



LANDac ANNUAL
INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE
4-5 July 2019

LAND GOVERNANCE IN TRANSITION

How to support transformations that
work for people and nature?

CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Theme 3:

**Community rights: Climate Change and
Natural Resource Management**

INTERACTIVE PANEL

Community Rights to Forest Lands: What are the key conditions for success?

Tropenbos International & CGIAR Forests, Trees and Agroforestry programme. Other partners TBI.

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The session aims to bring together practitioners, scientists and policy makers, in an interactive set-up. Short presentation about Tropenbos International review of community rights and introduction to some key topics that came up (incl. stories from communities).

- Option 1: 'Practitioner' and 'scientist' interview each other on stage, based on the key topics/stories from TBI review. After a while, audience can also join in interview (possibly through 'open panel' approach, where one/two empty chairs will be put on stage for audience members to take turns to join the conversation).
- Option 2: Discussion on the conditions and potential strategies in small groups. Wrap up with a more theoretical perspective (or the other way around).

Over the last couple of decades, many governments have devolved collective rights and control over forest lands to local communities and Indigenous Peoples. The motivations for doing so might differ; local control is often considered an important incentive to invest in sustainable natural resource management, leading to local economic development as well as conservation objectives. In other cases, CSOs lobby for the recognition of community rights for self-determination and to strengthen communities' control over the lands that hold religious or cultural value.

Now is a good time to reflect on the experiences so far: How are these reforms contributing to the desired outcomes, and what are barriers and conditions? This session will discuss both the theory and practice behind the devolutions rights and control to communities. The discussion will be guided by questions such as: How are community rights expected to contribute to objectives such as local development, sustainable livelihoods and conservation? What can we learn from experiences with community rights in the Global South about the barriers and conditions for success? How can we use the findings from research to strengthen the work of CSOs on community rights in their national context? And what do the experiences from these communities tell us about the implications of academic perspectives for the on-the-ground realities?

Currently Tropenbos International is working on a multi-country review of the experiences with community rights, and the key conditions and barriers to success. The aim of the review is to strengthen CSO contributions to the establishment of these conditions. During this LANDac session, the initial findings from the review will be shared with the audience and the session discussions will be used as input for the next steps of the review.

Link to LANDAC Conference theme: Formalisation of community rights to forest land is expected to contribute local development, food security, conservation and sustainable management of resources, among others. However, it is important to understand the conditions that need to be in place to achieve these objectives. By understanding these conditions, and the strategies to establish them, can we create an environment where communities are able to effectively govern their communal land and sustainably use their resources for the benefit of people and nature.

Potential speakers:

- 'scientists': Researcher from CIFOR/ICRAF on community rights (to be identified)
- 'practitioners': We consider inviting one of our Southern partners, who have been working on community rights to forest for several years
- Possibly: 'Policymaker', to give a short reflection on the relevance of this discussion for (inter)national policy

This session welcomes abstract submissions.

ROUND TABLE

Building land and natural resources management governance at community level in Mozambique

Community Land Foundation (iTC-F)/CBNRM Working Group 179, Mozambique

WWF Mozambique

World Bank Mozambique

CONTACT: José Monteiro jmonteiro@itc-f.org

Description: In the last 20 years, Mozambique land legal framework challenged the land sector to pursue a more inclusive and effective land administration system, respecting community rights while fostering land based investments. Community land rights are secured through a process of community land delimitation, which addresses the issues such as land conflicts and improves community consultation process.

Under the same decade, as results of the Southern Africa CBNRM1 movement, community-based projects have been implemented throughout the country, where the legal implementation of the 20% forest or tourism revenue tax return fee to the rural communities have been promoted. Despite the motivation, these isolated approaches have been implemented under a weak institutional collaboration network, and without a proper governance structure, and business models at community level. These weaknesses undermine tenure security, benefit sharing, misguide communities and increase deforestation (and resources depletion) in some critical ecosystems, increasing risks for climate change and poverty.

Lessons from iTC-F, WWF and World Bank supported projects recommends a more structured land and natural resources governance system based on inclusive participatory governance at community level. As a result, and based on the NACSO2 experience and support, a working group, composed of Government institutions, civil society, academia, NGO's and private sector is leading the establishment of a CBNRM Network for Mozambique with the objectives to (i) linking land rights to governance (2) consolidating business models and investment plan for land and natural resources at community level; (ii) facilitating the implementation of CBNRM programs, and (iii) compile lessons to improve policy. The Network expects to pilot these governance and business models in selected conservation sites, under a CBNRM National program. This session focuses on building Mozambique's roadmap to empower rural communities on reducing poverty through a rights-based land tenure approach, including a more strategic rural development approach based on stronger economic models (including wildlife, NTFPs value chains, ecosystem services, etc.), leading to the consolidation of land and natural resources governance at community level.

Potential speakers

- José Monteiro (jmonteiro@itc-f.org)
- Rito Mabunda (ritomabunda@wwf.panda.org)

This session welcomes abstract submissions.

INTERACTIVE PANEL

Transforming pastoralist landscapes: the importance of inclusive land management, policy engagement and climate risk management

SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, Eelco Baan

Cordaid, Harma Rademaker

AgriProfocus, Wim Goris

Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP), Koen van Troos

CONTACT: Eelco Baan ebaan@snv.org

The session will consist of the following elements:

1. Short presentations by the speakers;
2. Interactive panel discussion reflecting on key questions;
3. Plenary discussion with the floor;
4. Wrap up and conclusion

Description: Pastoralism supports 40 million people in Africa's vast rangelands and contributes significantly to national economies (15-40% of agricultural GDP). Pastoral livestock is the main meat supplier to Nairobi and other cities in East Africa. Due to its mobility, pastoralism can respond effectively to varying conditions of pasture and water resources. However, two main trends, climate variability and competing land uses, compromise pastoralists' coping strategies and affect their production system. The burning question is how to manage the interests of different stakeholders in these landscapes. The short presentations in this session are:

- SNV & Kenya Livestock Marketing Council – engaging local pastoral communities/ organizations in formulating the rangeland management bill of Isiolo County, Kenya.
- Cordaid – how working with integrated risk management has built the capacity of local pastoral communities to plan for and anticipate (climate) risks, and address the root causes of these risks in East Africa.
- Heifer – facilitating bottom-up land use agreements between settled farmers and pastoralist producers in the Igunga Eco-Village landscape, Tanzania.

The panel discussion between speakers will elaborate on the role of civil society (including local communities) in multi-stakeholder processes that ensure equitable land governance, and on effective strategies towards equitable management of pastoralist landscapes, and towards climate resilient and sustainable development in Africa's drylands.

Relevance to conference theme: This session will bring forward concrete tools and strategies that enable effective land governance in pastoralist landscapes – vast areas that cover almost half of the earth's land surface and that are struggling with the effects of climate change.

Potential speakers

- Eelco Baan, Global sector coordinator agriculture, SNV
- Abdikadir Mohamed, CEO, Kenya Livestock Marketing Council
- Harma Rademaker, Resilience program manager, Cordaid
- Rian Fokker, CEO, Heifer

This session welcomes abstract submissions.

DEBATE / PANEL

Key legal elements for communities to manage their forest, one avenue to secure a sustainable future for people and nature

Nathalie Faure, Law & Policy Advisor, Community forestry Lead, Climate & Forests programme, ClientEarth,

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Growing external pressure on forestlands from the expansion of large-scale agriculture, mining and forestry can result in land conflicts, deforestation and a loss of biodiversity. The recognition of forest management rights for local communities, also known as “community forestry”, constitutes a powerful avenue to tackle these environmental issues, including climate change impacts, but also to secure communities’ livelihoods and bring social justice. In numerous countries, this recognition constitutes a paradigm shift away from the largescale management of forests by the State or private operators.

Laws that enable community forestry have the potential to secure long-lasting benefits and ensure an equitable and sustainable development. Over the past two years, ClientEarth has reviewed laws and regulations in Nepal, the Philippines and Tanzania, where community forestry has been implemented for several decades. We found legal frameworks to be one of the keys to achieving effective community forestry. Our presentation will draw on this research to present 10 key elements for building or revising laws that enable community forestry. We will discuss the importance of:

- Land and forest tenure regimes: clear and strong tenure rights, reflecting communities’ customs, are an important foundation to community forestry;
- Enabling the participation of vulnerable groups, including women, in forest management: community forestry models have provided strong safeguards for the participation of all members in the community, including the more marginalised; and
- The role of external actors in supporting community forestry: the State, but also NGOs and the private sector all have a role to play in supporting a viable and resilient model of community forestry.

We will present examples from the case studies analysed, as well as practical tools, in order to inform practitioners supporting forest-dependant communities’ role in forest management, and more broadly on improving communities’ participation in forest and land governance.

Relevant to the following conference topics: Natural resources and environmental protection, gender and generation, land access for smallholders and visions of development, climate change and resilience

Potential speakers

Nathalie Faure, Tanja Venisnik (Law & Policy Advisor, Climate & Forests programme, ClientEarth)

This session welcomes abstract submissions.

PANEL / PHOTO EXHIBIT

Farmer and Indigenous: Access to land and territory in South America, 21st century

ICCO-IPDRS

CONTACT : Connie Toornstra c.toornstra@icco.nl

Description: Since the past five years, ICCO and IPDRS have been collecting evidence of access to land and territory in 10 countries of South America and many of those were led by young people and women. Today we have rich materials produced and regional analysis.

Several findings can already be shared: a) there is a current demand for access to land and territory, in many cases by young people and women; b) the political and bureaucratic processes are extremely slow, which demands families that want to access the land, time investment and a great effort; c) land access is not the only demand from farmers and indigenous, but also from other sectors that decide to step aside from the “urban progress”; d) collective land tends to respond access demands more efficiently than to other access demands and to the reoccupation of countryside areas.

Additionally, IPDRS elaborates an annual report about land and territory access in South America; reports from 2015, 2016 and 2017 have already been published and for the LANDac, the 2018 report will be ready. The report gives an account of the advances and setbacks from the State, the land conflicts, the upsurge of violence and the horizon of indigenous farmer organizations.

Potential contributors: This initial exhibitor’s proposal will be down to four people.

- Ruth Bautista Duran (IPDRS – Bolivia) Regional Movement for Land and territory
- Luis Rojas (Member of the Regional Movement for Land in Paraguay)
- Andrea Murillo (agro-ecological Producer, Colombia)
- Claudio Dourado (Member of the Movement for Land in Brazil)
- Marijke de Graaf (ICCO)
- Jan Douwe Van der Ploeg (Dutch Academic)

This session does not invite abstract submissions, yet welcomes active participation.