

Successful experience and good practices in the use and application of VGGT (maximum 1000 Words)	
Title*	Successful experiences and good practices in the use and application of the VGGT.
Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	Private Sector Mechanism
Contact person	Robynne Anderson, Director General of IAFN and secretariat to PSM robynne@emergingag.com
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Outreach and communication to 1000s of businesses regarding the VGGT.
Location	Global
Geographical coverage	Global
Main actors	Private Sector Mechanism
Main activities	Increasing Awareness of VGGT
Timeframe	2013-2015
Results obtained	<p>Land tenure is fundamental to food security. Effective, functioning systems for land tenure underpin successful achievement of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. They can enhance and attract investment, both foreign and domestic to agriculture. The private sector is already the biggest engine of poverty reduction and economic growth in the developing world. On average, business provides 60% of GDP, 80% of capital flows and 90% of jobs in developing countries. It is the major source of the US\$1 trillion a year needed to finance development</p> <p>Some of the world’s largest agribusiness companies have already made commitments to the VGGT and are working to improve land and forest tenure governance where they work, including Cargill, Illovo Sugar, Nestlé, PepsiCo, The Coca-Cola Company, and Unilever. Many other companies are reviewing the VGGT in the context of existing reporting mechanisms and relevant laws with a view</p>

	<p>to operationalizing them, or have embedded them in their approach to land tenure.</p> <p>For instance, work is being co-ordinated through many venues such as the World Bank, the Interlaken Group, the G20, and the UN Global Compact to highlight land tenure and the importance of making it functional.</p> <p>The Food and Agriculture Business Principles that have been developed by the United Nations Global Compact include specific reference to “respecting land and natural resource rights.” One of the powers of such systems is to use Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reporting systems to create an effective means for companies to incorporate the Voluntary Guidelines into business reporting and is evidence of private sector engagement.</p>
<p>Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results</p>	<p>In many places, land tenure systems are effectively non-existent. It is important that there should be effective local administration of land registries without corruption. Dispute resolution mechanisms are essential. There must also be equal access to land for women.</p> <p>Ultimately, fair, transparent rules benefit everyone. There is a need for clear national guidelines on land management, recognizing the needs of agriculture in land planning and the vital role of farmers. These are essential to successfully producing the food the world needs.</p>
<p>Constraints and challenges that were faced</p>	<p>The proliferation of guides to the guidelines and the differences among them is challenging. The PSM believes the CFS has the leadership role in this area and notes with concern the continued proliferation of processes and guidelines in this area and responsible agricultural investment. We encourage a consideration of clarity on who is doing guidelines and variations and to encourage coherence.</p>

	<p>Implementing the guidelines can be challenging due to the broadness of the wording of the VGGT. The VGGT is written in a negotiated format, with the private sector not being the primary audience. In this regard, PSM has provided suggestions for the review of CFS practices.</p> <p>http://agrifood.net/position-papers/46-psm-cfs-post-reform-review/file</p>
<p>Good practices that helped to make the experience successful</p>	<p>The VGGT has had a very positive impact. The most immediate is a significant increase in the awareness of land tenure governance and its importance to furthering equality, food security, and livelihoods. It is important governments prioritize creating stable, predictable and transparent regulatory frameworks and legal systems to attract sustainable investments in agriculture.</p> <p>Constructive, clear discussion with investors are essential at a national level. Local governments have a primary role to play in providing good land tenure systems.</p>
<p>Quantitative aspects where available - estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have been positively affected by the successful experience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 newsletter updates from 2013-16 with a reach of 500 companies and association reach of more than 10,000 • Speeches covering VGGT and RAI in New York, Rome, Singapore, Abu Dhabi with an estimated reach of more than 1000 investors • Active support for VGGT and RAI in New York UN context including references in speaking opportunities and side events
<p>Link to additional information</p>	<p>http://agrifood.net/position-papers/48-land-tenure/file http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/31bcdf8049facb229159b3e54d141794/InterlakenGroupGuide_web_final.pdf?MOD=AJPERES</p>

COMPANY COMMITMENTS TO IMPROVING TENURE GOVERNANCE¹

From the Interlaken Group Guide linked above and in the footnote:

Some of the world’s largest agribusiness companies have already made commitments to the VGGT and are working to improve land and forest tenure governance where they work. These include: Cargill, Illovo Sugar, Nestlé, PepsiCo, The Coca-Cola Company, and Unilever. The table below showcases highlights from company commitments. It does not reflect all commitments made nor does it evaluate whether the company has kept its commitments.

Company	Commitment Highlights
Cargill ^a	<p>“Cargill supports government efforts around the world to clarify land tenure and property rights, and promote good land governance as we believe this is critical to agricultural and rural development and investment, all of which contributes to stability, poverty reduction and increased food security.”</p> <p>“Cargill recently joined the efforts of leaders of the G8 and global organizations to lend its voice in support of the VGGT on Responsible Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests.”</p> <p>“Cargill is committed to demonstrating its support for these VGGT in its global business transactions.”</p>
Coca-Cola	<p>The Coca-Cola Company Commitment: Land Rights and Sugar^b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Commit to zero tolerance for land grabbing • Will adhere to the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent across our operations (including bottling partners) and will require our suppliers to adhere to this principle. • Encourage the development of an industry-wide commitment within the next three years on sustainable sugarcane • Publicly advocate that food and beverage companies, traders, especially of soy, sugar, and palm oil, as well as sourcing country governments to endorse and implement the VGGTs and commit to respecting land rights.” <p>Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles^c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Recognize and safeguard the rights of communities and traditional peoples to maintain access to land and natural resources. • Require respect for and prohibit the violation of the land rights of individuals and communities.

¹http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/31bcdf8049facb229159b3e54d141794/InterlakenGroupGuide_web_final.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

Company	Commitment Highlights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain positive community relations and contribute to local economic development.” <p>In 2014, the company issued Supplier Guiding Principles^d that includes guidance for suppliers on land rights and FPIC</p>
Illovo Group	<p>Illovo Group Guidelines on Land and Land Rights^e</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Illovo Group adopts a zero tolerance approach to land grabs and requires that all its Suppliers do likewise.” • “We have implemented a process to identify, and on an on-going basis we will continue to assess, through stakeholder engagement and other mechanisms, any negative impacts on land and land rights in the areas in which we operate.” • “In relation to small grower development and other projects involving the development of local farm land, we will carry out a due diligence investigation in relation to land rights in order to identify any competing land claims, or other land rights issues, and will seek to address these insofar as possible.” • “We will promote the adoption of responsible land rights practices (including those of the UNGC and the UN VGGT on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security) in our countries of operation.” • “In line with our Code of Conduct, Illovo adheres to the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in relation to our dealings with our local communities. This requirement extends to our Suppliers, who are also required to adopt a similar approach throughout their supply chains.”
Nestlé	<p>Nestlé Commitment on Land and Land Rights in Agricultural Supply Chains^f</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We will adopt the FAO’s VGGT on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, and other relevant and accepted instruments that codify the rights of communities in relation to their land and natural resources. • “[Include] specific commitments on land, natural resources and human rights in our Responsible Sourcing Guideline for high risk commodities, including provisions by suppliers to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have a zero tolerance for land grabs • They engage with and seek the support of those who could be affected by investment decisions prior to decisions being taken and respond to their contributions. They take into account existing power imbalances and ensuring active, free, effective, meaningful and informed participation of affected individuals and groups. • They seek Free, Prior and Informed Consent with regard to the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Company	Commitment Highlights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “[Work] with suppliers to implement actions to improve land rights wherever gaps are identified. • “[Include] respect for land rights in our due diligence review in relation to acquisitions and joint ventures that involve land acquisition.”
PepsiCo	<p>PepsiCo Land Policy^g</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “When PepsiCo is acquiring land, engage in fair (based on effective grievance mechanisms and processes) and legal negotiations on land transfers and acquisitions and utilize the IFC Performance Standards to implement the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles for agricultural development, in developing countries.” • »» “In countries from which PepsiCo sources raw commodities and where we do not believe adequate land rights protections are in place that are consistent with the IFC Performance Standards and the UN FAO VGGT on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (UN FAO Guidelines), advocate for the national government to use and follow the IFC Performance Standards and UN FAO Guidelines.” <p>“Engage with appropriate industry and other groups to positively impact and respect all legitimate land tenure rights and the people who hold them.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Utilize the PepsiCo Responsible Sourcing Guidelines as well as the PepsiCo Sustainability Councils and processes to ensure continued engagement with and compliance by suppliers on relevant land issues”
Unilever	<p>Sustainable Sourcing Strategy^h</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Unilever recognises that the respect of land rights is critical for food security and for inclusive social and economic development. The practice of land grabbing does not drive sustainable and equitable growth and must be stopped. We are committed to the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent. This principle is included in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the UN VGGT on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries & Forests in the context of National Food Security. Unilever supports the implementation of these guidelines by national authorities.” • “We also recognise the right of women to land ownership and access to land. One of the Fundamental Principles of Unilever’s Responsible Sourcing Policy is that the land rights of communities, including indigenous peoples, will be protected and promoted and a mandatory requirement is that due diligence relating to established rights to property and land is undertaken.” <p>Responsible Sourcing Strategyⁱ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Land rights of communities, including indigenous peoples, will be protected and promoted

Company	Commitment Highlights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rights and title to property and land of the individual, indigenous people and local communities are respected. • All negotiations with regard to their property or land, including the use of and transfers of it, adhere to the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent, contract transparency and disclosure.”

a. Cargill. 2014. Does Cargill support global standards that respect and strengthen local communities and farmers’ rights to land? <http://www.cargill.com/news/issues/agricultural-development/land-rights/index.jsp>.

b. The Coca-Cola Company. 2013. The Coca-Cola Company Commitment: Land Rights and Sugar. <http://assets.coca-colacompany.com/6b/65/7f0d386040fcb4872fa136f05c5c/proposal-to-oxfam-on-land-tenure-and-sugar.pdf>.

c. The Coca-Cola Company. 2013. Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles. <http://assets.coca-colacompany.com/bb/28/0d-592b834e9d8fd9afcccb1829b6/sustainable-agricultural-guiding-principles.pdf>.

d. The Coca-Cola Company. 2014. Supplier Guiding Principles. http://assets.coca-colacompany.com/1b/d5/9c8554554fd-29678c97791e27c83/SGP_Brochure_ENG.pdf.

e. Illovo Group. 2015. Illovo Group Guidelines on Land and Land Rights. <http://www.illovosugar.co.za/Group-Governance/Group-Guidelines-on-Land-and-Land-Rights>.

f. Nestlé. 2014. Nestlé Commitment on Land & Land Rights in Agricultural Supply Chains. http://www.nestle.com/asset-library/documents/library/documents/corporate_social_responsibility/nestle-commitment-land-rights-agriculture.pdf.

g. PepsiCo. 2014. PepsiCo Land Policy. https://www.pepsico.com/Assets/Download/PepsiCo_Land_Policy.pdf.

h. Unilever. 2015. Sustainable Sourcing Strategy. <http://www.unilever.com/sustainable-living-2014/reducing-environmental-impact/sustainable-sourcing/our-strategy/>.

i. Unilever. 2015. Responsible Sourcing Strategy. http://www.unilever.com/Images/sac-2015_tcm244-427050_1.pdf.