 - Through cross-border cooperation programs, the European Unions envisages support for:
 - economic and social development
 - the environment, public health, safety and security

Black Sea Region⁷: combination between EU member states, Eastern Partnership, Enlargement Policy, and Strategic Partnership with Russia



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EU funds and policies for development as a long-term strategic planning instrument

The EU cooperation with Central Asia covers five countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) basically through:

- Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA). It is part of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and one of the instruments to support the EU Strategy for Central Asia.
- IFCA sets up partnerships
- IFCA uses resource from multilateral and bilateral European Finance Institutions
- IFCA supports priority investment that contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth, including
 - Better energy infrastructure
 - Increasing protection of the environment and better focus and control of climate change impacts
 - Creation and growth of SMEs and improvement of the employment situations
 - Improving social services and infrastructure, including health and education



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EU funds and policies for development as a long-term strategic planning instrument

Funds:

- Cohesion Fund
- European Social Fund
- European Regional Development Fund
- European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
- IPA & IPARD
- ENI & ENPARD
- Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA)
- Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)



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“I’d say it’s been my biggest problem all my life.. Its money. It takes a lot of money to make these dreams come true”.

Walt Disney



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Future opportunities in the next EU programming period 2020-2027 and the interaction with Agenda 2030 and the VGGT

First “official – unofficial” indications:

- EU funds for poorer countries and regions could become conditional after 2020, and depend on respect for the rule of law and economic recommendations - Agenda 2030 pledges that “no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavor to reach the furthest behind first”.⁴
- “Simplification and modernization of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) including in view of preparing the inter - institutional negotiations on the future parameters post 2020. In order to be able to react to global developments, climate change or extreme weather conditions and to ensure food security in Europe, the CAP has to ensure stable production conditions for European farmers, as well as to contribute to market stability, efficient risk management measures and the vitality of rural areas”, as stipulated in the 18 months program of the three EU presidencies – Estonia, Bulgaria and Austria.⁵



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Future opportunities in the next EU programming period 2020-2027 and the interaction with Agenda 2030 and the VGGT

- Cohesion Policy post 2020 aims at simpler and more proportionate rules for the European Structural and Investment Funds, (which includes rural development and land management), while strengthening complementarity between EU funds.⁵
- Among future EU priorities will be competitiveness and sustainability.⁵
- Climate policy, climate change and a strong Energy Union for a better implementation of the Paris Agreement,⁵
- Development Policy and Cooperation “are central elements of EU - External Action and will concentrate on implementing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in line with the new European consensus for development”.⁵
- Cooperative Regional Approaches and a focus on Western Balkans.⁵
- EU policies and financing beyond 2021, Agenda 2030 and VGGT are all three aimed at balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental



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**“If you can dream it, you can do it.
Remember that this whole thing started with
a dream and a mouse”**

Walt Disney



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**Specific regional approaches based on
geopolitical similarities between EU member
states, accession countries and neighborhood
countries for sustainable development and
efficient land management**

Relevant regions and sub-regions:

- **EU-member states**
- **Accession countries (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey)**
- **Eastern Partnership countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia; Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)**
- **Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)**
- **Black Sea Region countries (Bulgaria, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine)**
- **Others to be defined based on similarities and potential synergies**



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Specific regional approaches based on geopolitical similarities between EU member states, accession countries and neighborhood countries for sustainable development and efficient land management

- **Supporting the implementation of the VGGT**
 - Enhancing land reform processes
 - Supporting countries, sub-regions in streamlining their policy, legal and institutional framework with the VGGT and the EU acquis communautaire (accession countries), the conditionality of EU support (ENP and Central Asia), etc.
- **Supporting institutions responsible for land tenure and land management to enhance their effectiveness in implementing sustainable development principles (Agenda 2030) in their work**
- **Supporting countries, sub-regions in identifying funding sources and mechanisms for addressing land tenure issues**



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Specific regional approaches based on geopolitical similarities between EU member states, accession countries and neighborhood countries for sustainable development and efficient land management

What can/should LANDNET do to support? Some ideas for discussion:

- **Study the different approaches member states used to combine support to land consolidation with different other RD support measures to provide inputs for the planning of the next programming period**
- **Cooperation with private sector and institutions in identifying specific land tenure related issues where LANDNET can provide relevant and unique expertise thanks to its diversity**
- **How can LANDNET support institutions, NGOs and private sector in using the available funding instruments and cooperating for addressing specific land tenure issues**
- **Supporting the creation of public-private partnerships in land tenure issues for enhancing its participation in the decision making at national and regional level**
- ...



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Summary

- The EU recognizes the crucial importance of land tenure, its complexity and that land policy is an integral part of other policy areas
- Different policy documents covering EU member states, accession, neighborhood and developing countries define the direct and indirect support for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2030 and the VGGTs
- Discussion is ongoing on the future of support, including conditionality (e.g. rule of law, economic recommendations), simplification and modernization of CAP, strengthening complementarity, etc.
- LANDNET's role in supporting sustainable development and efficient land management – some ideas for addressing regional issues



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**“The way to get started is to
quit talking and begin
doing”**

Walt Disney (1901 – 1966)



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Thank you for your attention

Questions & Answers



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Sources

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