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IFAD

Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty

President's report on a proposed grant under the global/regional grants window to a non-CGIAR-supported international centre

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

Note to Executive Board representatives

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For: **Approval**

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Recommendation for approval

The Executive Board is invited to approve the recommendation for a grant under the global/regional grants window to a non-CGIAR-supported international centre as contained in paragraph 7.

President's report on a proposed grant under the global/regional grants window to a non-CGIAR-supported international centre: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

I submit the following report and recommendation on a proposed grant for agricultural research and training to a non-Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)-supported international centre in the amount of US$1.425 million.

Part I – Introduction

1. This report recommends the provision of IFAD support to the research and training programme of the following non-CGIAR-supported international centre: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).

2. The document of the grant for approval by the Executive Board is contained in the annex to this report:

    United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT): Land and Natural Resource Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa – Phase 2

3. The objectives and content of this applied research programme are in line with the evolving strategic objectives of IFAD and the Fund's policy for grant financing.

4. The overarching strategic goal that drives the Revised IFAD Policy for Grant Financing, which was approved by the Executive Board in December 2009, is to promote successful and/or innovative approaches and technologies, together with enabling policies and institutions, that will support agricultural and rural development, empowering poor rural women and men in developing countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security.

5. The policy aims to achieve the following outputs: (a) innovative activities promoted and innovative technologies and approaches developed in support of IFAD's target group; (b) awareness, advocacy and policy dialogue on issues of importance to poor rural people promoted by, and on behalf of, this target group; (c) capacity of partner institutions strengthened to deliver a range of services in support of poor rural people; and (d) lesson learning, knowledge management and dissemination of information on issues related to rural poverty reduction promoted among stakeholders within and across regions.

6. The proposed programme is in line with the goal and outputs of the revised IFAD grant policy. It will support: (i) scaling up of innovative activities and development of innovative technologies and approaches for securing the land and natural resource rights of IFAD's target group; (ii) promotion of awareness, advocacy and policy dialogue on land and natural resource tenure issues by, and on behalf of, this target group; (iii) strengthening of the capacity of partner institutions to deliver a range of services in support of approaches and tools for securing land and natural resource rights; and (iv) promotion of lesson learning, knowledge management and

dissemination of information on land and natural resource tenure security issues among stakeholders in East and Southern Africa (ESA), other regions in Africa and globally.

Part II – Recommendation

7. I recommend that the Executive Board approve the proposed grant in terms of the following resolution:

> RESOLVED: that the Fund, in order to finance, in part, the Land and Natural Resource Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa – Phase 2, shall provide a grant not exceeding one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand United States dollars (US$1,425,000) to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) for a three-year programme upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented to the Executive Board herein.

Kanayo F. Nwanze
President

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT): Land and Natural Resource Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa – Phase 2

I. Background

1. Land and natural resource tenure security is a central yet often neglected area in rural poverty reduction in Africa and much of the developing world. In Africa there is growing recognition of the importance of tenure security for economic development and poverty reduction. This is reflected in the formulation of new national land policies and in the African Land Policy Framework and Guidelines (ALPFG) developed under the leadership of the African Union Commission (AUC), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and African Development Bank (AfDB) and endorsed at the African Union Summit in 2009. There is a general consensus that the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), should be fully harmonized and integrated with the implementation of the ALPFG. The challenge now lies in developing and implementing appropriate strategies, approaches and tools for securing tenure rights.

2. IFAD has supported a range of measures to strengthen poor rural people's access to and management of land and natural resources.[1] Typically these measures are integrated into broader rural poverty reduction programmes or projects and often lessons learned on their impact have not been specifically assessed or widely shared. There is an opportunity to share and scale up a range of innovative approaches and tools but to do this, additional support is needed for building partnerships and implementation capacity; testing and implementing tools and approaches; and sharing the lessons learned from implementation experience.

3. At the start of 2012, the East and Southern Africa Division strengthened its collaboration with the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) through a pilot phase of the Land and Natural Resource Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa, which was supported by an IFAD small grant and co-funding by the UN-HABITAT/GLTN secretariat. The GLTN is a knowledge management network focused on developing approaches and tools for securing land and natural resource rights in both urban and rural settings. It has approximately 50 members, representing mainly professional land bodies, research and training institutions, civil society organizations and intergovernmental organizations. The GLTN is a member of the International Land Coalition. UN-HABITAT facilitated the establishment of the GLTN and currently hosts the secretariat at its Nairobi headquarters.

4. The first phase of the initiative undertook a review of all IFAD-supported projects/programmes in the region to examine how they were addressing land and natural resource tenure issues. It also supported a successful regional workshop in May 2012 in Nairobi, which has strengthened collaboration between IFAD-supported interventions and other stakeholders in the East and Southern Africa (ESA) region and West and Central Africa region. Five learning notes and

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[1] These measures 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) securing these rights through business partnerships between smallholder farmers and investors.

five country reports will be produced on approaches and tools for securing land and natural resource rights for poor women and men in five thematic areas.[2] The pilot phase will be completed by June 2013.

5. Lessons learned thus far include: a strong recognition in IFAD-supported projects/programmes in ESA that tenure security has an impact on broader rural poverty reduction investments; modest investments in tenure security measures integrated into broader rural development programmes can be of significant benefit to these programmes; and several IFAD-supported project/programmes support innovative approaches to securing land rights but have limited direct engagement in land policy implementation. The proposed grant aims to scale up and extend the scope of the initiative, building on the lessons learned from the pilot phase.

6. Largely as a result of the initiative, the Government of the Netherlands intends to channel EUR 15 million through IFAD to UN-HABITAT for the GLTN and has shown a keen interest in strengthening the collaboration between IFAD and the UN-HABITAT/GLTN secretariat.

II.   Rationale and relevance to IFAD

7. Tenure security influences the extent to which poor rural people are prepared to invest in sustainable land management or to adopt new technologies and innovations. It affects the choice of crops to be grown and whether they are grown for subsistence or commercial purposes. It influences benefit sharing from farming, especially in families. It allows people to diversify their livelihoods by improving access to credit. Given the importance of tenure security, the initiative will contribute to the achievement of IFAD's overarching goal of enabling poor rural people to improve their food security and nutrition, raise their incomes and strengthen their resilience. It will directly support the first strategic objective of the IFAD Strategic Framework 2011-2015, namely: a natural resource and economic asset base for poor rural women and men that is more resilient to climate change, environmental degradation and market transformation. It will also contribute indirectly to the other four strategic objectives. As indicated under paragraph 6 of the main report, it will support IFAD in achieving all four grant policy outputs. It will also strengthen partnerships in support of the implementation of the ALPFGs.

III.   The proposed programme

8. The overall goal of the proposed second phase is to contribute to the development and integration of pro-poor tools and approaches for securing land and natural resource rights into development programmes in selected countries in East and Southern Africa. The objectives are to: (i) improve knowledge and awareness of land and natural resource tenure issues and measures for strengthening the tenure security of poor women and men; (ii) strengthen capacity for development and implementation of tools (for in-country policy dialogue, country strategy development, project/programme design, implementation and evaluation); and (iii) strengthen and scale up approaches and tools for securing land and natural resource tenure.

9. The principal target group is made up of poor women and men involved in certain IFAD-supported projects/programmes in ESA. They will benefit from tenure security measures that better enable them to invest in land and

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[2] These are: (i) safeguarding land and water rights in the context of watershed management and irrigation schemes; (ii) recognizing and documenting group rights to land and related natural resources; (iii) supporting women's access to land and related natural resources; (iv) using approaches and technologies for mapping land and natural resource use and rights; and (v) securing and valuing land and natural resource rights as part of the process of establishing business ventures between rural communities and investors.

agriculture and to access credit. The secondary target group is IFAD-supported project and programme staff, and government and civil society organization staff involved in securing the land and natural resource rights of poor women and men in ESA. They will benefit from an improved understanding as to how land and natural resource tenure of poor women and men can be strengthened through their support.

10. The second phase will last three years. It will emphasize: (i) enabling staff implementing projects/programmes to share relevant experiences; (ii) developing the capacity of project/programme staff to implement tools and approaches related to land and natural resource tenure; (iii) piloting and integrating new tools and approaches into projects and programmes; and (iv) developing partnerships. It will comprise three main components:

- **Lesson sharing and awareness-raising**

    – Undertake comparative research and analysis of tools and approaches used in thematic areas and specific experiences and practices.

    – Facilitate establishment of communities of practice (CoPs) on key thematic areas.

    – Facilitate regional and country workshops, exchange visits and e-discussions.

- **Capacity development**

    – Assess priorities and capacity needs for tool development through a series of consultations with partners and agree on priorities.

    – Implement capacity development interventions, including appropriate training programmes and learning events.

    – Establish a mechanism to provide technical assistance for developing and implementing tools to influence policy dialogue, country strategy development, and programme/project design, implementation and evaluation.

- **Tool development and implementation**

    – Test, document and share guidelines, approaches and tools to strengthen the land and natural resource tenure security of poor and vulnerable groups.

    – Monitor and evaluate adoption and impact of guidelines, approaches and tools in targeted countries and programmes/projects, and document and share the outcomes.

11. The focus will be on developing operational tools and tools for policy dialogue and knowledge management. Key operational tools will include: developing equitable land allocation procedures in irrigation schemes; granting and registering user group rights; addressing tenure rights as part of land use/watershed management plans; developing local conflict resolution mechanisms; using technologies to map land/natural resource use as part of management planning processes; securing land and natural resource rights as part of business agreements between smallholder farmers and investors; integrating an analysis of land access by women and youth into targeting strategies; and measuring impact of tenure security measures on agriculture/rural development programmes. Policy dialogue efforts will include strengthening engagement on tenure issues in local and national forums and planning processes. Knowledge management tools will include: establishing communities of practice; training/learning workshops; dissemination of learning notes and guidelines; using websites for sharing tools; exchange visits; and participation in e-discussions/web conferences.

IV. Expected outputs and benefits

12. It is estimated that 2.8 million[3] poor women and men will benefit from tenure security measures that better enable them to invest in land and agriculture and to access credit through 22 IFAD-supported projects/programmes in 15 countries[4] in ESA. Linkages will also be strengthened with projects/programmes in West and Central Africa.[5] By securing land and natural resource rights of their beneficiaries, the projects will (i) address an important factor that contributes to poverty; and (ii) improve the sustainability of interventions by reducing the risk of beneficiaries falling back into poverty.

13. The expected outputs are the following:

- Learning exchanges strengthened.

- Capacity development initiatives delivered.

- Technical assistance for tool development provided.

- Tools, guidelines and approaches produced and implemented, and lessons disseminated.

V. Implementation arrangements

14. The implementing organization will be UN-HABITAT, through the GLTN secretariat. Phase 2 of the initiative will be implemented in collaboration with: IFAD-supported programmes/projects, GLTN partners, various African governments and intergovernmental organizations (namely the AUC, UNECA and AfDB), civil society organizations, farmers' organizations, private-sector service providers and international agencies (e.g. FAO, UN-HABITAT and the World Bank) and the European Commission.

15. UN-HABITAT, through the GLTN secretariat, will be responsible for: (i) management, coordination and technical assistance; (ii) procurement of services; (iii) monitoring and evaluation and reporting; and (iv) information dissemination and communication. Under the IFAD grant, resources will be provided for the contracting of a full-time programme coordinator who will be located in the secretariat.

16. The Land Tenure Programme Manager (LTPM) of the IFAD East and Southern Africa Division will support the GLTN secretariat in: (i) facilitating collaboration with country programmes and other IFAD divisions/departments; and (ii) grant supervision by IFAD, including approval of annual workplans and budgets (AWP/Bs) and statements of expenditure.

17. Progress will be evaluated against the programme's objectives and expected outputs and progress monitoring will be undertaken on an ongoing basis by the GLTN secretariat and the LTPM against the AWP/Bs and the outputs identified in the programme's logical framework. Six-monthly progress and financial reports will be produced. The GLTN secretariat and LTPM will meet at least once per quarter. A midterm evaluation and final programme evaluation will also be undertaken.

18. UN-HABITAT will be responsible to IFAD for financial management. Appropriate financial management procedures and bank account requirements will be followed. UN-HABITAT, through its finance and resource management division, will administer, monitor and audit the grant and flow of funds in accordance with its rules and regulations governed by the United Nations financial rules and

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[3]This estimate is based on IFAD's Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) values.
[4]The projects and programmes have been identified through an extensive review during the pilot phase but the actual number of projects and programmes involved could increase.
[5]This is already taking place under the pilot phase.

procedures, to the satisfaction of IFAD and in agreement with IFAD guidelines on financial reporting and project audits.

VI. Indicative programme costs and financing

19. The total cost of the programme is US$2,375,000. IFAD will contribute US$1,425,000 (60 per cent) and UN-HABITAT/GLTN, US$950,000 (40 per cent) – half in cash and half in-kind. About 24 per cent of IFAD's grant contribution will be for personnel, including co-funding the recruitment of a land and natural resources tenure specialist to provide technical assistance and coordination support, along with the GLTN secretariat's in-kind technical support; 19 per cent will fund professional technical services; 17 per cent will be used for travel; 10 per cent for training/capacity-building; 10 per cent for meetings and workshops; 11 per cent for other operating costs, including publications and media production; and 9 per cent will be allocated to management and administration.

Summary of budget and financing plan
(United States dollars)

No.	Type of expenditure	IFAD	Cofinancing (UN-HABITAT/GLTN)
1	Personnel	342 000	641 250
2	Professional services	270 750	62 463
3	Travel costs	241 538	47 500
4	Training/capacity-building	142 500	26 363
5	Meetings and workshops	141 075	29 925
6	Other operating costs (i.e. publications)	158 888	23 750
7	Management and administration	128 250	118 750
	Total	**1 425 000**	**950 000**

Results-based logical framework

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Goal	Contribute to the development and integration of pro-poor tools and approaches for securing land and natural resource rights into development programmes in East and Southern Africa.	• 5 countries adopting measures to strengthen land and NR tenure security. • 8 IFAD supported projects/programmes and partners incorporating pro-poor tools, approaches and guidelines into their development and work programmes.	• End of project assessment report. • IFAD and GLTN websites.	• Lessons learnt and guidelines produced will be integrated into strategy development and project/programme design and implementation and will have an impact on policies.
Objectives	1. Strengthen knowledge and awareness. 2. Improve capacity. 3. Strengthen and scale up approaches and tools.	• 10 strategy, programme or project interventions with measures for strengthening land and NR tenure security. • 8 IFAD supported projects/programmes and partners better able to develop, test and implement pro-poor tools, guidelines and approaches • 8 IFAD supported projects/programmes implementing or planning to scale-up tools and approaches.	• IFAD supported and partners strategy, project/ programme design and implementation reports. • Documentation reports • GLTN Progress reports • IFAD and GLTN websites	• IFAD supported projects/programmes and partners will take advantage of the opportunities for developing approaches and tools. • Capacity development initiatives are effective and target groups are able to apply the learning. • Tools and approaches are readily applicable.
Outputs	• Improved approaches documented and shared. • Learning exchanges strengthened. • Capacity development initiatives delivered. • Technical assistance strengthened. • Gaps and priorities for tools and approaches are identified. • Tools, guidelines and approaches produced, implemented and disseminated.	• 10 information materials disseminated. • 28 learning exchanges facilitated (2 regional and 6 country workshops, 10 exchange visits and 10 e-discussions) • 6 regional/inter-country capacity development initiatives delivered. • 8 groups of IFAD supported projects/programmes and partners receiving technical assistance. • 6 tools, guidelines and approaches produced, implemented and shared • 6 assessment reports produced on the use of tools, based on site visits	• Learning notes and other information materials. • Technical assistance reports • Guidelines. • GLTN Progress reports • IFAD and GLTN websites	• Information materials are able to improve knowledge and awareness • Learning mechanisms are able to influence projects/programme operations. • Capacity development initiatives are effective and trained people are able to apply the learning. • Technical assistance is adequate and timely.
Key Activities	• Undertake comparative research and analysis on tools and approaches. • Facilitate establishment of CoPs. • Facilitate regional and country workshops, exchange visits and web conferences/e-discussions. • Assess priorities and capacity needs for tool development. • Implement capacity development interventions • Establish a mechanism to provide technical assistance. • Test, document, share guidelines, approaches and tools. • Monitor and evaluate adoption of guidelines, approaches and tools.	• 6 country specific experiences analysed and documented. • 5 functioning CoPs established. • 2 regional workshops with at least 50 participants per workshop, 6 country workshops with 10 participants per workshop and including 6 site visits, 10 exchange visits by CoPs – 2 per CoP, 1 existing or new web-sites used for exchange of lessons, 10 web conference / e-discussions – 2 per CoP) • 6 inter-country training courses facilitated with at least 15 participants/training initiatives and with a gender balance. • A roster with at least 20 high quality tenure experts established. • A mechanism to provide technical assistance in place. • An assessment report on gaps and priorities produced. • 6 tools and approaches tested, documented and shared. • 6 assessment reports produced on the use of guidelines, approaches and tools.	• Country study reports. • CoP plans and progress reports. • Assessment report. • Workshop reports. • E-discussion reports. • Training reports. • Database of tenure experts. • Assessment reports on the application of tools and guidelines. • GLTN Secretariat progress reports.	• Country experience is readily available. • Project participants are willing to be actively involved in CoPs. • Participants in workshops, exchange visits and trainings are able to co-finance their participation. • Tenure experts willing to support projects and programmes are readily available. • Information materials will be disseminated by IFAD supported projects and programmes, IFAD, the GLTN and other relevant networks.