Lessons from the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure
Addis Ababa, 12 November 2014

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Problems of secure land rights have existed for a long time

**Tenure rights not recognized**
- Inequitable access
- Discrimination
- Forced eviction
- State capture
- Environmental Damage
- Bribery
- Limited capacity

**Expensive and difficult procedures**
- No accountability or transparency
- Limited capacity

**Increasing competition for natural resources:**
- Population growth
- Urbanization
- Changing diets
- Demand for energy

**Governing institutions have not adapted to growing intensity of competition**

**Disputes and Conflicts**
We now have a strong tool – the strength is in the process
The Process: Arriving at the text

1. 15 Consultation meetings, 2009-10: 1000 people from 133 countries – Public sector, civil society, smallholder farmers, private sector and academia.
2. Initial drafting.
3. Intergovernmental Negotiations - 98 countries, civil society & private sector reps.
Intergovernmental negotiations – Endorsement by CFS on 12 May 2012
It is now 2.5 years since their official endorsement
So what lessons have we learnt so far?
1. A wide variety of stakeholders are already committed...

..to supporting the application of the VGGT – International organizations, IFIs, Governments, Private Sector, Civil Society organizations, Academia, development partners;

  e.g. A GDWGL has been set up to coordinate efforts to implement the VGGT.
Those Calling for implementation:

Who?

CFS
Committee on World Food Security

General Assembly of the United Nations

RIO+20
United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Berlin Agriculture Ministers’ Summit

Assemblée Parlementaire de la Francophonie

G8
Lough Erne 2013

actionaid

G2012
Mexico
Those using in their own programmes:

Who?

- The World Bank
- Oxfam International
- USAID
- Coca-Cola
- PepsiCo
- Cargill
FAO Partnerships:

Who?

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
Africa LPI

Committee on World Food Security

CSM

FIG

IFAD

Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty

Belgium

Denmark

European Union

France

Finland

Germany

Italy

Sweden

Switzerland

United Kingdom
Donors:
• Austria
• Belgium
• Canada
• Denmark
• European Union
• FAO
• Finland
• France
• Germany
• IFAD
• Japan
• Netherlands
• Sweden
• Switzerland
• United Kingdom
• United States
• World Bank

Total amount of investments:
4.6 billion dollars
(554 projects in 125 countries)

See the map at: http://landgov.donorplatform.org/
2. Political will is crucial.

Without the political buy-in, we will be pushing at closed doors. Securing land rights will mean changes to land policies, legal frameworks, and to government administration agencies.

But more importantly, it will mean changing the way governments, and people, think about their natural resources and who has a legitimate right to use them.
3. Implementing the VGGT is not simple

...and there is no single template. There are different tenure systems and different tenure models. It is more a case of applying the VGGT to specific issues. There is a need to assist countries to identify their priorities and garner support.

This can best be achieved at the country level through multi-stakeholder discussions, undertaking self-assessments (e.g. LGAF) and targeting specific issues as part of a holistic roadmap for the implementation of the VGGT.
4. VGGT = Catalyst for change

There is a need to raise awareness, develop capacities, support countries, create synergies through partnerships, and monitor and measure progress of implementation. By getting behind the VGGT it is easier to move in the same direction, lobby and advocate to bring about change in line with the principles of the VGGT; FAO’s own Global Implementation Programme contains elements of all these:

1. Awareness raising
2. Capacity development
3. Country level focus
4. Partnerships, cooperation and coordination
5. Monitoring and evaluation
Voluntary Guidelines
Support to country level implementation

V россия Programme
China
Ethiopia
Liberia
Malawi
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Senegal
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Uganda

V россия Self-starters (TCPF)
Gabon
Guatemala
Guinea
Madagascar
Namibia
Pakistan
Philippines
Sudan

V россия Self-starters (Requests)
Cameroon
Chad
Central African Republic
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Vietnam

Capacity Building on Tenure Governance
Liberia
Sierra Leone
Nepal
Ethiopia
Mongolia

Support to non-state actors
Ethiopia
Guatemala
Malawi
Myanmar
Nepal
Niger
Senegal
South Africa

EU Transversal Support
Angola
Burundi
Ethiopia
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Niger
Malawi
Somalia
South Sudan
Swaziland

V россия SOLA countries
Nigeria
Lesotho
Tonga
Ghana
Nepal
Samoa
5. All Stakeholders must develop their own approach.

| VGGT can be used in different ways...Awareness workshops, Technical Guides & training, support to countries, CSO monitoring – niche areas. |
| The private sector has an important role to play – must act responsibly, ethically and sustainably - we need to harness private sector investment to generate real benefits for all. |
6. We must recognise that this is early days and that we do not know all of the answers yet – (no certification schemes, trying to develop clear monitoring frameworks, etc). It is a relatively short time in terms of the complexities, legal, social, developmental – this is a long road.

We need to make the most of the particular strengths of the stakeholders, the technical assistance and financial support that has rallied around this initiative.
Multi-stakeholder Dialogue
### Awareness raising: national workshops

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<th>2014-16</th>
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# Capacity Development:
Technical Guides, e-learning, training

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### Support to countries:

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<th>Angola</th>
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Monitoring:

Who?

What?

Why?

How?