

# IFAD's support for land and natural resource tenure security

Asia and the Pacific region





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**Contacts**

Harold Liversage  
Lead Land Tenure Specialist  
Policy and Technical Advisory Division  
Email: [h.liversage@ifad.org](mailto:h.liversage@ifad.org)

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This report has been prepared by Elisabeth Steinmayr, Rural Development Consultant, under the supervision of Harold Liversage, with technical contributions from Marie-Lara Hubert Chartier, Land Tenure Consultant. The preparation of this report also benefited from input from IFAD country programme teams, regional economists and portfolio advisers.

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## List of acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APR	Asia and the Pacific Region
DFID	Department for International Development
ESA	East and Southern Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ILC	International Land Coalition
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LGAF	Land Governance Assessment Framework
LPI	Land Policy Initiative
LTIAP	Regional Land Tenure Initiative in the Asia-Pacific
NEN	Near East, Europe, North Africa and Central Asia
NRM	natural resource management
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VGGTs	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
WCA	West and Central Africa





# Introduction

Tenure security is not only an end in itself, but also a powerful means for enhancing the sustainability of other development efforts and for empowering rural people. Activities that target tenure security are often interlinked, and 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 report presents the findings of a stock-taking exercise on IFAD's support in strengthening tenure security measures provided over the last five years, and projections for the next five. While the original stock-take was undertaken in 2015, all figures were updated in 2017. The stock-take was based on a review of 240 IFAD-supported projects, ongoing since 2010. The following will give an overview of investment and activities in the Asia and the Pacific Region (APR). To better understand the context in which these activities take place, this report will first give an overview of tenure security issues and policy developments in the region, followed by a summary of the findings for the global IFAD portfolio, and then go more into detail regarding the findings for APR.

## Land and natural resource governance in Asia and the Pacific

**Asia and the Pacific** is a highly diverse region, hosting a wide range of land tenure systems and arrangements. Land tenure and land-use dynamics have been influenced by the region's significant transformation in recent decades as a result of rapid economic growth, correlated, in Asia, with significant urban growth. The Pacific region overall remained at low levels of urbanization.

The region is among the most vulnerable to climate change, including recurrent natural disasters. The impacts of climate change will influence all parts of the region.<sup>1</sup> Asian regions and countries, including some of the most highly populated, such as Pakistan and India, suffer from the effects of desertification and recurrent drought.<sup>2</sup> Others, such as Bangladesh, the Indus valley and the Mekong Delta, are highly prone to floods and rising sea levels. Responding to the long-term displacement of the food insecure, the poor and marginalized populations is one of the most urgent challenges. Climate change adaptation will require, among other things, reducing the incidence of people settling on hazard-prone land and providing tenure security.

### Prevalent tenure systems

APR varies considerably, from warm arid and semi-arid tropics,<sup>3</sup> to cool subtropics with summer rainfall.<sup>4</sup> Certain subregions and countries, such as Bangladesh, have a very high population density associated with high land-use potential. Across Asia, the landscape fluctuates from tropical forests to tundra, and from great river deltas to the highest mountains. «With the fastest-growing food deficit in the world, Western Asia could face disaster if its remaining resources are not properly managed.<sup>5</sup> Colonial history has had a considerable impact on tenure security in some parts of the region. Land reforms created a plurality of customary and statutory tenures with associated legal, institutional and policy frameworks on land, forestry and agriculture sectors, often not interconnected in a comprehensive system. The recognition of informal rights is often absent, and certain legal statutory frameworks are characterized by numerous inconsistencies. Colonial and national land reforms have also resulted in an uneven distribution of land. Moreover, increased land value and the unequitable distribution of land have resulted in a rapid decline in the average size of smallholder farms, in a region where agriculture is dominated by smallholders.

In the **Pacific Islands**, the physical isolation and high vulnerability of the inhabitants is highly accentuated for the rural population living in remote areas and outer islands. Modest access to information, transport and education services in this region has induced

1. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Multi-stakeholder Consultation on Land Tenure in Asia-Pacific", Pattaya, 2014.
2. Information retrieved from: United Nations Development Programme, Drylands Development Centre website, [www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/global-policy-centres/sustainable\\_landmanagement/integrated\\_drylandsdevelopmentprogramme.html](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/global-policy-centres/sustainable_landmanagement/integrated_drylandsdevelopmentprogramme.html) (accessed in January 2016).
3. Parts of India and Thailand.
4. Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal and parts of China, India, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea.
5. UNDP Information retrieved from: United Nations Development Programme, Drylands Development Centre website, [www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/global-policy-centres/sustainable\\_landmanagement/integrated\\_drylandsdevelopmentprogramme.html](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/global-policy-centres/sustainable_landmanagement/integrated_drylandsdevelopmentprogramme.html) (accessed in January 2016).

outmigration and the decline of land productivity. IFAD recognizes that small island developing states face constraints that are particular to their size, remoteness, insularity and ocean resource base.<sup>6</sup> The Pacific Islands host an extraordinary variety of land and marine ecosystems. They comprise hundreds of islands, atolls and reefs, many uninhabited, which are diverse in size, and natural resources for agriculture, forestry and fisheries. There are three basic types of agricultural production systems in the Pacific Islands: small-scale semi-subsistence (these systems, largely based on traditional farming practices, dominate agriculture throughout the subregion);<sup>7</sup> medium-scale commercial farming; and large-scale commercial plantations.

### **Main challenges in the region**

Despite the high diversity of the region, some issues have emerged as the key land tenure security challenges for most countries. In addition to the acute negative impacts of climate change across the region, as well as population growth,<sup>8</sup> ineffective and unresponsive land administration and management are barriers to improved tenure security. The legal and policy frameworks in most countries were developed largely during colonial periods, and often serve only the elite. Duality exists between formal and informal systems and across sectors of government. Customary and other informal rights and norms are often not recognized and not recorded. Approximately two thirds of the world's indigenous peoples live in APR; land is central to their lives, cultures and beliefs. Increased demand for food and energy, as well as commercialization of land, have increased competition for common property, land and resources, often leading to the dispossession of land and natural resources.<sup>9</sup> The lack of clear rights to own and use land renders forest dwellers vulnerable to displacement and has driven them to poverty in many parts of the region. In some countries of the region, however, such as India, reforms have brought a ray of hope, enabling tribes and other forest dwellers to receive titles over forest land.<sup>10</sup>

Even though some countries' land tenure records are still paper-based, out of date and inaccurate,<sup>11</sup> many countries have had massive titling and land registration programmes providing new, large-scale record schemes.<sup>12</sup> Land-use planning in the region is regularly ineffective, highly political and subject to serious capacity and governance issues. Moreover, valuation of land is weak, affecting the generation of tax-based revenue from the land sector, and the determination of fair and reasonable compensation in cases of resettlement. Long-term investments are needed from both the public and the private sector.

Islamic tenure and principles remain influential in certain parts of the region,<sup>13</sup> even where colonial reforms created new tenure models and formal approaches to land administration. In practice, they influence the lack of rights for women to hold, use, inherit and sell property. They also affect youth's access to land, and often contribute to uneconomic subdivision and excessive land fragmentation. Attention should be paid to ways of using Islamic tenure

6. IFAD, *IFAD in the Pacific: Partnering for Rural Development* (Rome: IFAD, 2015).

7. IFAD, *IFAD in the Pacific*.

8. Asia's population is expected to grow from 4 to 5 billion by the turn of the century. See: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables, 2015 Revision*, ST/ESA/SER.A/379 (New York: United Nations, 2015).

9. Especially in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam.

10. Catherine Liamzon, *Monitoring Land Reforms in Asia: Status Check* (Quezon City: Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, 2013), [www.angoc.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/31/cso-land-reform-monitoring-in-asia/Monitoring\\_Land\\_Reforms\\_in\\_Asia\\_Status\\_check.pdf](http://www.angoc.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/31/cso-land-reform-monitoring-in-asia/Monitoring_Land_Reforms_in_Asia_Status_check.pdf).

11. For example in Pakistan. See: Global Land Tool Network, *Land Tenure in Asia and the Pacific: Challenges, Opportunities and Way Forward*, Report 6 (Nairobi: United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2015).

12. For example in Thailand.

13. For example in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Indonesia.

and principles to support pro-poor and gender-responsive land administration interventions. The most vulnerable groups are those most affected by the insecure land access and land rights. Women are the largest marginalized group in the region. They are often not involved in dialogue and their ability to inherit property is restricted in many countries across the region.

### Policy developments<sup>14</sup>

After gaining their independence, most of the countries in the region attempted to implement land reform programmes based on their specific history as well as their economic and socio-political considerations; some achieved ambitious and successful land reforms and registration programmes. Socialist-inclined countries introduced landlords' property expropriation and redistributed land parcels to farming households, through cooperatives and communes. Others proceeded rather to redistributive reforms, and emphasized individual and private land use and tenure over collective rights, promoting a market-based economy. Globally, land-use planning strategies have been ineffective, weak and poorly enforced. Improved and participatory territorial planning would increase the ability of governments to control development of land responses to evictions, and improved land-dispute resolution mechanisms also need to be addressed throughout the region. In the Pacific region, resettlements related to disaster risk are a critical issue and require proper legal frameworks. The implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in Asia and the Pacific poses some of the most pressing challenges.

At the regional level, political coordination mechanisms and regional forums have been created, and various assessment mechanisms have been developed to assess tenure security and land governance. Despite the considerable governance challenges in the land sector in Asia and the Pacific, there is growing interest in supporting a regional dialogue process for developing a regional framework,<sup>15</sup> a regionalization of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGTs),<sup>16</sup> drawing on the experience of the Africa Land Policy Initiative (LPI).<sup>17</sup> The Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF),<sup>18</sup> the Regional Land Tenure Initiative in the Asia-Pacific (LTIAP)<sup>19</sup> and the Land Reform Monitoring Framework<sup>20</sup> also provide a framework for guidance and assessment, offering an opportunity for significant governance improvement at the country level.<sup>21</sup>

14. For additional information on country policy developments, please refer to the following resources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Tenure", [www.fao.org/nr/tenure/en/](http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/en/); International Land Coalition, "Home Page", [www.landcoalition.org/](http://www.landcoalition.org/); Global Land Tool Network, "Home Page", [www.glt.n.net/](http://www.glt.n.net/); The World Bank, "Home Page", [www.worldbank.org/](http://www.worldbank.org/); USAID, "Land Tenure", [www.usaidlandtenure.net/](http://www.usaidlandtenure.net/); Global Donor Working Group on Land, [www.donorplatform.org/about-land-governance.html](http://www.donorplatform.org/about-land-governance.html).

15. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Regional Multi-stakeholder Consultation on Land Governance in the Asia-Pacific Region," *Governance of Tenure Newsletter*, February 2016, [www.fao.org/nr/tenure/whats-new/february-2016-newsletter/en/](http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/whats-new/february-2016-newsletter/en/).

16. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* (Rome: FAO, 2012), [www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf).

17. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, "Land Policy Initiative", [www.uneca.org/lpi](http://www.uneca.org/lpi).

18. The Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) is led by the World Bank in partnership with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat)/Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), IFAD, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the African Union and bilateral partners.

19. LTIAP was initiated by GLTN, facilitated by UN-Habitat, with global and regional partners.

20. Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC), *CSO Land Reform Monitoring in Asia* (Quezon City: ANGOC, 2012), [www.landcoalition.org/sites/default/files/documents/resources/CSO\\_Land\\_Monitoring\\_Full.pdf](http://www.landcoalition.org/sites/default/files/documents/resources/CSO_Land_Monitoring_Full.pdf).

21. Global Land Tool Network, *Land Tenure in Asia and the Pacific: Challenges, Opportunities and Way Forward*, Report 6 (Nairobi: United Nations Human Settlement Programme, 2015).



## IFAD and land tenure security

IFAD uses various tools and approaches to strengthen poor rural people's access and tenure, and their ability to better manage land and natural resources, individually and collectively. These include: (i) recognizing and documenting group rights to rangelands and grazing lands, forests and artisanal fishing waters; (ii) recognizing and documenting smallholder farmers' land and water rights in irrigation schemes; (iii) strengthening women's secure access to land; (iv) using geographic information systems to map land and natural resource rights, use and management; and (v) identifying best practices in securing these rights through business partnerships between smallholder farmers and investors.

The Land Tenure desk's 2015 stock-take was a means to assess the investment in various activities with regard to the above across the regions. In the following section, an overview of the results will be presented.

### Investment in tenure security activities

Of the IFAD portfolio between 2012 and 2016, 134 projects have included tenure security measures, featuring 58 countries in the developing world. These 134 projects are made up of 118 loan and 16 grant projects – almost 30 per cent of all IFAD loans in the period under review. The total budget dedicated to tenure security in these projects is about US\$317 million, of which US\$177 million (56 per cent) is IFAD financing, as shown in table 1. Table 2 shows the percentage of the tenure security cost compared with the total commitment.

**Table 1.** Budget commitment of projects implementing tenure security activities in US\$

Financiers	Total commitment		Tenure security	
IFAD	3 078 694 348	48%	176 794 817	56%
Governments	1 132 722 334	18%	52 925 579	17%
Others	2 203 933 926	34%	86 991 709	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 415 350 608</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>316 712 105</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 2.** Percentage of total committed to tenure security activities

Financiers	Total commitment (US\$)	Tenure security (US\$)	% of total commitment
IFAD	3 078 694 348	176 794 817	<b>5.7%</b>
Governments	1 132 722 334	52 925 579	<b>4.7%</b>
Others	2 203 933 926	86 991 709	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 415 350 608</b>	<b>316 712 105</b>	<b>4.9%</b>

### Investment over time

Seventy-one of the 134 projects have closed in the past five years, 49 will close between 2017 and 2021, and 14 will close in the years thereafter. Two projects have started in 2017 and will close after 2021. In addition, there are 25 projects under design or which have not yet come into force, which will probably deal with tenure security issues.

Table 3 presents an estimate of actual expenditure in the past five years in the 134 projects that were ongoing at any point in this period. The estimation for the period 2017-2021 for the projects already ongoing is presented in table 4. It is important to emphasize that any future projection is based only on the 65 projects that are ongoing and that will close after 2016.<sup>22</sup> This implies that these figures are very likely to change because new projects are being designed and will come into force in the years to come. The estimated budget for the 25 projects currently under design/before entry into force is provided in table 5.

<b>Table 3. Estimated expenditure in US\$ 2012-2016</b>					
	<b>Financiers</b>	<b>Total commitment</b>		<b>Tenure security</b>	
2012-2016	IFAD	1 286 572 326	48%	77 602 042	54%
	Governments	426 654 569	16%	21 741 245	15%
	Others	994 341 899	37%	45 200 364	31%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 707 568 793</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>144 543 652</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Table 4. Estimated expenditure in US\$ 2017-2021</b>					
	<b>Financiers</b>	<b>Total commitment</b>		<b>Tenure security</b>	
2017-2021	IFAD	916 396 549	47%	46 899 154	58%
	Governments	425 124 847	22%	15 109 010	19%
	Others	624 523 807	32%	18 163 766	23%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 966 045 204</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>80 171 930</b>	<b>100%</b>

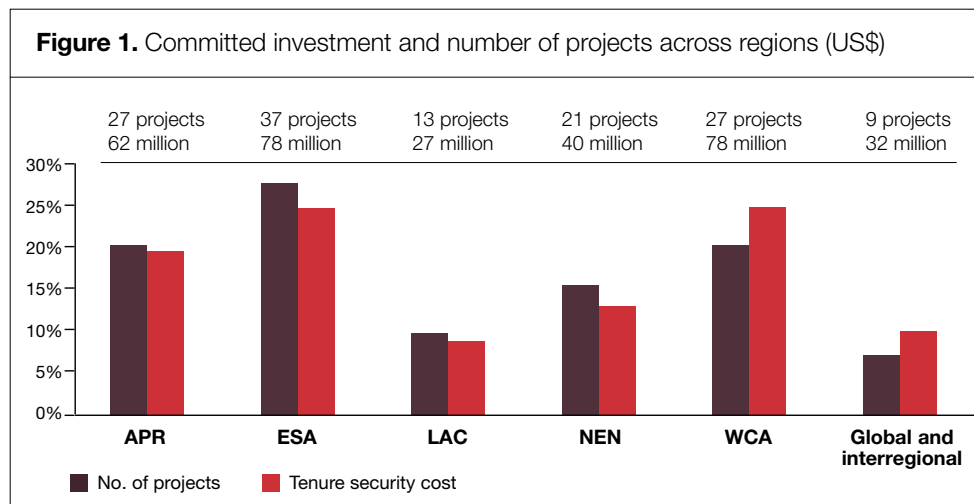
<b>Table 5. Estimated budget in US\$ for projects under design/before entry into force</b>					
	<b>Financiers</b>	<b>Total commitment</b>		<b>Tenure security</b>	
Pipeline	IFAD	574 057 283	50%	25 308 777	48%
	Governments	259 907 957	23%	9 102 926	17%
	Others	320 841 751	28%	18 868 602	35%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 154 806 991</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>53 280 304</b>	<b>100%</b>

22. This refers to the 49 projects closing between 2017 and 2021, and the 16 projects thereafter.

## Investment across regions

The following section will give more detail about investment across regions. Of the 134 projects analysed that have supported tenure security measures, nine projects are global, interregional or regional, of which all are grant funded and mainly aimed at lesson-sharing, policy dialogue and partnership-building. These include the VGGTs formulation (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO]) and information dissemination (Associazione Italiana per l'Agricoltura Biologica-AIAB), support for pro-poor land governance (International Land Coalition [ILC]), the Africa Land Policy Initiative (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa [UNECA]), knowledge management, capacity-building and development of impact assessment methodologies (Global Land Tool Network [GLTN]), and research into land access trends (International Institute for Environment and Development [IIED]).

Figure 1 shows that, of the 125 projects implemented at the country or regional level, the biggest proportion is in East and Southern Africa (ESA), followed by West and Central Africa (WCA) and APR, the Near East, North Africa, Europe and Central Asia (NEN) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The spread of committed investment in tenure security activities is similar, with 25 per cent of investment each being allocated to ESA and WCA,<sup>23</sup> followed by APR (20 per cent), NEN (13 per cent) and LAC (8 per cent). This highlights that tenure security is more of a priority in some countries than it is in others. As mentioned, nine projects (7 per cent of all projects) are global or interregional grant projects. Their investment accounts for around 10 per cent of the total investment in tenure security activities.



23. Note that, for WCA, 16 per cent of investment can be attributed to a single project in Niger.

## Results for Asia and the Pacific

### IFAD's engagement in Asia and the Pacific

In 2016, IFAD's investment portfolio was spread across 21 of the 36 countries in APR. The portfolio included 61 ongoing loan projects, with a total IFAD investment of around US\$2 billion.

The Fund's work focused mainly on developing value chains and market access, empowering marginalized groups including women, fostering policy dialogue and engagement, strengthening climate change adaptation and forging strategic alliances with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.<sup>24</sup>

### Investment in tenure security activities

In APR, 27 projects were identified (see annex I for a full list of projects) as implementing tenure security activities between 2012 and 2016, and an additional four projects are still under design or have not yet entered into force. The 27 projects spent around 4 per cent on tenure security activities. Eleven projects already ongoing will be active at some point in the next five years and will spend around 2 per cent of their budget on tenure security measures.<sup>25</sup> It is important to emphasize that any future projection is based only on projects that are already ongoing, implying that these figures are very likely to change, as new projects are being designed and will enter into force in the years to come. There are seven projects under design or still to enter into force, of which two already have a budget, allocating 8 per cent to tenure security measures. Tables 6, 7 and 8 below give more details about investment by financier.

	<b>Financiers</b>	<b>Total commitment</b>		<b>Tenure security</b>	
2012-2016	IFAD	294 427 357	53%	13 850 421	60%
	Governments	107 412 063	19%	3 289 033	14%
	Others	155 157 108	28%	6 072 974	26%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>556 996 528</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23 212 428</b>	<b>100%</b>

24. IFAD, *Annual Report 2016* (Rome: IFAD, 2017).

25. Note that this apparent decline in investment in tenure security measures is due to calculation of the average, which is skewed by the large total investment in two projects in Bangladesh and Pakistan (together accounting for almost half of the total investment in the 12 projects).



**Table 7.** Estimated expenditure in US\$ 2017-2021

Financiers		Total commitment		Tenure security	
2017-2021	IFAD	238 902 286	48%	4 985 298	58%
	Governments	145 591 011	29%	2 233 340	26%
	Others	114 090 500	23%	1 450 791	17%
<b>Total</b>		<b>498 583 798</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8 669 429</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 8.** Estimated budget in US\$ for projects under design/before entry into force

Financiers		Total commitment		Tenure security	
Pipeline	IFAD	229 855 200	55%	12 649 319	37%
	Governments	95 171 500	23%	5 788 689	17%
	Others	90 323 000	22%	15 348 675	45%
<b>Total</b>		<b>415 349 700</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>33 786 683</b>	<b>100%</b>

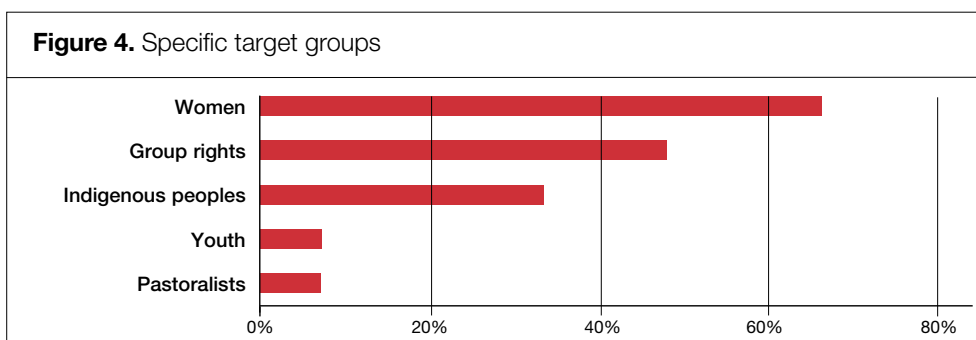
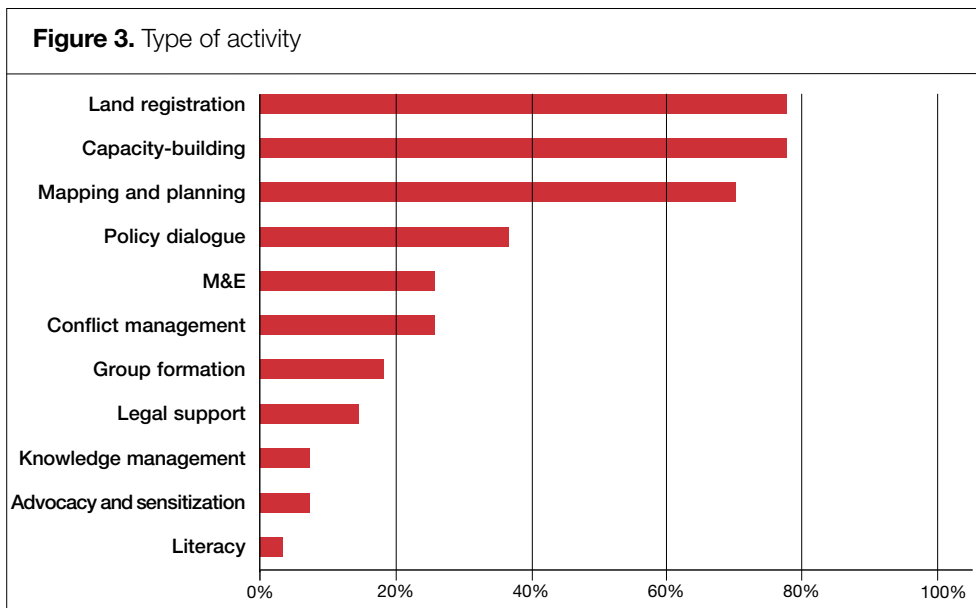
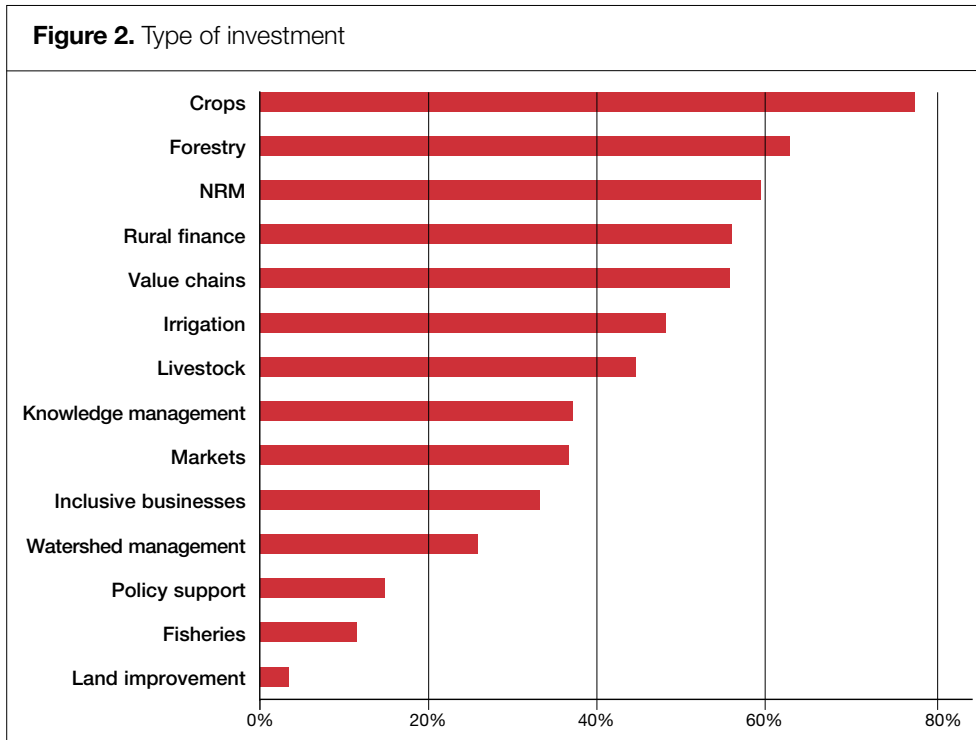
### Cofinanciers

A broad variety of donors have contributed to the financing of the projects analysed in APR. Other United Nations organizations, as well as domestic financial institutions, are cofinancing five projects in the region. Two projects each are cofinanced by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Global Environment Fund (GEF). Further financing was provided by, among others, bilateral donors, the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

### Type of investment

Figures 2 to 4 illustrate the broader scope of projects which implement tenure security activities (figure 2), as well as the specific actions (figure 3) and the target groups (figure 4). Note that categories are not mutually exclusive; typically, projects can cover multiple areas, include a range of tenure security activities and target more than one group.

**Type of investment:** Figure 2 illustrates the broader scope of projects which implement tenure security activities. This analysis was undertaken by assessing the area of intervention of project components. In APR, 21 projects that address tenure security deal with crops. Seventeen work in the field of forestry, 16 in the field of natural resource management (NRM) and 15 each on rural finance and on value chains. Thirteen work on irrigation and 12 on livestock. Other interventions include knowledge management, market development, watershed management, inclusive businesses, policy support and fisheries.



**Type of action:** Figure 3 illustrates the specific tenure security activities. Twenty-one projects each address tenure security through land registration activities and through capacity -building; 19 worked on mapping and land-use planning, and 10 projects supported policy dialogue. Other activities include monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of tenure security activities, conflict management, the formation of groups, legal support, literacy training, knowledge management, and advocacy and sensitization.

**Specific target groups:** Overall, IFAD targets the rural poor. Within this general target group, it often explicitly focuses on specific groups, namely women, forest dwellers, fishery communities, young people, pastoralists and indigenous peoples. More than half of the projects (18) explicitly targeted tenure security for women, 13 supported the securing of group rights, nine targeted indigenous peoples, and two each targeted youth and pastoralists, as shown in figure 4.

## Conclusions and way forward

The results of the stock-take of IFAD's activities in the field of land and natural resource governance activities are a snapshot of the IFAD portfolio of the past five years, rather than a comprehensive analysis of IFAD's engagement with the complex issues regarding tenure security, as highlighted in the first section of this report. However, it has left IFAD with a very important message: we do more than we realize! The activities in APR are very diverse, but reflect the need for support on tenure issues in the fields of natural resource governance and forestry. The high number of projects that work on group rights and with indigenous peoples reflect the fact that Asia is home to two thirds of indigenous peoples in the world, and thus such peoples provide the general focus in the region. Engagement in land issues in APR is spread across 13 of the 36 countries in the region.

Stories from the field suggest that this modest investment (more than 4 per cent of project cost) can have a great impact. However, there is a need to complement this anecdotal evidence with quantitative data, which is why the IFAD Land Tenure desk of the Policy and Technical Advisory Division (PTA), together with regional divisions and in-country partners, is putting effort into developing tools and methodologies to measure this impact.

The region's growing interest in supporting a regional dialogue process for developing a regional framework is evidence that there is room for action and engagement by IFAD and its partners. Sharing knowledge on different levels is key to awareness-raising and capacity-building to best support regional and local initiatives. For this reason, the IFAD Land Tenure desk, in collaboration with internal and external partners, prepares papers every year about the experiences of IFAD-supported projects and presents them at the annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty.

These efforts at knowledge-sharing feed into the aim of strengthening the capacity to respond to tenure activities by building a pool of expertise. As this desk study has shown, tenure issues are relevant in a variety of different project types and in many projects the demand for support is notably high. Providing training to IFAD staff and fostering engagement with IFAD and external consultants will be part of building this pool of expertise.

The synthesis report of the stock-take gives a detailed analysis of IFAD's engagement in tenure security activities in its supported projects across regions.



# Annex I.

## Projects analysed in Asia and the Pacific

### Projects with tenure security activities

Project name	Tenure project cost (US\$)	Tenure security cost (US\$)
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>65 514 000</b>	<b>860 440</b>
Community Livestock and Agriculture Programme (CLAP)	65 514 000	860 440
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>256 804 653</b>	<b>4 866 689</b>
Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP IV)	89 210 471	733 017
Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project – Climate Adaption and Livelihood Protection (HILIP – CALIP)	133 309 182	1 763 272
Sunamganj Community-Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP)	34 285 000	2 370 400
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>13 685 187</b>	<b>266 444</b>
Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project for Kratie, Preah Vihear and Ratanakiri	13 685 187	266 444
<b>China</b>	<b>55 014 525</b>	<b>2 089 000</b>
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Modular Rural Development Programme (MRDP-XUAR)	55 014 525	2 089 000
<b>India</b>	<b>605 829 743</b>	<b>15 179 060</b>
Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Project (JCTDP)	41 664 078	2 516 216
Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (LAMP)	169 904 756	306 484
Livelihoods Improvement Project in the Himalayas (LIPH)	84 286 170	3 130 252
North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project for Uplands Areas (NERCORMP II)	73 423 275	1 200 000
Odisha Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP)	130 396 000	2 358 652
Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)	106 155 464	5 667 456
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>28 328 907</b>	<b>4 315 985</b>
Rural Empowerment for Agricultural Development Programme in Central Sulawesi (READ)	28 328 907	4 315 985
<b>Laos</b>	<b>94 903 546</b>	<b>9 256 955</b>
Soum Son Seun Jai – Community-based Food Security and Economic Opportunities Programme	19 333 798	542 633
Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project (SSFSNP – GAFSP)	38 795 000	3 187 050
Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Productivity Enhancement Project (SNRMP)	36 774 748	5 527 272
<b>Mongolia</b>	<b>18 364 694</b>	<b>2 388 351</b>
Project for Market and Pasture Management Development (PMPMD)	18 364 694	2 388 351
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>48 538 532</b>	<b>8 706 188</b>
Leasehold Forestry and Livestock Programme (LFLP)	15 973 904	5 178 902
Western Uplands Poverty Alleviation Project (WUPAP)	32 564 628	3 527 286

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Tenure project cost (US\$)</b>	<b>Tenure security cost (US\$)</b>
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>150 885 752</b>	<b>3 431 128</b>
Community Development Programme (AJK)	30 735 752	831 128
Economic Transformation Initiative in Gilgit Baltistan (ETI-GB)	120 150 000	2 600 000
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>66 436 276</b>	<b>4 553 201</b>
Second Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management Project (CHARMP II)	66 436 276	4 553 201
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>141 822 607</b>	<b>2 272 272</b>
Dry Zone Livelihood Support and Partnership Programme (DZLiSPP)	30 404 600	750 000
Smallholder Plantations Entrepreneurship Development Programme (SPEnDP)	39 878 007	627 081
Smallholder Tea and Rubber Revitalization Project (STaRR)	71 540 000	895 191
<b>Viet Nam</b>	<b>71 555 914</b>	<b>3 997 049</b>
Pro-Poor Partnership for Agroforestry Development Project (3PAD)	25 330 193	3 204 694
Sustainable Rural Development for the Poor Project in Ha Tinh and Quang Binh Provinces (SRDP)	46 225 721	792 355
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 617 684 336</b>	<b>62 182 762</b>

## Projects under design or before entry into force

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Tenure project cost (US\$)</b>	<b>Tenure security cost (US\$)</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>166 100 000</b>	<b>7 602 833</b>
Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast (FOCUS)	166 100 000	7 602 833
<b>Indonesia</b>		
Young Rural Entrepreneurs Services Programme (YESS)		
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>85 721 500</b>	<b>21 064 250</b>
Eastern States Agribusiness Project (ESAP)	65 189 500	18 364 250
Western States Agribusiness Project (WSAP)	20 532 000	2 700 000
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>51 000 000</b>	<b>2 550 000</b>
Agriculture Sector Development Programme	51 000 000	2 550 000
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<b>38 190 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>
Markets for Village Farmers – Maket Bilong Vilis Fama	38 190 000	20 000
<b>Viet Nam</b>	<b>74 338 200</b>	<b>2 549 600</b>
Commercial Smallholder Support Programme in Bac Kan and Cao Bang (CSSP)	74 338 200	2 549 600
<b>Total</b>	<b>415 349 700</b>	<b>33 786 683</b>





International Fund for Agricultural Development

Via Paolo di Dono, 44 - 00142 Rome, Italy

Tel: +39 06 54591 - Fax: +39 06 5043463

Email: [ifad@ifad.org](mailto:ifad@ifad.org)

[www.ifad.org](http://www.ifad.org)

[www.ruralpovertyportal.org](http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org)

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