



Agriculture & Food Systems
SDC Thematic Network

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

Knowledge Fair



DEEP DIVE
INTO FOOD SYSTEMS



Sustainable Land Management :

- aims to maximise the economic and social benefits from land resources (incl. soils, water, plants, and animals), while ensuring the long-term productive potential and environmental functions of these resources.***
- can be seen as a balancing act between productive use and ecosystem services.***
- can apply to : a technique, a technology, or an approach.***



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WELCOME & INTRODUCTION

INNOVATION PITCHES :

- Hydroponics in fragile contexts, Myanmar - *Matteo Vailati*
- AgriPath - *Minnie Wanjiku, farmbetter*
- Land Use Consolidation Groups, Egypt - *Ahmed Maher, GIZ*
- Contiguous Agroecological Patches, India - *Avani Rawai, Swissaid*
- Resilient Community Micro-banks, Peru - *Maruja Gallardo, Helvetas*
- Shared value for land investments, S-E Asia – *Robin aus der Beek, RECOFTC*

Q & A AND OPEN DISCUSSION



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Simplified hydroponics in fragile contexts Dry Zone - Myanmar

11.08.2026

Producing nutritious vegetables with very little land and water

From land constraints to a locally adapted production system

THE PROBLEM

Dry Zone constrains vegetable production:



Soil

Poor or difficult to cultivate



Water

Scarce and highly erratic



Nutrition

Fresh vegetables less available in dry season



Soilless leafy-vegetable production using a gravity-fed nutrient solution

Context first, technology second

THE ADAPTATION

1

Local frame

Wood and bamboo

2

Reused bottles

Root containers

3

Rice husks

Carbonised substrate

4

Gravity flow

No electricity

Hydroponics was used as a complement where conventional cultivation was severely constrained, not as a universal substitute for soil-based farming.

The innovation is the adaptation, not hydroponics itself

Hydroponics becomes attractive when severe water, land or soil constraints limit the feasibility of conventional agriculture.



A low-tech system built around local constraints and materials

HIGH PLANT DENSITY

1,920
VEGETABLES HEADS
in 72 M²

HIGH WATER USE EFFICIENCY

UP TO 90% LESS WATER

CLOSED-LOOP

ENVIRONMENTAL
BENEFITS

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

NO ELECTRICITY
RECYCLED MATERIALS
BY-PRODUCTS
MODULAR LAYOUT

REPLICATION PATH • Asia, Africa, Middle East and South America

Success depends less on hardware than on fit, skills and follow-up

LESSONS LEARNED

- 1 Co-design improves adoption
- 2 Simple daily management is sufficient
- 3 Only if no alternative

SUCCESS FACTORS

- 1 Assess technical, economic and human feasibility
- 2 Start small and scale up
- 3 Match size to available water

MAIN CHALLENGES

- 1 Nutrient and water management
- 2 Access to technical support
- 3 Continuous user involvement and follow-up.

Core lesson:
ask “How can it work HERE?” rather than “Does IT work?”



A targeted SLM solution for places where soil-based production cannot deliver

Simplified hydroponics can turn scarce water, small spaces and local by-products into nutritious fresh food

REPLICATE ONLY WHEN THREE CONDITIONS CONVERGE

RELEVANCE

Water scarcity
Limited space
Poor soil



ADAPTATION

Climate • Inputs
Skills • Local
materials



FEASIBILITY

Technical soundness
Economic viability
Human desirability



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Thank you!
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AgriPath

Burkina Faso · Tanzania · Uganda · India · Nepal

SLM Knowledge Fair · 11.08.2026

FARMBETTER 
EMPOWERING FARMERS

What is the SLM practice about?

The problem: shrinking extension services leave most SLM advice generic and not matched to a farmer's own soil, water and climate conditions.

The practice: the farmbetter app and WhatsApp chat bot match each farmer's plot data, location, crops grown, animals kept to validated SLM technologies from the WOCAT Global SLM database.

UGANDA

SLM + water conservation matching; sustainable rice production demos (Butaleja)

TANZANIA

SLM + water-harvesting content, paired with adoption research (Mbarali)

BURKINA FASO

SLM-matching via digital + agent channels (Yako & Arbollé, Passore)

INDIA

Agent-led SLM delivery, reaching more women farmers (Varanasi & Mirzapur Districts, Uttar Pradesh)

NEPAL

Community Business Facilitator-led and Farmer Field School SLM delivery (Pokhara & Kaski)

What is the SLM practice about?

The Approach & Achievements

A Phygital Ecosystem: farmbetter + Community-Based Agents (CBAs)

The SLM Practices (from WOCAT global database)

- Soil & water conservation: erosion control bunds, earth bunds, stone bunds, water harvesting bunds, drainage ditches
- Soil fertility: organic manure, composting, mulching, cover cropping, green manure
- Agronomic: intercropping, crop rotation, minimum tillage
- Structural: terraces, tree belts

Three Delivery Models Tested via RCTs

Model	How it works
Agent-Based	CBA uses farmbetter app; advises farmers via WhatsApp & field visits
Self-Service	Farmers trained to use app directly on their phones
Hybrid	CBA support + farmer app access + WhatsApp groups

Key Achievements

- 48,000 farmers reached across Burkina Faso, Uganda, Tanzania, India, and Nepal

Early results:

- India RCT (1,760 HH, 160 villages, 98% follow-up): awareness of erosion control bunds up +53pp (hybrid); water harvesting bunds up +48pp
- Uganda RCT (1,884 HH, 160 villages): SLM adoption rose from 89.7% (control) to 98.5–99.8% (treatment); practices adopted per farmer up from 4 to 6. SLM adoption ~2.4x higher vs. control.
- Tanzania (621 HH, 60 villages): rice yields up ~740 kg/acre (agent) and ~500 kg/acre (hybrid) among adopters.
- Digital transformation: mobile app use for ag info up 5% → 41% (8x); internet searches 3% → 18%

***On the ground:** sustainable rice production demonstrations in Butaleja (Uganda); agent-led outreach reaching more women farmers in Varanasi (India).*

Why is it innovative and impactful?

Distinctive

- Matches farmers to WOCAT-validated SLM technologies at plot level, not generic advice
- Delivery model of SLM to farmers; self service model, agent-assisted (traditional), hybrid model tested via RCT, not assumed
- Works through app and WhatsApp, reaching low-connectivity, low-literacy farmers
- App design is HCD based

Multi-sectoral impact

- Food security & water: yield gains plus water-harvesting and conservation content
- Climate: builds resilience to erratic rainfall, drought and flooding
- Biodiversity: agroforestry and soil-conservation technologies ease pressure on marginal land

Replication Potential

- Already replicated across 5 countries (SSA and South Asia)
- [Scaling beyond AgriPath: the same WOCAT-matching engine now runs on the farmbetter platform in Kenya, South Sudan, Colombia and Ecuador — outside the original 5 research countries, including a first move into Latin America](#)
- farmbetter remains on the Google Play Store post-project
- DAS Toolkit & Scaling Framework published for practitioners and policymakers
- Cost-effective: in Uganda, Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) of 2.1 (agent), 2.2 (self-service), 1.6 (hybrid); cost per SLM adopter only \$52–\$66 in 3 years

"The question is not DAS versus CBAs, but how to design systems where both work together." — AgriPath Synthesis Report

What have you learned?

Key Success Factors

Five Lessons from 5 Years of Implementation

1. CBAs are the backbone, not an add-on

- In Burkina Faso: no signal, no smartphones — CBAs used "farmbetter for agents" to reach farmers entirely
- Even self-service models required initial in-person onboarding
- "The final mile is human" — CBAs translate, demonstrate, and build trust

2. The “right” model depends on context

- India: hybrid wins (smartphone ownership ~43%, trust runs through people)
- Uganda: self-service surprisingly outperformed on awareness & adoption
- Tanzania: agent-based and hybrid equivalent for rice — hands-on guidance essential

3. Gender intentionality is non-negotiable

- "A phone in a woman's hand is not the same as information she can act on"
- Uganda: women spent 35% less on airtime than men; male head controls the device in single-phone households
- Once barriers are overcome, women achieve comparable or greater productivity gains

4. Content quality and format matter

- Women prefer video and voice-based learning
- Local language, offline functionality, and visual icons are essential

5. Behavioral change precedes yield change

- Uganda: adoption surged, but maize yield differences were not yet statistically significant — SLM is a long-game investment

Also worth carrying forward:

- *Farmers will pay for this if it's proven useful. Willingness-to-pay research in Tanzania and Burkina Faso supports moving off pure donor funding*
- *For replicators: don't rebuild WOCAT's content library — plug into it; and build the delivery-model comparison into your rollout from day one rather than assuming one model*

What have you learned?

Challenges & Recommendations

Challenge	Evidence	Recommendation
Labor intensity	~69% cite labor for terraces; ~59% for drainage ditches	Promote low-labor SLMPs first; use group approaches
Financial constraints	10–20% cite cost for input-intensive practices	Bundle advisory with inputs, credit, and market linkages — "information alone does not change incomes"
Gender digital divide	SSA mobile internet gender gap: 29%; 205M women offline	Subsidized smartphones for women's groups; gender-transformative literacy; engage men as allies
Infrastructure gaps	Rural Uganda: only 60–70% phone coverage; OTP failures common	Treat connectivity and power as agricultural infrastructure
Sustainability	Most digital ag solutions collapse when funding ends	Embed DAS in public extension, cooperatives, or private value chains; design for offline use
Land tenure insecurity	Insecure tenure reduces incentive to invest in practices with a multi-season payoff	Address land tenure/access as a parallel workstream, not something the tool alone can fix

"Invest in CBAs from day one. Define roles, build structured training and retention systems, and integrate them into delivery models — never as an afterthought." — Scaling Framework

What is your concluding remark?

AgriPath's contribution to SLM is not a new technique. It's a tested way to get proven SLM knowledge to the right farmer, on the right plot, through the right channel — at a moment when public extension is shrinking across all five countries.

That evidence, not the app itself is what's worth scaling.

Resources

AgriPath Legacy & Tools

- farmbetter app: available on Google Play Store
- DAS Toolkit V2.0: for practitioners building digital advisory services
- Scaling Framework: for policymakers and ecosystem enablers
- Policy Briefs: gender digital divide, inclusive DAS design
- Synthesis Report 2026: full evidence from 5 countries

Funded by SDC and GIZ | Implemented by CDE University of Bern, University of Lausanne, Grameen Foundation USA, Grameen Foundation India, icipe, farmbetter, WOCAT, iDE Nepal, SEMUS, Kilimo Trust Uganda, Kilimo Trust Tanzania



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Participatory Land Use Consolidation for Climate Resilience & Inclusive Business Models. AIP 2 /Egypt

11.08.2026



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SLM Practice and Problem Statement

Context/Problem

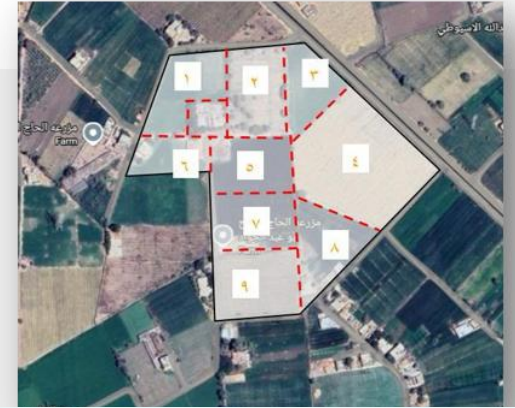
- **Upper Egypt:** extreme parcel fragmentation due to inheritance → inefficient management, high labour/input costs, fragmented irrigation, low bargaining power; Women have additional barriers to entry.

SLM Solution Land Use Consolidation (LUC)

- **Voluntary cooperation:** consolidate fragmented / while retaining individual land ownership.
- **Strong governance:** Elected leadership, specialized committees, & voluntary 3-year agreement.
- **Coordinated farming:** Joint planning and implementation of CSA practices and irrigation management.
- **Collective services:** to reduce costs and improve market access.

Target mechanisms

- **economies** of scale reduce unit costs; **coordinated water** and field management **increases yields** and resilience; **collective marketing** increases prices and **reduces sales risks**; **social cooperation** reduces conflicts and strengthens inclusion.



THE LAND USE CONSOLIDATION (LUC) MODEL



Farmers consolidate plots into one operational unit for shared irrigation, procurement, and harvesting.



Impact and added value (multi-sector)



Agricultural Productivity & Income

- In all groups with >1 season: **increase in production**; 255 LUC members reported increase in productivity.
- **Cost reduction** as the main lever: less external labour (joint harvest), one tractor for all, better input prices through collective buying; Solar pumping reduces diesel costs (e.g. 20 kW system from the Isra Group).



Social Cohesion & Governance

- **Significant reduction** of irrigation/border conflicts; **FO leadership** needs less mediation time; "family-like" cooperation replaces competition.
- **Inclusion**: Participation of people with disabilities; first signs of young men returning to agriculture.



Gender effect

- Women's group in Assiut (4.5 Feddan): +50% soybean yield vs. non-users, +17% price premium; VSLA on **production financing**; **collective presence** increases security and acceptance.



Climate/Water/Biodiversity

- **climate-smart management** (crop rotation/intercropping, raised beds) improves **soil structure** and resilience; **Solar irrigation** reduces emissions and diesel dependency; **coordinated irrigation** saves water; more diverse crop rotations support biodiversity.

Why Innovative & Replicable

Distinctive innovations:

Consolidation without land ownership transfer through voluntary LUC.

Trust-based governance with formal agreements and group committees ensuring accountability.

Integrated capacity building combining Farmer Field Schools (FFS) with Farmer Organizations (FOs) for improved governance & market access.

Innovation for resilience through financial and digital literacy alongside solar irrigation to reduce costs & risks.



Replication Status & Potential:

Scaling Potential: 24 LUC groups established across Assiut, Minya, and Beni Suef, demonstrating successful implementation in different contexts, including women's groups.

Why it is scalable : Tackles land fragmentation without changing land ownership; Delivers economic, environmental, and social benefits; Strengthens productivity, water management, climate resilience, and social cohesion.

Key requirements : Secure land-use rights; High level of land fragmentation; Strong trust and farmer commitment; Active Farmer Organizations and extension support.



Lessons learned, success factors, challenges, recommendations, conclusion

Lessons learned:

- **Social capital first:** group formation is a social, not a formal step; Speed due to external schedules jeopardizes sustainability.
- **Thinking about the value chain from day 1:** production + market access/building contracts in parallel.
- **Inclusion ≠ participation:** real power shifts and access to resources for women necessary (note contract/land rights reference).
- **Scaling is different from a "bigger pilot":** needs institutional architecture (contracts, enforcement, funding).

Key success factors:

- **voluntariness** & written 3-year **agreement**; consistent presence; **strong, trustworthy FOs**; **multidimensional capacities** (agricultural, contractual, financial, digital); **visible economic returns** (costs down, prices up).

Main challenges:

- A key challenge: is **transforming the voluntary binding agreement** (code of ethics and culture agreement) **into a formally recognized legal entity** through an enabling policy framework, as the lack of legal recognition and formal contractual relationships limits access to collective finance, market opportunities, and institutional support, while disproportionately excluding women who often lack formal land titles.

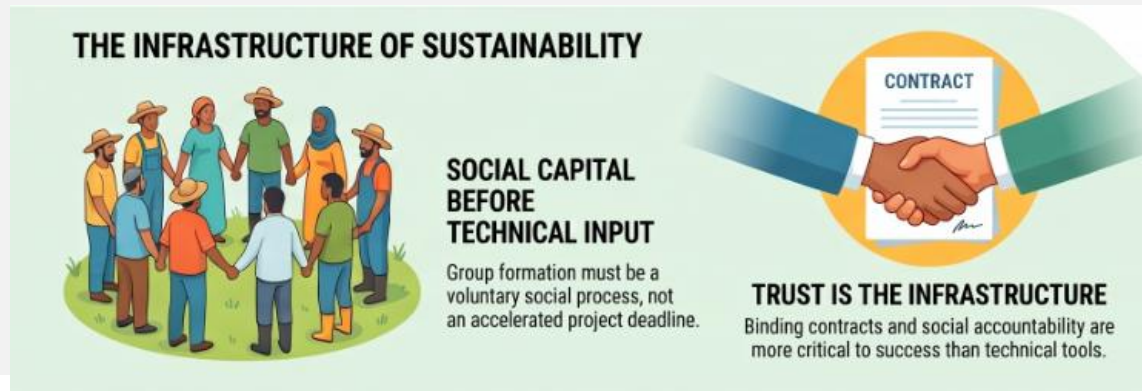
Replication recommendations:

- **Building trust** as an explicit component of the program; **Strengthen FOs in the long term**; longer implementation horizons; **transparent benefit/risk sharing**; gender-responsive contract and governance solutions (e.g. joining clauses for untitled users)



Concluding remark

LUC demonstrates that significant improvements in land use, productivity, water and climate efficiency, and social cohesion are possible without changing land ownership—**when trust, voluntariness, an enabling environment, strong local institutions, and clear economic incentives come together.**





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Thank you!



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Contiguous Agroecological Patches:
An Emerging Landscape Approach for Sustainable Land Management

Project: CROPS4HD

Country: India

Organisation: SWISSAID India

11.08.2026

What is the SLM practice regarding contiguous patches - Challenges

- Fragmented and scattered smallholder landholdings.
- Practices are mainly implemented on individual farms rather than across landscapes.
- Limited ecological connectivity between neighbouring farms.
- Inefficient soil and water conservation at the landscape level.
- Reduced biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.
- Weak collective action, aggregation and market opportunities.
- Limited scalability and long-term impact of SLM interventions.

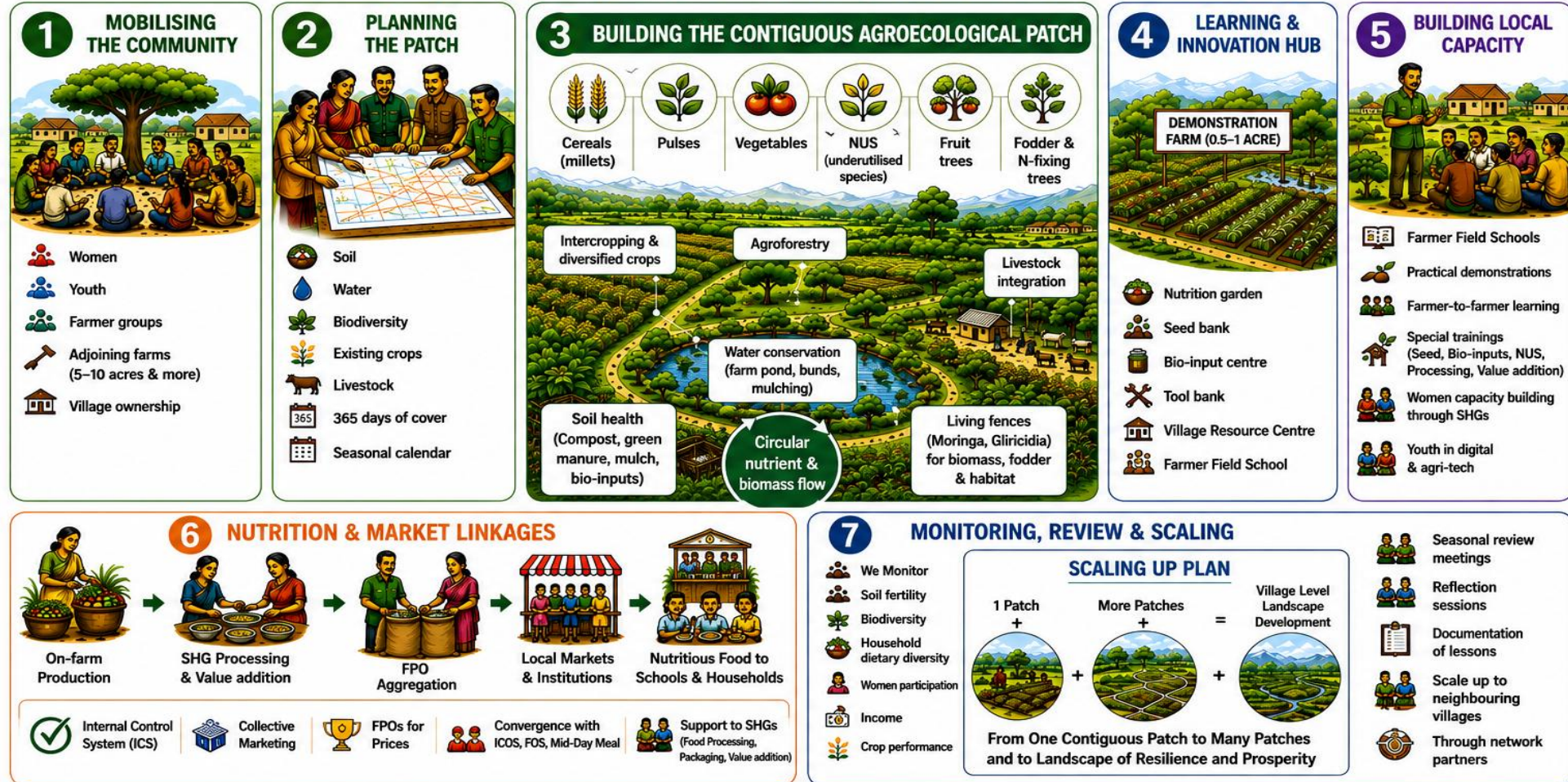
SLM practice regarding contiguous patches – The Seven-Step Approach



BUILDING CONTIGUOUS AGROECOLOGICAL PATCHES



A community-led pathway for resilient, biodiverse and nutrition-sensitive food systems



Innovation and Impact



INNOVATION

What makes CAP innovative & unique



LANDSCAPE PERSPECTIVE

- Connects neighbouring farms into a contiguous agroecological landscape
- Enables ecological flows across the landscape



FARMER-LED GOVERNANCE

- Farmer-led Contiguous Patch Groups
- Participatory planning and decision-making
- Strengthened local institutions and trust



INTEGRATED AGROECOLOGICAL PRACTICES

- Diverse cropping systems & year-round cover
- Soil & water conservation
- Biodiversity enhancement
- Crop-livestock integration



COLLECTIVE BENEFITS & LOCAL ECONOMY

- Collective aggregation of produce
- Value addition and local market linkages
- Reduced costs, better returns
- Nutrition-sensitive local food systems



ADAPTABLE & SCALABLE MODEL

- Built on existing farmer institutions
- Suitable for rainfed and smallholder landscapes
- Replicable in diverse agroecological contexts



IMPACT

Impact across multiple dimensions



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- Improved soil health
- Enhanced water conservation
- Increased biodiversity
- Year-round vegetation cover
- Climate resilience



SOCIAL IMPACT

- Strong farmer institutions
- Collective governance
- Inclusive participation (women & youth)
- Peer learning and knowledge exchange
- Strengthened community cohesion



ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Collective aggregation of produce
- Value addition and local processing
- Stronger market linkages
- Improved livelihoods
- Nutrition-sensitive food systems



LANDSCAPE IMPACT

- Connected agroecological landscapes
- Reduced degradation and increased productivity
- Restored ecosystems
- Scalable model for sustainable land management



FOOD SYSTEM IMPACT

- Resilient and diversified food production
- Stable local food supply
- Improved nutrition and food security
- Sustainable and healthy diets



SCALING UP PATHWAY

From pilot to landscape-level transformation



1

PILOT (15 CAPs)

- 130 Farmers
- 110 Acres

Test, learn and build strong institutions



2

VILLAGE

- More CAPs
- Stronger institutions
- Farmer-to-farmer extension

Expand within and across neighbouring villages



3

WATERSHED

- Connected landscapes
- Integrated planning
- Improved natural resource management

Scale across watersheds for greater impact



4

LANDSCAPE

- Landscape-level governance
- Stronger market systems
- Policy & convergence

Build resilient food systems at landscape scale

What have you learned?

The Contiguous Agroecological Patches approach is currently in its **first year of implementation**.

Activities Underway

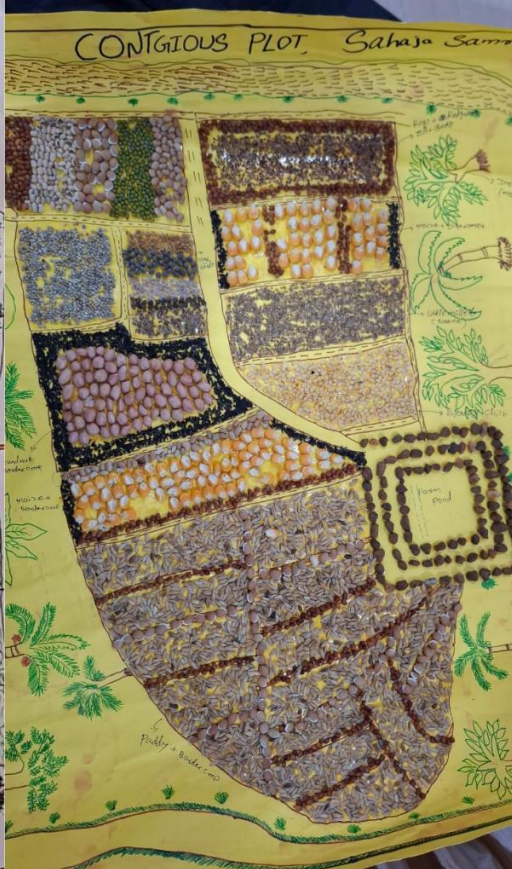
- Participatory planning of contiguous landscapes – Baseline Survey and PRAs
- Capacity building for farmer groups: internal quality control systems, convergence with existing government schemes, and integration into the village development plan.
- Review and refinement of collective plans
- Development of diversified cropping models
- Establishing weather advisory models
- Planning and implementation of soil and water conservation measures
- Promotion of integrated farming systems - livestock
- Coordinated implementation during the Kharif (monsoon) season

Key Learnings

- Collective planning builds ownership.
- Strong institutions before scaling
- Balance nutrition, markets & preferred varieties
- Collective cost–benefit analysis allows new farmers to understand the economic and environmental viability of agroecological practices in comparison to conventional farming.
- Collective planning improves coordination of cropping systems, integrated farming, soil & water conservation, waterways, and management of common resources
- Farmer-to-farmer learning accelerates adoption and strengthens local leadership.

Challenges

- Building consensus and trust among neighbouring farmers.
- Synchronising cropping decisions and implementation across multiple landholders.
- Strengthening the governance and management capacities of newly formed Contiguous Patch Groups.
- Showcasing ecological, economic, and livelihood outcomes in early implementation.
- Climate shocks can have a dampening effect.



Concluding remark

- Our pilot project demonstrates that contiguous patch development encompasses both **social and ecological dimensions**, emphasising **community collaboration** and engaging relevant stakeholders.
- Coordinating neighbouring farmers was a significant challenge, but it taught us **that collective governance** is essential for scaling sustainable land management.
- **Mature farmer institutions** that can collaborate with other village entities are essential for implementing the Contiguous Agroecological Patch approach..
- If successful, the Contiguous Patch approach could be a model for farmer institutions to **coordinate agroecological production**, aggregate produce, and align supply with market demand.



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Resilient Community Micro-Banks FONCODES - Andes Resilientes / Peru

11.08.2026

Community Finance for SLM in the Peruvian Andes

Community-based financial mechanism for climate-resilient land management

Problem addressed

- Smallholder families in the Peruvian Andes face recurrent droughts, frost, irregular rainfall and declining soil and water availability.
- Limited access to formal credit reduces their capacity to invest in sustainable land management practices.

SLM practices supported by the BCR

- Small-scale irrigation improvements.
- Soil conservation and organic fertilization.
- Native pasture recovery and agrobiodiversity management.
- Diversification of crops and climate-resilient production practices.



Community Finance for SLM in the Peruvian Andes

Approach

- Community-managed savings and revolving funds.
- Collective decision-making and local governance.
- Financial services linked to productive and environmental investments.
- Technical accompaniment for climate adaptation.

Key achievements

- Rural families accessed small loans for SLM investments.
- Increased adoption of soil and water conservation practices.
- Strengthened community organization and local resilience.



An Innovative and Scalable Model

Innovation

Decisions are taken locally, reducing barriers for vulnerable farmers, **especially women**. Investments are tied to productive activities that improve ecosystem management.



Impact

- **Food security:** more stable production and diversified livelihoods.
- **Water security:** improved water harvesting and efficient water use.
- **Climate resilience:** greater capacity to cope with drought and climate variability.
- **Biodiversity:** conservation of native crops, pastures and local agrobiodiversity.

Replication potential

- The model has been implemented in communities of **Cusco and Puno (43 BCR)**.
- Andes Resilientes and FONCODES is promoting the institutionalization of the (BCR) as part of **Peru's national financial inclusion policy framework**.
- This would allow the model to be **replicated in more rural territories** across the country.
- Through a **Regional Financial Inclusion Meeting**, the experience was shared with institutions from other Andean countries.
- A pilot process to establish community savings groups has already begun in **Bolivia**, opening a pathway for regional replication.



Key Lessons, Success Factors and Challenges

Main lessons

- Financial inclusion is more effective when combined with technical support and collective organization.
- Communities prioritize environmental investments when they perceive direct livelihood benefits.
- Women's participation strengthens transparency, repayment discipline and collective action.

Key success factors

- Strong local leadership.
- Clear community rules.
- Trust and social cohesion.
- Continuous accompaniment during the first cycles.

Main challenges

- Limited seed capital.
- Climate shocks that affect repayment capacity.
- Need for long-term technical assistance.
- Scaling without weakening local ownership.

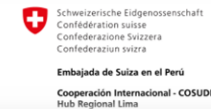
Recommendations for replication

- Start with small pilot groups.
- Build transparent governance mechanisms.
- Link finance to concrete SLM practices.
- Coordinate with local governments and extension services (Ej. FONCODES, MIDAGRI).

Concluding remark

“Resilience is built not only with infrastructure, but with organized communities that can save, decide and invest collectively in their land and water.”

The **Resilient Community Micro-Banks** demonstrate that community finance can become a practical pathway for scaling sustainable land management and climate adaptation in the Andean region.



More Information

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Shared value for land investments

Lao PDR and Myanmar



Transformative
Land Investment

11.08.2026



RECOFTC

The Business Transformation Labs

Breaking the Cycle of Conflict and Inefficiency

- Weak communication and fragmented coordination
- Land conflicts and unclear stakeholder roles
- Environmental degradation and declining natural resources
- Lost business opportunities and constrained market access

The approach

Due diligence
Orientation
Expectations

Consultation local authorities

Community
diagnostic

Value Network
Mapping

Preliminary validation
with Investors



Co-Creation Workshop

Companies' response in Myanmar

Sector	Priority	Agreed investment
Rubber 	Production skills	➤ Build capacity for plantation management, pest control and latex collection ➤ Monitor plantation and rubber quality and provide follow-up training for different plantation stages (7 years cycle)
	Traceability	➤ Raise awareness on traceability, design digital tools, and train data collectors ➤ Pilot traceability data collection with tablets and GPS tools
Avocado 	Organic farming	➤ Build capacity for “Good Agriculture Practices” - GAP and co-create compliance plan

Companies' response in Lao PDR

Sector	Priority	Agreed investment
Rubber 	Land conflicts	➤ Align rubber land allocation with provincial socio-economic development plan ➤ Return unused or fire-damaged land to communities ➤ Prioritize and solve land conflict areas
	Standard Compliance	➤ Build capacity for fertilization, tapping, and processing standards
Coffee 	Agroforestry	➤ Build capacity for inter-cropping and disease control ➤ Roll out research and demonstration plots ➤ Conduct soil suitability assessment

Companies' response in Lao PDR

Sector	Priority	Agreed investment
Cassava 	Land tenure	➤ Update and enforce land-use allocation and regulations
	Soil degradation	➤ Circulate regulations on chemical input ➤ Establish soil management demonstration centers ➤ Monitor and report against international standards
Timber 	Silviculture	➤ Establish community nursery ➤ Build capacity for silviculture, forest restoration, fire prevention
	Forest fire	➤ Set up and train monitoring team for forest fire prevention ➤ Establish fire breaks

Distinctive, innovative and impactful



Business Success Through Collaboration

- Business-centred, not project-centred
- Evidence-driven decision making
- Practical, time-bound implementation
- Shared value for businesses, communities and government



Innovation Beyond Traditional Engagement

- True co-creation
- Combines quick wins with long-term transformation
- Converts community priorities into business opportunities
- Builds trust while improving operational efficiency



Creating Lasting Change

- Reduces land conflicts and operational risks
- Jointly owned collaboration plan
- Aligns investments with sustainable land-use planning
- Trustful relationship

Adaptable across commodities, countries and investment types

Proven model ready to Scale

Improves business performance while strengthening communities



RECOFTC

Driving Change: Lessons Learned

Implementation Insights



- Sustainable investment starts with listening
- Co-created solutions drive stronger ownership
- Business and community goals can reinforce one another

Success Factors



- In-depth and inclusive diagnostics
- Validation with investor
- Phased plans: Quick Wins → Foundation → Scaling
- Sensitive facilitation

Mitigating Challenges



- Start with “low-hanging” fruits
- Focus on collaboration not business negotiation
- Clarify and manage expectation
- Avoid over-exposing the investor



RECOFTC

Collaboration Drives Sustainable Investment

Trust, evidence, and collaboration are as important as technical solutions.

The approach strengthens business performance while delivering social and environmental benefits.

Proven, scalable, and commercially relevant model for responsible land-based investment.

Priority actions suggested by the company

Priority	Activities	Reasons	Alignment with community	Alignment with government
1 Improve coordination	• ປັບປຸງການພົວພັນກັບພາກລັດຖະບານ ①	ເພື່ອຮ່າງມາດຕະການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍເນື້ອທີ່ ຜູກກັນ ແພ່ ຢູ່ ລະດັບ		
2 Group Capacity	• ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃຫ້ແກ່ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ຊາວກະສິກອນ (ກຸ່ມ) ດ້ວຍການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທາງສັງຄົມ (CSOs)	ເພື່ອຈາກກຸ່ມທີ່ເປັນຜູ້ປະກອບສ່ວນໃຫ້ມີຄວາມສາມາດ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງການ ບໍລິຫານງານກະສິກອນ		
3 Organic production	• ຄົ້ນຄວ້າກ່ຽວກັບການປູກຕົ້ນໄມ້ອິນຊີໃນ ອຳເພີ ແລະ ການປູກພືດປະສົມປະສານ	ເພື່ອສ້າງລະບົບການປະກອບສ່ວນ ຈາກການປູກພືດປະສົມປະສານ ຈາກການເກັບກຳເປັນ		
4 Expand cultivation	• ປູກກາເຟໃນປ່າ ທີ່ເປັນພື້ນທີ່ທີ່ມີທ່າແຮງໃນ ການພື້ນຟູ (ເຊັ່ນ: ການຫັນປ່ຽນຈາກການ ຖາງປ່າເອັດໄຮ້)	ເພື່ອຮັບໄດ້ຜົນປະໂຫຍດ ແລະ ເປັນການຊ່ວຍຊຸມ ປ່າໄມ້ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມສາມາດ		
5 Community production center	• ສ້າງການຜະລິດ ຈາກຊາກ	ເພື່ອໃຫ້ມີການຜະລິດ ແລະ ສົ່ງເສີມການຜະລິດ ແລະ ສົ່ງເສີມການຜະລິດ		



Agriculture & Food Systems
SDC Thematic Network

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

Knowledge Fair



For further information contact
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Thank you!



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Agriculture & Food Systems
SDC Thematic Network



Transformative
Land Investment

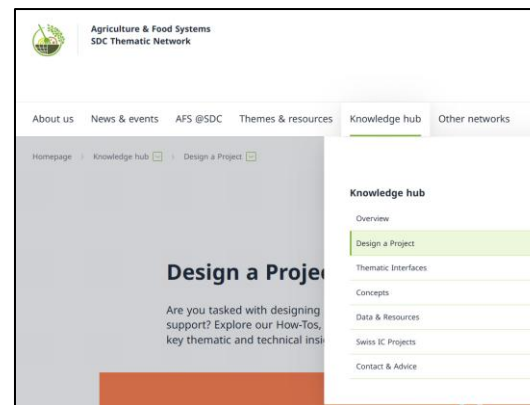


Q&A

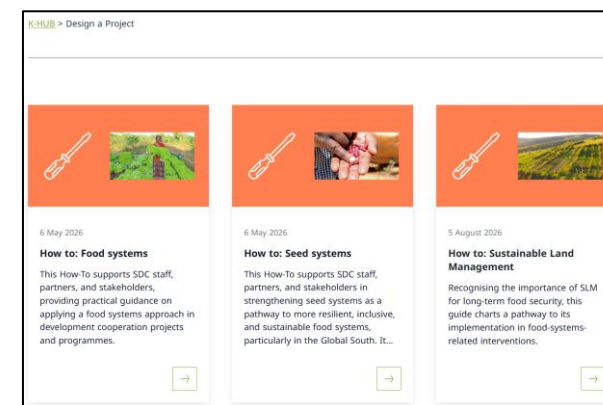
AND OPEN DISCUSSION



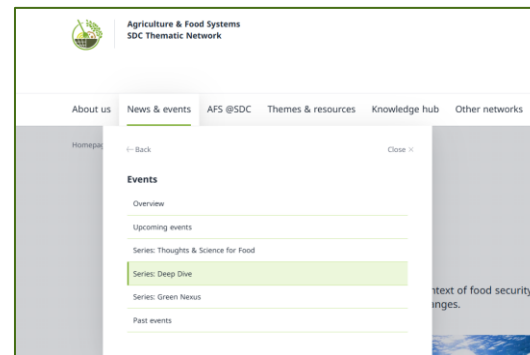
Knowledge hub :



How-To SLM



Events page :



Webinars material – incl.
non-selected pitches



RESOURCES



WHAT'S COMING UP ?



2 September 2026

Thoughts for Food 27

Short, informal session to share some thoughts for food with A&FS Network members and anyone else interested

📅 2 September 2026 ⌚ 09:00 - 10:00



AGROECOLOGY



Deep Dive: Agroecology

Agroecology applies ecological principles to design and manage sustainable food systems that enhance biodiversity, strengthen communities and build resilient landscapes.

→



NUTRITION



Deep Dive: Nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to human wellbeing and thriving societies. Situated at the intersection of health and food systems, it reflects...

→



Please share your feedback with us!

