

# Sustainable landscapes and agri-supply chains: territorial and land governance dimensions

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# Overview

- Background: SDG context; urban and demographic growth and future food security challenges; New Climate Economy, responsible investment and sustainable business
- Potential of landscape and territorial development approaches to achieve sustainable agri-chains: environmentally sustainable, socially responsive; build local economies

Research to explore two key propositions:

- Meso scale (sub-national / district / landscape ) is the critical territorial level in bringing together global, regional , local and farm level initiatives to engage multiple stakeholders and achieve impact at scale
  - Land governance – clarification and management of intersecting land, property and natural resource rights – is a neglected dimension of sustainability requiring coherent action at different territorial levels
- Initial findings from literature review and policy engagement.
- Continuing research agenda: empirical, theoretical, practice & policy oriented, focused on interaction and territorial development potential of:
- VC and governance initiatives for responsible agri-investment & supply chains,
  - land and landscape management for specific commodities, production systems, regions, jurisdictions and landscapes
  - Governance mechanisms and institutions at relevant territorial scales

# Relevant bodies of literature

## ACADEMIC

- Land governance
- Value chain analysis
- Sector Transformation Theory
- Voluntary sustainability standards
- **Sustainable Landscapes**
- **Territorial Dynamics**
- Agrarian Political Economy & Peasant Studies
- Zero deforestation
- Forest risk commodities
- **Hybrid and multi-level governance**
- Public purchase and participatory guarantee systems

## POLICY DEBATE & INITIATIVES

- SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals
- New Climate Economy
- Land & responsible business
- Inclusive Agribusiness
- Private business and trade standards; sustainability reporting
- Food sovereignty
- Public-Private – Producer Partnerships
- Global Landscapes Forum
- UK and donor policy initiatives

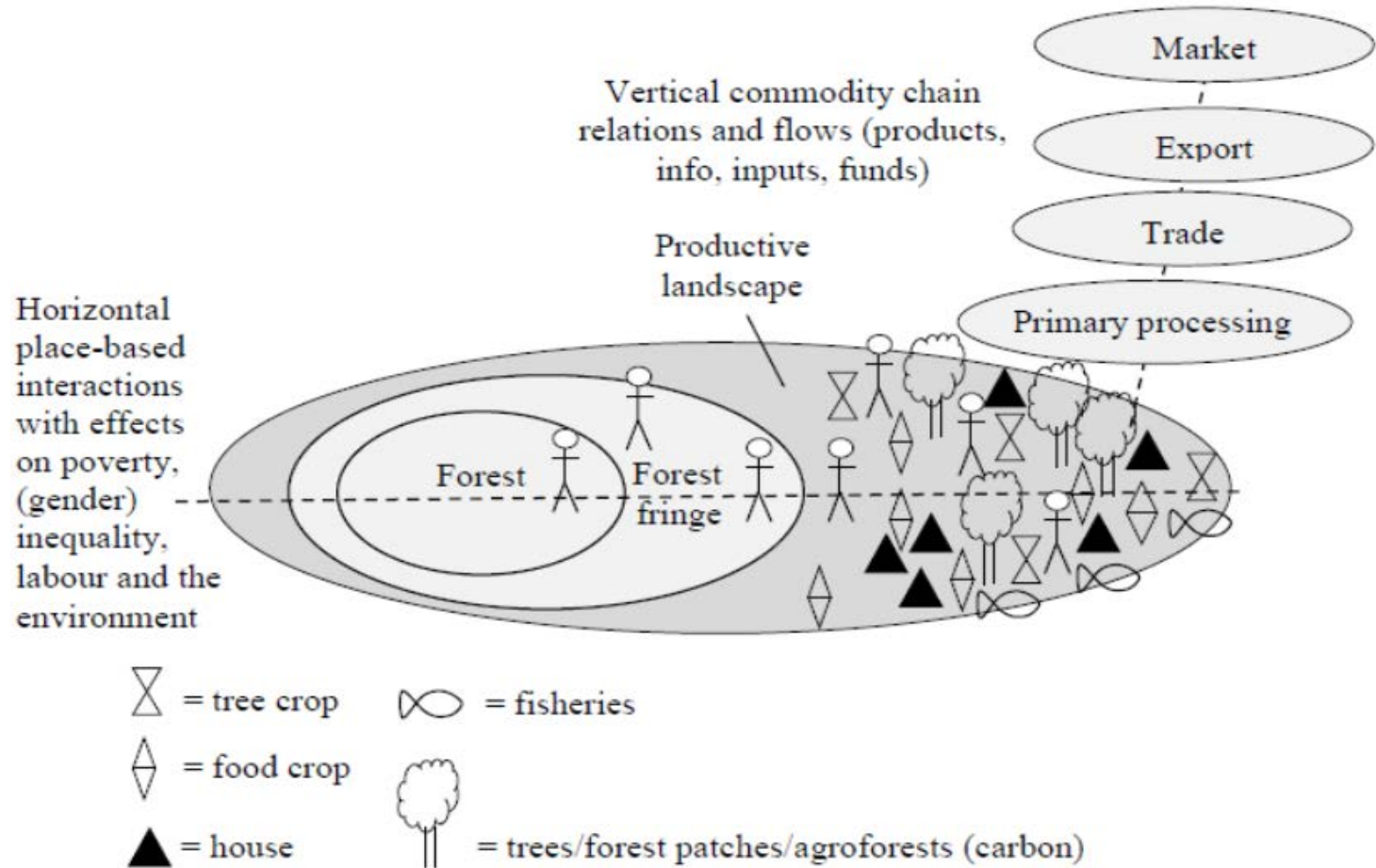
# Value chains, business and trade standards

- Prominence of non-state / market mechanisms & voluntary regulation
  - Roles of Commodity Roundtables (RSPO, Bonsucro etc.) - industry platforms and standards : supply chain performance and sustainability
  - Challenges of scaling up: moving from plot to farm to landscape and national level
  - Difficulties and gaps in rolling out standards & limits in scope of top down globalised approaches (Nelson & Tallontire 2014):
    - Complexity, costs and benefits of 3<sup>rd</sup> party certification
    - Market segmentation; limitations on price premia for industrial crops
    - Shifts in corporate practice (Mondelez withdrawal for Fair Trade)
    - Barriers to certified market entry for suppliers and smallholders
  - Perverse fiscal and policy incentives, absence and corruption of government planning (Oil Palm, Indonesia)
- 
- Relevance of private / investment standards and practical stakeholder engagement and communication
  - jurisdictional landscape approaches > reterritorialization of governance.



# Landscape approaches

- Origins in tropical forest sector, climate, development and conservation; focus on environmental services, carbon, biodiversity and conservation values
- REDD+ ; PES; Zero-deforestation: scaling up beyond farm level to maximise carbon capture balance and manage capture and forest risk commodities
- Global Landscapes Forum: partnership platform mobilising private finance for sustainable landscapes
- Indigenous rights and forest tenure issues: challenge of deepening community, CSO and government participation
- Emergence of “Jurisdictional” approaches (ISEAL 2016) and Hybrid and Multi-level landscape governance (Lambin et al 2014)
- Territorial approaches: emphasize identity, political authority, geographical diversity, effects of regional flows on place
- Territorially embedded value chain approaches (Ros Tonen et al.2015)

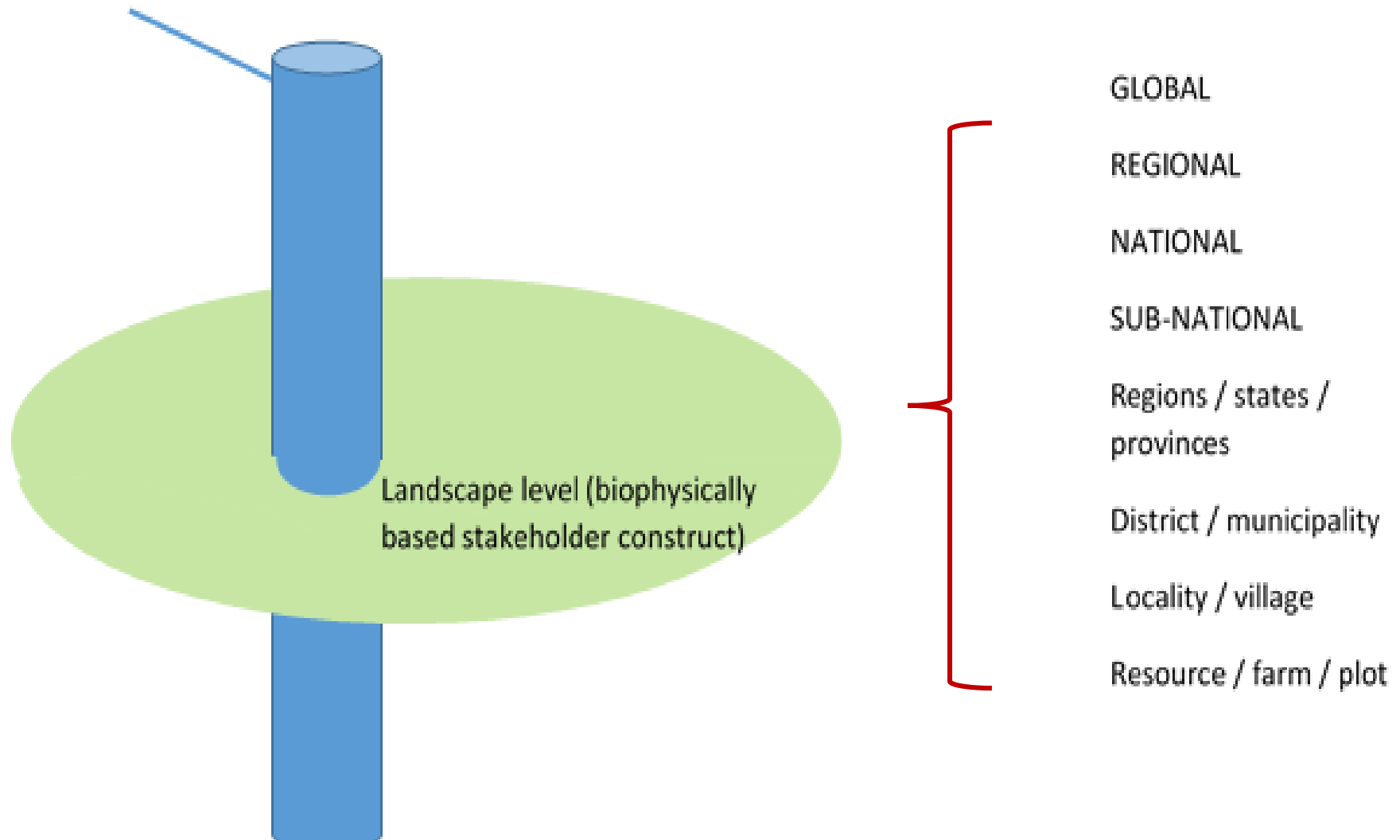


**Territorially embedded value chain collaboration** Source: Ros-Tonen et al., (2014) (adapted from Bolwig et al., 2014; Purnomo, 2014)

# Interaction of vertical or flow based and horizontal governance arrangements at multiple scales

Vertical/ Sectoral / top down: standards and compliance based governance: agri chains, markets, corporate performance

Territorial governance: multiple jurisdictional levels & formal / informal institutions





**National/  
international**

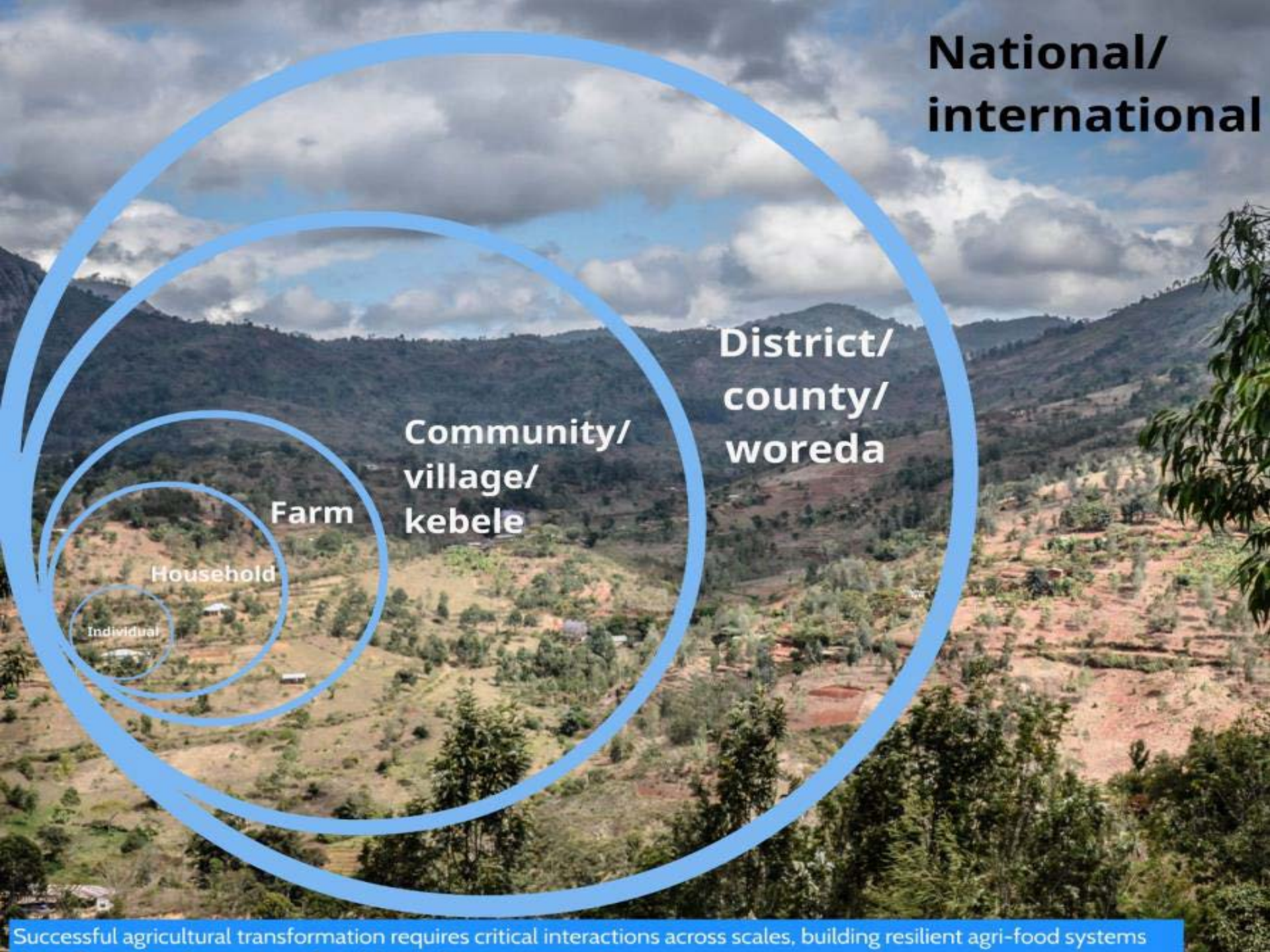
**District/  
county/  
woreda**

**Community/  
village/  
kebele**

**Farm**

**Household**

**Individual**



Successful agricultural transformation requires critical interactions across scales, building resilient agri-food systems





VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE

# Responsible Governance of Tenure

OF LAND, FISHERIES AND FORESTS IN  
THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY



**Land Governance:** *“the rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made about access to land and its use, the manner in which the decisions are implemented and enforced, the way that competing interests in land are managed”* (Palmer, FAO 2012)

# Land Governance

- Post – 2008 “land rush” ; large scale land acquisitions a continuing trend; deals for food, biofuels, industrial and flex crops and cover 2% of global land, increasingly operational (Land Matrix 2016)
- Africa most targeted continent 42% of land deals
- 50% of areas previously cropped – land competition and conflict; lack of transparency and limited consultation
- “Vertical turn” in land governance (Sikor et al 2014): diminished government roles, global public and private standards ( VGGT, 2012; CFS RAI 2014; OECD 2016 guidance on responsible agri-supply chains)
- Corporate commitments to “zero land grabbing – across supply chains.
- Land as a key entry point for community engagement and risk mitigation by companies
- Land not yet widely included in private, consumer trade and corporate reporting standards



# Overview of Prominent Standards & Guidance



## STANDARDS

- Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance Tenure
- PRAI
- CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agricultural & Food Systems
- AU Guiding Principles on Large-Scale Land Based Investments in Africa
- IFC Performance Standards
- Equator Principles III
- UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights
- UN Global Compact Food & Agricultural Principles
- Etc.

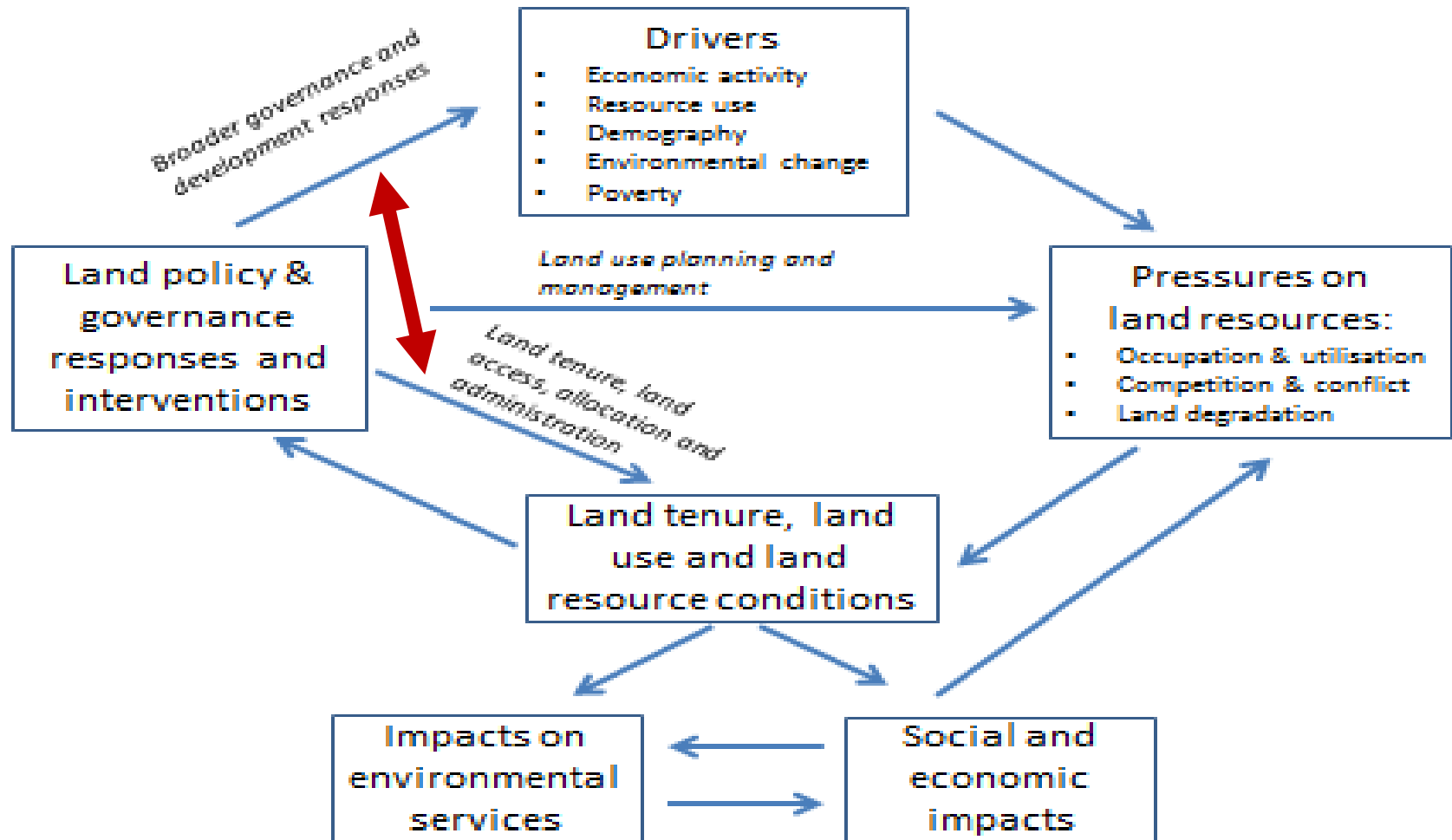
## GUIDELINES

- USAID Operational Guidelines
- OECD-FAO Guidance
- Interlaken Group Guidance
- New Alliance Analytical Framework
- Etc.

# Issues for land investments

- Manage reputational and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) risks
  - Recognize and respect rights
  - Assess and mitigate impacts
  - Respect Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)
  - Monitor & enforce agreements, establish grievance mechanisms
  - Address impacts on women and gender issues
  - => Acquire and retain social license
- 
- Focus on localised footprints of specific large projects (“ESIA + land Due Diligence”) tends to ignore wider economic development linkages
  - Prominence of supply chain issues : roles of traders, medium scale producers, local elites and smallholders - extended regional networks
  - Benefits for VC integrated small producers are difficult to scale
  - Need for stronger landscape and territorial governance approach: to clarify and secure land tenure rights, develop negotiated, adaptive solutions to land conflicts and land use problems, with linked governance responses at local, national, company and sector levels

# Pressures on land resources, drivers, impacts and responses





# Research Agenda

- Inter-disciplinary perspectives on intersections between vertical flow-based and horizontal place-based governance
- Context of political-economy drivers, market & policy trends for specific commodities and regions that structure territorial dynamics and development outcomes
- Coverage of different value chains, agricultural landscapes , regional and national contexts, and governance approaches and instruments at different levels and scales
- Meaningful engagement with value chain, local and policy actors including governments, business and civil society to deliver tangible change
- Networked across research programmes institutions: e.g. Agrinatura (CIRAD, Wageningen, NRI) ; CIFOR; LANDac (Netherlands)
- Explore read across with lessons from pilot land governance initiatives (DFID & USAID in Africa; GiZ in Mekong region; AfD & Comite Foncier)

# Research questions

- i) How to link agri-chain initiatives with land tenure, sustainable landscapes and territorial development challenges in policy and practice? How do value chain initiatives, land rights and land governance & land use management practices interact? How are land relations, land governance options and local development outcomes shaped by global / regional market and political economy drivers?
- ii) What combinations of governance instruments and hybrid approaches are able to bring about more sustainable landscape management and more inclusive economic development? How do these approaches address questions of livelihood, justice and power, and create economic opportunities? What legal, policy and institutional innovations are needed at different levels for more effective benefit sharing and revenue capture, and more decentralised decision making?
- iii) How can private investment assist in strengthening land and natural resource governance and food security at a landscape or territorial scale? What scope for: pre-competitive action to strengthen land governance and social infrastructures by business? alternative investment and business models? space for locally driven food systems?



# Scope for learning from land & business pilot projects

- Focused on: business models, land due diligence and tenure rights, quality of community engagement, including gender.....

> but also on **lessons and pathways for scaling up innovation**

- Oil palm & cocoa - Sierra Leone; Timber, pulp and paper – Mozambique; agroforestry – Cameroon
- Pastoralism & safari tourism in Tanzania; Baobab – Mozambique
- Sugar production in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia
- Others? grains & pulses; root crops, horticulture, bio-fuel development
- Tropical forest landscapes in West and Southern Africa
- East – southern African savannas
- Irrigated sugar and mixed farming landscapes
- Intensifying, high density landscapes and urban market catchments



***.....towards more integrated approaches to market and  
land governance, for sustainable landscapes  
and territorial development.....***

**Thankyou  
Merci Beaucoup  
Obrigado**