

# IFAD's support for land and natural resource tenure security

West and Central Africa





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**West and Central Arica**

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## List of acronyms

4Ps	public-private-producer partnership
AfDB	African Development Bank
APR	Asia and the Pacific Region
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESA	East and Southern Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
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
WADB	West African Development Bank
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 that are 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,<sup>1</sup> rather than being an investment in "stand-alone" projects. This report presents the findings of a stock-taking exercise on IFAD's support in strengthening tenure security measures provided over the last five years, and projections for the next five. While the original stock-take was undertaken in 2015, all figures were updated in 2017. 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 West and Central Africa (WCA). To better understand the context in which these activities are taking 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 more into detail regarding the findings for WCA.

1. Hereafter referred to as projects.

## Land and natural resource governance in West and Central Africa

Africa's population is expected to grow from 1 billion to 4 billion by the turn of the century, with most of this growth happening in West Africa, where the population is expected to grow from 0.5 billion to more than 2 billion.<sup>2</sup> In contrast, Asia's population is expected to grow from 4 billion to 5 billion.

The majority of the land in **West Africa**<sup>3</sup> is composed of lowlands, with isolated mountains in numerous states along the southern shore. The northern part is composed of the **Sahel**,<sup>4</sup> a transition zone between the Sahara Desert to the north and the Sudanian savannah to the south. Most of the land in the Sahel is not arable and is used mainly for pastoral grazing. **Central Africa**,<sup>5</sup> located along the equator, is home to the second-largest tropical forest in the world, in the Congo basin, and also contains valuable minerals and oil deposits. It consists primarily of plateaus with a wide range of altitudes.

### Prevalent tenure systems

**WCA** is a heterogeneous region with diverse land governance policy and legal frameworks presenting a complex mosaic of overlapping and competing juridical rules and authorities. These complexities are increasingly being addressed in land policy reforms that aim to better integrate customary and state governance systems. Generally, smallholder farming under customary tenure is predominant in **West Africa**, given the relatively limited impact of colonial settlement as well as the limited development of large-scale commercial farming. Traditional authorities remain the dominant and *de facto* governance institutions determining family ownership of land. In some instances, customary land tenure practices have been weakened by colonial regimes and, in many instances, are not adequately recognized by the state or even by rural communities. Islamic laws have also influenced tenure regimes and have sometimes contributed to the presence of multiple and sometimes competing tenure systems. Management of land in pastoralist areas is often not restricted to fixed territories, which has sometimes generated conflicts between crop farmers and herders. Pastoral areas are easily encroached upon by other users. In the Sahel, rights to pastures are sometimes established through control of wells and access to water for livestock, rather than through land. The herders inhabiting this semi-arid subregion adjust their grazing grounds in relation to climatic factors. **Central Africa** also displays various tensions and contradictions between customary land rights and statutory laws. Under colonialism, statutory tenure systems introduced state and private ownership of land.

2. United Nations, *World Population Prospects, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables, 2015 Revision*, ST/ESA/SER.A/379 (New York: United Nations, 2015).

3. West Africa includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

4. The Sahel covers parts of northern Senegal, southern Mauritania, central Mali, northern Burkina Faso, Niger, the extreme north of Nigeria and central Chad. It also covers part of Algeria's extreme south and southern Sudan, which are part of IFAD's Near East, North Africa, Europe and Central Asia (NEN) Division, as well as northern Eritrea, which is part of IFAD's East and Southern Africa (ESA) Division.

5. Central Africa includes Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Chad.

Often meant to promote commercial production, land rights were allocated and confirmed through the issuance of titles and ownership registration. State sovereignty over land is common and often does not recognize customary land rights held by local communities.

### Main challenges in the region

There is a need for several countries in the region to update or implement their land policies and laws to better accommodate the legal pluralism required for recognizing and harmonizing the various tenure regimes that exist. Gender issues are significant, as women are further disadvantaged by cultural practices, and see their land seized or suffer expropriation without adequate compensation. Poor land governance, weak capacity in land policy development and implementation, and excessive centralization of land administration systems portray a challenging picture. The region faces serious environmental degradation and significant population growth, and continues to host a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic. Those increasing pressures on land have intensified competition over resources among multiple land users.

Although land scarcity is frequently cited as a factor fuelling land tensions, competition and conflict, only 36 per cent of the cropland in **West Africa** is cultivated.<sup>6</sup> However, scarcity of land in the region mainly refers to issues in access and distribution. In addition to its significant population growth, the region has been characterized by major population shifts due to environmental degradation and desertification. The **Sahel** faces overfarming, overgrazing, overpopulation in marginal lands, natural soil erosion and serious desertification. The migration of people from the drier Sahelian areas to coastal regions with higher potential has largely shaped land issues in some countries of the region. In addition, it has shaped patterns of land use and crop production, while simultaneously contributing to the expansion of conflicts. Rather than being the consequence of past land expropriations by settlers, the current major concerns regarding land are due to insecurity of tenure, and the effect it has on the effective exploitation of resources. In former settler colonies, the challenges linked to land redistribution predominate. **Central Africa** is confronted with expensive risks of deforestation and faces the challenges of rehabilitation after years of civil unrest. In some parts of the region, the scarcity of productive lands is the root of numerous conflicts entangled with ethnic dimensions. Population growth and migration are also exerting more pressure on land, especially through commercial production in the fertile coastal zones. The intricacies of tenure schemes and land rights issues are further complicated by the influence of Islamic law in some countries of the region. Sustainable management of natural resources, forests in particular, is deficient and correlated with inadequate rights to land for indigenous people.

### Policy developments<sup>7</sup>

In the past decades, several countries in WCA have sought to review the institutional framework governing the management of their natural resources. Land policies and legislations in West Africa were developed to meet multifaceted objectives. Addressing

6. L. Bossard, ed. *Regional Atlas on West Africa* (Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Sahel and West Africa Club, 2009).

7. 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/](http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/en/); International Land Coalition, "Home Page", [www.landcoalition.org](http://www.landcoalition.org); Global Land Tool Network, "Home Page", [www.gltn.net/](http://www.gltn.net/); World Bank, "Home Page", [www.worldbank.org/](http://www.worldbank.org/); USAID, "Land Tenure", [www.usaidlandtenure.net/](http://www.usaidlandtenure.net/); Global Donor Working Group on Land, "About Land Governance", [www.donorplatform.org/about-land-governance.html](http://www.donorplatform.org/about-land-governance.html) (consulted in October 2015).

gender equality and communal land rights is challenging, and pastoralist land use strategies are not easily translated into policy.<sup>8</sup> In the early 1990s, some countries in the region introduced decentralization of their governance structures and developed land management at the village level through the *gestion des terroirs villageois* approach.<sup>9</sup> While some opted for the establishment of land titles and registers, only a small area of land has been subjected to formal registration and titling. In **Central Africa**, various countries have produced land-zoning plans as part of their land-use planning. Others have attempted registration and titling as a strategy in view of enhancing tenure security and encouraging investment. However, lack of administrative capacity has hampered the implementation of those policy provisions. Moreover, the interests of marginalized groups, including women and pastoralists, were not adequately addressed.

In 2009, countries in the region organized an international conference on “Forest Tenure, Governance, and Enterprise”. The Framework and Guidelines for Land Policy in Africa were adopted the same year,<sup>10</sup> and provide African Union Member States with a policy framework to guide the formulation, implementation and tracking of land policy processes. Moreover, the Policy Framework on Pastoralism in Africa has been reaffirmed.<sup>11</sup> These initiatives have provided greater impetus to the formulation and implementation of land policies. Through the Africa Land Policy Initiative, the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) have all started playing a greater role in supporting national governments in this. In West Africa, a *charte foncière sous-régionale* (“subregional land charter”) was adopted, and in Central Africa two subregional guidelines were created regarding the sustainable use of non-timber forest products,<sup>12</sup> and the participation of local and indigenous populations in the management of forests.<sup>13</sup>

Driven by the need to promote economic development and agricultural growth, the region’s land policies have sought to address the question of tenure security. Throughout Africa, clarifying the status of land ownership under parallel legal systems is a major task. The numerous challenges demonstrate the need for profound reforms of statutory tenure systems with the explicit goal of recognizing and legalizing community ownership and forest rights.<sup>14</sup>

8. K.S. Amanor, *Land Governance in Africa: How Historical Context Has Shaped Key Contemporary Issues Relating to Policy on Land*, Framing the Debate Series, No. 1 (Rome: International Land Coalition, 2012).
9. *Gestion des terroirs villageois* is a multisectoral, decentralized and participatory approach to sustainable development.
10. The Framework and Guidelines for Land Policy in Africa were adopted through a Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges by the thirteenth Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly of the Heads of States and Governments in Sirte, Libya, in July 2009. 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](http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/fg_on_land_policy_eng.pdf).
11. *Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa: Securing, Protecting and Improving the Lives, Livelihoods and Rights of Pastoralist Communities* (Addis Ababa: African Union, 2010).
12. *Directives sous-régionales relatives à la gestion durable des produits forestiers non ligneux d'origine végétale*, 2010 [Subregional directives on the sustainable management of vegetal non-timber forest products].
13. *Directives sous-régionales sur la participation des populations locales et autochtones et des ONG à la gestion durable des forêts*, 2010 [Subregional directives on the participation of local population and indigenous communities in the management of sustainable forest].
14. R. Djeukam, P.R. Oyono and B. Diarra, *Land and Forest Tenure Reforms in Central and West Africa: Preliminary Assessment of Progress Made since Yaoundé 2009* (Washington, DC: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2013).

## 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 the 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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 415 350 608</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>316 712 105</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

### 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, 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<sup>15</sup> that are already ongoing and that will close after 2016. 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%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 707 568 793</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>144 543 652</b>	<b>100%</b>

**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%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 966 045 204</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>80 171 930</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

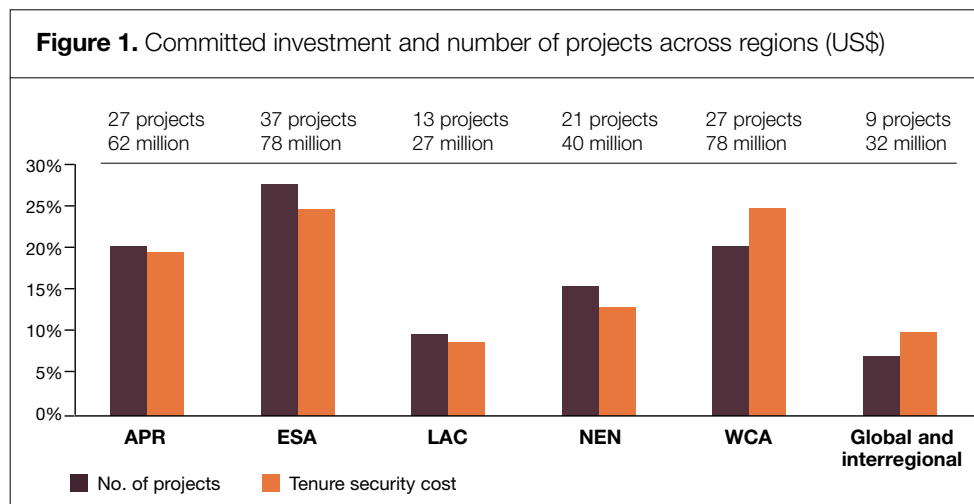
	Financiers	Total commitment		Tenure security	
Pipeline	IFAD	574 057 283	50%	25 308 777	48%
	Governments	259 907 957	23%	9 102 926	17%
	Others	320 841 751	28%	18 868 602	35%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 154 806 991</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>53 280 304</b>	<b>100%</b>

15. 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 the 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]), 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 East and Southern Africa (ESA), followed by WCA and Asia and the Pacific (APR), the Near East, Europe, North Africa 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,<sup>16</sup> 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.



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

## Results for West and Central Africa

### IFAD's engagement in West and Central Africa

In 2016, IFAD's investment portfolio was spread across 23 of the 24 countries in WCA. The portfolio included 41 ongoing loan projects with a total IFAD investment of around US\$1.2 billion.

The Fund's work focused mainly on inclusive value chains, rural finance, natural resource management and climate change, and empowering young people.<sup>17</sup>

### Investment in tenure security activities

In WCA, 27 projects were identified (see annex I for a full list of projects) as implementing tenure security activities between 2012 and 2016, and an additional four projects are still under design or have not yet entered into force. The 27 projects spent around 5.3 per cent on tenure security activities. Fifteen projects already ongoing will be active at some point in the next five years and will spend around 5.6 per cent of their budget on tenure security measures. It is important to emphasize that any future projection is based only on the 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 four projects under design or still to enter into force, allocating 4 per cent of their budget to tenure security measures. Tables 6, 7 and 8 below give more details about investment by financier.

<b>Table 6. Estimated expenditure in US\$ 2012-2016</b>					
	<b>Financiers</b>	<b>Total commitment</b>		<b>Tenure security</b>	
2012-2016	IFAD	290 214 335	43%	22 155 285	63%
	Governments	90 187 952	14%	4 275 642	12%
	Others	286 922 840	43%	8 612 791	25%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>667 325 126</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35 043 718</b>	<b>100%</b>

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



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

Financiers		Total commitment		Tenure security	
2017-2021	IFAD	205 672 306	49%	13 409 734	57%
	Governments	66 165 236	16%	4 044 542	17%
	Others	151 696 723	36%	6 172 734	26%
<b>Total</b>		<b>423 534 264</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23 627 010</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Financiers		Total commitment		Tenure security	
Pipeline	IFAD	65 000 000	46%	2 520 200	46%
	Governments	59 010 000	41%	1 827 300	33%
	Others	18 260 000	13%	1 156 800	21%
<b>Total</b>		<b>142 270 000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5 504 300</b>	<b>100%</b>

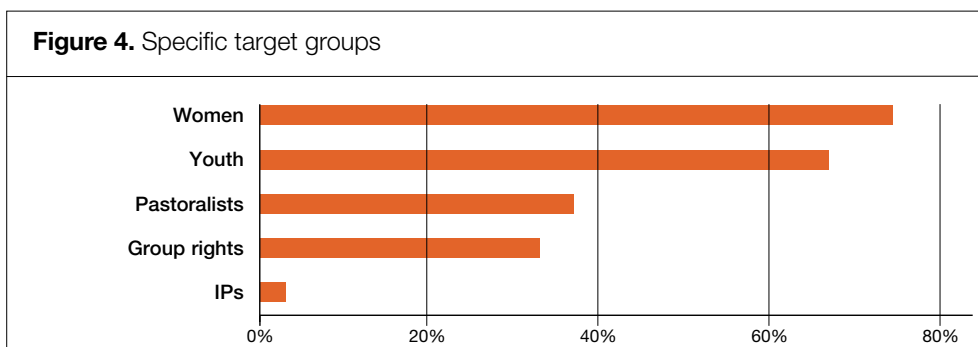
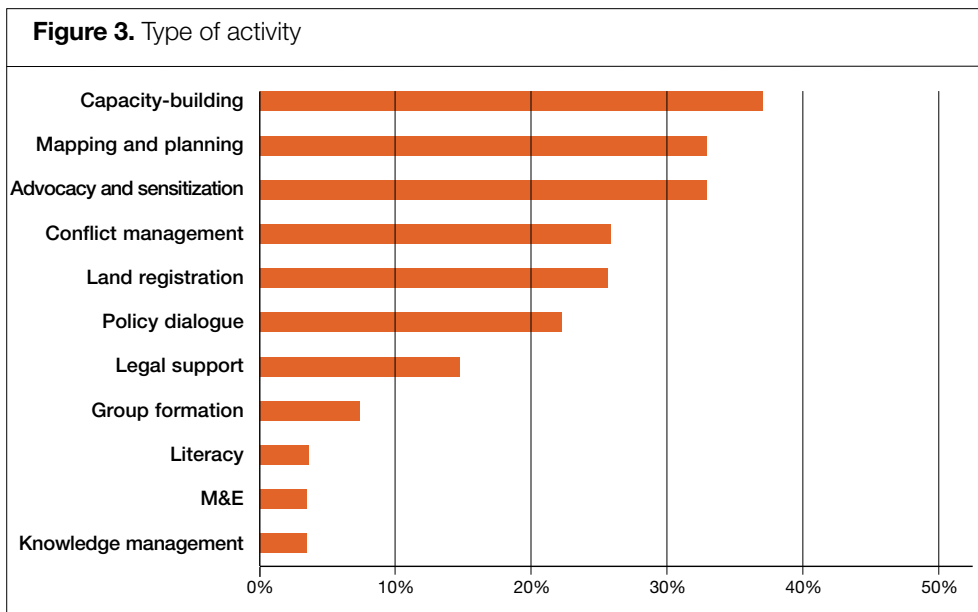
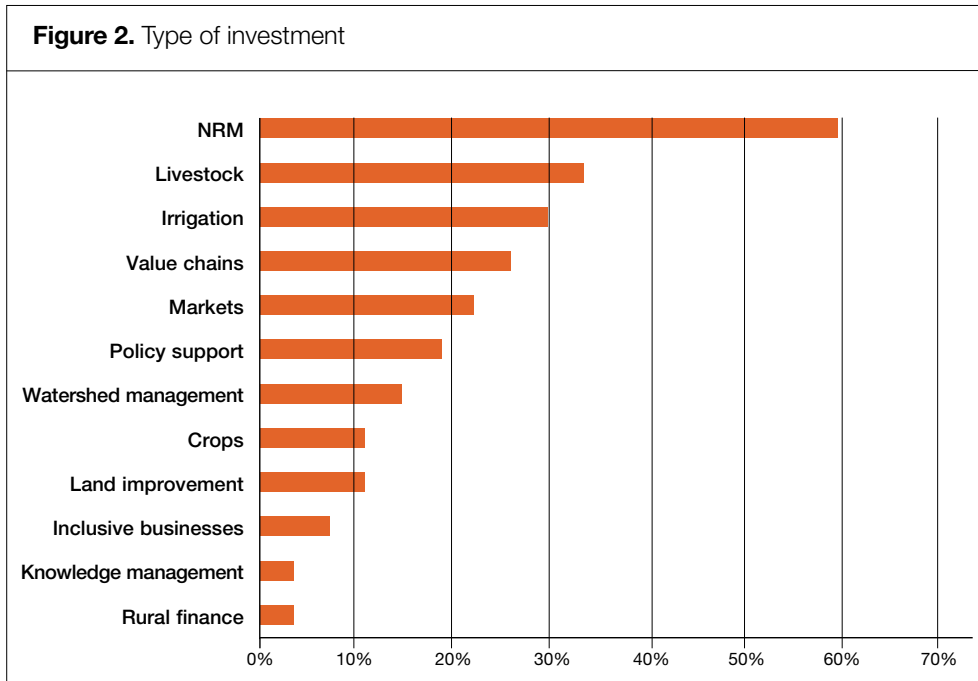
### Cofinanciers

A broad variety of donors has contributed to the financing of the projects analysed in WCA. Five projects each were cofinanced by the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and three were cofinanced by Belgium. Other donors include the African Development Bank (AfDB), the West African Development Bank (WADB), the World Bank Group, the European Union, other United Nations organizations, national governments and domestic institutions.

### 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 WCA, 16 projects that deal with tenure security are active in natural resource management, nine projects provide support for livestock activities, and eight projects provide support for irrigation. Value chains were addressed in seven projects and market development in six. Five projects provided policy support and four worked on watershed management interventions. Other activities include crops, land improvement, inclusive businesses (public-private-producer partnerships [4Ps]), rural finance, knowledge management and fisheries.



**Type of action:** Figure 3 displays the specific tenure security activities. Ten projects addressed tenure security through capacity-building activities, and nine undertook mapping and land-use planning exercises. Another nine projects tackle land and natural resource governance issues through advocacy and sensitization. Seven projects each work on conflict resolution and on land registration. Six projects provide support for policy dialogue, and four for legal support. Other activities include the formation of groups, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), knowledge management, and literacy training.

**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 (IP). The majority of projects, namely 20, target tenure security for women, 18 for youth and 10 for pastoralists. A further nine projects aim at securing group rights, and one project targets indigenous peoples, 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 WCA are very diverse, but reflect the need for support on tenure issues in the fields of natural resource governance and agricultural production. WCA's engagement in land issues is notably high and spread across 13 of the 24 member countries in the region.

Stories from the field suggest that this modest investment (more than 5 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.

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 West and Central Africa

### Projects with tenure security activities

Project name	Tenure project cost (US\$)	Tenure security cost (US\$)
<b>Benin</b>	<b>49 191 900</b>	<b>939 000</b>
Horticulture Development Support Project	49 191 900	939 000
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>144 389 139</b>	<b>11 219 274</b>
Participatory Natural Resource Management and Rural Development Project in the North, Centre-North and East Regions (Neer Tamba)	110 183 178	9 922 644
Sustainable Rural Development Programme (PDRD)	34 205 961	1 296 630
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>67 022 410</b>	<b>466 459</b>
Agro-pastoral Youth Entrepreneurship Programme (PEA)	67 022 410	466 459
<b>Chad</b>	<b>22 588 415</b>	<b>1 937 450</b>
Pastoral Water and Resource Management Project in Sahelian Areas (PROHYPA)	22 588 415	1 937 450
<b>Côte D'Ivoire</b>	<b>59 699 057</b>	<b>3 500 000</b>
Support to Agricultural Production and Marketing Project – Western Extension (PROPACOM WNW)	59 699 057	3 500 000
<b>Gambia, The</b>	<b>82 499 930</b>	<b>500 947</b>
National Agricultural Land and Water Management Development Project (NEMA)	64 970 400	150 947
Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project (PIWAMP)	17 529 530	350 000
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>47 230 912</b>	<b>850 000</b>
National Programme to Support Agricultural Value Chain Actors (PNAAFA)	47 230 912	850 000
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>24 963 058</b>	<b>234 050</b>
Smallholder Tree Crop Revitalization Support Project (STCRSP)	24 963 058	234 050
<b>Mali</b>	<b>269 823 345</b>	<b>22 464 205</b>
Fostering Agricultural Productivity Project in Mali (PAPAM)	174 550 111	5 934 704
Kidal Integrated Rural Development Programme (PIDRK)	22 830 012	7 149 557
Northern Regions Investment and Rural Development Programme (PIDRN)	34 617 222	1 185 277
Sahelian Areas Development Fund Programme (FODESA)	37 826 000	8 194 667
<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>28 883 480</b>	<b>9 613 000</b>
Poverty Reduction Project in Aftout South and Karakoro – Phase II (PASK II)	28 883 480	9 613 000
<b>Niger</b>	<b>318 029 278</b>	<b>20 556 998</b>
Emergency Food Security and Rural Development Programme (EFSRDP/PUSADER)	35 709 404	3 509 112
Family Farming Development Programme in Maradi, Tohoua and Zinder Regions (PRODAF)	207 200 000	13 000 000
Food Security and Development Support Project in the Maradi Region (PASADEM)	31 706 5991	2 630 386

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Tenure project cost (US\$)</b>	<b>Tenure security cost (US\$)</b>
<b>Niger</b>		
Project for the Promotion of Local Initiative for Development (PPILDA) – ILC grant “Collaborative Action on Land Issues (CALI)”	17 760 969	217 500
Ruwanmu Small-Scale Irrigation Project (RUWANMU)	25 652 306	1 200 000
<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>	<b>9 800 000</b>	<b>400 000</b>
Smallholder Commercial Agriculture Project (PAPAC)	9 800 000	400 000
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>138 690 124</b>	<b>3 640 374</b>
Agricultural Value Chains Support Project – Extension (PAFA-E)	50 369 000	950 000
Agricultural Value Chains Support Project (PAFA)	36 609 452	250 000
Support Programme to Agricultural Development and Rural Entrepreneurship (PADAER)	51 711 672	2 440 374
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>109 234 236</b>	<b>1 600 000</b>
Rehabilitation and Community-Based Poverty Reduction Project (RCBPRP)	52 834 236	750 000
Smallholder Commercialization Programme – under the Global Agricultural Food Security Programme (SCP-GAFSP)	56 400 000	850 000
<b>Regional</b>	<b>560 000</b>	<b>560 000</b>
Dissemination and implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in selected West African countries	560 000	560 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>821 174 532</b>	<b>40 343 824</b>

### Projects under design or before entry into force

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Tenure project cost (US\$)</b>	<b>Tenure security cost (US\$)</b>
<b>Cameroon</b>		
Ecological Entrepreneurship	22 080 000	1 324 800
<b>Cameroon, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal</b>	<b>2 400 000</b>	<b>589 600</b>
Developing tools to engage youth in agriculture and agribusiness	2 400 000	589 600
<b>Mali</b>	<b>2 810 000</b>	<b>140 500</b>
Inclusion of rural youth in poultry and aquaculture value chains	2 810 000	140 500
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>114 980 000</b>	<b>3 449 400</b>
Livelihood Improvement Family Enterprises in the Niger Delta (LIFE-ND)	114 980 000	3 449 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>142 270 000</b>	<b>5 504 300</b>



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