LANDac Annual International Conference 2018

PROGRAMME
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**Website**

www.landgovernance.org

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#landac2018
Welcome to Utrecht for the LANDac Annual International Conference!

**LAND GOVERNANCE AND (IM)MOBILITY: Exploring the nexus between land acquisition, displacement and migration**

LANDac – the Netherlands Academy on Land Governance for Equitable and Sustainable Development – brings together researchers, policy makers, development practitioners and business professionals in the field of land governance and development. This edition of the LANDac Conference aims to look at land investments through the lens of mobility. What are implications of land based investments on the movements of people? And how have displacement and population movements contributed to new and contesting land claims?

The 2018 conference takes this land-mobility nexus as a starting point, focusing on the extent to which land acquisitions trigger the inflow or outflow of particular groups of people – and also yield other mobility (capital, goods, ideas etc.) and land claims. Providing people with secure and equal access to land is fundamental in giving people the ‘right to remain’, but land acquisitions simultaneously contribute to evictions and displacements, and the resettlement of groups. Up to now, the discussion has focused on respecting land rights, informing the local inhabitants in advance, and, in the case of forced displacement, offering fair compensation.

Given the variety of mobilities, what are good ways forward in land governance? To what extent can land governance contribute to inclusive development – preventing eviction and displacement, while supporting vulnerable groups to settle in safe places and build secure and sustainable livelihoods? How can property regimes (and ideas of fixing people to the land) move along with these changes and be made more suitable? How do economic transformations – value chain integration, market liberalization or reregulation – affect the ability of rural people to make a living on their lands? What do we know about the stability of ‘foreign’ investor communities – and what are the implications of their land investments for the mobility and immobility of local communities? And what is the role of migrants who themselves invest in land – and who are sometimes powerful actors in land-related negotiations that might disadvantage others? At the heart of the conference debate will be the Sustainable Development Goals – what is the role of land governance in the context of the ambition to “leave no one behind”?

We look forward to a fruitful event bringing together different stakeholders to take stock of research, policy and practice from around the world, look back at the transformations taken place thus far, and together move forward and set the agenda for future land governance. We wish you a pleasant conference experience that may give us new insights, ideas, and foster new collaborations.

**Annelies Zoomers (Professor of International Development Studies at Utrecht University and Chair of LANDac)**

On behalf of the organizing committee: Annelies Zoomers (LANDac and Utrecht University), Guus van Westen (LANDac and Utrecht University), Griet Steel (LANDac and Utrecht University), Gemma van der Haar (Wageningen University), Christine Richter (ITC – University of Twente), Barbara Codispoti (Oxfam Novib), Lisette Mey (Land Portal), Vince Gebert (LANDac) and Marthe Derkzen (LANDac).

And the LANDac partners: SGPL Utrecht University (lead partner), Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Studies Centre Leiden, Agriterra, Faculty ITC, University of Twente, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Land Portal, Oxfam Novib, Royal Haskoning DHV, VNG International and Wageningen University and Research.
LANDac – Land Governance for Equitable and Sustainable Development

LANDac – the Netherlands Academy on Land Governance for Equitable and Sustainable Development is a partnership between Dutch organizations and their Southern partners involved in development-related research, policy and practice. The partners share a concern for increasing land inequality and new land-related conflicts, and how land governance – rules and practices on access to land – can be used to promote equitable and sustainable development in the Global South.

LANDac aims to bring together researchers, policy makers and development practitioners in the field of land governance and development to conduct research, distribute information, and forge new partnerships. Study areas cover various aspects of land governance, including the impact of large-scale land deals in agriculture for food production and biofuels; processes of urbanization; the implications of tourism development on land use; and the role of land laws, reforms, regulations, and voluntary guidelines and principles in dealing with new pressures.

LANDac is hosted by the University of Utrecht and financed by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The other partners are:

African Studies Centre Leiden - Agriterra - Faculty ITC, University of Twente - Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) - Land Portal - Oxfam Novib - Royal Haskoning DHV - VNG International - Wageningen University and Research
WELCOME TO UTRECHT

Utrecht is a medieval city small enough to explore on foot, but large enough to boast modern architecture, museums and other cultural entertainment and a lovely recreational vibe. Utrecht is located in the very heart of the Netherlands where the country’s road and rail networks intersect and has one of the highest bicycle densities in the Netherlands. Utrecht is characterized by monumental buildings, old churches and the iconic Dom Tower which offers a great view of the surrounding towns and countryside. General visitor information is available via https://www.visit-utrecht.com/.

Utrecht University: Bright minds, better future

Utrecht University is an international research university of the highest quality. This has been demonstrated for many years by its high positions in international rankings such as the Shanghai Ranking which places Utrecht as 2nd in the Netherlands, 22nd in Europe and 73rd in the world. With 30,000 students, 6,700 staff, and an annual budget of 810 million euros, Utrecht University is one of the largest general research universities in Europe.

Utrecht University invests in educating the leaders of the future, offering high-quality, innovative education, with a high student pass rate. Utrecht University is a pioneer in innovative educational concepts, such as that of the University College. The Utrecht model of education stands for personal and interactive education, flexibility and freedom of choice for students, and permanent professional development for lecturers. The University conducts fundamental and applied research in a wide range of disciplines. Multidisciplinary research in Utrecht focuses on four strategic themes: Dynamics of Youth, Institutions, Life Sciences and Sustainability.

CONFERENCE VENUE

The conference is held at the historic Muntgebouw on the Leidseweg 90 in Utrecht, The Netherlands. This building is situated west of Utrecht Central Station within 10 minutes walking distance. From Utrecht Central Station, follow the signs for the exit “Jaarbeursplein”. Cross the square “Jaarbeursplein”, then cross the street “Croeselaan”. Take a right and pass the building of SNS Reaal on that corner. Cross the street “Graadt van Roggenweg” at the streetlights and continue straight until you reach the water. Take a left turn and this is the street “Leidseweg”. You will find the Muntgebouw after a 5 minute walk on your left, on the corner.
Keynote Speakers

TANIA LI

Keynote Temporalities of Mobility and Land Transformation

Large scale land grabs are often sites of immediate and sometimes violent mobility, as people are evicted and obliged to move elsewhere. The term “grab” signals abruptness. Yet processes that change peoples’ access to land, and the diverse processes of human mobility that land transformations generate, often take decades to unfold. In this talk I will explore the temporal dimensions of mobility at a regional scale (with a focus on Southeast Asia), and a local scale, with a focus on frontier zones of Indonesia, which are progressively becoming saturated with oil palm plantations. In these latter zones I will draw attention to social groups that are stuck in place, and to social groups that are set on the move, over short and long time horizons.

Tania Murray Li is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Toronto, where she holds the Canada Research Chair in the Political Economy and Culture of Asia. Publications include Land’s End: Capitalist Relations on an Indigenous Frontier (Duke University Press, 2014), Powers of Exclusion: Land Dilemmas in Southeast Asia (with Derek Hall & Philip Hirsch, NUS Press, 2011), The Will to Improve: Governmentality, Development, and the Practice of Politics (Duke University Press, 2007) and articles on land, labour, class, capitalism, development, resources and indigeneity with a particular focus on Indonesia. Her current book project Plantation Life is an ethnography of an oil palm zone. See also taniamurrayli.wordpress.com

SHEELA PATEL

Keynote Evictions and imperfect solutions by the urban poor social movements

The presentation explores the terrible multigenerational survival strategies of the households who live invisibly in cities as squatters. The alliance of SPARC, NSDF and MM explored individual and collective stories of women who set their first homes on pavements and survived repeated evictions. Through twenty years of persistence exploration the women on pavements not only designed homes if they got land, but also developed a detailed method to produce a list of issues that helps explore locations that would be made available and how they would drive and manage processes of relocation. Today they generated both policy and practical demonstration of their approach as over 75,000 households have been relocated this way. But there is no aspiration for the perfect criteria. Poor women complain bitterly of what does not work and work hard to change that. While striving to improve how more households seek relocation, the women know that their experience now has to reach those who have to relocate due to large infrastructure projects or due to conflicts and climate change. Today they can either come and blend in existing slums or go to camps. What should they do and what can civil society city officials and governments be asked to do about this?

Sheela Patel is founding director of the Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC), an NGO working since 1984 to support community organizations of the urban poor in their efforts to access secure housing and basic amenities and seek their right to the city. Sheela Patel is widely recognized for seeking urgent attention to the issues of urban poverty, housing and infrastructure onto the radar of governments, bilateral and international agencies, foundations and other organizations. She chairs the Board of Slum Dwellers International, a transnational social movement of the urban poor.
MICHAEL UWEMEDIMO

Keynote Human City Project: Telling Stories, Taking Place, Building Movements

In Nigeria's oil capital, Port Harcourt, forced evictions have displaced hundreds of thousands of people over the past two decades. Often pushed from place to place by serial demolitions, residents of the city's largely self-built waterfront settlements are subjected to an unsettling violence that renders them in motion but devoid of intentional mobility. In response, the Human City Project has set out to establish platforms for community voice rooted in diverse forms of urban belonging. With collaboratively designed and built broadcast facilities, music production studios, mobile cinemas and town halls, with its participatory mapping and strategic litigation programmes, the Human City Project has shared with people from the city's informal settlements the means to tell their stories on film, on air and in court, to chart their reality on maps, describe their visions in urban action plans and realise them in public space interventions. These storytelling and placemaking exercises are attempts to gain both greater security and greater opportunities for mobility. The Human City Project is not so much about designing buildings as it is about building movements.

Michael Uwemedimo is co-founder and director of CMAP [Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform] and Senior Visiting Research Fellow at King's College London. As founding member of the filmmaking collaboration, Vision Machine, and producer of the award winning documentary, The Act of Killing, he develops innovative approaches to documentary practice as a means of enabling critical reflection on histories of political violence and challenges to official impunity. As project director of the Human City Project, a community-driven media, architecture, planning and human rights initiative in Nigeria, Michael is exploring design processes through which violently marginalised urban communities might gain a greater measure of control over their representation and the shaping of their cities.

KLAAS VAN EGMOND

Keynote Global Financialization and Local Livelihoods; the need for a top-down approach

Financialization, the increasing role of financial markets and actors, is a very significant threat to the commodification of global commons and foreign land acquisition. The many negative outcomes (landgrab) have been widely discussed. Based on understanding of the complex local situations and interrelations, primarily bottom-up approaches have been proposed to mitigate the negative impact on local livelihoods. Although relevant, it is unrealistic to expect that the problem can be brought under control by bottom-up approaches only. Two complementary top-down actions are required. First, restrictions have to be effectuated in the financial system to reduce the scale of the financialization process. Herein the ability that private banks can create money 'out of nothing' in case foreign land is available as a 'collateral' in the lending process, has to be withdrawn. Second, the principle of sovereignty of nations and local communities has to be restated, which implies restoration of the now heavily distorted balance between private property and public commons. However against the background of the current domination of neo-liberal ideologies, expectations have to be modest.

Klaas van Egmond (1946) is emeritus Faculty Professor Geosciences at Utrecht University and still involved in research and lecturing. Earlier he has been Director Environment at RIVM, the National Institute for Health and Environment and Director of the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP). Apart from his ongoing work on the physical aspects of environment and sustainability, Klaas van Egmond has extended his activities to both the social-cultural and financial-economic aspects of the sustainability problem, which resulted in the book Sustainable Civilization (Een Vorm van Beschaving, 2010) and several peer reviewed publications. See also www.klaasvanegmond.nl
Keynote Land, labour, and technology: Responses to water stress in an urbanising watershed in Southern India

Urbanizing areas in developing countries face multiple stressors, including climate induced ones. We examine the case of water of the Arkavathy sub basin in Southern India, a rapidly urbanizing landscape, on the outskirts of the mega-city of Bangalore. Drawing evidence from farm and household surveys and interviews, climate data and surface and groundwater models, we show that water stress in agriculture is not driven by climate change, as rainfall and temperature have remained relatively unchanged. Instead water stress is mediated through land, labour, commodity markets and technology change. As urban job opportunities become available, rural youth become less interested in agriculture. Farmers have two options: some switch to eucalyptus plantations leaving them free to pursue jobs in the city; others (usually wealthier and risk-taking) drill deep borewells, but can only justify the capital expenditure by switching to cash crops to serve the urban market. The problem is both eucalyptus and groundwater over extraction reduce sustainability of the resource, furthering farmer vulnerability in the medium term. Policy steps taken to reverse groundwater decline, only end up exacerbating the situation. In the long, urbanisation results in a complete shift to non-farm occupations and water tables begin to rise.

**Veena Srinivasan** is Fellow at the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bangalore, where she leads the Water, Land and Society Programme. Veena's interests include inter-sectoral water allocation and conflict transformation, impacts of multiple stressors on water security, ground and surface water linkages, low-cost sensing and citizen science, and sustainable water management policy and practice. Veena's recent research has focused on understanding anthropogenic and climatic influences in urbanizing watersheds and identifying appropriate policies and adaptation measures. More recently, she initiated work on Bangalore's lakes with the goal of understanding how lakes can contribute to water security as well as creating a citizen's dashboard, which synthesizes data from low-cost sensors and citizen scientists to help manage urban lakes better.

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Keynote Sustainability Transitions and the Global South: a socio-technical systems perspective

There has been a great surge of interest in fundamental changes in production and consumption systems among most OECD countries over the past decades. An emblematic case is the currently ongoing fundamental shift in the electricity sector from fossil fuels to renewable energies. Scholars working with a socio-technical systems approach have developed a rich set of frameworks to analyse these kind of transitions. With increasing globalization, these concepts started to also be applied to cases in the Global South. The present key note will introduce some of the core concepts of the sustainability transition literature and elaborate how specific contexts in the Global South challenge but also inspire the thinking about sustainability transitions. For development scholars, the socio-technical systems perspective provides a potentially fresh look on some old challenges of basic service provision and economic prosperity.

**Bernhard Truffer** is head of the environmental social sciences department at the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (eawag) and full professor for geography of transitions at the faculty of Geosciences at Utrecht University. He published extensively on sustainability transitions in major basic service sectors such as transport, energy and urban water both in OECD and in developing country contexts.
LANDac Annual International Conference 2018

Programme
**Wednesday 27 June**  
19:30-22:00  Registration and welcome drinks at The Colour Kitchen (address: Oudegracht 214, Utrecht)

**Thursday 28 June**  
08:00-09:00  Registration and coffee

09:00-11:00  Welcome & opening  
**Annelies Zoomers** – Chair of LANDac & Professor of International Development Studies, Utrecht University  
**Paul van de Logt** – Head Food and Nutrition Security, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
*Chairs: Marthe Derkzen & Guus van Westen, LANDac/Utrecht University*

*Key note & discussion*  
**Tania Li** – Canada Research Chair in the Political-Economy and Culture of Asia, University of Toronto

*Key notes & discussion*  
**Sheela Patel** – Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC) & Slum Dwellers International (SDI)  
**Michael Uwemedimo** – Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform (CMAP)

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*Reflections*  
**An Ansoms** – Université Catholique de Louvain  
**Veena Srinivasan** – Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment  
**Edmond Totin** – University of Benin  
**Harold Liversage** – IFAD
Friday 29 June

08:30-09:00  Registration and coffee

09:00 – 10:30  Plenary  
*Chairs: Christine Richter, ITC Twente & Griet Steel, LANDac/Utrecht University*

  *Key notes & discussion*
  
  **Klaas van Egmond** – Professor of Sustainability and Environment, Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development
  
  **Veena Srinivasan** – Programme leader Water, Land and Livelihoods, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment
  
  **Bernhard Truffer** – Head of Department Environmental Social Sciences, Eawag & Chair in the Geography of Transitions in Urban Infrastructures, Utrecht University

10:30 – 11:00  Coffee

11:00 – 12:30  Parallel sessions IV

12:30 – 13:30  Lunch  
*LANDac PhD Network event*

13:30 – 15:00  Parallel sessions V

15:00 – 15:30  Coffee

15:30 – 17:30  Plenary closing session  
*Chairs: Gemma van der Haar, Wageningen University & Research & Guus van Westen, LANDac/Utrecht University*

  *Reflections*
  
  **Mike Taylor** – International Land Coalition
  
  **Shona Hawkes** – Oxfam International
  
  **Fridah Githuku** – GROOTS Kenya
  
  **Tania Li** – University of Toronto
  
  **Jildau Boerma** – Rabobank

  *Closing*
  
  **Frits van der Wal** – Senior policy advisor & Focal point land governance, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  
  **Annelies Zoomers** – Chair of LANDac & Professor of International Development Studies, Utrecht University

17:30 – 18:30  Closing drinks
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- **Auditorium I**: Land-Based Financing: Challenges for Equity?
- **Auditorium II**: Conflict-Induced Displacement: Hard Choices in Land Governance Interventions I
- **Stijlkamer**: Round table: Exploring the Limits of the ‘Right to Remain’: the Role of FPIC and Early Consultation
- **Dealingroom**: Resettlement Experiences in Mozambique I
- **Oranjezaal**: Round table: Agents of Grassroots Transformation – Scaling Women's Land Rights in Africa
- **Brouwerskamer**: "Good Enough Tenure" in Sustainable Forest and Land Management
- **Bibliotheek**: Institutions, Natural Hazards and the Local Economy I
- **Productieruimte**: Documentary Screenings
- **Productieruimte**: (Im)mobility in Contemporary Conservation
- **Productieruimte**: Conflict-Induced Displacement: Hard Choices in Land Governance Interventions II
- **Productieruimte**: Land Governance in the Global North: Pointing the Lens at the Developed World
- **Productieruimte**: Resettlement Experiences in Mozambique II
- **Productieruimte**: Plenary Reflections
- **Productieruimte**: Closing
- **Productieruimte**: Closing reception
Land Governance and (Im)mobility: Exploring the Nexus between Land Acquisition, Displacement and Migration

Guest Editors

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Dr. Christine Richter  
Department of Urban and Regional Planning and Geo-Information Management (PGM), Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), University of Twente, Netherlands  
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Message from the Guest Editor

We invite you to submit your paper for open access publication in this Special Issue of Land, “Land Governance and (Im)mobility: Exploring the Nexus between Land Acquisition, Displacement and Migration”. This Special Issue takes the land–mobility nexus as a starting point and focuses on the multiple ways in which access rights to land relate to mobility processes.

This Special Issue emerges from contributions of the LANDac Annual International Conference that takes place 28–29 June 2018, in Utrecht, the Netherlands. You are invited to submit abstracts by 31 July 2018 and full-paper manuscripts by 31 October 2018. Contributions may address the Special Issue topic from different angles and focus on:

- Infrastructure development and involuntary settlement
- Land reforms and conflict-induced displacement
- Gender differentials, specifically women’s and youth’s role in migration and resettlement processes
- Strategies of inclusive governance and inclusive business in the context of displacement induced migration (including, but also going beyond fair compensation, informed consent)
- The role of digital and data technologies in monitoring and governing displacement induced mobility.

mdpi.com/si/16717
Panels and presentations

Thursday 28 June 2018

11:30-13:00 Parallel sessions I

Shifting and Demarcating Boundaries: the Role of Digital Data Technologies I
Auditorium I
Chairs: Christine Richter, Claudia Stöcker, Richard Sluizas, Jaap Zevenbergen (University of Twente, ITC Faculty, Department of Urban and Regional Planning and Geo-information management)

Technologies have always played an important role in demarcating territory, surveying land and monitoring and governing the movement of people. More established technologies include analogue administrative archives, census technologies, and processes of analogue documentation of people and their often mobile and elastic relationships to land and built environment. Nowadays, these more established technologies have been joined by digital data technologies for surveying land use and property boundaries, registering multiple land rights, and to monitor and guide urbanization and related migration dynamics.

Presentations:
• Is “conventional” never innovative? An analysis of the discourses around land tenure documentation
  Zaid Abubakari, Fuseini Waah Salifu, Christine Richter, Jaap Zevenbergen (Faculty of Geo-information Science and Earth Observation, University of Twente & Meridia Accra, Ghana)
• UAV Technology: Opportunities and Limitations to support Land Administration
  Claudia Stöcker, Mila Koeva, Jaap Zevenbergen (University of Twente, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation)
• Utilizing Mobile Applications and an Open Platform for Documenting and Managing Land & Resource Rights
  Anne Girardin, Frank Pichel (Cadasta Foundation, France/USA)

Scaling up Women’s Land Rights: Key Lessons from Grassroots Initiatives
Auditorium II
Chair: Caroline Archambault (Leiden University)

Despite the growing recognition of women’s rights to land and other natural resources, women throughout the world still face many obstacles to land access and security. This panel will showcase a selection of efforts at scaling up women’s land rights. In Rwanda, Paul van Asperen and his team, highlight the potential of cooperatives. In Kenya, Philip Kalonzo and his team from Action AID, explain the transformative potential of a rural women’s land rights charter. Finally, in Bangladesh, in the low-lying river islands, IFAD is working to strengthen women’s land rights in a resettlement project by giving them legal recognition on title deeds.

Presentations:
• Innovative approaches for gaining access and security to land by women through cooperatives: a case study of Rwanda
  Paul van Asperen (University of Twente, ITC, Enschede)
• Strengthening Accountability for Delivery on Women’s Right to Land in Kenya – a case study of grounded and national work by ActionAid Kenya
  Philip Kilonzo (ActionAid Kenya)
• Land Tenure Security in the Chars: lessons from an IFAD funded project
  Mohammad Rezaul Karim (Development and Settlement Project IV, Bangladesh)
Inclusive and Sustainable Management of Deltas in a Changing World

Stijlkamer
Chairs: Veena Srinivasan (Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment), Esther Stouthamer (Utrecht University)
Discussant: Jean du Plessis (GLTN/UN-Habitat)

Globally, deltas are fertile areas with high population densities and concentration of economic activities. However, deltas are also low-lying and extremely prone to flooding, both due to climate change and human interventions. Currently, many of the world’s large deltas, especially in the developing world are experiencing rapid change (e.g. subsidence, salt water intrusion, climate change, rapid urbanization and intensification of economic activities) in ways that negatively impact their environmental, economic, and social sustainability. Securing food, livelihood and water security in urbanizing, low-lying deltas requires anticipating changing conditions and facilitating adaptive management of the socio-hydrological system to cope with ongoing and future changes. This requires an understanding of both the biophysical processes in deltas as well as the socio-economic drivers of change.

The panel will explore transition pathways towards a sustainable and inclusive delta management by bringing together social scientists and natural scientists, working in deltaic regions across the world.

Presentations:

- **Assessment of Food Security: Spatial Analysis and Visualization of Geographic Access to Food in Bulungan Regency, Kalimantan Utara, Indonesia**
  Bowo Susilo, Rika Harini (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

- **Sniping without the rifle? Preventive and adaptive measures of government and nongovernmental organizations to cope with peat subsidence in Indonesia**
  Erlis Saputra (Utrecht University, The Netherlands; Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

- **Resettlement in Flood Risk Management: building advise for Deltares**
  Raquel Hädrich Silva (Deltares, The Netherlands)

- **The Impact of Climate Change on Food Availability in North Kalimantan, Indonesia**
  Rika Harini, Bowo Susilo, Rina Dwi Ariani (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

Land Rights Encroachment, Civic Resistance and Responses to (Trans)national Advocacy

Dealingroom
Chair: Marja Spierenburg (Radboud University Nijmegen)
Discussant: Malovika Pawar

Ten years after the beginning of the global land rush we are still trying to make sense of the phenomenon and the extent to whether its negative consequences can be reversed. There are many examples of resistance, advocacy, and other ways to mitigate the adverse impacts for the displaced and/or actors most affected by the appetite for land. As a result of the work of local advocacy groups, often in constellation with international NGOs, critical journalists, activist scholars, as well as multilateral institutions, some land deals have been successfully stopped and/or the position of affected residents has been somewhat improved. In other cases, resistance remains primarily confined to the local level, with varying results. Yet at the same time, many concerns remain. By no means has the global land rush come to an end, while also the ‘gains’ remain very unequally divided – still virtually always in favour of the most powerful (investors) rather than the rural and urban poor. Also, often operating below the radar, there are many cases of land appropriation by national elites and/or by powerful actors from within the communities. Many attempts to address the inequalities emerging from the global land rush may, in line with Borras (2018), thus rather be considered petty reform instead of a deep social reform in favour of the most needy.

This panel will discuss various forms of resistance and critique. Who are the actors involved and in what kinds of (trans)national alliances do they operate? Who are their advocacy targets, and to what extent does this shape their strategies and forms of opposition to land deals? Starting from these and other questions, the panel hopes to provide additional insights about successes and limitations of current expressions of concerns about the global land rush.
Presentations:

- Civil society engagement with land rights advocacy in Kenya: what roles to play?
  Marja Spierenburg, Maaike Matelski, Selma Zijlstra (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)

- Corporate responses to concerns about the global land rush: Probing the (limited) reach of criticism
  Tijo Salverda (University of Cologne, Global South Studies Center, Cologne, Germany)

- Politics of inclusion and exclusion in the Chinese industrial tree plantation sector: the global resource rush seen from inside China
  Yunan Xu (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Involuntary Resettlement and Development-induced Displacement, Latest Data and Policy Evolutions

Oranjezaal
Chairs: Christelle Cazabat (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre) & Shona Hawkes (Oxfam International)

This panel will bring together experts on displacement caused by development initiatives, sharing latest findings on the scale and intensity of this phenomenon as well as information and recommendations on recent policy evolutions.

The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 triggered unprecedented investments in “development” projects across the world, from power plants to urban renovations. According to some estimates, the world needs to invest $3.3 trillion per year in infrastructure until 2030. In 2017 the G20 agreed on the Hamburg Principles, also known as the Multilateral Development Banks principles for crowding-in private sector finance for growth and sustainable development aimed to mobilize the level of finance needed to achieve the SDGs. These initiatives, presented as positive advances for humanity, can also have devastating effects on people. The communities pushed aside to make way for these projects are often left impoverished and marginalized, in spite of social safeguards imposed by the international financial institutions that fund them. Ensuring that development leaves nobody behind requires more information and more attention to this issue.

Panelists will share results of their latest assessments on the number of affected people and the negative consequences of resettlement on livelihood and well-being. In the 1980s, the World Bank created the first involuntary resettlement policy to implement on all its investments worldwide, now a global standard. The approval of the first ever resettlement policy by the World Bank had global implications since all Multilateral Development Banks subsequently approved their own set of similar policies. From 2012 to 2016, the World Bank undertook an extensive review of its safeguards policies, including resettlement. This panel will discuss the World Bank’s new resettlement policy and its implications, including improvements from its previous version, but also concerns on new issues and recommendations to ensure that affected people are better protected.

Presentations:

- Introduction, framing the discussion and presenting the World Bank’s reform of the operational policy on involuntary resettlement
  Shona Hawkes (Oxfam International)

- Latest estimates of the number of persons affected and displaced by development projects funded by the World Bank
  Christelle Cazabat (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre)

- Land expropriation in Kigali city: investigating the patterns of spatial justice into the underlying rules, processes and outcomes
  Ernest Uwayezu, Walter T. de Vries (Technische Universität München (TUM))

- World Bank’s new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5)
  Jon Lindsay (Land and Natural Resources, World Bank, Washington DC)
Impacts of Oil Palm and Strategies for More Sustainable Production
Brouwerskamer
Chair: Birka Wicke (Copernicus Institute for Sustainable Development, Utrecht University), Ari Susanti Matthijs (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta Indonesia)

Sustainability challenges of oil palm expansion in Southeast Asia continue to be high on national and international policy agendas and public debates. This is the result of very rapid increases in palm oil production in the last three decades mainly through land expansion, expected increasing demand in the future, and environmental and social impacts of oil palm plantations. The impacts strongly depend on where and how palm oil is produced and there is a need to better understand how the local socio-economic and environmental context, as well as the implementation method of oil palm plantations (e.g. different business models, value chain set-ups and application of accountability schemes) affect the local community and environment.

Besides better understanding the impacts and its underlying mechanisms, there are also open questions about who is (in how far) responsible for these impacts and for taking action to minimize future effects. Many different actors are involved ranging from local inhabitants and plantation companies clearing the forest, to supply chain actors profiting from the palm oil production, to individual consumers of products that contain palm oil even in places far away from the production, and to local to national governments of producing and consuming countries. Clearly all actors have some responsibility, but how do we determine and quantify this responsibility so that these actors can be held accountable? And how do we account for variation in impacts as a result of different business models, value chains, spatial heterogeneity or scale which we already know the impacts depend on?

To start answering these questions, this panel aims at presenting and discussing disciplinary and interdisciplinary research on impacts of palm oil production and approaches to attributing responsibility for these impacts.

Presentations:
- Landscape and livelihood transformation induced by rapid oil palm expansion in the forest frontiers areas of Riau – Indonesia
  Ari Susanti (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta Indonesia)
- Opportunities and Challenges for Rural Transformation in Oil Palm Places: Lessons Learnt from IFAD’s support in Uganda
  Harold Liversage (IFAD)
- Tested approaches to formalization of land rights for smallholder producers in the oil palm sector; a comparative review of Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone
  Katie Minderhoud (Solidaridad Europe, Utrecht, The Netherlands)
- From oil palm monoculture to integration with crops and livestock to enhance resilience of oil palm farming systems
  Maja Slingerland (Wageningen University and Research)
- Beyond plasma: Alternative pathways for resolving smallholder compliance and upgrading challenges
  G.C. Schoneveld (CGIAR)

Land Reforms in Contexts of Fragility I: Great Lakes Region
Bibliothek
Chair: An Ansoms & René Claude Niyonkuru (Université Catholique de Louvain)

The African Great Lakes region is most often typified, in both the press and in scholarly research, as a zone of conflicts, without approaching in depth the typology, the causes, the dynamics, the singularities of each national context and the different sub-regional interactions. The markedly different evolution of the national political and security contexts in this region has shaped diversified political responses to land issues and to population movements. On the one hand, Rwanda has embarked on drastic rural reform, through the establishment of a political, legal and institutional framework that supports a green revolution. However, rural reforms have ignored the complexity of pre-existing land conflicts (related to land scarcity, climate change, and the reintegration of different waves of refugees & returnees). On the other hand, Burundi has launched a timid land reform, mainly pushed by the pressures of external donors in a context of weak political and economic governance and without any real ambition to transform
the land and agricultural sectors. As for the DRC, the context has favoured localized initiatives, in the absence of a major political orientation towards massively present land conflict. Political will and economic resources are mainly devoted to the resolution of political and security problems against the backdrop of weak governance framework.

This panel proposes to build on a political economy perspective to examine the impact of the adopted or envisaged land policy reforms at the level of the three countries and their impact on (1) the livelihoods of the local population, (2) the reconfiguration of power relations between the latter and political elites at various levels; (3) the exacerbation of identity and armed conflicts in the Great Lakes region and (4) the cross-border movement of populations.

Presentations:

- **Rwanda's 'Lost Land': From agrarian modernisation to ecological degradation**
  An Ansoms (Université Catholique de Louvain)

- **One-step forward, many steps backward: unpacking the challenges in the land reform process in Burundi**
  René Claude Niyonkuru (Université Catholique de Louvain)

- **Land grabbing in Nicaragua: a legal pluralism perspective**
  Carmen Collado (Nitlapan, Universidad Centroamericana, Managua, Nicaragua)

- **Securing tenure, sustainable peace? The challenges of localizing land registration in conflict-affected Burundi and eastern DRCongo**
  Mathijs van Leeuwen (Radboud University Nijmegen)
14:00-15:30 Parallel sessions II

Shifting and Demarcating Boundaries: the Role of Digital Data Technologies II
Auditorium I
Chair: Christine Richter, Claudia Stöcker, Richard Sluizas, Jaap Zevenbergen (University of Twente, ITC Faculty, Department of Urban and Regional Planning and Geo-information management)

Technologies have always played an important role in demarcating territory, surveying land and monitoring and governing the movement of people. More established technologies include analogue administrative archives, census technologies, and processes of analogue documentation of people and their often mobile and elastic relationships to land and built environment. Nowadays, these more established technologies have been joined by digital data technologies for surveying land use and property boundaries, registering multiple land rights, and to monitor and guide urbanization and related migration dynamics.

Presentations:
- Big data in need of ethnography? The case of human mobility in the context of environmental change
  Ingrid Boas (Wageningen University and Research)
- EMI’s use of digital data on land tenure and hazard exposure in risk assessments and risk reduction strategies
  Jose Mari Daclan (Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (EMI))
- Delocalization and Relocalization of Land Information: Is there a need to address increasing globalization of land information?
  Christine Richter (University of Twente, The Netherlands), Pranab R. Choudhury (Center for Land Governance, NRMC, India)

Scaling up Women’s Land Rights: Bridging the Gap between Civil Law and Customary Rights
Auditorium II
Chair: Philip Kilonzo (ActionAid Kenya)

Presentations:
- Across Traditions and Modernity: The Ashanti Woman’s Access to Land
  Kwabena Obeng Asiama (University of Twente)
- Community Land Protection
  Rachael Knight (Namati)

CITYforum: Multi-Stakeholder Approach Towards Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Cities in the Context of Investment-Induced Displacement
Stijlkamer
Chairs: Romy Santpoort, Marthe Derkzen & Vince Gebert (Shared Value Foundation, LANDac)

Jakarta and Manila are two of the largest cities in the world, each with populations of over 14 million. In both cities, millions of inhabitants live in persistent poverty. Global climate change combined with their geographical locations in river deltas results in hazardous environmental degradation, chronic land subsidence and frequent flooding. In both cities, investments in infrastructure and the development of urban masterplans have caused an unprecedented surge of (foreign) investments related to land and infrastructure in urban and peri-urban areas. In many of these cases, local people and communities are only consulted after plans have been made, if at all. This complex and unique set of challenges requires innovative integrated solutions which take into account all stakeholders, particularly the most vulnerable groups who are often most severely impacted. Therefore, in September
2017, LANDac has initiated the CITYforum: a multi-stakeholder platform to share experiences and to better understand local realities in the cities of Jakarta and Manila. The platform aims to provide an informal and neutral space to bridge the gap between sectors, facilitate both intra- and inter-city learning in relation to land governance, focusing on the adequate involvement of diverse communities and local governments in decision-making processes, as well as the role of different stakeholders in making Jakarta and Manila inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities.

This panel will open the floor of the CITYforum to existing participants and non-participants from all sectors (policy, research and practice) to share their experiences and lessons learned related to land and urban development in these two cities. The panel will kick-off with a short and interactive inventory of panel participants, followed by of 3-5 brief presentations. After the presentations, a mini-CITYforum discussion will take place that is aimed at best practices and potential solutions.

Presentations:
- **Highlights from the CITYforum expert meeting**
  Romy Santpoort (Shared Value Foundation, LANDac)
- **Inclusive urban development as a method to create Human Cities**
  Esther Bosgra (Human Cities Coalition)

**Infrastructure and Mobilities**

Dealingroom
Chair: Kei Otsuki (Utrecht University)

This panel aims to deepen our understanding on the relationship between infrastructure projects and various modes of mobilities. Under the banner of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the 2016 New Urban Agenda, there is a resurgence of investments in climate resilient, sustainable and inclusive infrastructures and related new industries and city development. In particular, the need for infrastructures to enhance resilience of people to be able to safely move around or to stay has been increasing in the developing world. However, little has been studied about implications of the new infrastructures for new mobilities of people, knowledge, goods and policies. How do we assess the implications of infrastructure development for mobilities? How do mobilities, in turn, affect infrastructure development?

Presentations:
- **Fixing the fluid? Dynamics of rural life and the creation of ‘modern’ (im)mobilities through irrigation infrastructure development in Central Mozambique**
  Janwillem Liebrand (Wageningen University and Research), Wouter Beekman (Resilencia Mocambique)
- **Expropriation or plunder? Using legal arguments to contest expropriation under weak legal frameworks**
  Bernardo Almeida (Van Vollenhoven Institute, Leiden University)
- **Consequences of Infrastructure Development on the Mobility & Livelihood of the Affected Households: Lessons from New Yogyakarta International Airport Indonesia**
  R. Rijanta, M. Baiquni (Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)
- **Deprivation of Private Space and Infringement of Basic Human Right in Taiwan**
  Shih-Jung Hsu, Li-Min Liao (National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan)

**Round table: Migration, Youth and Land in West Africa (French & English)**

Oranjezaal
Chairs: Gerard Baltissen (KIT-Royal tropical Institute), Anouk Lodder (VNG International – Association of Netherlands Municipalities), Mayke Kaag (African Studies Centre), Griet Steel (Utrecht University)

Many young people in West-Africa consider migration as a promising way to improve their lives. Economic fluctuations and instabilities, high unemployment and underemployment rates (particularly among the youth), the search for higher education, land scarcity, and climate change, among other factors, influence (young) people’s decisions to move. West Africa, sees ten times more
migration movements within the region than to European countries. People on the move are diverse, including refugees fleeing war and disaster, skilled and unskilled labour migrants, students, traders and pastoralists. Migration patterns cannot be understood without considering the geography of land investments, creating new opportunities for some, while causing displacement and forced evictions for others. Lack of land and appropriate inheritance systems have stimulated many youngsters to migrate in order to make a livelihood elsewhere, both in and outside agriculture. At the same time, migrants are often main investors in their home countries, they send huge amounts of remittances back home to invest in land and real estate, be it in cities or in rural areas. This panel aims to shed light on the various ways in which migration and land dynamics are intertwined, evaluate in how far they contribute to/obstruct (local) inclusive and sustainable development, and reflect on possible ways for making the connection between migration and land more fruitful and productive for as many people as possible, and this in the long run – with a specific concern for the opportunities and constraints facing different categories of West-African youth.

Presentations:

- **Investment Transformations in Emerging Land Market in Ghana: Methodical Effects on Local Citizenship, Customs and Local Mobility**
  Richmond Antwi-Bediako

- **Youth, Migration and Land Investments in Duguwolowila, Mali**
  Joost Nelen (Group Odyssee), Ibrahim Sow

- **Youth, Migration and Land Investments in Peri-urban Dakar**
  Mayke Kaag (African Studies Centre)

- **Youth, migration and land investments in Klouékamnè and Dogbo, Benin**
  Elieth Eyebiyi (LASDEL Parakou)

**Rural Transformation in Oil Palm Places I**
Brouwerskamer
Chair: Rosa de Vos (Sociology of Development and Change, Wageningen University and Research)

Oil palm plantations are expanding into new frontiers throughout the tropics. Given the increasing demand for edible oil and biofuel, this expansion is likely to continue in the future. While some rural communities are able to benefit from new livelihood opportunities, others lose their access to land and resources. Large-scale land acquisition for plantation development has often been described as ‘land grabbing’, displacing or detaching rural communities from their (ancestral) land. Inevitably, the conversion of biodiverse and agrodiverse landscapes into monocultures radically transforms pre-existing land and labour relations. Nevertheless, people often remain in place and have to come to terms with and respond these changes, redefining their relations to land and each other. Changes might include the transition of farmers into labourers; the arrival of labour migrants or increased outmigration; changing gender, generational and class relations; and loss of traditional livelihood opportunities and newly emerging livelihood opportunities involving new crops and markets. Current oil palm debates primarily focus on differentiated impacts of oil palm plantations on rural communities, and policy initiatives for sustainable palm oil. Yet, it is important to critically examine more structural rural transformations that are induced by large-scale industrial crop production to understand what will happen to oil palm places in the near and distant future.

This panel aims to understand the meaning of rural transformation in oil palm places, and to explore emergent initiatives to address negative consequences of such transformations.

Presentations:

- **Counter-Mapping against Oil Palm Plantations: Reclaiming Village Territory in Indonesia with the 2014 Village Law**
  Rosa de Vos (Sociology of Development and Change, Wageningen University and Research)

- **Oil palm plantation expansion in Indonesia's frontier: Externality problems and future place for local communities**
  Agus Andrianto, Heru Komarudin, Pablo Pacheco (Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia)

- **Contention and Collusion: Palm Oil Conflicts in Central Kalimantan**
  Ward Berenschot, Ribut Purwanti (Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV), Leiden)
The markedly different evolution of national political and security contexts has shaped diversified political responses to land issues and to population movements. On the one hand, Rwanda has embarked on drastic rural reform, through the establishment of a political, legal and institutional framework that supports a green revolution. However, rural reforms have ignored the complexity of pre-existing land conflicts (related to land scarcity, climate change, and the reintegration of different waves of refugees and returnees). On the other hand, Burundi has launched a timid land reform, mainly pushed by the pressures of external donors in a context of weak political and economic governance and without any real ambition to transform the land and agricultural sectors. As for the DRC, the context has favoured localized initiatives, in the absence of a major political orientation towards massively present land conflict. Political will and economic resources are mainly devoted to the resolution of political and security problems against the backdrop of weak governance framework.

This panel builds on a political economy perspective to examine the impact of the adopted or envisaged land policy reforms and their impact on the (1) livelihoods of the local population, (2) reconfiguration of power relations between the latter and political elites at various levels; (3) exacerbation of identity and armed conflicts and (4) cross-border movement of populations.

Presentations:

- **Locating Land Reform in National Spatial Planning: The Case of South Africa’s National Spatial Development Framework**
  Mark Oranje, Jeannie van Wyk (University of Pretoria Pretoria South Africa)

- **Paper Truths, Land and Land Reforms: An Analysis of Adivasi Life in Attappady, Kerala**
  Meenakshi Nair Ambujam (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies Geneva, Switzerland)

- **Governance of resources: Is there space for implementing the land policy under complex customary tenure practices?**
  Edmond Totin (Université Nationale d’Agriculture du Benin, Kétou, Benin)
In the prevailing policy paradigm of private sector-led development, inclusive business models are often presented as the most promising approach to enhancing food security among rural populations in the Global South. Linking ‘local’ smallholders as suppliers etc. to ‘global’ agribusiness value chains creates conducive conditions to foster local as well as global food security. Or so it is hoped.

Such inclusive business models have the double advantage of (1) linking smallholders to the mainstream of corporate business practices, giving them access to new markets, knowledge and capital, while also (2) retaining control over vital natural resources in local/community hands. To be sure, successful cases of smallholders collaborating in corporate value chains are reported, while it is also clear that inclusive business has limitations imposed by the need to be commercially competitive. Less well known are the many unintended side-effects that may occur. To name just a few examples:

- A shift to commercial value chains may have important ecological effects due to increased water demand, more intensive soil utilization, etc.
- A shift to crops for non-local use may result in increasing food prices in local markets when foods for local consumption need to be sourced elsewhere.
- A shift in land use, as when extensive grazing lands are converted into cropland, may benefit some groups at the cost of excluding others in areas with complex and overlapping traditional use rights.

This panel strives to contribute to our understanding of the nexus between inclusive business, land governance and food security issues by (1) explicitly looking at the side-effects of inclusive business models. This includes (2) their consequences for local community members who themselves are not included in the business model, but may be affected by land use changes or price effects, etc.

Presentations:
- **Scaling Inclusive Business Models at the Nexus of Poverty and Environment: Case Studies from the Philippines**
  Markus Dietrich (Inclusive Business Action Network, Bonn, Germany), Sahba Sobhani (Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development, United Nations Development Programme, Istanbul, Turkey)
- **Private aquaculture area stewardship: the case of two Asian Aquaculture Improvement Projects**
  Mariska Bottema (Wageningen University and Research Centre)
- **Land tenure security and food security relations: A literature review study with a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa**
  Uwacu Alban Singirankabo, Maurits Ertsen (Delft University of Technology, Delft, the Netherlands)
- **The Challenges for Inclusion and Attractiveness of Contracts for Land Owners and Growers in Plantations of Sugarcane Biofuels in Brazil**
  Andreia C. Marques Postal (University of Campinas, Brazil; Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands), Jose Maria J. da Silveira (University of Campinas, Brazil)
- **Oil palm development and the landscape approach in Zona Littoral del Norte, Honduras**
  Katie Minderhoud, Marieke Leegwater (Solidaridad Europe, Utrecht, The Netherlands), Omar Palacios (Solidaridad Central America, Guatemala)
- **Aquaponics, an inclusive business to save land and water and to provide nutritious diets to vulnerable groups**
  Maja Slingerland (Wageningen University and Research)
Land rights are finally at a point of global attention. With the inclusion of several land-related indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), land data collection and monitoring has reached an unprecedented momentum. While officially the data collection in light of the SDGs follows a strict process that involves the National Statistical Offices and the Custodian Agencies, Civil Society in the land sector has played a critical supporting role throughout the process which cannot be denied. There is a palpable positive drive within the global and local civil society to contribute to this official process through advocacy, data collection and international monitoring efforts.

Now is a crucial moment for the land sector - civil society, academia and practitioners - to work together effectively and share knowledge about land rights issues with key and wider audiences, as well as with one another. Increasing access to information will connect and mobilize the global and the local across different continents and different sectors and will result in an inclusive and democratic information ecosystem. However, we still have a long way to go. The information landscape around land is fragmented, inaccessible and not at all democratized. This presents a big challenge for the land sector when attempting to enable an inclusive and sustainable information ecosystem: to identify the different initiatives that are ongoing and how to add value to existing initiatives and platforms and to collaborate, rather than re-inventing the wheel.

The Dashboard and the Land Portal Foundation will host a 1.5 hour session at the LANDac conference to bring together people that are working on monitoring land governance data, to take a step back and leverage this momentum into something that can mobilize active partnerships and meaningful change. The main objectives of this session are to:

- Raise awareness about the meaning of the information ecosystem and how it can increase access to information;
- Highlight the importance of multi-stakeholder approaches to land governance monitoring and identify synergies rather than creating competing initiatives;
- Discuss whether and how other stakeholders, such as civil society and local communities can make a meaningful contribution to the official Sustainable Development Goals process to ensure inclusive debates;
- Raise awareness of participants to communicate knowledge to reach a wider impact for SDGs data monitoring and be part of and promote the information ecosystem.

Contributions:

- **Framework for a Land Tenure Atlas**
  Paul van Asperen (University of Twente, Enschede)

- **The contribution of the SDG to data driven land governance policy**

**Displacement in the Context of ‘Urban Land Grabs’: Advancing the Research Frontier**

Stijlkamer

Chairs: Griet Steel & Femke van Noorloos (LANDac & Utrecht University)

In the face of debates on planetary urbanisation and ongoing large-scale urban infrastructure investments, land in the urban sphere has been insufficiently conceptualised. The ongoing urban transition combined with land scarcity forces us to pay more attention to the land aspect in urban debates. The difficulty of conceptualizing urban processes of land-based transformation has meant that these issues have only slowly gained traction in academia. One key issue is the multifaceted concept of displacement. Displacement and dispossession of sitting land users lay at the foundation of most (rural) land grab discussions. To further unpack land investments in the urban sphere and their effects on social justice, we need to grasp and analyze the various emerging modalities of direct displacement and dispossession (e.g. eviction of slum dwellers) as well as more indirect processes of enclosure.
and exclusion (e.g. gentrification, enclosure of the urban commons, ‘beautification’ and urban revanchism, and ‘voluntary’ resettlement). While not all land investments lead to direct displacement, often some form of indirect displacement is observable over time. The sequential chain of socio-spatial effects of urban land investments and the dynamic configurations of actors involved need to be unpacked.

Presentations:

- A Hybrid of development and disaster induced displacement: Towards a holistic understanding of its impacts on the livelihood of slum dwellers – the case of Kigali, Rwanda
  A. Nikuze, R. Sliuzas, J. Flacke, M.F.A.M. van Maarseveen (Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), University of Twente)

- The persistent problem of direct and indirect urban evictions and displacement, globally, and the role of responsible land administration in our search for solutions
  Jean du Plessis (GLTN; UN-Habitat)

- Urban land governance in Sudan: replanning and relocation processes in Khartoum
  Salah Eldin Hassan Ahmed Abukashawa (Estidama)

- The Urban Land Nexus, Inclusive Urbanisation and “Land Grabs“ in Conditions of Rapid Urban Growth
  Griet Steel (Utrecht University)

Debate: Titling in the Urban Periphery – Who wins, who loses? (French & English)
Oranjezaal
Chairs: Paul Rabe, Ore Fika (IHS) & Anouk Lodder (VNG International – Association of Netherlands Municipalities)

Land reform is traditionally decided at national level, but it is “on the ground“, at local level, that its effectiveness is determined. Local actors are crucial to give meaning to the juridical framework and to make sure that land rights are inclusive, promote economic development, reduce poverty, and contribute to an accessible financial system. Addressing tenure issues remains one of the most complex issues that any society faces in its quest to achieve liveable environments. The fluidity and complexity of land tenure systems and how they are governed in Africa and Asia more often leaves many deprived of land, creates conflicts, and increases insecurity amongst low-income communities. In developing countries, tenure systems exist in a continuum that ranges from statutory to customary to informal with many other forms in-between, all with varying connections with tenure security or the lack thereof. In many cases, it proves challenging to distinguish the tenure status and rights associated to it.

Three speakers will present their views and experiences on the long-term impacts of land titling initiatives to stimulate social and economic development. The Mayor of Klouékanmè (Benin) will share his views on the role of local governments to institutionally anchor sustainable and inclusive land administration. Ore Fika and Paul Rabé (IHS) will respectively present the case of Lagos, Nigeria and Bangalore, India on the multifaceted debate on the long-term impacts of land titling in the urban periphery (peri-urban). The constant state of change in the urban periphery has enabled an increase in titling activities with varying social and economic outcomes for different groups, with impacts on adjacent urban areas.

Three speakers will present lessons learnt in case studies, after which this panel explicitly seeks to interact with its audience. The panel will be French as well as English- speaking. To this end, headphones with simultaneous translation are provided.

Speakers:

- Ore Fika (IHS, presenting the case of Lagos, Nigeria)
- Paul Rabé (IHS, presenting the case of Bangalore, India)
- Gabriel Togbevi Honfin, the Mayor of Klouékanmè (presenting the case of Klouékanmè, Benin)
Oil palm plantations are expanding into new frontiers throughout the tropics. Given the increasing demand for edible oil and biofuel, this expansion is likely to continue in the future. While some rural communities are able to benefit from new livelihood opportunities, others lose their access to land and resources. Large-scale land acquisition for plantation development has often been described as ‘land grabbing’, displacing or detaching rural communities from their (ancestral) land. Inevitably, the conversion of biodiverse and agrodiverse landscapes into monocultures radically transforms pre-existing land and labour relations. Nevertheless, people often remain in place and have to come to terms with and respond these changes, redefining their relations to land and each other. Changes might include the transition of farmers into labourers; the arrival of labour migrants or increased outmigration; changing gender, generational and class relations; and loss of traditional livelihood opportunities and newly emerging livelihood opportunities involving new crops and markets. Current oil palm debates primarily focus on differentiated impacts of oil palm plantations on rural communities, and policy initiatives for sustainable palm oil. Yet, it is important to critically examine more structural rural transformations that are induced by large-scale industrial crop production to understand what will happen to oil palm places in the near and distant future. This panel aims to understand the meaning of rural transformation in oil palm places, and to explore emergent initiatives to address negative consequences of such transformations.

Presentations:
- **Livelihood Dilemmas of The Rural Household Around The Oil Palm Plantation in East Kalimantan, Indonesia**
  Bayu Eka Yulian, Arya Hadi Dharmawan, Endriatmo Soetarto (Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia)
- **Gendered Experiences of Oil Palm Smallholders in Indonesia**
  Dian Ekwati (Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia)
- **Who’s Responsible? Contestation over Forestland in the Midst of Indonesia’s Oil Palm Development**
  Lukas Rumboko Wibowo, Ismatul Hakim, Heru Komarudin (Ministry of Environment and Forestry’s Research, Development and Innovation Agency, Bogor, Indonesia; Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia)

**Extractive (im)mobilities: Displacement and Land Governance in the Context of Extractive Projects**

Bibliothek
Chairs: Nikkie Wiegink (Utrecht University) & Jeroen Cuvelier (Conflict Research Group, Ghent University)

This panel presents papers that address the relationship between (im)mobility of people and land governance in the context of resource extraction. In many areas of the Global South, large-scale extractive projects have given rise to the displacement and resettlement of local populations. At the same time, investments in mining areas and other kinds of extraction attract movements of people for labour opportunities and yield other mobilities, such as flows of capital, goods and ideas. Although transnational corporations are increasingly taking measures to alleviate the negative impact of their operations on the people living in and near extractive concessions, Mining-Induced Displacement and Resettlement continues to destabilize local power relations, to undermine local livelihoods, to disrupt social networks and cultural practices, and to jeopardize people’s access to land, amongst other things. From the anthropological literature on large-scale mining in Australia and Papua New Guinea, it is clear that land is very often at the centre of heated debates about who is a member of the community and who is not in these settings.

Presentations:
- **Negative Consequences of Resettlement from Land Usage to mining investment in Mozambique - To whom should we cry?**
  Mário Albino Machimbene (Alliance of Civil Society Against the Usurpation of Lands (ASCUT), Maputo, Mozambique)
- **Of landowners and strangers: Mining induced resettlement and shifting landed relations in Sierra Leone**
  Robert Pijpers (University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway)
- **The dislocation of surplus populations: Mining-Induced Displacement and Resettlement in Mozambique and DRC compared**
  Jeroen Cuvelier (Conflict Research Group, Ghent University), Nikkie Wiegink (Utrecht University)
Within a context of a lack of infrastructure and finances in cities around the world, especially in the Global South, land-based financing tools have been raised as a way to promote sustainable cities, infrastructure provision, and public services. According to the Global Land Tool Network, “Land-based financing (LBF) is a collective name given to a range of tools by which local governments could expand their revenue base and generate funds that will help them realize their service delivery, infrastructure development and maintenance goals.” Such tools generate an increase in land values through planning regulations or investments in infrastructure through a process in which public sector investments are recovered from the private sector. Yet at the same time, such schemes raise challenges around equity, justice, and the role of the market in this process. Papers for this panel could focus on land readjustment, sale of building rights, development charges, community land trusts, and others. Despite the focus on practical solutions, however, contributions that develop the idea at a theoretical level would also be welcome.

Presentations:

- **Land Based Financing for Inclusive Urban Development: Lessons from India and China**
  Adil Sait (Bartlett School of Planning, UCL, London, United Kingdom)

- **Inclusiveness in Land Readjustment: Requiring a Level playing Field**
  Jaap Zevenbergen (University of Twente, Enschede The Netherlands)

- **Land-based financing for scaling up ecosystem restoration**
  Annelies Sewell (PBL, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency)

In the context of civil war and violence, many people are on the move, for shorter or longer periods. Multiple waves of displacement, sometimes lasting several decades, and partial return to regions that may have become occupied by other settlers, poses hard choices for land governance. The right to return often clashes with the rights acquired by new settlers – some of whom might hold legal entitlements, posing challenges land laws and land governance institutions are not equipped to deal with. Any solution to these competing interests is likely to not just affect those immediately involved, but to resonate with broader political agendas around peace-building and development. Land-governance interventions might touch upon conflict-related sensitivities around (ethnic) identity and belonging, or misappropriation by elites and military. At the same time, they might link to more fundamental questions of rural development, of how to deal with unfair land distributions and prevailing tenure insecurity.

This panel explores these problems by zooming in on the (emerging) practices of NGOs and land governance institutions who address these kinds of issues. We welcome contributions on experiences in concrete settings but also more fundamental reflections around the fairness and effectiveness of land governance interventions related to conflict-induced displacement. Questions we are interested to address in the panel are:

- What types of solutions do NGOs and land governance institutions propose in situations of competing interests and what ideas of ‘fairness’ inform these?
• Is it desirable and feasible to take the ‘Pinheiro Principles’ – that stipulate the right to return or restitution for displaced people- as a starting point? Does it work in practice?
• Is it desirable and feasible to distinguish between ‘forced displacement’ and economically motivated migration?
• How do NGOs navigate the local and national politics surrounding completing claims in conflict-affected settings?
• How do short term interventions aimed at dispute management relate to longer term strategies of building effective and legitimate land governance institutions?
• What are the more fundamental transformations in rural development and shifts in land control in the regions these interventions target?
• What are the experiences with evolving land tools in these types of settings?

Presentations:
• **Local land governance in post-conflict migration settings – What is fair? What is feasible?**  
  David Betge (ZOa, Apeldoorn, The Netherlands)
• **The ‘securitization’ of land disputes in eastern DRC, and the need for a rural development perspective**  
  Mathijs van Leeuwen (Centre for International Conflict Analysis and Management, Radboud University Nijmegen), Gillian Mathys (Ghent University, Gent), Gemma van der Haar (Sociology of Development and Change, Wageningen University), Lotje de Vries (Sociology of Development and Change, Wageningen University)
• **Land tenure in post conflict areas and displacement: a case study from Colombia**  
  Mathilde Molendijk (Kadaster)
• **Displacement and Land Administration. The Case of post conflict Rwanda**  
  Dimo Todorovski (University of Twente)

Round table: Exploring the Limits of the ‘Right to Remain’: the Role of FPIC and Early Consultation  
Stijlamer  
Chair: Margriet Hartman (Royal HaskoningDHV)  
Discussant: Philippe Hanna (Royal HaskoningDHV)

The ‘right to remain’ stems from the human right to freedom of movement and choice of residence as defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is also provided for by several international mechanisms and is already required by most international financial institutions, such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and regional development banks, especially when Indigenous Peoples are affected.

Practice, however, demonstrates that involuntary resettlement happens in many situations where local law allows it and/or when national governments have high interest in implementing a particular project. FPIC processes might play a relevant role in ensuring that the ‘right to remain’ is respected, as it would entail local communities with enough leverage to influence in project decision-making. This panel will discuss the limits of the ‘right to remain’ in contexts where local interests clash with international requirements and provisions and finding consensus amongst practitioners and academics on feasible ways to move forward in respecting human rights in project development.

At the Round table we discuss the dilemmas in private sector projects that contribute to the development of the country, but at the same time require land acquisition and relocation of people and assets. These projects often take place in a context of weak governance, power imbalances and a complex web of interests of numerous local and international stakeholders. We intend to create an open forum in which these dilemmas can be explored, experiences shared and lessons learned.
Presentations:

- **Integrating FPIC into agro-forestry investments: an example of civil society-private sector collaboration from Lao PDR**
  Justine Sylvester (Village Focus International (VFI), Vientiane, Lao PDR)

- **<No title>**
  Lidewij van der Ploeg (Utrecht University)

- **The company is here to do goodness to us': Development discourse, postcolonialism, and patronage in Sierra Leone's large-scale land deals**
  Deborah Bakker (University of Groningen)

**Resettlement Experiences in Mozambique I: Diverse resettlement patterns**

Dealingroom

Chairs: Kei Otsuki, Nikkie Wiegink, Murtah Read (Utrecht University)
Discussant: Deborah Dixon (Glasgow University)

Mozambique is currently experiencing over fifty resettlement projects, and more resettlement projects are planned in the surroundings of large-scale investment projects. Resettlement processes are undertaken in various parts of the country and in relation to a wide variety of projects most notably coal mining and railway infrastructure in central provinces, a national park in the southwestern part of the country, and most recently the development of a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project in the north. In addition, small-scale resettlement projects are becoming a routine practice of in urban contexts. Resettlements in Mozambique are undertaken within the context of a relatively progressive national policy framework. Community consultation and benefit sharing are some of the principles enshrined in these policies, which are aimed at minimizing the negative impacts of involuntary project-induced displacement. Resettlements are therefore associated with a range of development expectations of local populations and other project actors. At the same time, realizing project commitments and meeting expectations have proven to be particularly challenging due to a mixture of legal ambiguities, capacity limitations, political unwillingness, and the sheer diversity of local contexts. The empirical, comparative and systematic knowledge development of resettlement practices has been limited, and there is a need to analyze the interventions in place for addressing the challenges faced by the local populations involved.

This panel aims to join scholars who are working on resettlement experiences in Mozambique to discuss issues such as the legal framework, livelihood security and recovery, remedy/grievance mechanisms, experiences of displacement and belonging, community dynamics, the political economy of resettlement, and (land) governance dynamics. It invites academics as well as policy experiences from the interested public.

Presentations:

- **How does Rural Communities are Responding to Forced or Mislead Resettlements in Mozambique**
  Nordine Ferrão, Dakcha Acha & Vivaldino Banze (ASCUT (Alliance Against Land Grabbing); Lutheran World Federation, Maputo, Mozambique)

- **Forest plantations and State instrumentalization in Mozambique: numbing dispossession**
  Natacha Bruna (International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam)

- **Displacement trajectories and secondary spaces: Conceptualizing urban resettlement in Beira city, Mozambique**
  Murtah Shannon (Utrecht University)

- **The incapacies of the state and reassembled communities: Resettlement projects in Massingir, Mozambique**
  Kei Otsuki (Utrecht University)
Round table: Agents of Grassroots Transformation – Scaling Women’s Land Rights in Africa
Oranjezaal
Chair: Fridah Githuku (GROOTS Kenya)

Despite their key role in agriculture, in many regions in Africa, women do not have equal access and rights over land and natural resources. To support the women's land rights agenda, and build on a growing momentum following the Women2Kilimanjaro initiative, LANDac, grassroots movements- and development organisations, including Enda Pronat in Senegal; GROOTS Kenya and ActionAid in Kenya; ADECUR and Fórum Mulher in Mozambique; and Oxfam in Malawi, have implemented a year-long action research program: Securing Women’s Land Rights in Africa: Scaling Impact in Senegal, Kenya, Malawi and Mozambique. The program, funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, aims to identify, build upon and scale successful practices and experiences of grassroots organisations and movements that work to strengthen women’s access and control over land and natural resources in Africa. The concrete outcomes of the program and the ways forward will be discussed in this round table session with the partners of the four participating countries.

“Good Enough Tenure” in Sustainable Forest and Land Management
Brouwerskamer
Chairs: René Boot (Tropenbos International), Kees van Dijk (Tropenbos International), Marieke van der Zon (Wageningen University & Research; Kyoto University, Tropenbos)

The lack of formally recognized land and resource property has always been a constraint for small-scale farmers and forest communities. Without a government issued land title, small-scale farmers, forest communities, and their potential funders are thought to lack the security needed for long-term investments. Smallholders without formal tenure tend to be excluded from external funding streams, because banks, other private investors, governmental agencies and even some donors often require land titles as collateral to mitigate the risk of default from failed investment. Accordingly, policy makers, donors and NGOs have been emphasizing the importance of formal ownership as a precondition for creating stable rural livelihoods. This is also why many REDD+ initiatives, as well as other private and public programs, include efforts to formalize rights to land and resources. In most cases, these initiatives and involved funders enforce standardized land tenure schemes widely disregarding eventually existing informal local arrangements understood by scholars as ‘good enough tenure’ sufficient to provide enabling conditions for secure property rights and incentives for investment. Such informal tenure arrangements often build on historically evolved social capital. These arrangements are especially relevant where government presence is limited, particularly in rural and forest areas of tropical countries. Here, enforcement of tenure rights is achieved through customary institutions, such as village chiefs and village police as well as forms of social pressure, monitoring, and sanctioning. To successfully substitute classic legal tenure schemes to land and resources, they need to be supported through practical measures that carefully consider the specific context, including arrangements on costs, risks and benefit sharing, and distribution of rights and obligations among parties. An example of such measure is the Fit-for-Purpose Approach, originally designed by the World Bank and the International Federation of Surveyors, which aims at designing land administration based on the needs of people and the environment and on the how on how land is occupied and used in practice. This session discusses the practical implications of the increasing evidence from research and experiences in different parts of the world on the value and scope of ‘good enough tenure' arrangements for international and national policy makers and investors.

Presentations:
- **Successful community forest management without formal ownership rights: a fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis of twelve voluntary forest management initiatives in the Peruvian Amazon**
  Marieke van der Zon (Wageningen University & Research, Kyoto University, Tropenbos International)
- **Taken at the flood. A look on the resilience of local norms of land uses in the Eastern Amazon**
  Benno Pokorny (University Freiburg)
- **Migration patterns and property rights variation on forest frontiers in the Peruvian Amazon**
  Peter Cronkleton (Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR))
- **Clarifying and strengthening informal land ownership using the fit-for-purpose approach (Mato Grosso, Brazil)**
  Bastiaan Reydon (Universidade Estadual de Campinas - Unicamp, Land Governance Group (GGT)), Mathilde Molendijk (Kadaster International)
Institutions, Natural Hazards and the Local Economy I
Bibliothek
Chair: Mark Sanders (INHaLE)

Natural hazards have affected humans all over the world for all human history. But with climate change and demographic pressure rising in risky places, more and more people and firms are exposed to increasing hazards, with already devastating effects. Such disasters are not exclusively an act of God. The vulnerability of populations to natural hazards is greatly enhanced or mitigated by the institutions that govern e.g. the use of land, building practices and the geography of economic activity. Moreover, institutions also shape how people perceive the risks ex ante and cope with events ex post. In this panel, we explore how institutions in general and land governance specifically play a role in the management of natural hazard risks. Questions we address in the panel are:

- How do people and firms perceive natural hazard risks?
- How do people and firms respond to the increasing vulnerability to natural hazards?
- How can land use and governance help people and firms cope with natural hazard risks?

Presentations:

- Assessing Local Impacts of Natural Disasters Using Night Light Data
  Gabriel Felbermayr, Jasmin Gröschlo, Mark Sanders, Vincent Schippers, Thomas Steinwachs

- Managing Natural Hazards Impacts Efficiently: A Stochastic Frontier Approach
  Runliang, Jaap Bos, Martien Lamers, Mark Sanders, Vincent Schippers

- The actual and potential role of residents in flood risk governance – framework and preliminary results based on a literature review
  Dries Hegger (Utrecht University)
(Im)mobility in Contemporary Conservation
Auditorium I
Chair: Stasja Koot (Sociology of Development and Change, Wageningen University & Research)

It is generally accepted that historical approaches to nature conservation have displaced large amounts of people all over the world. In particular colonial style approaches, such as the fences and fines approach, have evicted many people from their lands that have been designated for the conservation of nature. Conservation, however, has gone through multiple phases since colonialism, but often perpetuates a severe neo-colonial character. With a strong focus on community involvement since the 1990s, the increase of neoliberal types of conservation, ‘new’ conservation and currently even serious attempts to reinstall a fences and fines approach, contemporary conservation seems to have become a mixture in which a large variety of ideas coexist. In this session, we explore the role of (im)mobility (displacement, migration, et cetera) in contemporary conservation. How do phenomena that currently dominate nature conservation, such as (eco)tourism, militarisation or wildlife crime, affect (im)mobility and vice versa? And how do contemporary forms of nature conservation provide for displacement, if they do at all?

Presentations:
- Climate adaptation-induced mobility as secondary environmental migration
  Hanne Wiegel (Wageningen University & Research)
- In the way: On-going land dispossession of the fractured ‘community’ of Namibian Hai//om in Etosha National Park and Mangetti West
  Stasja Koot (Sociology of Development and Change, Wageningen University & Research), Robert Hitchcock
- Governing watersheds, subjecting traditional systems: Chinese Neoliberalism and the great transformation of Tibetan pastoralism
  Jampel Dell’Angelo (Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM), VU University Amsterdam)
- Everyday Resistance in Privatised Nature Conservation
  Chantal Wieckardt (Wageningen University)

Conflict-Induced Displacement: Hard Choices in Land Governance Interventions II
Auditorium II
Chairs: Gemma van der Haar (Sociology of Development and Change group, Wageningen University) & Mathijs van Leeuwen (Centre for International Conflict Analysis and Management, Radboud University Nijmegen)

In the context of civil war and violence, many people are on the move, for shorter or longer periods. Multiple waves of displacement, sometimes lasting several decades, and partial return to regions that may have become occupied by other settlers, poses hard choices for land governance. The right to return often clashes with the rights acquired by new settlers – some of whom might hold legal entitlements-, posing challenges land laws and land governance institutions are not equipped to deal with. Any solution to these competing interests is likely to not just affect those immediately involved, but to resonate with broader political agendas around peace-building and development. Land-governance interventions might touch upon conflict-related sensitivities around (ethnic) identity and belonging, or misappropriation by elites and military. At the same time, they might link to more fundamental questions of rural development, of how to deal with unfair land distributions and prevailing tenure insecurity.

This panel explores these problems by zooming in on the (emerging) practices of NGOs and land governance institutions who address these kinds of issues. We welcome contributions on experiences in concrete settings but also more fundamental reflections around the fairness and effectiveness of land governance interventions related to conflict-induced displacement. Questions we are interested to address in the panel are:
• What types of solutions do NGOs and land governance institutions propose in situations of competing interests and what ideas of ‘fairness’ inform these?
• Is it desirable and feasible to take the ‘Pinheiro Principles’ – that stipulate the right to return or restitution for displaced people-as a starting point? Does it work in practice?
• Is it desirable and feasible to distinguish between ‘forced displacement’ and economically motivated migration?
• How do NGOs navigate the local and national politics surrounding competing claims in conflict-affected settings?
• How do short term interventions aimed at dispute management relate to longer term strategies of building effective and legitimate land governance institutions?
• What are the more fundamental transformations in rural development and shifts in land control in the regions these interventions target?
• What are the experiences with evolving land tools in these types of settings?

Presentations:

• Land and Displacement in Northern Uganda
  Richard Okello Lukiko (Uganda Community Based Association For Women and Children's Welfare)
• Land Conflicts in Nigeria and South Africa: Focus on Migrations and Displacements from Ezza and Barolong Peoples
  Victor Ojakorotu, (North West University, South Africa)

Land Governance in the Global North: Pointing the Lens at the Developed World
Stijlkeram
Chair: Lorne Holyoak (World Council of Anthropological Associations)

Academic and policy critiques of sustainable development and resource access typically focus on the Global South. Many countries that place near the top of the United Nations Development Program’s Human Development Index have indigenous populations whose health, economic and social outcomes diverge dramatically from their non-Indigenous populations. Since the early 1970s, land claims, treaty negotiations and policy changes in countries including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States have directly impacted indigenous land governance in these countries, with the expectation that access to land will have positive impacts in other domains. At the same time, in the post-socialist states of Eastern Europe, changes in land governance and land use have had a direct impact on incomes, cultural cohesion, health and social mobility. Turning the lens of land governance on changes in land use, land tenure and subsequent mobilities in developed countries has the potential to improve our understanding of sustainability and social equity in countries that are not frequently subjected to this sort of scrutiny. The organiser of this session invites submission of papers that examine changes in land governance in the Global North, and offer the same critique of sustainable development as is traditionally directed towards the Global South.

Presentations:

• Land governance for development in central and Eastern Europe: land fragmentation and land consolidation as part of sustainable development goals
  Frank van Holst (RVO)
• One city for all? The demographics of displacement in Washington, D.C.
  Flora Lindsay-Herrera (Catholic University of America, Washington DC)
• Modern Treaty Implementation: Radically Reshaping Settler-Indigenous Relations in Canada through Land Claims Agreements
  Lorne Holyoak (World Council of Anthropological Associations)
• How Far Does the European Union Reach? Land Acquisitions, Transnational Governance, and Citizenship
  Torsten Menge (Northwestern University, Doha, Qatar)
Mozambique is currently experiencing over fifty resettlement projects, and more resettlement projects are planned in the surroundings of large-scale investment projects. Resettlement processes are undertaken in various parts of the country and in relation to a wide variety of projects most notably coal mining and railway infrastructure in central provinces, a national park in the southwestern part of the country, and most recently the development of a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project in the north. In addition, small-scale resettlement projects are becoming a routine practice in urban contexts. Resettlements in Mozambique are undertaken within the context of a relatively progressive national policy framework. Community consultation and benefit sharing are some of the principles enshrined in these policies, which are aimed at minimizing the negative impacts of involuntary project-induced displacement. Resettlements are therefore associated with a range of development expectations of local populations and other project actors. At the same time, realizing project commitments and meeting expectations have proven to be particularly challenging due to a mixture of legal ambiguities, capacity limitations, political unwillingness, and the sheer diversity of local contexts. The empirical, comparative and systematic knowledge development of resettlement practices has been limited, and there is a need to analyze the interventions in place for addressing the challenges faced by the local populations involved.

This panel aims to join scholars who are working on resettlement experiences in Mozambique to discuss issues such as the legal framework, livelihood security and recovery, remedy/grievance mechanisms, experiences of displacement and belonging, community dynamics, the political economy of resettlement, and (land) governance dynamics. It invites academics as well as policy experiences from the interested public.

Presentations:
- **The precarious politics of coping: the case of enforced population resettlements in Tete, Mozambique**
  Gediminas Lesutis (The University of Manchester, UK)
- **Corporate citizenship denied: governance, disengagement and resettlement around coalmines in Mozambique**
  Nikkie Wiegink (Utrecht University)
- **Alternatives to involuntary resettlement: making an argument for in situ multi-storey social housing in Maputo**
  Márcia Oliveira (University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa)
- **Losing land or investing in the future? The potential local impact of LNG investments in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique**
  Emilinah Namaganda (Shared Value Foundation)

**Methods for Faster Documentation of Land Titles**
Brouwerskamer
Chair: Peter Cronkleton (CIFOR)

Presentations:
- **Fit for Purpose approach for land regularization in rural areas of Mato Grosso, Brazil**
  Bastiaan Reydon (Universidade Estadual de Campinas - Unicamp, Land Governance Group (GGT)), Mathilde Molendijk (Kadaster International)
- **Scalable, Fit for purpose land documentation**
  Simon Ulvund (Meridia, Amsterdam)
- **Securing Communal Land and Natural Resource Rights Through Participatory Governance Methods: Lessons from Sudan**
  Mohammed El Hassan Butana Integrated Rural Development Project (BIRDP)
Institutions, Natural Hazards and the Local Economy II
Bibliothek
Chair: Mark Sanders (INHaLE)

Natural hazards have affected humans all over the world for all human history. But with climate change and demographic pressure rising in risky places, more and more people and firms are exposed to increasing hazards, with already devastating effects. Such disasters are not exclusively an act of God. The vulnerability of populations to natural hazards is greatly enhanced or mitigated by the institutions that govern e.g. the use of land, building practices and the geography of economic activity. Moreover, institutions also shape how people perceive the risks ex ante and cope with events ex post. In this panel, we explore how institutions in general and land governance specifically play a role in the management of natural hazard risks. Questions we address in the panel are:

- How do people and firms perceive natural hazard risks?
- How do people and firms respond to the increasing vulnerability to natural hazards?
- How can land use and governance help people and firms cope with natural hazard risks?

Presentations:
- The Impact of Natural Disasters on Firm Growth in Vietnam: Interaction with Financial Constraints
  Fujin Zhou (Utrecht University)
- The impact of crisis and disaster events on the tourism development in Indonesia
  Erda Rindrasih (Utrecht University)
Documentary Screenings

During the parallel sessions we are screening several documentaries in the plenary room (Productieruimte). Feel free to sit down and watch some of these interesting stories!

Displaced, a film about having hearth and home
By John Appel and Heddy Honingmann

The film ‘ONTHEEMD’ is about the Netherlands and two countries where land rights are still in their infancy and where Kadaster is playing a pioneering role. In the Netherlands, land rights are taken for granted and are effectively regulated. Each piece of land has been meticulously mapped out by the Netherlands’ Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency (Kadaster). In a case of expropriation, this is carried out in accordance with legal procedures. Data that provide support and help in making choices.

Colombia is only in the early stages of peace after more than 50 years of civil war. A chance to organise the land rights of the farmers who live without any official proof of ownership in the jungle where the guerrilla war raged. In Nepal, the 2015 earthquake caused enormous damage with thousands of deaths and nearly 1 million displaced people. The disaster does, however, offer an opportunity for change: disenfranchised farmers without property deeds who have worked the land of landowners under an old feudal system, now have the opportunity to claim the rights to the land they have been living and working on for generations.

About the creators John Appel and Heddy Honingmann
John Appel became famous for his documentary ‘Zij gelooft in mij’ (She believes in me), about André Hazes, a popular Dutch singer. This won him the Best Film award at the International Documentary Film Festival Amsterdam (IDFA). Heddy Honigmann has won multiple national and international awards for her films, including two Golden Calves. In 2016, she was awarded the prestigious Oeuvre Prize by the Prins Bernhard Cultuurfonds (Prince Bernhard Culture Fund).

Duration: 45 min.

Orphans of the Land
By Jessica Milgroom

All over the world governments are evicting people from their ancestral land to make room for ‘development’ projects, including nature conservation. The people displaced by these projects find themselves at the mercy of an imposed development paradigm, and have little choice but to accept involuntary resettlement. Based on four years of research, this film transmits the lived experience of resettlement and rehabilitation. It puts names and faces to the people facing land dispossession carried out to promote tourism in the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique, Southern Africa. PEOPLE FACING RESETTLEMENT are filled with hope for a better life. Although some families find prosperity after resettlement, as 'orphans of the land', villages lose autonomy to control access to the natural resources on which their livelihoods and social cohesion depend. Resettled people cannot access the resources they need to cope with cyclical drought and climate variability.

Duration: 30 min.
More info via www.orphansoftheland.org and jessica@cultivatecollective.org
**Good Faith Negotiation**  
*By Stora Enso and Village Focus International*

This video is jointly developed by a company, Stora Enso, and an NGO in Laos, Village Focus International (VFI), which is designed for communities to understand their rights (including the rights under FPIC). The video illustrates what should and what should not be done when companies want to develop projects that may affect village land.

Duration: 7 min.  
More info via Justine Sylvester justine@villagefocus.org

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**Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and natural resource management**  
*By GIA, Right LinkF CIDSE laos, GAPE, LIWG*

This video has been developed by Land Information Working Group (LIWG) members together with GIZ. It targets policy makers. We had the opportunity to screen it at the National Assembly of Lao and it was screened at various workshops where government officials participated.

Duration: 8 min.  
More info via Jeanne Battello battello.jeanne@gmail.com and Violaine ic@laolandinfo.org