

IFAD's support for land and natural resource tenure security

East and Southern Africa



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List of acronyms

4Ps	public-private-producer partnership
AfDB	African Development Bank
APR	Asia and the Pacific Region
AUC	African Union Commission
ESA	East and Southern Africa
EU	European Union
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
NEN	Near East, Europe, North Africa and Central Asia
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
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 targeting 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, undertaken in late 2015 and updated in 2017, on the support that IFAD has provided over the last five years in strengthening tenure security measures, and on projections for the support expected to be provided over the next five years. 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 East and Southern Africa (ESA). 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 into more detail regarding the findings for ESA.

Land and natural resource governance in East and Southern Africa

Africa's population is expected to grow from 1 billion to 4 billion by the turn of the century, in contrast with Asia's population, which is expected to grow from 4 billion to 5 billion. In ESA, the population is expected to increase from almost 0.5 billion to close to 1.5 billion,¹ which will profoundly affect the ways land is used, accessed and owned in the region.

East and Southern Africa extends from the warm arid and semi-arid tropics,² through the warm subhumid tropics,³ to the cool tropics.⁴ **East Africa** is dominated by grasslands, which cover up to 75 per cent of its territory, at a very wide range of altitudes. A large spectrum of pastoral groups of various ethnicities, from agricultural or agropastoral societies, live on its land, and livestock and game extensively graze the region.⁵ **In Southern Africa**, a subtropical region, the bulk of grasslands are found in its semi-arid to arid high interior, and a vast steppe area is found in its centre and western region. Seventy per cent of the territory is freehold and managed commercially, 16 per cent is reserves or freehold industrial and urban, and 14 per cent is communally managed for subsistence, without clear individual boundaries.⁶

Prevalent tenure systems

The ESA region shows important diversity shaping the conditions in which land policies must operate. There are notable differences among countries in the region in terms of inequalities in land dispensation and overall economic significance of agricultural land.⁷ The particular colonial history of each country, their natural resources management, and their current political dynamics and economic strategies shape a complex land tenure scheme. Many areas of the region are characterized by a persistent dualism between statutory and customary rights.

Across ESA, most land is *de jure* owned by the state but *de facto* governed under diverse customary or local tenure regimes that recognize both group and individual property rights. In many instances, the integration of customary or local tenure regimes into statutory systems remains weak, although there is a growing recognition of those rights. In **East Africa**, while post-independence land reform promoted either privatized land titling on the one hand or more socialist-oriented nationalization or collectivization on the other, in practice, most smallholder agriculture remained under customary tenure systems.

1. United Nations, *World Population Prospects, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables, 2015 Revision*, ST/ESA/SER.A/379 (New York: United Nations, 2015).
2. East Africa: Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan and parts of Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; Southern Africa: Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland and parts of Angola, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Uganda.
3. East Africa: parts of Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda; Southern Africa: Comoros and parts of Angola, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
4. East Africa: Burundi, Lesotho, Rwanda and parts of Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar and Tanzania.
5. R.S. Reid, S. Serneels, M. Nyabenge and J. Hanson, "Chapter 2: The Changing Face of Pastoral Systems in Grass Dominated Ecosystems of Eastern Africa", in *Grasslands of the World* (Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2005), 19-76.
6. R.S. Reid, S. Serneels, M. Nyabenge and J. Hanson, "Chapter 3: Grasslands of South Africa", in *Grasslands of the World* (Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2005), 77-120.
7. For example, agriculture in Namibia and South Africa, while not unimportant, is not predominant economically.

More recent reforms have seen a growing recognition of these customary systems. **The Horn of Africa**⁸ is a major peninsular extension of the African mainland into the Arabian Sea. In this subregion, state leasehold and community-based tenure, including pastoral regimes, predominate. The sedentarization of pastoralists has at times led to increased conflicts over land and water. Acknowledgement of pastoral grazing as a valid form of land use in statutory law would positively increase the security of herders over the resources on which they depend. **Southern Africa** is the subregion in Africa that has experienced the greatest impact of colonialism, which has resulted in highly skewed ownership in many countries. Commercialization was mainly taken up by large landowners, with smallholder agriculture being practised mainly for subsistence and governed under traditional systems.

Main challenges in the region

This heterogeneous region is facing numerous pressures on its land. It is subject to frequent droughts, with significant negative effects on assets, income and food security.⁹ Over 70 per cent of marginal land in ESA is categorized as arid, and the remainder as semi-arid. Potential evapotranspiration is three to four times the average annual rainfall. Moreover, increasing populations, declining mobility of livestock populations, and settlement around water points have led to the overutilization of land and water, and localized severe to very severe rates of land degradation and decline in soil fertility.

Competition over land and other natural resources is increasing as a result of the expansion of competing land uses and population growth, intensifying tensions over land and sometimes leading to violent conflicts. East and Southern Africa encompasses the nations with the highest population densities of the continent,¹⁰ as well as the lowest.¹¹ Customary systems of land governance are challenged and tenure is insecure. In areas with higher production potential, farm sizes are decreasing through land fragmentation, and high population density is contributing to land degradation. In this context, land tenure insecurity is escalated for poor rural people, and particularly for women. The region hosts both farmers and herders, who can have competing land claims, and also different ethnic groups. Moreover, the return of displaced people and the expansion of urban areas have also given rise to overlapping land claims.

Land tenure insecurity is also prevalent in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest concentration of HIV infection in the world; the epidemic is at its most severe in Southern Africa. HIV/AIDS-affected widows and/or orphans are displaced and their lands are often seized following the loss of their land rights, which had been held by the husband/father.

9. CGIAR, "East and Southern Africa", *Research Program on Dryland Systems*, <http://drylandsystems.cgiar.org/content/east-and-southern-africa> (January 2016).

10. Burundi and Rwanda.

11. Botswana and Namibia.

Policy developments¹²

Over the past 20 years, most of the eastern and southern African countries have proceeded to enact land policy and tenure reforms, either by formulating new land policies and laws, or by reformulating old ones. Policy development, policy review and policy implementation are currently high on government agendas throughout much of the region. A wide variety of land policy strategies were adopted by countries and effective reforms in the land sector are taking place, improving the equitable and environmentally sustainable management of natural resources. Most of the tenure reforms being developed and/or implemented address some of the challenges of the region. However, even though some gender-sensitive reforms can be observed (for example in Ethiopia and Rwanda), improvement in the field is still to be addressed.

The Land Policy Initiative¹³ plays a key role in the region in supporting African Union Member States and other stakeholders in harmonizing their efforts towards building capacity and expertise in country-level land policy implementation. The endorsement of the Framework and Guidelines for Land Policy in Africa,¹⁴ in June 2009, and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,¹⁵ in May 2012, reflects a consensus on land issues and serves as a foundation for governments' commitments in land policy formulation and implementation.

12. For additional information on country policy developments, we invite you to refer to the following resources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Tenure", www.fao.org/nr/tenure/en/; International Land Coalition, "Home Page", www.landcoalition.org; Global Land Tool Network, "Home Page", www.gltn.net/; World Bank, "Home Page", www.worldbank.org/; USAID, "Land Tenure", www.usaidlandtenure.net/; Global Donor Working Group on Land, "About Land Governance", www.donorplatform.org/about-land-governance.html.
13. The Land Policy Initiative is a joint programme of the tripartite consortium consisting of the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). Its purpose is to enable the use of land to lend impetus to the process of African development. See: www.uneca.org/lpi.
14. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), *Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa – Land Policy in Africa: A Framework to Strengthen Land Rights, Enhance Productivity and Secure Livelihoods* (Addis Ababa: UNECA, 2010), www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/fg_on_land_policy_eng.pdf.
15. 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.

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 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%
Total	6 415 350 608	100%	316 712 105	100%

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	5.7%
Governments	1 132 722 334	52 925 579	4.7%
Others	2 203 933 926	86 991 709	3.9%
Total	6 415 350 608	316 712 105	4.9%

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, and 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 2016.¹⁶ 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.

Table 3. Estimated expenditure in US\$ 2012-2016

	Financiers	Total commitment		Tenure security	
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%
	Total	2 707 568 793	100%	144 543 652	100%

Table 4. Estimated expenditure in US\$ 2017-2021

	Financiers	Total commitment		Tenure security	
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%
	Total	1 966 045 204	100%	80 171 930	100%

Table 5. Estimated budget in US\$ for projects under design/before entry into force

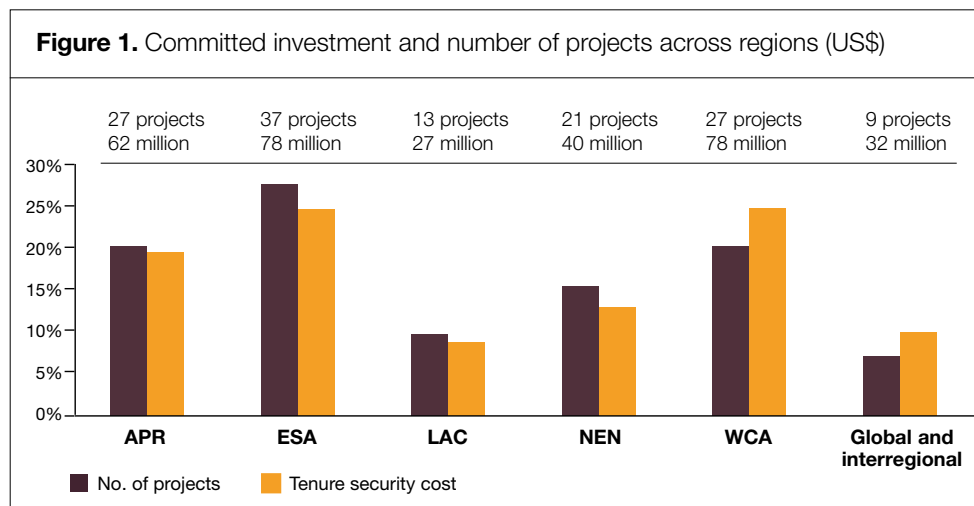
	Financiers	Total commitment		Tenure security	
Pipeline	IFAD	574 057 283	50%	25 308 777	48%
	Governments	259 907 957	23%	9 102 926	17%
	Others	320 841 751	28%	18 868 602	35%
	Total	1 154 806 991	100%	53 280 304	100%

16. 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 Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (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 ESA, followed by West and Central Africa (WCA) and Asia and the Pacific (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,¹⁷ 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.



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

Results for East and Southern Africa

IFAD's engagement in East and Southern Africa

In 2016, IFAD's investment portfolio was spread across 17 of the 22 countries in ESA. The portfolio included 44 ongoing loan projects with a total IFAD investment of around US\$1.5 billion.

The Fund's work focused mainly on mainstreaming nutrition, empowering women and youth, developing agribusinesses and building resilience.¹⁸

Investment in tenure security activities

In ESA, 37 projects were identified (see annex I for a full list of projects) as implementing tenure security activities between 2012 and 2016, and an additional five projects are still under design or have not yet entered into force. The 37 projects spent around 4 per cent on tenure security activities. Nineteen projects already ongoing will be active at some point in the next five years and will spend around 4.4 per cent of their budget on tenure security measures. 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 five projects under design or still to enter into force, of which four already have a budget, allocating 2 per cent to tenure security measures.¹⁹ Tables 6, 7 and 8 below give more details about investment by financier.

	Financiers	Total commitment		Tenure security	
2012-2016	IFAD	395 990 256	49%	17 070 051	52%
	Governments	93 557 196	12%	10 027 801	31%
	Others	314 767 191	39%	5 538 178	17%
	Total	804 314 644	100%	32 636 031	100%

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

19. 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.

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

Financiers		Total commitment		Tenure security	
2017-2021	IFAD	278 537 003	54%	13 285 145	58%
	Governments	43 311 508	8%	3 921 788	17%
	Others	194 055 227	38%	5 535 973	24%
Total		515 903 738	100%	22 742 906	100%

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

Financiers		Total commitment		Tenure security	
Pipeline	IFAD	155 760 000	42%	6 714 200	74%
	Governments	57 132 000	15%	1 150 389	13%
	Others	162 067 000	43%	1 224 865	13%
Total		374 959 000	100%	9 089 454	100%

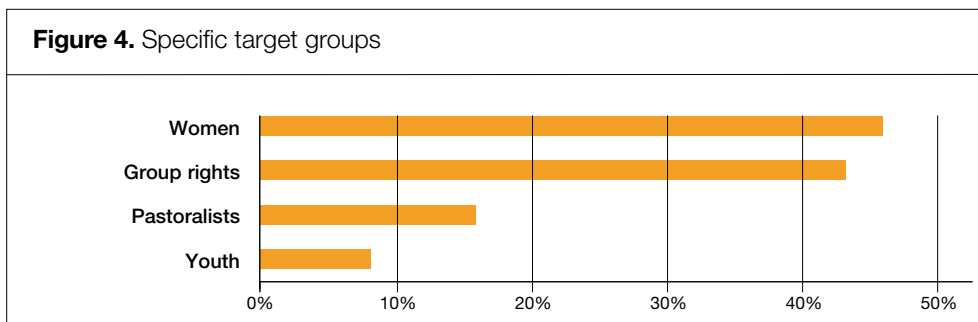
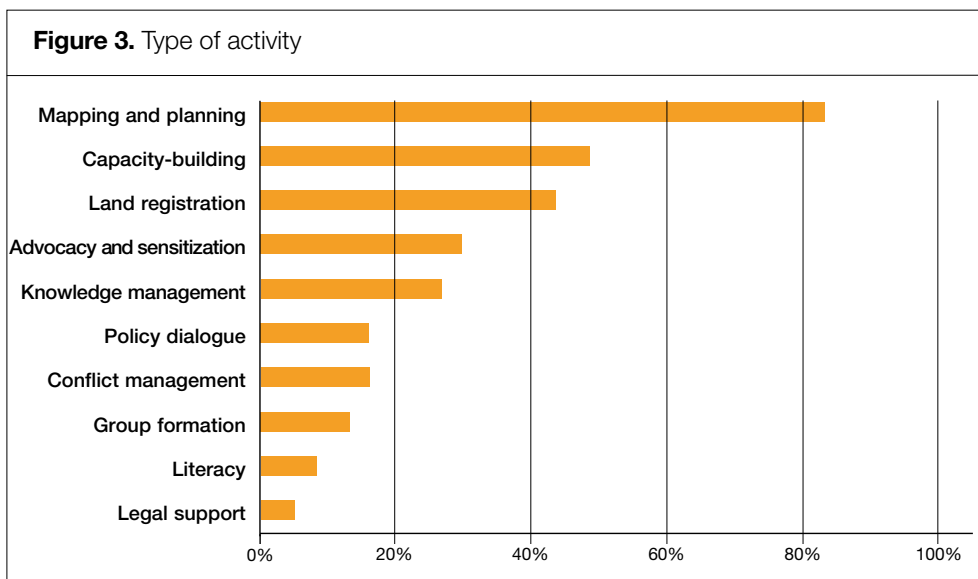
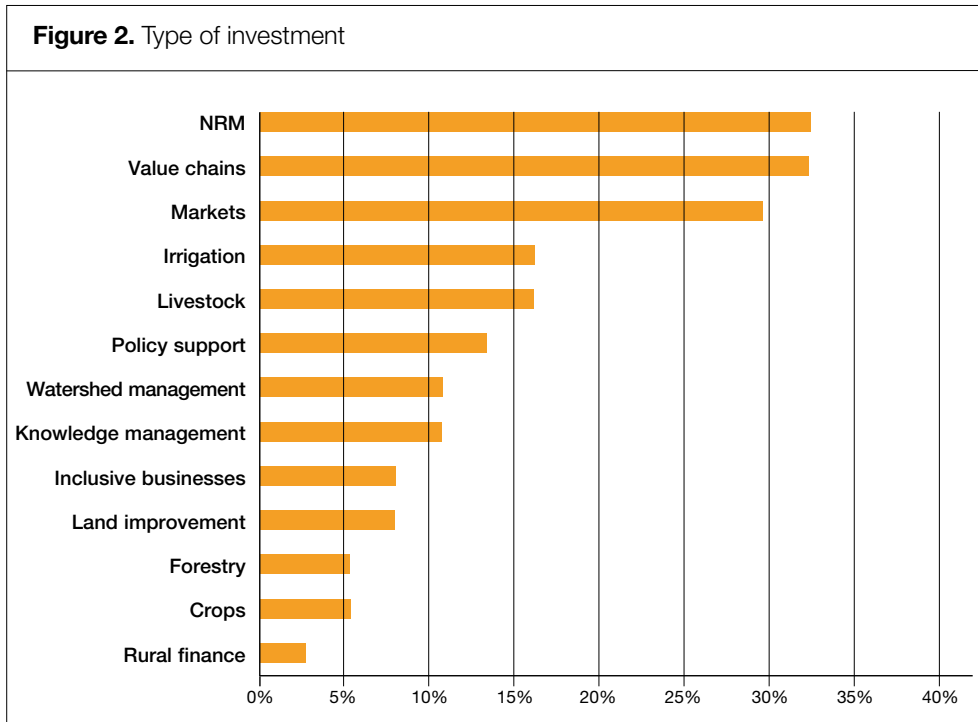
Cofinanciers

A broad variety of donors has contributed to the financing of the projects analysed in ESA. Six projects each were cofinanced by other United Nations organizations and by the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), and five each by the European Union (EU) and Belgium. The Global Environment Fund (GEF) cofinanced four projects. Other important partners are the World Bank Group, the Spanish Fund and the AfDB.

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 ESA, 12 projects that deal with tenure security are active in natural resource management, and support value chains. Eleven projects support market development, six projects each work on irrigation and livestock, five provide policy support, and four work on watershed management and knowledge management. Other projects support activities related to inclusive businesses (public-private-producer partnerships [4Ps]), land improvement, forestry, crops or rural finance.



Type of action: Figure 3 displays the specific tenure security activities. Thirty-one projects undertook mapping and land-use planning exercises, which is thus the most prevalent form of activity. Eighteen tackle land and natural resource governance issues through capacity-building activities, 16 aim at securing land tenure through land registration, and 11 projects aim at securing land tenure through advocacy and sensitization initiatives. Ten projects undertake knowledge management. Other activities include conflict management, group formation, literacy training, policy dialogue and legal support.

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. Around half of the projects explicitly targeted tenure security for women, 16 supported the securing of group rights, six supported pastoralists and three supported young people, 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 ESA are very diverse, but reflect the need for support on tenure issues in the fields of natural resource governance, watershed management and the management of irrigation schemes. Engagement in land issues in ESA is notably high and spread across 14 of the 22 countries in the region.

Stories from the field suggest that this modest investment (around 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 stock-take has shown that there are many projects dealing with tenure issues and that there is a high demand for support. Building partnerships with other organizations is important to be able to meet this demand. One of these partnerships is the Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa, a partnership project of IFAD and the GLTN. This learning initiative, which has also been supported by Procasur, aims to contribute to developing pro-poor approaches to securing land and natural resource rights, and to the integration of these approaches into development programmes in ESA. Its activities are organized around sharing lessons learned and raising awareness, as well as developing capacity and tools for implementation.

Sharing knowledge on different levels is key to awareness-raising and capacity-building. 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 the engagement with IFAD and external consultants will be part of building this pool of expertise.

Annex I.

Projects analysed in East and Southern Africa

Projects with tenure security activities

Project name	Tenure project cost (US\$)	Tenure security cost (US\$)
Botswana	25 021 390	683 303
Agricultural Services Support Programme (ASSP)	25 021 390	683 303
Burundi	152 221 608	2 291 776
Agricultural Intensification and Value-enhancing Support Project (PAIVA-B)	31 591 199	588 899
Transitional Programme of Post Conflict Reconstruction (PTRPC)	40 162 900	800 000
Value Chain Development Programme (PRODEFI)	80 467 509	902 877
Comoros	9 766 168	690 072
National Programme for Sustainable Human Development and Environmental Conservation (PNDHD)	9 766 168	690 072
Ethiopia	447 137 247	11 816 670
Community-based Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (CBINRMP)	25 425 009	3 581 799
Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme (PASIDP)	57 765 165	278 050
Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP III)	225 227 373	6 756 821
Pastoral Community Development Project Phase II (PCDP II)	138 719 700	1 200 000
Kenya	228 349 612	8 148 963
Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window (KCEP-CRAL)	116 009 000	4 000 000
Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Programme (SDCP)	19 755 000	200 000
Southern Nyanza Community Development Project (SNCDP)	23 740 576	754 166
Upper Tana Catchment Natural Resource Management Project (UTaNRMP)	68 845 036	3 194 797
Lesotho	24 453 288	200 000
Smallholder Agricultural Development Project (SADP)	24 453 288	200 000
Madagascar	238 510 979	9 598 874
Project to Support Development in the Menabe and Melaky Regions – Phase II (AD2M II)	49 200 000	3 349 508
Project to Support Development in the Menabe and Melaky Regions (AD2M)	28 597 513	3 372 206
Rural Income Promotion Programme (PPRR)	28 247 505	304 000
Support Programme for Rural Microenterprise Poles and Regional Economies (PROSPERER)	46 374 769	575 662
Vocational Training and Agricultural Productivity Improvement Programme (FORMAPROD)	86 091 192	1 997 498
Malawi	136 025 067	4 511 000
Irrigation, Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Development Project (IRLADP)	52 075 067	1 200 000
Programme for Rural Irrigation Development (PRIDE)	83 950 000	3 311 000

Project name	Tenure project cost (US\$)	Tenure security cost (US\$)
Mozambique	47 209 604	3 159 438
Community Investor Partnership Project (PROPARCERIA)	1 414 655	1 414 655
Pro-poor Value Chain Development in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors (PROSUL)	44 946 936	896 770
Strengthening Artisanal Fishers' Resource Rights Project (PRODIRPA)	848 013	848 013
Rwanda	152 061 402	4 339 998
Kirehe Community-based Watershed Management Project (KWAMP)	64 484 404	3 140 283
Project for Rural Income through Exports (PRICE)	56 095 370	255 255
Support Project for the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture (PAPSTA)	31 481 628	944 460
Swaziland	142 664 582	8 063 499
Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project Phase I (LUSIP)	121 564 582	5 763 499
Smallholder Market-led Project (SMLP)	21 100 000	2 300 000
Tanzania	33 079 188	6 378 123
Agricultural Sector Development Programme – Livestock: Support for Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Development (ASDP-L)	29 071 758	2 370 693
Fostering Good Land Governance for Inclusive Agricultural Development in Tanzania	3 107 430	3 107 430
Sustainable Rangelands Management Project (SRMP)	900 000	900 000
Uganda	197 055 108	14 734 492
District Livelihoods Support Programme (DLSP)	50 880 108	2 834 492
Vegetable Oil Development Project II (VODP 2)	146 175 000	11 900 000
Zambia	39 948 713	355 500
Smallholder Productivity Promotion Programme (S3P)	39 948 713	355 500
Regional	2 675 000	2 675 000
Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa – Phase 2 (TSLI-ESA-2)	2 375 000	2 375 000
Land and Natural Resources Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa (TSLI-ESA)	300 000	300 000
Total	1 876 178 956	77 646 709

Projects under design or before entry into force

Project name	Tenure project cost (US\$)	Tenure security cost (US\$)
Tanzania	169 248 000	7 459 434
Bagamoyo Sugar Infrastructure and Sustainable Community Development Programme (BASIC)	127 970 000	1 295 034
Drylands Development Programme		
Southern Highlands Milkshed Development (SHMDP)	41 278 000	6 164 400
Uganda	205 711 000	1 630 020
National Oil Palm Programme (NOPP)	202 977 000	1 548 000
Scaling up empowerment through household methodologies: from thousands to millions	2 734 000	82 020
Total	374 959 000	9 089 454



International Fund for Agricultural Development

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