



LAND RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS:

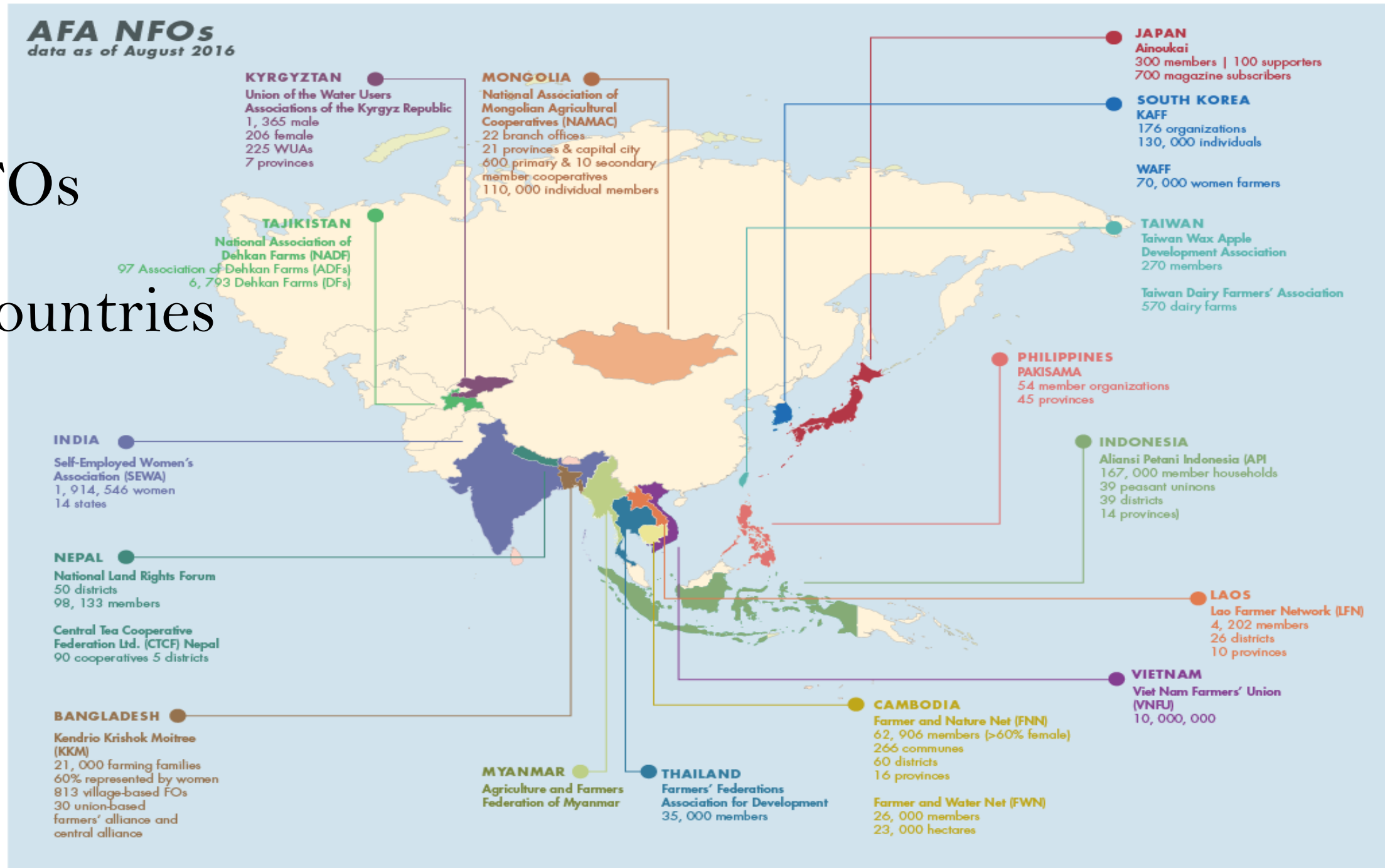
Issues, Challenges and Solutions

AFA NFOs

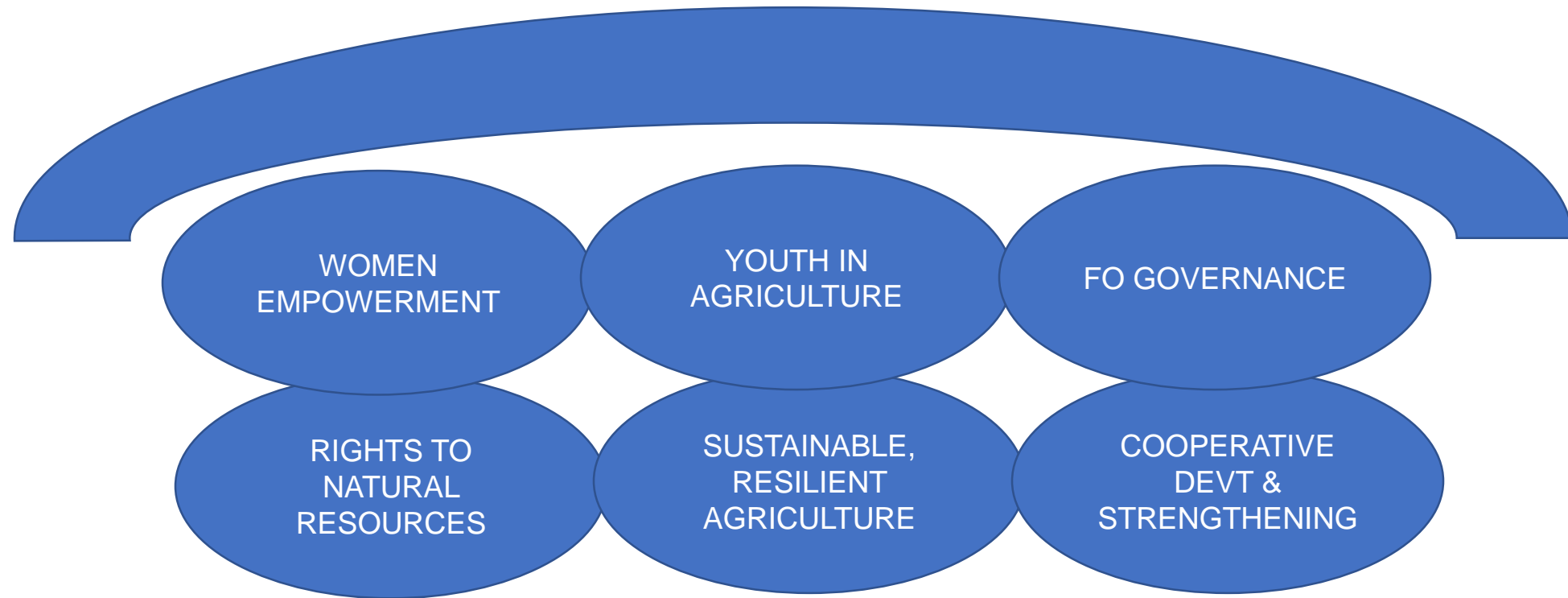
data as of August 2016

22 FOs

16 countries



Strong national farmer organizations that can raise the collective voice and empower its members as key drivers and actors; and eradication of poverty and hunger, increased resilience, and well-being of family farmers in Asia



*Movement Bldg *Advocacy *Capacity Building
*Business Devt Servicing *Internal Governance *MEAL

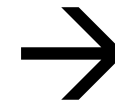
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships

~500 million

People in the Asia Pacific remain undernourished

3 million per month

People in the Asia Pacific must be lifted out of hunger each month, over the next decade, to meet SDG 2 by 2030



Vulnerable Food Systems and Increased Pressures to Land



Secure tenure rights

important tool to **transform food systems** and **reduce poverty**



Access to land and secure tenure rights allow family farmers to invest to improve their farms' productivity



Women's land rights leads to improved household food security



Enable short value chains, inclusive market integration and circular economy



Secure tenure rights

important tool to **transform food systems** and **reduce poverty**



Secure tenure rights and responsible land governance are the backbone of nature-positive production



It is fundamental for promoting sustainable livelihoods of women and men in rural communities.



Land inequality directly threatens the livelihoods of an estimated **2.5 billion people** involved in small-scale agriculture, as well the world's poorest - **1.4 billion people** (ILC, 2020).

Women and Youth

- Lack of recognition of women's role and rights in agriculture → to lack of access to and control over land → lack of access to financial resources
- Lack of strong organization of women farmers
- Lack of availability and access to information

•Pastoralists

- Lack of recognition as food producers
- Lack of land ownership → conflicting uses and interests → limitation on management
- Restriction of mobility and lack of infrastructure

Challenges and Issues (FSS IDs)

Indigenous Peoples

- Lack of recognition of community/ customary lands; need to scale up distribution policy
- Increasing land conflicts/ land grabbing → conversion of land; promotion of major crops

-Landless and Farmers

- Landless farmers are not often included in discussions
- Maintaining access to community resources
- Complex administrative structure and regulatory barriers

FOs as solution providers

Land Rights in Constitution

- State Guiding Principles in Constitution,
- National and international priorities to achieve SDGs
- Formation of Land Issues Resolving Commission (LIRC)

Joint Land Ownership (JLO)

- Equal inherited rights for sons and daughters
- JLO between husband and wife (15,150 women has since received JLO)
- Empowerment of women

Community-Led Management Practice

- Increased access of landless to resources
- Better practice of sustainable management
- Supporting LIRC and local governments



NLRF

FOs as solution providers

Policy advocacy

1. AFFM-Myanmar advocated for the amendment of national land policies and filed legal cases to retrieve farmers' lands. It also wrote a version of the Farmland Law based on a farmers' perspective. From 2014-2020, they were able to retrieve a total of 30,400 has of land for 1,736 farmer households
2. API-Indonesia successfully initiated the allocation of 3.6M has of forest area to become part of a social forestry program
3. LFN-Lao advocate for the use of community land to support agri-business development of FOs; while VNFU-Vietnam advocate for the handover of forest use to farmers

FOs as solution providers

Improved land management

Train farmers on the proper management of land. Examples include:

1. KAFFLU- Kyrgyzstan– Community-based forest management where communities are granted access to 1,045 has of state forest land
2. NAMAC- Mongolia – Use of mobile application for pastureland management

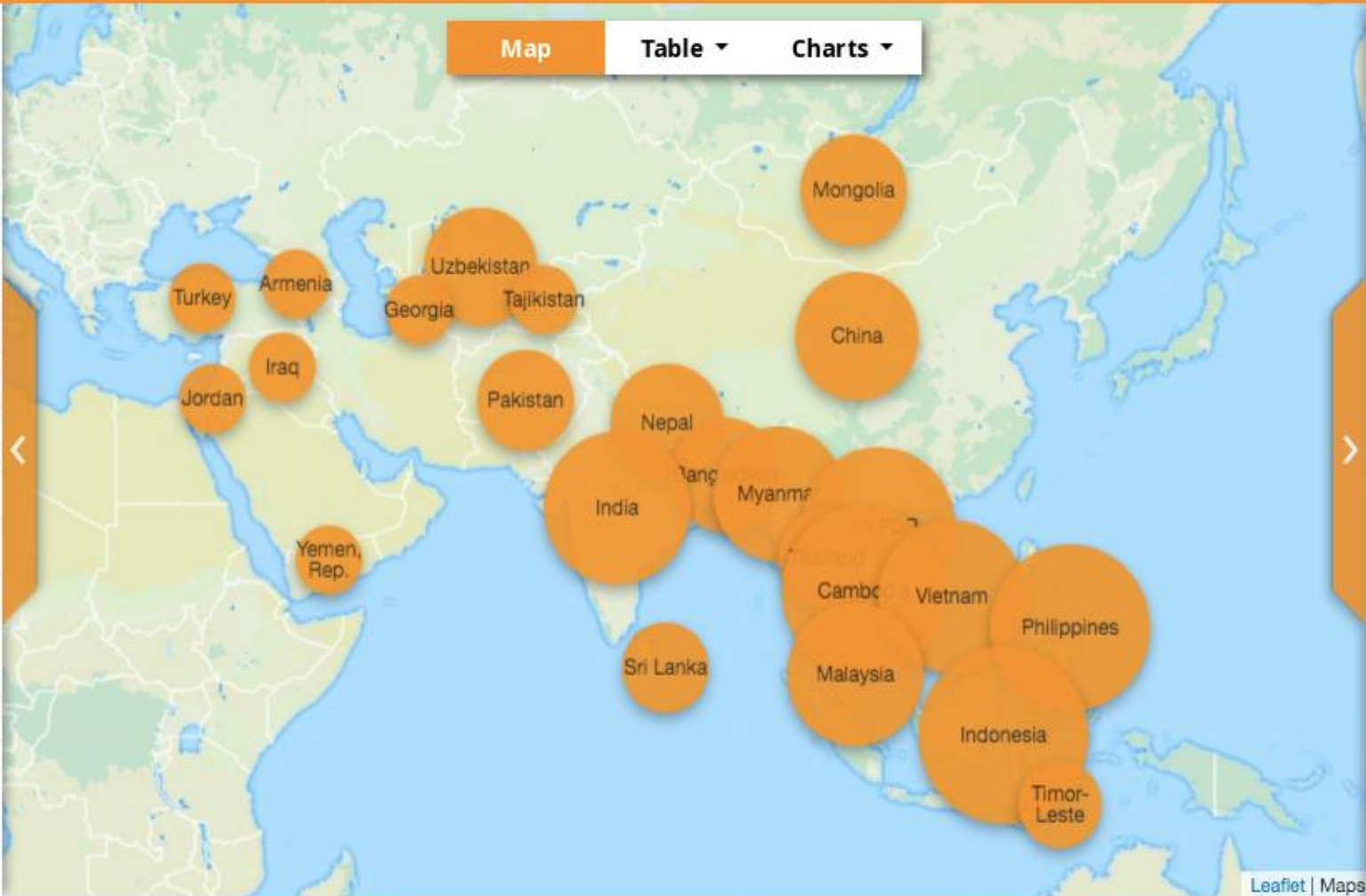
Use of Data and Participatory Community Mapping

AFA, as the regional focal point of the Land Matrix Initiative, promotes transparency and accountability in land investments.



Filter

- Default filter
- Land Matrix region
- Country
- Deal size
- Negotiation status
- Nature of deal
- Investor
- Year of initiation
- Implementation status
- Intention of investment
- Produce
- Transnational
- Forest concession



Map Table Charts

No. of deals Deal size

1,730

Negotiation status



Intended Concluded Failed

Implementation status



Start-up In Project
Project phase (no operation abandoned not production)(production) started

Produce

Map settings



Land needs investment and long-term planning (**dynamic**). Secure land tenure is crucial for farm productivity and food security.

Secure land tenure is also the **bare minimum to empower farmers**, landless and other marginalised groups to participate actively in a food system that is already extremely unbalanced

Holistic approach to land governance. Farmers are entitled to technical, financial and social support and other government services in order to free them from the poverty cycle.