

TMP SYSTEMS

This document provides a chronological list of work that TMP Systems has done for public donors, civil society organizations and philanthropic institutions. We also include self-funded project pursued for the public good. If you would like to discuss this work, please contact ben.bowie@tmpsystems.net.

Forest carbon (2011): TMP produced a paper showing that carbon markets were a bad solution for forest conservation. This paper was produced with funding from the Ford Foundation.

Financial risks of insecure tenure (2012): TMP produced a paper quantifying the financial risks of insecure tenure. The paper showed that disputes with local people over tenure issues could create costly delays, indicating a business case for better social engagement. This paper was funded by [RRI](#) and is available here: http://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/doc_5715.pdf

Global Capital, Local Concessions (2013): This paper for RRI showed that concessions in key countries are virtually all inhabited. The idea of empty or idle land is a dangerous myth. This paper is available here: <http://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Global-Capital-Local-Concessions-FINAL-Sep-17-2-pm-est.pdf>

Coal strategy (2013): TMP produced a strategy for the Rockefeller Brother Fund and Growald Family Fund on ways to reduce and stop new coal investments. This strategy involved both top-down coordination in reaction to changing macro-conditions and guidance on how to organize and target bottom-up campaigns. It also picked out key industries, like steel production, for special attention.

Communities as counterparties (2014): This paper for RRI showed that businesses must always seek to engage local people to gain social license to operate, regardless of their legal right to a concession. This paper is available here: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Communities-as-Counterparties-FINAL_Oct-21.pdf

Agricultural credit/The Landscape Fund (2015): TMP worked with [CIFOR](#) under a grant from SIDA to design an agricultural credit system that simultaneously improves commercial, social and environmental outcomes. The system worked by using innovative approaches to risk management alongside a results based payment framework that used farm-level data. Unfortunately, our partner was unable to produce a viable reporting framework, failing to address the critical issues of water security and management.

Angel (2015): TMP coordinated NBIM, MSCI, Columbia University, WRI, UK FCDO, the Omidyar Network and others as part of a pro bono project to establish whether GIS data could be used to assess water risk and social risk in the mining sector. This effort showed that free, publicly available data was very powerful and could be used to support better investment processes. This led directly to our work on IAN.

Land Degradation Neutrality Fund (2015): We produced a series of recommendations for the [UNCCD](#) as it put together the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund (LDN Fund), which focuses on making land degradation neutrality profitable. Our recommendations concentrated on ways that the LDN Fund could implement financial modelling that is both realistic and accounts for non-financial factors.

Dryad (2016): Since 2016, our Dryad financial system has been delivering monetary and technical support to community forest enterprises in the Congo Basin, as part of a £5.8 million, UK FCDO-funded experiment to determine whether economic development and environmental outcomes are truly linked. For more info, see [this brief](#).

Protected areas (2016): TMP produced analyses of plans to expand protected areas, in Liberia and in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). These analyses calculated the social compensation needed to expand protected areas in the traditional manner, which proved exorbitant. The papers showed that expansion of protected areas must involve participatory approaches to conservation. They can be found here: [Liberia](#); [DRC](#)

IAN (2016): TMP worked with RRI under a UK FCDO grant to produce a robust and comparable means of assessing tenure risk. This resulted in two sets of outputs, both of which have now been superseded by Landscape (see below). IAN Risk was a geospatial system to assess the risk of dispute in any location in an emerging market. IAN Diligence provided sector specific guidance for agriculture, mining, hydropower, forestry and infrastructure on how to conduct due diligence on tenure issues.

Tenure and investment (2017): We produced papers for RRI on East, West and Southern Africa, with each looking at the impact tenure risks on land-based investments. These papers showed that tenure risk could be a significant factor in investment decision-making and that it was possible to identify factors that are correlated with increased tenure risk. This series of papers can be found here: <https://rightsandresources.org/en/publication/tenure-investment-africa-comparative-analysis-trends/#.XnIxRKj7SiM>

Bonsucro (2018): Over an 18 month period, TMP worked with [Bonsucro](#) – the leading sugarcane certifier - to develop more efficient and powerful ways to support small farmers in the African sugar sector to report on sustainability improvements and drive towards certification. This initiative included the largest buyers, traders, refiners and

producers of African sugar. Its outputs can be accessed here:

<http://www.farmermanagementmodules.com/>

Landscape (2019): Landscape is a geospatial system that we produced with UK FCDO funding to enable quantitative assessment of tenure risk. It uses 14 geospatial indicators that we have identified as statistically significant in assessing tenure risk to produce a rapid analysis for any location in emerging markets in less than a minute. The system is being used by hundreds of companies and investors to improve their screening, due diligence, risk assessment and portfolio/supply chain management processes. Landscape is free-to-use and can be found [here](#).

Palm oil analysis (2019): TMP produced a self-funded analysis of commercial, social and environmental (CSE) risks in palm supply chains. This analysis used Landscape techniques to show that certain companies appear to have greater exposure to CSE risk, because their suppliers operate in quantifiably riskier areas. The analysis is unique because it provides a breakdown of the drivers of CSE risk for each company. It has garnered significant responses from major companies and investors in palm, as well as from the RSPO and civil society groups. You can access the paper [here](#).

Quantifying Tenure Risk - QTR (ongoing): TMP has been working with [ODI](#) since 2018 with UK FCDO funding to build a financial model that companies and investors can use to quantify tenure risk in their operations. The first phase of this work has produced a discounted cashflow model that uses very limited user-provided data alongside Landscape scoring to calculate net present value (NPV) exposure. This work, which can be found [here](#), got a strong reaction from business, business media and mainstream media outlets. We are now conducting a second phase of work to quantify the costs and effectiveness of mitigation and avoidance actions with the aim of delivering a complete business cases for improved practice around tenure.

The Social License Platform - SLP (ongoing): TMP has been working with [Landesa](#) since 2018 with UK FCDO funding to build a facility that can connect businesses investing in land with quality local providers of social and environmental services, particularly those related to land tenure. The SLP has been successfully piloted in Tanzania and has now expanded to Uganda, with further expansions planned in 2020. In 2021, the SLP will be spun out as an entity with global reach.

UK SLP (ongoing): UK FCDO has asked TMP and Landesa to set up a service facing UK companies and investors that can provide them with advice, guidance and training on tenure-related issues. This service is currently in the consultation and design phase but we aim to link it with the main SLP over the coming quarters. If you are interested in participating, please reach out to us.

Investor training (ongoing): TMP is working with the [Earthworm Foundation](#) (formerly TFT) to design and deploy a training program for financial investors that focuses on tenure and social risk. This program will have in-person and online

elements that provide a quick and easy way for businesses to develop bespoke but robust training courses for their employees. The program will be delivered in pilots in Singapore, Hong Kong, Johannesburg, New York and London (virus permitting). The final program will be available in Q4.

30x30 (ongoing): TMP has been conducting research for an international NGO on conservation targets, which aim to conserve 30% of the world land by 2030. This work shows that urgent work is needed to develop ways to support conservation that harness the enormous potential of conservation efforts led by indigenous people and local groups. These locally controlled conservation efforts are uneven and do have problems, but are an absolute vital part of a realistic solution to biodiversity crisis.

Biomass research (ongoing): TMP has been commissioned by Pivot Point to research the climate impacts of planned biomass power plants. This research will examine whether conversion of coal plants to biomass offer real gains for the climate. It will provide a series of recommendations on how capital allocated to biomass should be invested.