



**LANDac**

LANDac ANNUAL  
INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE  
2019

## LAND GOVERNANCE IN TRANSITION

*How to support transformations that work for people and nature?*

July 4 - 5 | Muntgebouw | Utrecht | The Netherlands

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# LANDac Annual International Conference 2019

## KEY INSIGHTS SESSIONS

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# LANDac Annual International Conference 2019

## ***LAND GOVERNANCE IN TRANSITION: How to support transformations that work for people and nature?***

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 aimed to look at land governance through the lens of transformations.

This year, the LANDac conference was about Land Governance in Transition: How support transformations that work for people and nature? Central questions revolved around the long-term dynamics around land, water and food production. How is land governance itself transformed, as it seeks to respond to changing circumstances? And how is learning and knowledge building about these dynamics developing, what are promising concepts and tools? Particular questions related to the different aspects of land governance, such as gender, food security, land tenure security, investments, conflict prevention and peace-building. In a fast-paced world of short-term projects and funding, how can we learn from past and current transitions, build sustainable partnerships and networks, and allow for seeds of innovation to bear fruit?

This conference built on eight years of LANDac Annual International Conferences where rural land debates were connected to the urban agenda, where land governance from an SDG starting point were explored, and where its role in issues of mobility, migration and displacement was examined. The 2019 Conference built on these discussions to return to core questions about land governance and transformation.

## **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**

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# Overview Key Insights Sessions 2019

Please find below a brief overview of the sessions organised at the LANDac Annual International Conference 2019 as well as their key insights, shared by the session organiser(s) and/or discussant(s). The text below follows the original programme of the 2019 conference.

Thursday 4 July 2019

## Parallel sessions I

### **DEBATE: Spatial Injustice in Urban Land Markets in East Africa: What is the evidence?**

*Organiser(s): Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Erasmus University Rotterdam & Bartlett Development Planning Unit (DPU), University College London (UCL)*

In this session, project partners on “Spatial Inequality in Times of Urban Transition: Complex Land Markets in Uganda and Somaliland” (SITU-Transitions) investigated how complex land markets, as a central feature of urban political economies in the urban transition, are shaping urbanization in four East African cities: Kampala and Arua in Uganda, and Hargeysa and Berbera in Somaliland. After two years of data collection in the four project cities, SITU-Transitions team members shared project findings from four project components: the spatial analysis; land market analysis; household survey; and the land transaction biographies. Contrary to their hypothesis, a strong link between urban land market patterns has not yet been found in the four cities and “spatial injustice”.

Speakers:

- Paul Rabé (Senior Land Expert, IHS)
- Els Keunen (Expert, Urban Planning and Municipal Development, IHS)
- Colin Marx (Senior Lecturer, Faculty of the Built Environment, Bartlett DPU/UCL)
- Michael Walls (Senior Lecturer, Faculty of the Built Environment, Bartlett DPU/UCL)

»» Key insights:

- Planning needs to recognise its complicity in urban land market dynamics;
- While spatial (in)justice can be defined in principle, it is hard to identify in practice;
- In a decolonial framing of complex land market, a multi-method, reflexive approach yields insights into method, data and findings.

### **WORKSHOP: From Discourse to Practice in Women’s Land Rights**

*Organiser: Tina Timponi Cambiaghi (International Land Coalition (ILC))*

*Regional representatives: Fridah Githuku (Groots Kenya), Patricia Chaves (Espaço Feminista), Amina Ahmared (Azul), Shilpa Vasavada (WGWLO).*

To achieve sustainable development, there is an urgency to recognize and ensure women’s rights to land and natural resources, as well as to create an environment where the role of women as natural resource managers and protectors of biodiversity is recognized. This Learning Workshop on Women’s Land Rights allowed the audience to benefit from the expertise and practices of different women groups from around the globe who have acquired long-term experience in working with these issues. Women’s representatives of these groups brought together their views and experiences, but above

all the extensive knowledge they have built over decades of work, as well as the concepts and tools that they have developed based on their experiences. Each tool has been built, tested, adopted and adapted to each regional context. This workshop therefore offered a learning journey that goes from discourse to practice.

In this session, women and men from around the world presented and discussed what is necessary in terms of creating an environment and a culture in which very diverse groups, living in completely diverse contexts and with different perspectives, can learn from each other and build a global women's network that is committed to transformation and innovation. By building on their relationships, this group of women's organizations present in this session demonstrated their sustainability based on commitment and activism and bring a transformation in land governance that is people-centred and respectful of nature, as basic and fundamental principles of gender justice and sustainability.

### **INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP: Land Governance Lost in Translation**

*Chair: Lisette Mey (Land Portal)*

Within the sphere of research repositories and among librarians, the notion of a 'standard vocabulary' or classification scheme has been around for many years. As land is a topic that is debated in many languages, across different (academic) disciplines and in all parts of the world, this session argued that terminologies and land concepts can be standardized as well, without needing to reach a consensus on each definition or way to name a particular land concept. Land is different from context to context, thus so is its terminology. Rather than trying to harmonize all difference in one concept or definition, the session proposed to embrace and highlight the richness of these differences.

For agricultural research, FAO's agriculture vocabulary, AGROVOC, is a commonly accepted and widely used. The FAO has offered this infrastructure to the land community, to enrich, enhance and organize the land terms within this agriculture vocabulary to make it more useful to the land sector. This opportunity allows us to build a practical tool for the land sector, to be used in apps, data repositories or as a reference tool – while embracing land issues for what they are: extremely rich, diverse and different in each context.

»» Key insights:

- Land governance is extremely political and controversial and thus so are the terms related to it;
- Standardisation can be good for technical visibility, but it is often a one-sided view from the Global North. Terms should not be misused;
- LandVoc is a tool that can capture richness and diversity of land governance topics. It will never be able to capture everything, but is a first inclusive and participatory attempt to show the great diversity, divisions and controversy of land governance.

### **PANEL: Everyday Experiences of 'Development' and 'Dispossession': Understanding Longer-Term Impacts of Megaprojects**

*Organisers: Gemma van der Haar & Stephanie Hobbis, Sociology of Development and Change, Wageningen University and Research*

Large scale projects for hydropower, infrastructure, or extractivism are under scrutiny for their negative impacts on affected populations and the failure to produce positive development outcomes at the local level. It has become clear that people affected by such projects suffer various forms of dispossession, both material (loss of land, water, livelihood assets) and immaterial, although the latter are far less understood and often not immediately evident. This session looked at megaprojects that have been initiated some years back in order to understand how, over time, they have impacted local societies and how, in turn, local societies have made sense of, and adapted their lives to the megaproject. This session aimed to understand multiple forms of dispossession, people's attachment to their surroundings, and changes in local social relations. In the session, the following insights from recent field research have been shared:

- Women's Voices, Mother's Choices: A Gendered Analysis of Resettlement for Infrastructural Development in Uganda  
*Annemarie van der Meer (Wageningen University and Research)*
- A Political Ecology of the Bujagali Project: Social Inequalities and Spaces of Change  
*Evita Ouwerkerk (Wageningen University and Research)*
- Local Cultural Valuation of the Land- and Waterscape Surrounding the Bujagali Power Plant: A Neglected But Important Insight  
*Ezra Litjens (Wageningen University and Research)*
- Impact for Whom? Conflicting Visions of the Masinga Dam and Reservoir in Kenya  
*William Clelland (University of Amsterdam)*

### **ROUNDTABLE: Dynamics of Due Diligence: Conditions for Responsible Land-based Investment**

*Organisers: Katie Minderhoud (Solidaridad) and Caitlin Ryan (University of Groningen)*

Multi-stakeholder international frameworks on responsible investment and due diligence for investment were developed in response to the land grab 'hype.' While the principles and frameworks discuss the processes of 'due diligence' in straightforward and prescriptive ways, the context-specific realities where this 'due diligence' is to be applied are considerably more complex and 'messy' than the frameworks might imply. Meanwhile, discussions on processes of land reform, alternative dispute resolution and formalization of customary tenure does recognize this 'messiness'.

This session drew out some of the dilemmas of 'due diligence' to contrast its imaginaries in the frameworks, with the context-specific dilemmas that arise when applied. Applying 'due diligence' may take place in the midst of contested authority, weak land laws, interactions between communities, customary authority, civil society, investing companies and the state, and land administrations that may be challenged by both capacity and political constraints. In this sense, questions of due diligence are not easily resolved by the frameworks alone, and major questions remain, such as who has the responsibility to strengthen local and national land governance, and how pre-existing power relations will impact partnerships.

The session drew from concrete experiences of the DFID funded LEGEND program. The Dutch based company Natural Habitats in partnership with Solidaridad and NAMATI (supported by LEGEND) tested specific due diligence guidance in a private investment project in Southern Sierra Leone.

»» Key insights:

- Governance is multi-layered and needs to account for a lot of resources;
- Power relations between actors determine how due diligence plays out;
- Costs and benefits of due diligence are not easily distributed;
- Capacity constraints at all levels (state, community, companies) leads to limited due diligence

### **PANEL: Multi-Stakeholders Platforms: a Transformational Arena Fostering & Scaling-Up Local Innovation**

*Organiser: Yonas Mekonen (International Land Coalition (ILC))*

Multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) are increasingly recognized as important vehicles to build sustained dialogue among land actors, and support their collective long-term strategies aiming to improve land policy design and implementation. While MSPs are not the (only) golden bullets to foster inclusive land governance, experiences show that in a diversity of context, they are contributing to more equitable, efficient and transformative outcomes. ILC has been investing in, and setting in motion close to 30 People Centred Land Governance MSPs as a central component of the National Engagement Strategies (NES) operating model.

This session introduced early results from one set of responses and strategies deriving from the Community Land Protection Initiative (CLPI), an innovative cross-regional program designed to equip frontline communities with the required tools, capacities and process to safeguard customary rights. Although growing expectations are placed on multi-stakeholders dynamics, evidences exploring the role played by national level MSPs in bringing tested innovations at scale, and the multiplier effect they offer in nurturing "good" local land governance dynamics are less abundant. In the context of localised initiatives, the session aimed to challenge and question the role, transformative potential and transformative possibilities of multi-stakeholder mechanisms to make land governance more inclusive, effective, and sustainable.

Presentations:

- Putting Heads Together – A Systematic Literature Review of Knowledge Exchange and Joint Learning in Food & Business Multi-Stakeholder Platforms in Sub-Saharan Africa  
*Dr. Edith van Ewijk (University of Amsterdam)*
- A Multi-Stakeholder Approach to Advancing Women's Land Rights Using the SDGs Framework: Experience from Tanzania  
*Godfrey Massay (Landesa)*
- Promoting Good Land Governance Practices Through Regional Dialogue Platforms in the IGAD Region  
*Addis Teshome & Peter Sidler (Swiss Development Cooperation, Global Program Food Security (GPFS))*
- The Forest Dialogue (TFD): Process-Driven Multi-Stakeholder Platforms for Sustainable Forest  
*Gary Dunning & Bethany Linton (Yale University, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies)*

### **PANEL: The Future of Agriculture: Land and (Food) Production in a Context of Climate Change in Sub-Saharan Africa**

*Chair: Gideon Krusemann (CIMMYT)*

*Organiser: Romy Santpoort (Utrecht University & LANDac)*

One of the most important global challenges of our time is meeting future food needs and tackling hunger and malnutrition. Climate change and frequent climate extremes are considered as key drivers of increasing food insecurity in vulnerable areas and are expected to only exacerbate the problem in the future (FAO, 2018; Wheeler & von Braun, 2013). To accomplish the sustainable development goals, many organizations and authors agree that systemic agricultural transformations are needed that protect available natural resources, but at the same time, increase productivity.

This panel discussed a variety of processes that are happening in agriculture and land governance that shape (or challenge) current rural transformations today. What drives these processes and what are the consequences? In the discussion that followed the presentations, we asked participants and the audience: How do these changes in (food) production also change the way land is accessed, used and governed?

Presentations:

- An Innovative Perspective in Climate Change Adaptation in Coffee Systems  
*René Verburg (Copernicus Institute, Utrecht University)*
- The Political Economy of Maize Investments in Sub-Saharan Africa  
*Romy Santpoort and Murtah Read (LANDac/Utrecht University)*
- Customary Land Tenure and Food Production: Impacts for Food Security [Tentative Title]  
*Baslyd B. Nara (ITC Twente)*

»» Key Insights:

- Innovation systems depend on farmer perspectives;
- We are dealing with dynamic and complex food systems, there are no simple solutions;
- Political economy percolate through all levels;
- Climate change adaptation complicates all the above.

[Thursday 4 July 2019](#)

## Parallel sessions II

### PANEL: The Urban Land Nexus and Inclusive Urbanization in Africa

*Chair: Griet Steel (Utrecht University)*

*Co-organisers: Gordon McGranahan (Institute of Development Studies, Sussex), Manja Hoppe Andreasen (University of Copenhagen)*

Cities in Africa are growing. The total number of urban residents in Africa is projected by UNDESA to reach a billion by 2040 (World Urbanization Prospects 2014). This panel used the urban land nexus and its politics as an entry point for analysing rapidly growing African cities. The urban land nexus is where people, infrastructures and enterprises come together to form dense urban centres, both benefiting from being tightly connected, and competing for space and location. Agglomeration economies and diseconomies effectively make what goes where in the urban land nexus more important, contested and politically significant.

More importantly, urban land governance and competition for land and location are critical to how equitably the growing urban populations, and especially vulnerable groups, are accommodated during the course of the urban transition. The urban land nexus, and the movement of people in, out and around this nexus, is an important factor shaping the social and economic equity of urban transitions. This panel aimed to identify opportunities that can deliver benefits in the short or medium term.

Presentations:

- Urban Land Nexus in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza Cities in Tanzania  
*Kyessi, A.G. and Kombe, W.J.*
- The role of land and housing supply mechanisms in shaping the morphology of Khartoum city  
*Salah M. Osman*
- Self-builder landlords, housing quality and access to services in private rental markets in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza  
*Manja Hoppe Andreasen*
- Spatial configuration and patterns of settlement, segregation and informality in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Khartoum  
*Sadaf Sultan Khan*
- Vacant land versus the urban housing shortage in Khartoum: the case of Khogalab  
*Salah M. Osman and Griet Steel*

»» Key Insights:

- There are different typologies of informality;
- Policies and regulations pertaining to informality and vacant plots;
- This has important implications on the urban land nexus discourse.

### **PANEL: Displacement, Dispossession and Defence Strategies around Land**

*Chair: Marja Spierenburg (Radboud University Nijmegen)*

*Organisers: Maaïke Matelski & Selma Zijlstra (Radboud University Nijmegen)*

Displacement and dispossession for development, investment or conservation come in many different forms. Instigators such as governments or private actors are usually required to conduct impact assessments and develop resettlement action plans, yet some actors prefer to operate under the radar in informal negotiations, or engage in illegal practices. The different types of investment (conservation, mining or agriculture) result in various alliances between communities, environmentalists, human rights organisations, governments and businesses. Displacement might be planned or ad-hoc, beneficial or harmful, and on an individual or community basis. Dispossession can be in the form of losing land, but also losing fishing grounds, agricultural crops or livestock, and community cohesion. The impact of these processes and the way they are shaped are products of defence and counter-defence strategies of communities in various partnerships, which in turn are highly influenced by contextual factors such as political interests and historical dynamics.

In this panel, we explored the different dimensions of displacement and dispossession in various contexts, and mapped the realms of agency and defence strategies of affected populations. What are the main contemporary drivers of displacement and dispossession in each region? In what different shapes do displacement and dispossession occur? How do authorities and private actors interact with

affected populations? How do affected populations seek to defend their interests, individually or in partnership or coalition with others such as civil society organizations?

Presentations:

- "I Have A Right!" - Women's Empowerment and Land Rights in Northern Uganda  
*Hannah Sturm (University Of Amsterdam)*
- Mining In Kenya's Coast: Stakeholder Interactions In Processes Of Resettlement And Compensation  
*Selma Zijlstra (Radboud University Nijmegen)*
- Kenya's Rural Communities Resisting Corporate Disenfranchisement And The Influence Of External Catalysts  
*Maaike Matelski (Radboud University Nijmegen)*
- Fostering Tenure Security And Resilience For Bedouin Communities In Area C Of The West Bank  
*Jean du Plessis (Land & GLTN Unit, UN-Habitat, Nairobi) & Ahmad El-Atrash (UN-Habitat, Ramallah)*
- Hidden displacement: impacts of farm conversions to game farming in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa  
*Marja Spiereburg*

»» Key Insights:

- The way 'inclusive' is used and/or implemented in land deals or negotiations (through 'multi-stakeholder' platforms or selective consultation) risks depoliticizing land issues and risks resulting in further marginalizing already marginalized groups. We really need to pressure government and businesses to respect the rights of these groups;
- Displacement and development-related resettlement often results in new land conflicts and displacement;
- There is a need to study defense strategies over time – 'communities' learn and build upon earlier strategies;
- Local social relations – e.g. between pastoralists and agriculturalists, but also between 'the local' and 'the stranger' (later panel) are influenced by local, glocal and global political and economic changes, changing local stakes in land and power relations.

### **WORLD CAFE: Actor-perspectives on Landscape Scenarios: Linking Sectors Through Integrated Landscape Governance for People and Nature**

*Organisers: Johan Meijer (PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency) & Mirjam A.F. Ros-Tonen (University of Amsterdam)*

Agricultural transformation and urbanisation increase the dynamics and complexity of landscapes in the Global South, affecting peri-urban and rural land use, livelihoods and the provision of ecosystem services. Sectorial approaches are unable to curb the challenges and there is a growing call to tackle these issues in a holistic and integrated manner through negotiated landscape governance that engages multiple sectors, actors and scales.

Moving beyond sectorial approaches and institutional jurisdictions towards integrated landscape governance for people and nature requires deliberate efforts and tools to bridge different interests and perspectives (Meijer et al., 2018). This session aimed to bring together experiences with participatory mapping, modelling and scenario building as 'boundary objects' (Zurba et al. 2018) that

may contribute to bridging sectorial and jurisdictional gaps and move towards integrated and negotiated landscape governance.

Presentations:

- The Government Perspective: Implementing South Africa's First 'National Spatial Development Framework': an Exploration into its Required Spatial-Economic, Behavioural and Institutional Transformations  
*Prof. Mark Oranje (University Of Pretoria, South Africa)*
- The Supply-Chain Rural Perspective: Visualising the Future of Mosaic Landscapes: Participatory Spatial Scenario Building in a Mixed Cocoa-Oil Palm Area in the Eastern Region of Ghana  
*Kwabena O. Asubonteng (AISSR, University Of Amsterdam)*
- The Urban Perspective: Mapping Land Use Transformations: The Kumasi Case  
*Frank Van Rijn (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency)*

»» Key insights:

- Spatial tools (modelling, scenario-building etc.)
  - o provide a starting point to bring stakeholders together to discuss their desired landscapes;
  - o help define shared (landscape) concerns;
  - o help communicate long-term threats (e.g. biodiversity loss, urban sprawl)
  - o provide a view of the future (landscape)
  - o provide an understanding of the baseline;
  - o make clear that we need to look beyond sectors (e.g. zero deforestation commitment by one sector won't help if other actors continue to deforest).
- If participatory, it:
  - o Capture the concerns of different stakeholders;
  - o Ensures inclusivity;
  - o Helps identifying a common concern.

### **ROUNDTABLE: Building Land and Natural Resources Management Governance at Community Level**

*Organiser: José Monteiro, Mozambique CBNRM Working Group*

Mozambique is endowed in natural resources, which has an enormous potential to contribute to lift the country's out of poverty. Capitalizing these potential economic opportunities to promote sustainable rural development, requires adequate, efficient and profitable (economically and environmentally) enabling conditions that involves integration of rural communities as key actors, as well as appropriate and functional institutional arrangements that allows sharing, learning and management information for a better decision making on the ground and at policy level.

This session focussed on building Mozambique's roadmap to empower rural communities on reducing poverty through a rights-based land tenure approach, based on a more strategic and integrated rural development approach that leads to the consolidation of land and natural resources governance at community level.

#### Presentations:

- Building Land and Natural Resources Management Governance at Community Level in Mozambique  
*José Monteiro (Mozambique CBNRM Working Group)*
- Land and Natural Resources Governance for Sustainable Land and Natural Resources Management  
*Anne Girardin (CADASTA Foundation)*
- Recognition of Habitat Rights of PVTGs in India – Hurdles in Implementation  
*Ajay Dolke (Committee for Development of PVTGs, Maharashtra) & Yogini Dolke (Director - Society for rural and Urban Joint Activities)*

#### »» Key Insights:

- Always understand what communities want;
- Government need to be involved in every process;
- Communities need to be trained to understand their role;
- Build governance at community level is key, communities need to be seen as partners and shareholders.

#### **DEBATE: Facilitating Transition: How to Enable Inclusive Land Governance change and Why It Matters**

*Organisers: Michael Rice, Karin van Boxtel and Stefan Schuller (Both ENDS)*

Supporting transformations in land governance frameworks is often a slow and costly process, and someone has to foot the bill. Like many other fields of public life, the private sector has an increasingly influential role in the identification and mediation of land rights. In areas where people depend on land for their livelihood yet have no official rights to that land, where land is the most valuable thing a family can own, where access to land means the difference between harvest and hunger, the way in which land governance is 'done' in practice can be extremely political. In many countries where insecure or ambiguous land tenure is a challenge, national governments are not often willing or able to fund genuinely inclusive, democratic and fair land governance programs. The participation of benevolent private sector actors can be essential to finance, initiate and sometimes even design and implement important land governance reforms, but it may also fundamentally compromise them.

If land is inherently political, and if economics is intrinsically about power, how can land governance transitions be financed without excluding those who are already politically and economically vulnerable? Does it really matter where the money comes from or whether it flows from the top-down or from the bottom-up, so long as landholders get their titles at the end of the day? This session opened the question of land governance economics up for debate to investigate how different processes of transition may lead to different outcomes for rights holders depending on the whose perception of land is adopted.

#### Panelists:

- Nonette Royo, Executive Director of the Tenure Facility;
- Dr. Monica Lengoiboni, Assistant Professor of Land Management, Faculty of Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation, University of Twente;
- Simon Ulvund, CEO of Meridia;

- Thomas Vintges, Project, Environmental and Social Advisor, Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO);
- Immaculata Casimero, Indigenous Wapishana and land rights leader from Guyana.

### **PANEL: Uniting Global and Hyper-Local Data for Land**

*Chair: Rory Bowe (TIMBY)*

*Panelist: Cecilia Coccia (Land Matrix) & Ward Anseeuw (ILC)*

Lots of global data sets are now available to help us both assess and predict when land violations will happen. This session argues that these resources (such as The Land Matrix, Global Forest Watch, Moabi, MapHubs, high temporal and spatial satellite imagery from places like Airbus and Planet Labs and more) can be even more powerful if they are put into packaging that works for stakeholders on the ground. TIMBY (This is My Backyard) is a set of digital tools that equips local groups working on land-based issues with global data, empowering them to do more effective monitoring. This data can then be fed back through channels of influence (paralegals, policy makers, government and journalists) for impact. Hague Data Science Initiative and Jusi.Py are exploring how machine learning can be used to predict vulnerability to land-grabbing. This tool could be used by NGOs in their programming and research, and by ethical investors to assess risk for land purchases.

This panel discussed the tools and technologies being used both on the global and hyper local levels for land issues and strategies to make them work more effectively together. Discussion also covered the importance of including local groups (who often are in offline areas and have limited digital literacy) in evidence gathering, not only technically but also ideologically.

### **PANEL: Cooperation and Conflict in Inclusive Agribusiness: The impacts of Chain Integration on Food Security and Local Development**

*Organisers: Ellen Mangnus & Guus van Westen (Utrecht University)*

In recent years, private sector players have been assigned a leading role in pursuing local development. This to the extent that even the promotion of such critical objectives as Food Security are framed in terms of private sector agency. As a corollary of their increased role in the realization of broader societal goals, private businesses are expected to widen the scope of their business models to become 'inclusive', i.e. inserting poor communities and smallholders in their business operations. Frequently, public sector and donor resources are made available to companies that embark on such 'inclusive business models', as a compensation for the expected increase in transactions costs of dealing with many small producers and agents. In practice, business models are often deemed 'inclusive' once small operators perform a role in them – irrespective of the scale of inclusion and the wider effects on local wellbeing. While inclusive agribusiness can certainly bring new opportunities to rural people, they may also exacerbate inequalities within local communities when some are able to benefit while others fall behind or face negative spill overs – such as land loss. This panel explored the potential of inclusive agribusiness for local development and food security in particular by highlighting the scope for cooperation between the different players in the value chain, as well as the tensions and conflicts between these partners. In the end, both cooperation and conflict may actually contribute something useful to local development.

## Presentations:

- Waves and Legacies: The Making of an Investment Frontier in Niassa, Mozambique  
*Angela Kronenburg García (Université Catholique de Louvain & Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique)*
- Smallholders Marketing Strategies, And Implications On Their Livelihoods And Food Security  
*James Wangu (Utrecht University)*
- The Impact Of Nucleus Estate Model On Local Communities Livelihood In North-Western Ethiopia  
*Senait Worku (Utrecht University)*
- Decentralization and Development: Can Local Governments Contribute to Sustainable Development Through Inclusive Agribusiness?  
*Etienne van Duuren (Utrecht University)*
- Cooperation and Conflict in Inclusive Agribusiness: The impacts of Chain Integration on Food Security and Local Development  
*Ellen Magnus (Utrecht University)*

## **DISCUSSION: LAND-at-scale: For Structural Just, Inclusive and Sustainable Land Governance for Women And Men in Developing Countries**

*Organisers: Gemma Betsema, Pim Kieskamp and Thomas Vintges (RVO – the Netherlands Enterprise and Development Agency)*

LAND-at-scale is a new Dutch land governance support programme recently launched (April 2019), commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented by the Netherlands Enterprise and Development Agency (RVO). LAND-at-scale is an adaptive programme that strives for structural, just, inclusive and sustainable land governance for all women and men in developing countries. It seeks results by assisting in the upscaling of successful pilots, innovative interventions with scaling potential, and activities that enhance crucial capacity and knowledge development.

This session, organised by RVO, introduced participants to the LAND-at-scale programme, including its overall objectives and envisaged outcomes, as shed a light on potential opportunities for participants' organisation and networks. The session started with a presentation of the programme, its objectives and envisaged outcomes. LAND-at-scale was designed with the valuable inputs of a wide range of Dutch stakeholders in the land governance sector. The session therefore aimed to also show how inputs from the field have been addressed in the design of the current programme. Following the presentation there was an active discussion on challenges and opportunities raised by the audience. In the final part of the session the session discussed the programme in more depth, facilitated by a series of statements.

[Thursday 4 July 2019](#)

## **Parallel sessions III**

### **PANEL: A Stronger Place for Land Rights in the OECD Guidelines**

*Organiser: Hugo Hooijer (Oxfam Novib)*

*Panelist: Marian Ingrams (OECD Watch) and Guus van Westen (LANDac, Utrecht University)*

The anticipated revision of the OECD Guidelines may provide an opportunity to strengthen language on land rights and FPIC, and to strengthen the ability of victims of corporate land-related abuses to

use the OECD Guidelines. What will the process look like? What is needed to get the best possible outcome? And can the recent update of the IFC performance standards serve as an example? Topics for discussion included:

- The strategy for approaching a Guidelines revision: The political climate for a revision in 1.5 years and which strategies may be most useful to attract friendly governments to advancing the cause?
- Challenges related to addressing FPIC and land rights as issues. Should we be highlighting land rights and FPIC as a distinct human right or keeping it bundled into a larger concept of human rights?
- Will local communities benefit? How can local communities be included in the revision process? What access points, networks, strategies can we use to bring local insight into development of sample language, and to review sample language once drafted.

»» Key Insights:

- A potential revision process/politics of the OECD guidelines in 2021-2022;
- Land right currently within the guidelines and questions on what and how to strengthen this text;
- What can and can't be covered by the guidelines? Monocrop, donor-led smallholder projects
- How to do meaningful stakeholder consultation over land rights by companies, as well as by the OECD Watch and OECD to ensure diverse local input on revision of guidelines.

### **PANEL: Beyond the 'Conflict-Fetish' – Land Disputes and Structural Agrarian Questions**

*Organisers: Mathijs van Leeuwen (Radboud University Nijmegen), An Ansoms & Aymar Nyenyezi Bisoka & Rene-Claude Niyonkuru (Université Catholique de Louvain), Gemma van der Haar (Wageningen University and Research)*

In sub-Saharan Africa, advocacy work and academic writing has effectively put land disputes on the peacebuilding and development agenda. Notably in conflict affected settings, many policy makers and development practitioners now promote mediation, transitional justice, intensification and land certification to prevent such disputes from threatening rural livelihoods and security. While preventing land-related insecurity is a legitimate concern, we are worried about the dangers of a 'conflict-fetish' (Goodhand 2000): the tendency to interpret everything occurring in conflict-affected areas as part of conflict dynamics. All too easily, land-related peacebuilding interventions overlook the more structural dimensions of conflicts around land. But also in more stable environments, interveners tend to focus on the visible, interpersonal violence around land rather than on the structural nature of land conflict. Yet, academic work on agrarian change has for long explored structural tensions around land access and distribution, exploring the embeddedness of land ownership in relations of patronage and political exclusion, the competition between tenure systems, or the tensions inevitably accompanying agrarian change and reform. To our mind, a focus on conflict mediation of land disputes risks ignoring or even normalising injustices, exclusion and problematic (large-scale) land-transfers from both the past and the presence.

This panel aimed to build bridges between conflict and peace researchers interested in land, and political economic research on land matters, and so push thinking about land disputes beyond the 'conflict fetish'. By bringing in a critical perspective on agrarian change, we highlighted continuities between land issues in conflict-affected settings and those in more 'regular' settings of development and explored what these imply for processes of agrarian change in both.

#### Presentations:

- Reshaping Rural Lands: Agrarian Modernisation in Post-Conflict Rwanda  
*René-Claude Niyonkuru (Université Catholique de Louvain) & An Ansoms (Université Catholique de Louvain)*
- La Sécurisation foncière rurale à l'épreuve de la modernisation. Essai d'analyse systémique de l'ingénierie institutionnelle de certification des droits fonciers coutumiers au Sud-Kivu (RD Congo)  
*Joël Baraka Akilimali (Université Catholique de Louvain & UCL)*
- When local realities turn unreal. The problematic certification of the Batwa's land rights in Burundi  
*Camille Munezero (Radboud University)*
- The company is acting like a bad stranger: landlord/stranger relations in Sierra Leonean land lease concessions  
*Caitlin Ryan (University of Groningen)*
- Espaces sacrés et le foncier dans le territoire de Shabunda : comprendre une gouvernance locale hybride complexe  
*Par Josaphat Musamba Bussy*

#### »» Key Insights:

- There is a need to move beyond a narrow framing around land disputes and violence in war-affected settings;
- More attention is needed, in different contexts, for structural exclusion, discrimination and invisibilisation of certain groups;
- Conflictuality is more than open conflict and violence.

#### **INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP: New Responses to New Challenges: A Land Technology Sandbox**

*Organiser: Tim Robustelli, Program Associate, Future of Property Rights Program at New America*

Despite significant technological advances over the last decade, a quarter of the world's population still has insecure property rights. In the past, recording rights relied on labour-intensive methods carried out by a tiny caste of licensed professionals. But with modern technology, making quick, accurate maps, and creating trustworthy documents is no longer rocket science. The technology is here, yet it's not being used. Why? One reason is the fundamental disconnect between policymakers and technologists. Actors in the land governance space—often lawyers, policymakers, and economists—may not have experience with emerging technologies. At the same time, many technologists fail to understand political and infrastructure challenges, and so their technologies are not as useful as they claim. This leads to a cycle of mistrust and cynicism. Breaking this cycle requires an informal environment in which these two groups can freely converse and ask questions—a sandbox.

During this interactive session, three technologies were introduced through lightning talks: mobile mapping platform (Anne Girardin, Cadasta); blockchain (Riccardo Sibani, ChromaWay); and drones (Walter Volkmann, Micro Aerial Projects). Participants split up into groups to demo the tech on a land-related use case, finally coming together to discuss the tools' strengths and limitations.

#### »» Key Insights:

- There is a disconnect between policymakers and technologists;

- Technology is a tool for land, but cannot solve all problems. People and processes must evolve;
- Drones, blockchain and mobile mapping can address unique problems within land administration;
- Technology faces regulatory challenges and problems with implementation, but change is possible.

### **PANEL: Farmer and Indigenous: Access to land and territory in South America (EN, ES)**

*Chair: ICCO-IPDRS*

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 they have produced rich materials and regional analyses. Several findings have been 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.

In this session, IPDRS elaborates on their 2018 annual report about land and territory access in South America. The report gave an account of the advances and setbacks from the State, the land conflicts, the upsurge of violence and the horizon of indigenous farmer organizations.

### **ROUNDTABLE: Mobility and Land Governance in Africa: Making the Connections Work for Inclusive Development**

*Moderator: Griet Steel (Utrecht University and LANDac) & Anouk Lodder (VNG International)*

This round table discussion shed light on the various relationships between migration and land, and aimed to analyse in how far they may contribute to/obstruct (local) inclusive and sustainable development in Africa. 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. In many parts of Africa, lack of land and appropriate inheritance systems have stimulated particularly youth 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. The economic value of this type of investments and its meaning in terms of productivity have been widely discussed, less attention has been paid however to the way it influences processes of socio-economic inclusion and exclusion. In this panel, we are particularly interested in exploring the transformational and longer term implications of the migration-land nexus in various African contexts.

Participants were invited to engage with the panelists to address the following questions:

- How can we make the migration-land nexus in West-Africa more profitable and productive for as many people as possible, and for young people in particular?
- And how can West African youth navigate these processes?

- What are the effects of mounting land pressure and urbanisation on the nature of land conflicts, land tenure arrangements, and tenure security, and the role of migrants in these processes?
- How do the specifics of the migration-land nexus over time shape opportunities for women in various settings?
- What are the different local and translocal/transnational livelihood strategies and how do land dynamics influence them? Is land currently a productive asset in translocal or transnational livelihood strategies?

Panelists:

- Elhadji Faye (Enda Pronat Senegal)
- Blaisie Bama (Confédération Paysanne du Burkina Faso)
- Benewinde Rouamba (Confédération Paysanne du Burkina Faso)
- Mayke Kaag (African Studies Centre Leiden)

»» Key Insights:

- Migration is a strategy, a solution and not only a problem;
- How to make rural areas and agriculture interesting to youth? E.g. through services and infrastructure.
- Attractivity of urban areas to youth is not the question;
- Land is often a determining factor to choose for migration.

**PANEL: Geo-Information Management for Land Administration: Innovation, Transitions and Stability**

*Chairs: Dimo Todorovski & Jaap Zevenbergen, Faculty ITC, University of Twente*

Developments of digital geo-information technologies have influenced many domains of governance; and the land administration domain is no exception. While some surveying technologies are stable driven by norms and designs written into the laws and procedures of administration, others have been added in recent years, for instance through initiatives like fit-for-purpose land documentation initiatives, new means for data collection through remote sensing technologies, and online data platforms that focus on the publication of land and land rights information.

This panel invited presentations of research and development projects that focus on studying, changing and/or supporting a country's or region's land administration through geo-information management, and as such discussed the kinds of geo-information technologies that are being introduced, by whom and for what purposes, the reasons for uptake and/or resistance to these technologies on part of administration, as well as the anticipated and observed societal changes in shorter or longer run.

Presentations:

- When Innovation Meets Institutions: Land Rights Documentation in Ghana  
*Fuseini Waah Salifu, Zaid Abubakari and Christine Richter (ITC University of Twente)*
- Land Governance in Transition: The Case of the Hellenic Cadastre  
*Evangelia Balla (ITC University of Twente)*
- Transforming Land Tenure Regimes? Fit-for-purpose Approaches to Land Rights Mapping  
*Monica Lengoiboni, Christine Richter, Paul Van Asperen and Jaap Zevenbergen (ITC University of Twente)*

- Tenure Security Through The Namibian Communal Land Administration System  
*Ndiyakupi Nghituwamata, Winnie Mwilima and Petrus Shivute (Government of Namibia)*
- Building Urban Land Information Management System in PostgreSQL, for the Case of Ethiopia  
*Abraham Kelilo and Firaol Befikaduntations (Civil Informatics Centre, Ethiopian Construction Design and Supervision Works Corporation)*

## **PANEL: The Roles of Interdisciplinary Research in Sustainability Transition of Palm Oil Production**

*Organisers: Birka Wicke (Utrecht University) & Ari Susanti (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 which is facilitated by government policies and market incentives. This was done with the assumption of increasing demand in the future and lucrative financial returns. While the environmental and social impacts of oil palm plantations have been studied in detail, most studies have separately addressed the various impacts, or looked at solutions for one isolated impact or only from one perspective. However, there are many links between impacts and feedback mechanisms, and therefore solutions must take a comprehensive perspective on them. Interdisciplinary approaches and methods can help to provide such a comprehensive perspective by better accounting for links between impacts, scale and time and thereby increase the effectiveness, feasibility and adoption of newly proposed solutions. The central question will be where can interdisciplinary approaches and methods help the most in the sustainability challenges of palm oil production? To unravel the role and value of interdisciplinary for a sustainable transition in the oil palm complex, this panel presented and discussed interdisciplinary research on palm oil.

Presentations:

- Interdisciplinarity for a Transition Towards More Sustainable Production of Palm Oil  
*Ari Susanti And Birka Wicke/ Universitas Gadjah Mada And Utrecht University*
- Intercropping in Oil Palm Plantations in Central Kalimantan: An Interdisciplinary Study on Smallholder Livelihood Strategies  
*Rosa de Vos, Wageningen University And Research*
- Why Do Oil Palm Farmers Choose for Intensification or Expansion? Does Certification Make a Difference?  
*Maja Slingerland and Annisa Maghfirah (Wageningen University And Research)*

»» Key Insights:

- We need to consider not only various disciplines, but also gender, cultures and languages in inter- and transdisciplinary research;
- Inter- and transdisciplinary work is increasingly asked for, but is it very challenging – particularly for academic research;
- Overcoming barriers of inter- and transdisciplinary research require a genuine interest in other perspectives and methods.

Friday 5 July 2019

## Parallel sessions IV

### PANEL: When do Displacement and Resettlement end? Temporalities of Dislocation and Socio-Political Engagement

Organisers: *Kei Otsuki (Department of Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Utrecht University) & Nikkie Wiegink (Department of Cultural Anthropology, Utrecht University)*

One of the most direct implications of large-scale land investments is displacement of people who are considered to be “in the way” of the investment projects (Oliver-Smith, 2009). Recently, the World Bank estimates that 20 million people are displaced due to the investment projects each year (Cernea and Maldonado, 2018). The displaced people are usually clustered and relocated in new forms of settlements in both rural and urban areas. These new settlements profoundly transform landscapes and people’s socioeconomic conditions. While much attention has been paid to adequate compensation and livelihood restoration in the planning for and immediate aftermath of resettlement, the protracted processes toward sustainable place-making have attracted little scholarly and policy attention. How do actors involved in resettlement, such as governments, investors, affected populations, civil society organizations, and academics, understand this process in terms of temporality? When does their commitment start and when and how does it end? When is resettlement considered to be “over”? And what does sustainable development mean in such a context?

Presentations:

- When Do Displacement and Resettlement End? The Temporalities of Dislocation, Socio-Political Engagement, and Sustainable Development  
*Kei Otsuki and Nikkie Wiegink (Utrecht University)*
- Unrest or the Making of a Resilient Community? Exploring the Collective Agency of People Affected by the LNG Project in Northern Mozambique  
*Emilina Namaganda (Utrecht University)*
- Problems and Prospects of (Voluntary) Resettlement of Households Affected by the Development of New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA), Indonesia  
*R. Rijanta (Department of Development Geography, Faculty of Geography, Gadjah Mada University)*
- Whither the Burden? The Camp as Driver for Development in Long Term Refugee Hosting Regions  
*Bram Jansen, Wageningen University and Research*
- Making Space and Time in Egypt's Land Reclamation Projects  
*Edwin Rap (Utrecht University)*

»» Key Insights:

- For whom is the question ‘when do displacement and resettlement end?’ relevant?
- The focus of ‘temporarily’ gives different perspectives to displacement;
- Paying attention to multiple histories and possible futures open up a new analytical lens.

## **INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP: Policy Advocacy for Women's Land Rights: Strategies and Experiences**

*Chair: Karin van Boxtel (Both ENDS)*

*Organisers: Gemma Betsema (RVO, Land-at-scale), Ninja Lacey (MoFA, LANDdialogue); Cristina Timponi Cambiaghi (International Land Coalition); Rukia Cornelius (Oxfam); Imke Greven (Oxfam Novib); Sophie Kwizera (ActionAid); Fridah Githuku (GROOTS Kenya)*

Women's land rights have been high on the agenda of grassroots women's groups, civil society organizations and research institutions for many years now. At the same time, it sometimes seems as if our research and knowledge around women's land rights lack a clear translation into policies and women's land rights are mainly dealt with by academics and NGO's. This session brought in experiences from a 'Women's land rights influencing trajectory' implemented by Dutch organizations within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This trajectory organized brainstorm sessions with specific departments in the Ministry to identify ways to integrating women's land rights into existing policies and programs. Rukia Cornelius is the Oxfam regional gender lead for Southern Africa and has a wealth of experience designing trainings on Women's Participation and Transformative Leadership; in this session she shared her thoughts and experiences on research and policies. Fridah Githuku is the Executive Director of GROOTS Kenya, a grassroots movement led by women to create visibility and decision-making power. Fridah elaborated on GROOTS' experiences translating research into policies in Kenya. Other organizations were invited to also share their examples and methodologies which have led to the translation of women's land rights into concrete activities and policies, both in donor country governments as well as in the context of countries in the global south.

## **PANEL: Transforming Pastoralist Landscapes: The Importance of Inclusive Land Management, Policy Engagement, and Climate Risk Management**

*Organisers: Eelco Baan (SNV Netherlands Development Organisation), Harma Rademaker (Cordaid), Wim Goris (AgriProfocus), Koen van Troos (Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP))*

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

Presentations:

- SNV (Eelco Baan) and Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (Abdikadir Mohamed) present their work on engaging local pastoral communities/organisations in formulating the rangeland management bill of Isiolo County, Kenya.
- Cordaid (Harma Rademaker) will illustrate 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 (Sara Peeters-Filius) will present their work on facilitating bottom-up land use agreements between settled farmers and pastoralist producers in the Igunga Eco-Village landscape, Tanzania.

»» Key Insights:

- Policy development with by-law enforcement is a long process to include all (bottom-up is key), but we have to remain critical;
- If this is not inclusive, it might be damaging;
- Attention of traditions need to be incorporated;
- Resilience means resilience of both communities and the environment. You need to look after both.

**PANEL: Accumulation by Dispossession and Land grabbing in Colombia. Dynamics of Conflict and Large-scale Acquisitions. (EN, ES)**

*Organiser: Álvaro Germán Torres Mora (University of Helsinki-National University of Colombia)*

Within the Colombia context, this session address two scenarios of accumulation by dispossession: violent accumulation and large scale acquisitions. Land grabbing is happening in the most remote zones of the world, as far as capitalism expands its models of production. Yet Colombia meets interesting characteristics. The armed conflict has displaced more than 5.1 million people and that 6.6 million hectares have been dispossessed. Armed groups, such as guerrilla bands and various paramilitary forces, are not the only actors in the dispossession process. The displacement can also be caused by cattle ranchers, drug barons, land speculators, institutional authorities and both intra-national and international firms.

These actors have systematically and ruthlessly divested poorer agricultural workers of their land holdings for their own use, thus forcing them to migrate to more populous urban centres. This accumulation has sometimes boosted “economic development” by displacing and dispossessing small landholders whose cultivations were not as profitable as those of agroindustries. Such episodes of dispossession have resulted in the transformation of extensive tracts of countryside once dominated by small scale agriculture.

Presentations:

- Analysis of the Integral Rural Reform Regarding the Concentration of Land in Colombia  
*Edwin Jesith Bernal Ramírez (Nueva Granada Military University (Colombia))*
- Land Governance in Protected Areas, The Case of the Paramos at Andes Mountains  
*Edwin Novoa Alvarez (Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad (Environmental and Society Association))*
- The Peasant Economy Against the New Agroindustrial Colonization. The Colombian Case  
*Jaime Forero Álvarez (Rural Observatory of the University of La Salle)*
- Land Grabbing and Accumulation by Dispossession in Colombia. The Case Of Zidres.  
*Álvaro Germán Torres Mora (University of Helsinki-National University of Colombia)*

**PANEL: Land & The Role of the State: Increasing Transparency & Accountability**

*Organisation: Land Portal Foundation*

The word ‘corruption’ was taboo not more than a few years ago. Thanks to the work of many development specialists, it has become an important topic of discussion in the development sector

and after the African Union declared 2018 the “Year of Anti-Corruption”, in 2019, the Africa Land Policy Initiative has decided the Annual Africa Land Policy Conference will have ‘corruption’ as its running theme.

In anticipation of this important event, this session kicked-off the discussions at the LANDac conference as well, with the main goal of gaining a better understanding on how we can achieve more transparency within land governance globally, and including the role of data ecosystems to promote evidence-based decision making and how to democratize the discourse by allowing grassroots voices to become part of the debate.

Presentations:

- Enacting legitimacy : the performance of state and non-state actors in local land registration in northern Uganda  
*Josh Maiyo & Mathijs van Leeuwen (Radboud University Nijmegen)*
- Toward Sustainable Peace: The socio-ecological dimension of the adopted Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative in Indonesia  
*Y. Yanuardi (Utrecht University, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta)*

»» Key Insights:

- Land corruption has many forms (bribery, sextortion, illegal selling etc.) and enabling factors. A lack of transparency is only of them.
- Lack of people participating and lack of consultation, as well as legitimacy of external interventions (and their unpredictable effects) are other elements that factor in;
- Open data can be a powerful tool in the fight against corruption, but power relations and existing inequalities (wealth, literacy, sex, language) need to be taken into consideration;
- Openness by default does not work, data on land ownership has privacy and security issues that need to be fully considered.

### **PANEL: For Better or Worse: Agri-Food Systems Transforming Land Governance Needs and Outcomes I & II**

*Chair: Dr. Marc Wegerif, Human Economy Programme, University of Pretoria, South Africa.*

Since the acceleration of land grabs in response to the food and financial crises of 2007-2008, investor interest in land and its produce has not subsided, but has changed from direct land grabs to an approach of increasing control of land use through control of the agri-food system within which agricultural land rights holders have to operate. From inputs to markets and financing, the agri-food sector is being concentrated under corporate control backed by policies supportive of this accumulation in the name of economic growth and modernisation. The mode of production, including high external inputs and having to meet inflexible standards of buyers, is tending to generate negative impacts on people and nature.

Women and other small-scale farmers may find opportunities in these developments or find themselves adversely incorporated into out-grower schemes and value chains. Many farmers are finding their space for manoeuvre limited. Some farmers are building on old practices and developing new innovations that work better for them and for nature. These involve production practices and markets that work with ecological processes and increase farmer autonomy from the corporate agri-

food system. What has become clear is that effective land governance can only contribute to food security, livelihoods and sustainable development, if situated within a supportive agri-food system.

#### Presentations Session I:

- Inclusive Agrarian Transformation in Nepal  
*Dharm Raj Joshi (ILC's National Engagement Strategy (NES) Nepal)*
- In the Shadow of Tree Crops: Exploring the Relationship Between Smallholder Tree-Crop Expansion and Subsistence Food Production  
*Malin Olofsson (University of Amsterdam)*
- Women's Access to Markets, Constraints and Opportunities  
*Marc C. A. Wegerif (Human Economy Programme, Centre for the Advancement of Scholarship, University of Pretoria)*
- Connecting Smallholders to Markets: How Territorial Markets Can Support Land-Based Livelihoods  
*Sylvia Kay (Transnational Institute)*

#### Presentations Session II:

- Formalization of Land Rights, Agricultural Production and the Dynamics of Class Differentiation in Rural Tanzania  
*Faustin Maganga (University of Dar es Salaam) and Howard Stein (University of Michigan)*
- What is a "Legitimate" Use of Land? History, Discursive Power and Elite Capture in Post-apartheid South Africa  
*Tracy Ledger (Public Affairs Research Institute – University of the Witwatersrand)*
- Financialisation and the Invisible Restructuration of the Agriculture and Land Sectors  
*Ward Anseeuw (ILC and CIRAD)*

#### »» Key Insights Sessions I & II:

- Power, control and wealth appropriation from the land is shifting to other parts of the agrifood system;
- Words are not just words, the narratives impact dominant paradigms, actions and outcomes;
- We need to name, value and build on ways people organise food production and distribution;
- There is a struggle over what transition is underway, this is a struggle we have to engage with if we want to see a more equitable and sustainable food system and land use that will end poverty.

Friday 5 July 2019

## Parallel sessions V

### **ROUNDTABLE: Diamonds in the Delta: Towards Inclusive and Climate Proof Delta Management**

*Chairs: Marthe Derkzen (Utrecht University) & Romy Santpoort (Utrecht University)*

Over the past decade, the Dutch government has supported the Dutch water sector in activities in urban deltas in the global South, aimed at fostering inclusive growth and climate change adaptation. Ranging from infrastructure projects, spatial development plans and strategic delta management, the 'Dutch Delta Approach' is implemented in a variety of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In addition to mobilizing much needed resources to these struggling delta regions, Dutch engagements in Southern deltas have also met with challenges and controversy. On the one hand, delta projects do not always translate to real impacts on the ground and when they do they often imply (forced) land use change which disproportionately impacts poor land users and resource dependent households. On the other hand, limited data availability and short term projections raise concerns as to the unforeseen impacts of delta interventions on land-water systems and the long term sustainability of delta management strategies.

This roundtable discussed challenges and innovative strategies from the field. Experts from the Dutch water sector (research and practice) pitched case-based challenges and methodologies, followed by a roundtable debate on how to strengthen the linkages between the Dutch Delta Approach and the SDGs by enhancing the inclusiveness and climate resilience of Dutch delta interventions in the Global South.

»» Key Insights:

- Inclusive cities, can this actually be a reality?
- A plan is never a new plan, it is always based on and embedded in existing structures;
- Scales and contradictions: how to navigate between city and regional plans, and neighbourhood needs?
- How to ensure that the 'right' information 'ends up' and is provided by the 'right' groups of people?

### **PANEL: Land Rights, Expropriation and Compensation**

*Chairs: Leon Verstappen (Groningen University) and Richard Sliuzas (ITC – University of Twente)*

*Discussant: Jean du Plessis (GLTN, UN-Habitat)*

Land for use in the public interest is an essential ingredient for successful achievement of the SDGs. However, the process of defining and establishing the boundaries of public interest and acquiring such land can be fraught with difficulties which, if not well managed, may well undermine the success of well-meant projects and produce counter-productive and fundamentally unjust results. Mechanisms and instruments are available for governments to acquire land in fair and equitable ways. Despite the existence of such options, many governments do resort to expropriation (or the use of eminent domain) to achieve their development plans. It has to be clearly understood that the option of land expropriation should be entertained "only as a measure of last resort [...] in light of its numerous potentially negative attributes, which may include delays, legal expense, conflict, and the

proven inadequacy in many contexts of financial compensation as fair or full remedy for loss of land.” (Hoops, Marais et.al. 2018).

In this panel we considered how governments can best approach such “last resort” cases, instances where the land acquisition in question has been proven to be in the public interest; and expropriation is in fact the only available option. The session also reported on recent conceptual and practical advances, insights and implementation tools available to assist in this process.

Presentations:

- Urban displacement and inclusion. Key findings and recommendations from the Global Report on Internal Displacement 2019  
*Christelle Cazabat (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre)*
- Governance and political contestation in land acquisition and resettlement of informal households in Kigali, Rwanda.  
*Alice Nikuze (ITC – PGM, University of Twente)*
- Land valuation & effective transfer/acquisition – essential for emerging and informal markets  
*James Kavanagh (RICS and FIG Comm 9)*
- Land-Based Finance and Land Grabbing in Taiwan  
*Shih-Jung Hsu (Department of Land Economics, Center for the Third Sector, National Chengchi University)*

»» Key Insights:

- Many of the good land-based tools can also be abused;
- Expropriation in just one aspect of the challenge – internal and other forms of displacement are also very important;
- The ‘real action’ is often on the periphery of expanding towns and cities. Values go up dramatically, but who gets the benefits?
- Compensation must be seen as a process. Real participation and consultation are key.
- There are two essential questions that need to be asked in dealing with land valuation and compensation: who counts? What is counted?
- Expropriation is an absolute last resort.

### **PANEL: Increasing Farmland Concentration in Central and Eastern Europe**

*Chair: Christoph Konrad Gilgen (BVVG German AgriForest Privatisation Agency)*

In many post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, land reforms are coming to an end. Large-scale privatization or redistribution of agricultural land has led to new ownership structures. However, in recent years, small and medium-sized farms are rapidly losing their viability, especially in non-EU countries. Significant areas of farmland are controlled by large agricultural holdings and non-agricultural investors. The agricultural land market is turning into a market for corporate rights of companies that control the land, as a result of which traditional methods of regulating the market turnover of land quickly lose their effectiveness. “Portfolio investors” show great interest into buying agricultural land, which leads to a rise in prices and crowding out small and medium-sized farmers from the land market. Industrialization of agricultural holdings also leads to a further decline in employment in rural areas and mass migration to cities. This especially concerns young people living in rural areas.

The session served as platform to discuss the main problems of current agricultural land tenure systems in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as to consider possible ways to minimize the negative

effects of agricultural industrialization and excessive land concentration. Special attention should be paid to identifying and measuring the level of concentration of agricultural land and to discuss possible solutions for regulating the access to land in order to prevent an unhealthy land distribution.

Presentations:

- Farmland (De)Concentration in the Bioeconomy: The Case of Eastern Germany  
*Lanjiao Wen, Dr. Lioudmila Chatalova (IAMO Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies)*
- Land Grabbing' in the Post-Socialist Era? The Role and Impact of Intermediary Elites in Eastern European Transitional Democracies: A Romanian Case Study  
*Suzanne Verhoog (VU University Amsterdam)*
- Do Land Rental Markets Contribute to Efficient Land Allocations? Ukrainian Experience.  
*Dr. Vasyl Kvartiuk (IAMO Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies)*
- Indirect Corporate Agricultural Land Use in Ukraine: Distribution & Consequences  
*Dr. Andrii Martyn (National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine)*

»» Key Insights:

- In a plant-based economy the general trend towards large-scale farming may be slowed down;
- Anti-trust authorities should be enforced with tools to prevent excessive land concentration;
- Governments should provide instruments to control land concentration;
- Institutions for land governance should be clearly defined and functional.

### **ROUNDTABLE: Community Forest Rights: What are the Key Conditions for Success?**

*Chair: Prof. Dr. René Boot (Director Tropenbos International)*

*Organisers: Maartje de Graaf (Tropenbos International) and Nathalie Faure (ClientEarth)*

Over the last decades, many governments have devolved collective rights and control over forests to local communities and indigenous peoples. Considering the potential of community forestry and the various long-standing experiences worldwide, this session reflected on the conditions for success of community forestry: what are the necessary conditions to make community forest rights work? What can we learn from experiences in the Global South about the barriers and conditions for success? How can legal frameworks be designed to enhance community rights?

This session discussed both the theory and practice behind the devolution of rights and control to communities, by sharing findings and reflections of recent research and country experiences. Various practitioners highlighted their experiences of the implementation of community forest rights and their challenges in several countries. Finally, the session reflected on how findings from research and practical experiences can be used to strengthen the work of national actors on community rights in their national context.

Presentations:

- Negotiating Community Rights to Forest Resources in the Tanganyika Basin in Zambia: Understanding Structural Power Asymmetries in a Landscape Approach  
*Freddie Sayi Siangulube (PhD candidate, Governance and Inclusive Development Group, University of Amsterdam)*
- Operationalizing community forestry laws in Liberia  
*Lucia Gbala (Associate, Heritage Partners & Associates, Liberia)*

- Key Legal Elements for Communities to Manage Their Forest, One Avenue to Secure a Sustainable Future for People and Nature  
*Nathalie Faure (Senior Law and Policy Advisor, Climate and Forests, ClientEarth)*

### **PANEL: Urban Land Debates in the Global South: Enclosure and Recommoning**

*Chair: Griet Steel (Utrecht University, LANDac)*

*Discussant: Femke van Noorloos (Utrecht University) and Christien Klaufus (CEDLA)*

In the global land debate and in discussions about land tenure security a clear distinction is made between community owned land and privately owned land. In an urban context this distinction is less rigidly used which urges us to apply a less dualist framework. A (de)commoning perspective can help to grasp the intricate tensions related to land ownership on the one hand as well as to the various socio-cultural uses and appropriations of urban space on the other hand. Harvey understands 'commoning' to be a malleable social relation between a self-defined social group and aspects of their socio-physical environment that are crucial to group members' life and livelihood (Harvey, 2013: 73). Commoning practices are especially pertinent in cities: cities accommodate large populations – many of whom are strangers to each other – living in high densities on highly valued land where people are forced to share or compete for resources whereas "the necessary commonality, in the city of strangers, is weak or absent" (Huron, 2015: 970). This competition creates tensions and possibilities. In the peri-urban fringes, land disputes are often the result of unclear tenure systems, in which communal land is used for private purposes. Notwithstanding the power of enclosure, private land is sometimes also subject to re-commoning practices. While some informal settlements are scratched down to make way for all-inclusive, elite development projects, new communal claims on (private) land also continue. In inner city centres, public space is enclosed for purposes of gentrification and speculative urbanism, yet creative alternatives in semi-public space are also found (e.g. Bromley and Mackie, 2009). In this panel tackled these questions on the basis of concrete empirical examples. In particular the session looked at papers that discuss struggles over the urban commons and practices of (de/re)commoning by investigating the actors, mechanisms of place making and discourses at play.

Presentations:

- Urban Sprawl and Conversion of Agriculture Land in Kigali City and its Outskirts: Implications on Land Rights of Farming Landowners  
*Ernest Uwayezu, Walter T. de Vries & Maurice Mugabowindekwe, (University of Rwanda and Centre for Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing (CGIS-UR))*
- The Normativity of Commoning in Lima's Informal Settlements  
*Andrea Mora (Università degli studi di Torino (IT))*
- The Park Where Dancing is Forbidden: Competing for Public Space in Lima  
*Mirtha Lorena del Castillo Durand (CEDLA, Amsterdam & Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima)*
- Dispossessing the dispossessed? The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme in Kibera, Nairobi  
*Sophie Schramm (Utrecht University)*

### **PANEL: Land Governance, Administration and Law-Making**

*Organiser: Bernardo Ribeiro Almeida (Van Vollenhoven Institute, Leiden University)*

The modern challenges of land tenure such as population growth, climate change, and migration have been giving states and their institutions an ever-growing role in land administration. The fluidity of

problems that state land tenure systems have to deal with, the variety of solutions that they can adopt, and the potential for conflict, insecurity and poverty that poor state interventions can cause, demands a careful design of state institutions and their actions. The extent to which states' land tenure systems can contribute to inclusive development is dependent on their capacity their capacity to engage with the reality of their specific context and to continually evaluate and improve upon their approaches to land governance.

Building on cases from Africa and Asia, this panel followed different areas of state intervention in land administration, starting from the much-politicized policy and lawmaking processes, through to the challenges posed to public administration institutions, and the technical innovations and issues of the growing use of computer technology in land administration.

#### Presentations:

- The Making of Land Laws – The Case of Timor-Leste  
*Bernardo Ribeiro de Almeida (Vollenhoven Institute – Leiden University- Netherlands)*
- How Can Senegal's Public Administration Create Sustainable Area Development In Its New Urban Triangle - Dakar - Thiès – Mbour?  
*Marius Stehouwer (LIFTcities)*
- Influence of Transparency of Land Administration on Land Markets: Case Study of Turkey  
*Umit Yildiz (ITC, University of Twente & General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre - Turkey)*
- Examining e-Governance: A study of Land Records Management System in India  
*Gaurika Chugh (Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi)*

#### »» Key Insights:

- The process through which laws are drafted matters – a sad process will lead to poor legislation;
- Digitalisation should also be accompanied by brining out structural reforms in land record management systems;
- Transparency in land record management will lead to equitable land markets.