



# The Scale of the Challenge



75% of the world's poorest people live in rural areas where land is a fundamental productive asset. Yet more than a billion of these people lack access to land or a secure stake in the land they till.

The World Bank estimates that only 10% of total land in Africa is formally tenured, and much of the titled land concerns urban areas and large-scale landholdings.

Women comprise 43% of the agricultural labour force in developing countries but make up between just 2 and 20% of agricultural landholders.



# Why does land matter?



Land rights matter to small farmers unable to make investments in their land and crops when they feel insecure.



Land rights matter to women who don't have control over the land they farm.



Land rights matter to large-scale industrial investors who need clear legal titles.



Land rights matter to the world's food and nutrition security threatened by rising populations and climate change.

# What is DFID doing on land?

DFID is supporting improved access to land and property rights in 20 countries, with a budget of over £100 million for 2011 – 2015. DFID has seven standalone property rights programmes currently and two more in the pipeline, and multiple smaller programmes working to improve access to property rights.

## Results Achieved:

Since 2010, DFID has improved land and property rights for 2.5 million (\*\*embargoed until June 2013) men and women across Rwanda, India, Nepal and Mozambique.

## Results Commitment:

By 2015, DFID has committed to improve access to land and property rights for more than 6 million people (including 4.5 million women).





## DFID's objectives:

1. To shine a political light on the need to improve global land governance
2. To strengthen global capacity to provide better land governance
3. To increase transparency in global land governance and raise global standards, based on the globally agreed VGGT .

### Starting from the G8:

- Set out the importance of land governance
- Commit to accelerate implementation of the VGGT through national partnerships.
- Ideally endorse a longer-term process to work for improved land governance, including an M&E framework.
- Commit to strengthen donor coordination.



The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forest in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)

# G8 UK

UNITED KINGDOM 2013

### Beyond the G8:

- Commit to scale up DFID's work to secure tenure & property rights.
- Inclusion of global indicators in the Post-2015 framework.
- Work with the private sector to raise standards and put in place the building blocks of a Land Transparency Initiative
- Strengthen monitoring & coordination globally.