

**Global Donor Working Group on Land – FINAL 2016 Work Plan**

**Vision:** Effective, participatory and transparent land governance at all levels contributes to sustainable economic development and poverty eradication

**Goal:** Members of the Global Donor Working Group on Land make a **relevant contribution** to strengthening land governance through selected initiatives that foster transparency, responsibility and accountability by all stakeholders (governments, private sector, civil society, professionals, academia) at international, regional, national and local levels

**Key:**

Items by letters (A, B, C) are new collective actions tabled by GDWGL during its 6<sup>th</sup> physical meeting in Rome. Numbered items (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) are the items from the original 2014 – 2017 work plan.

*Actions TBD based on further discussions/ research. Appropriate HP lead will make decision on whether to take the activities forward.*

M – will require a budget (“Money”), with minor costs possibly captured as part of the Global Donor Platform’s annual budgets, need to discuss

<b>Headline priorities</b> <i>identified at full group meeting of 28 March 2014</i>	<b>Activities 2016</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>(1) Land related information exchange, coordination and cooperation strengthened in priority areas.</b> <b>Lead: World Bank</b>		
<p><b><i>Join up the dots, on</i></b>  <i>(a) better donor coordination and joined-up funding where suitable,</i>  <i>(b) where innovative technology for rights mapping/registration is concerned, promoting interoperability, open data, open source as a default wherever suitable;</i>  <i>(c) maximize mutual learning</i></p>	<p><b>A.</b> Donors further explore how the donor community can capitalize on new technologies to improve land governance work (WB, DFID, FAO, France, USAID)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a.</b> Develop a strategy for engaging with tech professionals (e.g. through industry conferences), to closer align with new and promising technologies (this may include organisation of specific meetings with professionals just before or after big conferences, like at the WB)</li> <li><b>b.</b> <b>M</b> Depending on the results of Study 1.3, consider commissioning a follow-up study (outlined in 1.3) to further explore how new technologies in the land space are impacting legal and institutional frameworks, as well as land reforms on the ground (WB, UN-Habitat)</li> </ul> <p><b>1.1 M</b> Develop a more coordinated and systematic approach to exchanging information on land policy and programme work in group; facilitate more structured online briefings on priority subjects; expand database (Chair with Platform Secretariat, with rotating inputs from other GDWG members on a quarterly basis)</p> <p><b>1.4</b> Jointly with the Platform Secretariat, develop an annual schedule of key global events to feature our information and ensure active presence at priority events <i>[to be fleshed out further in communication strategy]</i> (Platform secretariat, USAID, DFID)</p> <p><b>1.6 M</b> Facilitate information about and delivery of strategic south-south exchanges (number and specific focus areas tbd) and collaboration, perhaps with assistance from LPI – lead: Japan, BMZ</p>	<p><b>1.2</b> (more in-depth information about flagship programs) deferred to 2017.</p> <p><b>1.5</b> (land governance code in OECD/DACs) to be incorporated into HP 4</p> <p><b>1.6 – 1.9:</b> Suggested that Japan will lead, as incoming G7 president (WB awaiting response from Japan).</p>

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	<p><b>1.7</b> Scope priorities for dedicated sessions/events on lesson learning and best practice and implement series (with public access) –lead: <i>Japan, BMZ</i></p> <p><b>1.8</b> <i>M</i> Scope international training programmes where donors could collaborate and agree among members on specific collaborations –lead: <i>WB/Japan with USAID and BMZ/GIZ</i></p> <p><b>1.9</b> Scope priority needs for capacity building on land governance and agree on funding joint programme –lead: <i>WB/Japan with USAID and BMZ/GIZ</i></p>	
<p><b>(2) Country partnership model to support improved land governance expanded and deepened.</b></p> <p><b>Lead: USAID</b></p>		
<p><b><u>Expand and deepen the country partnership model</u></b>  to (a) include a diverse set of donors,  (b) incentivise corporates, NGOs and civil society to participate more actively in activities,  (c) explore alternative partnership models as suitable per national context (e.g. roundtables on better investments)</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Improve cooperation at the field level among donors and between donors and government counterparts (<i>DFID, Netherlands, Germany, UN Habitat</i>)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>a.</b> GDWGL should agree on <u>criteria</u> to select three countries in which to test coordination/cooperation approaches among donors and between donors and government counterparts (e.g. places where donors are already working? Where FAO is piloting the VGs? Where local governments are willing to partner? Where a land reform process is on-going/timely for interventions?)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>b.</b> Once countries are identified, cooperation/coordination frameworks and indicators to measure success are set in place and donors assess experiences/success of this approach.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Pursue an activity related to South-South Cooperation, which could also benefit LPI. <i>GIZ</i></p> <p><b>D.</b> Develop high-level, policy-oriented trainings for Mission Directors / Key foreign staff on VGGT (<i>FAO, with input from all others in the countries in</i></p>	<p><b>B.</b> (<i>guiding principles for field level country collaboration</i>) Deferred to 2017</p> <p><b>C.</b> Note that this is a duplicate of 1.6 of HP1, therefore if 1.6 stays, this should be deleted, and vice versa.</p>

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	<p>which they work)</p> <p><b>2.1</b> Publish and disseminate regular work progress, policy updates, training opportunities and learning reports, according to a pre-determined methodology for what is/isn't published, and where <i>Link to communication strategy</i> ] (Secretariat, with input DFID, Germany and others).</p>	
<b>(3) Private sector supported to contribute to improved land governance through their core business procedures. Lead: DFID</b>		
<p><b><u>Work more robustly with the private sector,</u></b>  <i>(a) support innovative collaborations between private sector, CSOs/NGOs or consultancies to implement VGGT;</i>  <i>(b) move beyond VGGT, rai principles and other guidelines, towards an industry-wide standard, or ISO standard, "Fair Land"/"VGGT-certified"</i></p>	<p><b>A.</b> GDWGL jointly endorses Analytical Framework for Land-Based Investment in African Agriculture, and agrees to: (DFID, USAID)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Publicize the Analytical Framework through its channels</li> <li>b. Use the Analytical Framework as its preferred guidance for approaching private sector actors on the topic of responsible land-based investment.</li> </ul> <p><b>B.</b> GDWGL produces a Private Sector Engagement Strategy including, but not limited to: (i) List of channels through which to engage; (ii) List of events at which to engage; (iii) Substantive ideas of how to engage; (iv) Key messages to communicate to PS; (v) Potential development of hub for technical assistance to private sector actors; and (vi) policy briefs for Embassies.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Engage in continuous exchange/discussions on how and where donors can have a positive impact on non-ODA investments. Results of these discussions should feed the Private Sector Engagement Strategy (Germany and others).</p>	<p><b>C.</b> Bracketed, pending outcomes of Babette's policy study.</p> <p><b>3.1</b> Moved to 2017, to flow from <i>Strategy</i> (B).</p> <p><b>3.3</b> Combined into <i>Strategy</i> (B).</p> <p><b>3.4</b> Moved to 2017, to flow from <i>Strategy</i> (B).</p>
<b>(4) Donor governments supported to contribute to improved global land governance through coherent</b>		

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<b>approaches. Leads: BMZ / MoFA-France</b>		
<p><b><u>Engage with home governments</u></b> – towards</p> <p>(a) full implementation of VGGT, incl. extraterritorial investments,</p> <p>(b) support this through engagement on international rules;</p> <p>(c) support open contracts,</p> <p>(d) policy coherence for development; striving for a whole-of-government approach at home and abroad</p>	<p><b>A.</b> GDWGL donors ensure coherent approaches to land governance by supporting multi-stakeholder platforms around land governance in donors' countries (All, with leadership from France and BMZ)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>a.</b> Donors offer dialogue forums with public and private investors on VGGT compliance (France, USAID)</p> <p><b>B.</b> Donors engage peer-review exercise of each other's land programmes/policies (All).</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>a.</b> Donors establish a process for sharing and peer-review of programming currently in design; donors who are designing programming share programs with the group through this process (BMZ, France, Netherlands)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>b.</b> M Workshop held to peer-review donor programs (BMZ, France, Netherlands)</p> <p><b>4.1</b> (i) Advocate on guidelines and standards for VGGT compliance in donor countries for home public and private sector investments anywhere (All, led by France and USAID)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) Exchange updates and lessons learnt at physical meetings – basis and feedback loop for joint advocacy (All, led by France and USAID)</p> <p><b>4.3</b> Publish joint policy brief on comprehensive implementation of VGGT.</p> <p><b>4.5</b> (i) Work with legal experts to learn the lessons from arbitration of disputes resulting from investment treaties and contracts, (that relate to land related investments), and contribute to ensuring that dispute settlement provisions in treaties and contracts (as well as substantive applicable law) do not negatively impact food security and the respect of human rights and the</p>	<p><b>4.3</b> To be started in late 2016, so that it can be informed by the data on implementation of VGGT to date, coming out of HP5.</p> <p><b>4.5</b> This item was originally suggested by DFID.</p>

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	environment. (ii) Work with relevant regional and global institutions to improve transparency of investment contracts and investment arbitration, and to mainstream VGGT and other relevant guidelines and principles into international, regional and domestic legal frameworks and investment contracts (DFID, Netherlands, SDC).	
<b>(5) Global coordination and impact delivery for better land governance strengthened through coordinated reporting and monitoring</b> <b>Lead: MFA-Netherlands</b>		
	<p><b>A.</b> M GDWGL responds to likelihood that CFS 43 will examine progress made on VGGT (and addresses the general need for stocktaking of VGGT progress) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a.</b> Agreeing with CFS secretariat criteria for stocktaking and the role GDWGL can play therein (Netherlands, FAO, UN-Habitat, led by FAO).</li> <li><b>b.</b> Based in this, GDWGL will compile and analyze data on VGGT implementation, with the help of a specially hired consultant. This consultant will: (i) package and standardize the data; (ii) produce a report to the CFS, which will be a flagship document of the GDWGL, and (iii) propose a methodology for the future, so that all GDWGL members produce harmonized/compatible data (Netherlands, FAO, UN Habitat).</li> </ul> <p><b>B.</b> GDWGL works to influence SDG's to ensure the best possible land indicator formulation process, and subsequent reporting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a.</b> Advocating for inclusion of land indicator(s) in SDGs.</li> <li><b>b.</b> Assuming land indicator(s) is/are included, GDWGL provides support for developing a feasible and fit-for-purpose methodology that makes relevant data gathering related to the SDGs possible (Netherlands, UN Habitat, all).</li> </ul>	<p><b>A.</b> To be finalized in late January, as FAO is currently discussing with CFS secretariat re: expectations for VGGT reporting at CFS 43, and also GDWGL's involvement vis-à-vis other groups such as IASS. <b>Action: FAO to update on this HP in January.</b></p> <p><b>A.</b> Land Governance Programme Map will be a key piece of this massive data collection. The Map may also need a specific analysis by a consultant before its data is used to feed into the monitoring report.</p>