

2-3 July 2020

## **OVERVIEW SESSIONS**

### **Land Governance Challenges and Climate Change: Handling Pressures, Upholding Rights**

*Muntgebouw Utrecht, The Netherlands*



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*Registration for the 2020 Conference is now open! [You can register here.](#)*

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# I. REVISITING LAND RIGHTS REGISTRATION

## 1. Enhancing Climate Adaptation Action through Improved Tenure Rights: from a collaborative perspective at country-level

**Organisers:** IFAD Land Tenure Desk (with the support of the International Land Coalition and Natural Justice). E-mail: [j.gaudin@ifad.org](mailto:j.gaudin@ifad.org)

**Session format:** Panel

**This session is OPEN to abstract submissions.**

### **Session description:**

The proposal draws lessons from a joint initiative conducted by Natural Justice, the International Land Coalition (ILC) and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) from June 2019 to February 2020 in four sub-Saharan countries: Malawi, Madagascar, Cameroon, and Niger. The overall objective was to demonstrate that land rights-holders who possess a more complete bundle of rights and have a higher level of assurance and duration, have enhanced legal ability to make the land use decisions required to implement climate change adaptation-actions. The research utilized primary and secondary literature augmented by primary research through interviews by country consultants along with a final multi-stakeholder consultation workshop for each country (except for Niger) in order to provide specific country case studies. This eventually led to three Institutional & Country Level Action Plans for operational interventions between IFAD partner country offices, ILC National Engagement Strategy, and Members. The selection was based on countries with active IFAD projects demonstrating diverse tenure and environmental risk components and ILC Members involved in multi-stakeholder platforms with the objective to strengthen partnership.

The session aim to present lessons learned through the joint initiative and discuss the correlation between secure tenure rights and ability, and the likelihood to uptake adaptation actions in regard to climate change, with a strong focus on consultative processes supported by multi-stakeholder platforms. Moreover, we will be looking at opportunities for replication in different contexts and jurisdictions and mechanisms for scaling up. The session is semi-open to abstract proposals. Hence, the panel will result from a mix between our case studies and a selection of abstracts. We encourage applications willing to share their lessons of collaborative approaches linking tenure security and climate adaptation to achieve long-term transformational changes.

### **Clear reference to the conference theme**

- Revisiting the land titling and registration discussion in the light of climate-related pressures
- Innovations in land governance instruments in the light of climate change
- Gendered and generational effects of climate change and climate change adaptation

### **Potential speakers/presenters**

- Jimmy Gaudin, Land Tenure Analyst, IFAD
- Melissa Groenink, Programme Manager, Natural Justice
- Dr. Kibugi Robert, Environmental Lawyer

## 2. Challenges in 'pro-poor' land registration: What lessons for the 'climate community'?

**Organisers:** Mathijs van Leeuwen (CICAM, Radboud University), Gemma van der Haar (SDC, Wageningen University).

**Contact:** [m.vanleeuwen@fm.ru.nl](mailto:m.vanleeuwen@fm.ru.nl); [gemma.vanderhaar@wur.nl](mailto:gemma.vanderhaar@wur.nl)

**Session format:** Panel

**The session is OPEN for abstract submissions.** We can accommodate about 4 presentations, followed by debate.

### **Session description:**

Land registration is believed to do a number of good things: to provide tenure security, to reduce land conflict, to enhance investment on land and raise production levels, but also to foster women's rights. These expected benefits have justified efforts around the globe to implement pro-poor, fit-for-purpose land rights registration programmes. In this session we aim to take stock of the evidence so far: What do we know about the results of such programmes, also over the longer term? Have we been asking the right questions about them? We think this is a relevant question in light of the current climate change imperative. We speculate that the concerns motivating land registration will be reframed to some degree but the solutions proposed will remain the same, as a) land conflict is assumed to intensify as climate change deepens the scarcity of land suitable for production; and b) smallholders' willingness to invest remains key, not just in production but also in measures to make their land use and dwellings 'climate-proof'. We think it is key, therefore, to review the lessons learnt and unlearnt with land rights registration in different times and settings. For the session, we invite contributors to reflect on questions such as:

- What have we learnt about the effectiveness of land rights registration programmes on tenure security, conflict resolution, willingness to invest, and other objectives?
- What have been the impacts of such programmes produced in terms of social in- and exclusion or smallholders' capacity to mitigate risk?
- What have we learnt about the politics that develop around land registration programmes and how do these shape implementation and outcomes?
- How, if at all, is pro-poor land registration being reframed in the light of climate change concerns and what might be implications of this?

### **Reference to the conference theme:**

To identify lessons on land rights registration of relevance to the climate change debate.

### **Potential speakers/presenters:**

We particularly invite contributions on the basis of empirical research, either of particular case studies or with a comparative set-up. Interest is already expressed by UCLouvain, KIT and ZOA.

### 3. Property Right Titling and Adapting to Climate Change in Africa: Conceptual and Case Studies

**Organisers:**

- Howard Stein, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (howstein@umich.edu)
- Kelly Askew, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (kaskew@umich.edu)
- Faustin Maganga, St John's University of Tanzania, Dodoma, Tanzania (faustinmaganga@yahoo.co.uk)
- Rie Odgaard, Danish Institute of International Studies (retired) (odgaardrie@yahoo.dk)

**Session format:** panel

**This session is OPEN to abstract submissions.**

**Session description:**

No issue is more pressing to the livelihoods of farmers and pastoralists than climate change. Climate change is rapidly altering the dynamics of cultivation and animal husbandry on the continent. Rainfall patterns have dramatically altered putting rural livelihoods in jeopardy. Dates that the rains arrive keep shifting creating uncertainty on when to plant. Droughts are becoming more prevalent and are longer in duration while flooding seems to be worsening leading to the threat of the loss of vitally important top soils. Proponents of titling argue that recognizing private property rights through titling provides increased security and the motivation for farmers and pastoralists to undertake the most efficient decisions to take adaptive measures to deal with climate change. Titles will also give them, in theory, access to credit that can help cope with these changes and be used to secure funds to build small-scale irrigation projects and rainfall catchments for usage of water during droughts. Critics argue that titling is hugely expensive and further encloses pastoralists who need mobility to deal with shifting patterns of rainfall. In addition, titling is very expensive and funds could better be used for the kinds of social expenditures like community irrigation projects and improved seeds that are needed to help communities cope.

We invite abstracts of papers to form a panel that provides reviews of the literature, case studies from African countries and theoretical and conceptual understandings of the linkage between titling and adaptations to climate change.

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

**Organisers:** Tropenbos International ([www.tropenbos.org](http://www.tropenbos.org)). Other partners to be identified (possibly IUCN Netherlands Committee, Milieudefensie).

**Contact:** Maartje de Graaf ([maartje.degraaf@tropenbos.org](mailto:maartje.degraaf@tropenbos.org))

**Session format:** The session aims to bring together practitioners, scientists and policy makers, in an interactive set-up. Some first ideas (to be further elaborated with the session partners):

- Presentation about Tropenbos International review of community rights (see 'session description') and the key findings.
- Panel discussion about the potential of community forestry and the barriers and conditions for success, followed by discussion with audience.
- Other potential elements:
  - TBI is developing a serious game on community forestry, which we might be able to play with the audience at LANDac 2020 (to be determined).
  - We are collecting stories from communities with formal rights to their (forest) lands in the form of short video interviews. These can be shared during the session.

**This session is OPEN to abstract submissions.** We specifically invite abstracts from organizations or individuals who wish to share their practical experiences with working on community forestry within their national context.

##### **Session description:**

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, the recognition of community rights is seen as a key requirement for self-determination and to strengthen the 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 devolution of rights to communities. At LANDac 2019, Tropenbos International organised a session together with ClientEarth on community forestry. During this session, we introduced a multi-country review of the experiences with community rights, and the key conditions and barriers to success. Now, one year later, we have completed this review in 10 countries and look forward to sharing and discussing the results with LANDac participants.

##### **Link to conference theme:**

Forest conservation and restoration are increasingly seen as a key strategy for climate change mitigation. This provides a great opportunity for sustainable forest management with multiple co-benefits. However, there is also a risk of forest conservation and restoration initiatives claiming large areas of land on which people depend for their food, livelihoods and cultural traditions.

Community rights to forest land, and the sustainable management of these forests by communities, have the potential to combine climate mitigation with resilient livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and protection of cultural values of the forest. However, it is important to understand the conditions that need to be in place to make this happen. 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 climate, people and nature.



## 5. Land Governance and its Instruments in the Light of Climate Change Related Pressures: What is useful and what is new?

### Organisers:

- Bastiaan P. Reydon, Kadaster International – [bastiaan.reydon@kadaster.nl](mailto:bastiaan.reydon@kadaster.nl)
- Martinus Vranken, Kadaster International – [martinus.vranken@kadaster.nl](mailto:martinus.vranken@kadaster.nl)

**Session format:** panel

**This session is OPEN for abstract submissions.**

### Session description:

Deforestation, land use change, fires, increase in cattle ranching and uncontrolled use of fertilizers are some of the climate changes causes and they occur mostly in areas with unclear land rights. Storms, erosion, flooding, and subsidence are some of the climate change consequences, which have larger impacts on communities (urban and rural) with unclear land rights in comparison to areas that have clear land rights. So the clarification of the land rights (formal and informal) plays an important role in the mitigation and adaptation of climate change. To know who is where and owns what or has what rights, plays an very important role in the adaptation and mitigation of climate change. An innovative, sustainable, inclusive and participatory Land Governance and Land Administration is the most important pre-condition to deal with some climate change causes and consequences.

### Reference to the conference theme

The panel refers to the next two topics:

- Revisiting the land titling and registration discussion in the light of climate-related pressures
- Innovations in land governance instruments in the light of climate change .

## 6. Monitoring, Managing and Protecting the Integrity of Land Governance Systems, Land Registration and Land Claims from Climate Change Effects Using Blockchain Technology

### Organisers:

- John Dean Markunas, Power of Chain Consultancy LLC USA Email: [jmarkunas@powerofchain.com](mailto:jmarkunas@powerofchain.com)
- Gerard Dache, Government Blockchain Association (GBA)
- Achim Jedelsky, Foundation for the International Blockchain and Real Estate Expertise (FIBREE)

**Session format:** Panel of 4 – 5 blockchain, land registry and climate change experts plus moderator.

**This session is OPEN for abstract submissions.**

### Session description:

According to a 2018 U.N. climate report, the world has only about 12 years to reduce carbon emissions and avoid the worst impacts of climate change affecting many aspects of earth's ecosphere including effects on property ownership, potential of land claims based on the changing nature of boundary lines and the subsequent changes in land administration policies and implementation of such policies and regulations.

Climate change as it relates to land, property ownership, zoning, construction, agriculture and other sectors are all being affected. These changes are bringing about risks we haven't considered before. They will affect the attitudes of global real estate investment by the private sector and influence financing policies and loan underwriting for home ownership, home improvements and residential and commercial real estate development by both private and public institutions.

One of the biggest dangers of climate change is the displacement of world citizens and business from rising seas, flooding, and weather changes affecting practical and traditional land uses and land use policies. Climate change as it relates to land will also open up a Pandora's Box of potential fraud and corruption.

Blockchain, the technology behind cryptocurrencies like bitcoin, is being discussed as one of the latest solutions to combat climate change and mitigate risks. There's a lot of hype about this new technology and its ability to aggregate data and facilitate data analytics to the point where it will "solve climate change."

Only two years ago there was little global discussion about blockchain and climate change. Increasingly we are seeing conferences, panels, workshops and open discussion on how blockchain could help mitigate climate change and subsequently create new improvements in land registration systems and land administration policies to counteract the onslaught of climate change and the challenges it will bring.

Can blockchain technology "solve climate change"? Can it mitigate risks? The proposed session on will dynamically address all of the issues related to blockchain, climate change and the potential of this new technology to help us respond and adapt to a new environment brought upon by climate change.

### Potential speakers/presenters

This session panel will be led by, and moderated by John Dean Markunas, Principle Consultant, Power of Chain Consultancy LLC. Four to five international blockchain, climate change and land registry and land governance professionals will be invited to participate in this session as expert panellists.

## 7. Property rights, land tenure security and sustainable land use management in the context of climate change – *building on a land learning journey in Uganda*

**Organisers:** Oxfam. E-mail: [Barbara.Codispoti@oxfamnovib.nl](mailto:Barbara.Codispoti@oxfamnovib.nl)

**Session format:** Roundtable (includes a 10 minute video on the land learning journey experience in Uganda)

**This session is CLOSED for abstract submissions.**

### **Session description:**

Climate change has far reaching and devastating impact on people and societies depending on land, likewise the dominant exploitative relationship toward land resources is among the major contributors to human-induced climate change. Oxfam and partners in many countries are confronted to this two-sided problem while dealing with both land and climate justice interventions. Oxfam is currently investing in deepening the analysis of land & climate nexus at both country and global level. In this context, and under Oxfam's [land learning series](#), the third edition of the land learning journey took place in Uganda on the topic of '*Property rights, land tenure security and sustainable land use management in the context of climate change*'.

Uganda has been identified as the hosting country for the relevance of the problem in the Ugandan context, as well as the active engagement of Oxfam and partners at community and national level to promote land tenure security, and responsible land use management in complementary strategies and with clear linkages to climate change adaptation strategies.

Like in other countries, in Uganda climate change impact is very visible, rainy seasons are changing or failing entirely, droughts are becoming more persistent, crops are failing because of higher temperatures and sudden rainfall can be so intense that it destroys crops. '*Climate change is forcing de facto shifts in boundaries of land use suitability for crop production, grazing, forest and habitat for wildlife conservation. Sets of rights (holders) have de facto interactions even when rights over particular resources are rigidly separate in law*<sup>1</sup>. Addressing these challenges requires to re-define property rights and tenurial arrangements, in combination with adaptive and sustainable management of land and natural resources.

Following global trends, in Uganda as well demand for land continues to increase. Large scale land based investments in agriculture, exploitation of natural resources, and infrastructural projects are taking place. There is therefore an urgent need for a collective voice and action to manage issues of deforestation, review land use policies, call for land investments that are climate sensitive and support local communities protect and restore their land using traditional knowledge and new methods.

An international delegation of 30 Oxfam and CSO staff from 14 countries, together with a national delegation of around 20 Oxfam and national partners in Uganda participated in the event.

With a combination of exchanges of experience between Latin American, African and Asian countries, field exposure in Uganda, dialogue with local communities, and an interactive public event in Kampala, this learning journey allowed to advance the collective reflection on social-inclusive, environmentally-sound, economically-viable and politically-feasible tenure arrangements and land use management in shifting climates and changing landscapes.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/property-rights-ilm/>

### **Objectives of the roundtable**

The proposed roundtable for the LANDac conference is meant to report and discuss on the findings of the learning event, and to continue the dialogue on the interconnection of land rights and climate justice at micro, meso and macro level.

The roundtable is also meant to introduce approaches and methodologies presented and demonstrated by communities in Amuria district during the journey (e.g. Gender Action Learning System, Community Engagement with Large Scale Land Based investment, Climate Resilient Agro-ecosystem model, and Farmers' Field School). These community based interventions will be analyzed in the light of urgent need for broader systematic change. The roundtable discussion will therefore refer to the relevance of integrated landscape model to properly address land tenure and climate challenges.

## **II. RESPONSIBLE LAND-BASED INVESTMENTS AND PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT**

## 1. World Café on Large-Scale Land Acquisitions and Land-Use Change

### Organisers:

- Insa Flachsbarth, GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, [insa.flachsbarth@giga-hamburg.de](mailto:insa.flachsbarth@giga-hamburg.de)
- Markus Giger, Centre for Development and Environment, University Bern
- Ward Anseeuw, International Land Coalition (ILC), Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD)
- Jann Lay, GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies

**Session format:** Innovative session. The session is not only meant for discussion ideas on the topic. The format “World Café” is also ideal for networking purposes, and for gathering innovative solutions – especially if we want to combine the views of researchers, practitioners, policy makers and other stakeholders working on land governance issues.

### This session is OPEN to abstract submissions.

Since we are not planning a regular session with presentations of results from each author of abstracts, the abstracts should be structured as follows:

1. Statement of the problem (no more than 5 sentences)
2. One to three open (research) questions to be discussed during the panel

The session is not limited to one author per abstract. More than one author and *participant* during the session is highly welcome. No prepared presentation is required from the abstract authors. Instead, different groups will be given time to present their output created during the session.

### Session description:

Demand for agricultural land is continuously accelerating. A rising global population, changing consumption patterns, and agro-fuel subsidies are some of the drivers behind this trend. A shrinking natural resource base due to climate change and mismanagement further aggravates meeting long-term demand.

In this process, an increase in international large-scale land transactions is observed. The Land Matrix Initiative database counts 1413 concluded deals on 29 million hectares in the Global South. The implications of the rush for land are far-reaching. They affect how rural societies and economies function, the environmental services on which rural and urban populations depend, and global biodiversity. Land-use change can be induced by converting extensively managed cropland into intensively managed monocultures, or due to displacement of land use activities into forest areas. Further, altered management practices can lead to soil degradation which in turn leads to food crop displacement by smallholder farmers. By contrast, foreign direct investments can bring strict international sustainability standards into the country or involve technology transfer.

Nevertheless, a thorough scientific understanding of the impacts of large-scale land transactions on land-use and land-cover dynamics and their implications for climate change and ecosystem services remains limited. Identifying best and worst practices of large-scale land investments would help to design policies and land governance structures which can target environmental sustainability.

This session has the purpose to bundle expertise on this topic by gathering ideas from different stakeholders involved in large-scale land investments, i.e. researchers, practitioners, and policy makers. We will introduce the topic via a short presentation (10 min) from the Land Matrix Initiative which concludes with highlighting open questions being based on the content of the received session abstracts.

We will then use the Design Thinking technique called World Café to facilitate idea gathering and to conceptualize future research and policy action agendas. We will need a minimum of 20 participants.

**Reference to conference theme:**

Our session refers to the conference theme on how land governance can respond to climate change related challenges. In this context, we want to put a special focus on land use change induced by large-scale land transactions. In this innovative session, we do not only want provide insides about existing studies, but also gather ideas about how to proceed in terms of future research, and in terms of shaping land governance and policy measures.

**Potential speakers/presenters:**

- Dr. Insa Flachsbarth, GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies
- Markus Giger, Centre for Development and Environment, University Bern
- Dr. Ward Anseeuw, International Land Coalition (ILC), Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD)

## 2. Rethinking Impact Assessments

**Organisers:** Gemma van der Haar (SDC, Wageningen University), Margriet Hartman (Royal Haskoning DHV) and Pieter Jansen (Both ENDS)

**Contact:** [gemma.vanderhaar@wur.nl](mailto:gemma.vanderhaar@wur.nl)

**Session format:** panel

**This session is open for abstract submissions.** We can accommodate about 4 presentations, followed by debate.

### **Session description:**

Environmental and Social Impact Assessments are a key component of responsible investment. These assessments inform, or should inform, decisions about whether or not to pursue specific interventions, what measures might improve the project design, and what measures would be needed to compensate the affected population. Within the range of land governance instruments to regulate infrastructural and (agro) extractivist projects, environmental and social impact assessment is one of the most well-established and professionalised. This does not seem to prevent, however, that affected populations suffer multiple forms of dispossession, especially when they are displaced or lose access to vital resources. Could such outcomes be improved by doing impact assessment differently, or would this require other kinds of changes?

With the current imperative for climate change adaptation and its associated land foot print, the pressures on resources and hence the importance of good impact assessments are only likely to grow. This prompts us, in this panel, to re-think what impact assessment – as a key instrument of land governance- is and can be. We zoom in on the changing practices and challenges of impact assessment and reflect on what can and cannot be expected of this instrument.

We invite contributions that engage with the following questions:

- What challenges do specialists in impact assessment identify and how do they deal with these?
- What innovative (participatory?) approaches are being developed and do they manage to mitigate some of the limitations of 'mainstream' impact assessment?
- What are bottom-up experiences with impact assessments and can we derive lessons from these to rethink impact assessment?
- What are specific challenges around land claims for climate change adaptation (e.g. flood protection measures, land use for alternative energy source, etc.).

### **Potential speakers/presenters:**

We hope to attract presentations representing the views and experiences of experts in the sector, whether from the engineering or the NGO sector, as well as social scientists. We welcome contributions on the basis of the own professional experience or original empirical research.

The session is organised in the framework of a LANDac research project entitled "Ten years after: A reality check on impact assessments of infrastructural projects".



### 3. Transformation for Climate Change: How Can Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Help Sustain Land Governance Solutions?

**Session organisers:** NCEA and UU

- Gwen van Boven, Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (gboven@eia.nl)
- Leyla Özay, Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (lozay@eia.nl)
- Annelies Zoomers, Utrecht University (e.b.zoomers@uu.nl)

**Session format:** panel session

**This session is CLOSED for abstract submissions.**

**Session description:**

Sustainable solutions for challenges in land governance – whether caused by changes in population dynamics, land use, climate change, or other – require mechanisms that may go beyond what is currently being used in land governance systems. Often, decisions are taken without involving people that have a direct stake in the land. Or, even if more participatory planning is done, not all stakeholders are invited to take part. How could this be done differently? Also, with the fundamental changes in landscape and ecology that people face through climate change, should solutions not look at the longer term and use alternative approaches? Finally, how to anchor jointly agreed solutions in formal decision making in such a way that future generation decision makers also understand and respect them, yet allowing flexibility in implementation when circumstances and new insights require so?

A majority of countries these days has formally adopted Strategic Environmental Assessment. SEA is a range of analytical and participatory approaches that aim to integrate environmental considerations into policies, plans and programmes and evaluate the interlinkages with economic and social considerations. It is therefore a tool aimed at influencing decision making. It frequently deals with land issues. We see that SEA for land and landscape governance allows for coalitions to form and formalise, between government authorities, business and civil society actors, across legal/administrative boundaries and through an integrated, cross-sectoral approach. If well applied, SEA creates more equality in decision-making by making the planning and assessment process more transparent. Also, SEA creates linkages between that transparent and inclusive process and formal decision making and strengthens ownership – two important factors in support of enforcement of choices made.

In this session, UU and the NCEA aim to explore the relation between SEA and land governance. When governments start out using SEA, it often gets applied to national plans or sectoral policies. SEA for regional planning, land use planning, delta or river basin management seems to be gaining momentum. Could it be even more widely applied?

**Potential Panellists (to be confirmed):**

- Introduction and facilitation: NCEA
- Land governance specialist: UU, Annelies Zoomers
- SEA specialist: NCEA
- Consultancy
- Government
- NGO
- Financier

#### 4. Climate, Business and Politics: can the private sector serve the public interest?

**Organisers:** Both ENDS (Giacomo Galli, [g.galli@bothends.org](mailto:g.galli@bothends.org); Michael Rice, [m.rice@bothends.org](mailto:m.rice@bothends.org); Melvin van der Veen, [m.vanderveen@bothends.org](mailto:m.vanderveen@bothends.org))

**Session format:** Interactive panel discussion.

**This session is CLOSED for abstract submissions.** Abstracts outlining directly relevant empirical research could be considered.

##### **Session description:**

Governments bodies, from local to national levels, as well as well-established multilateral and intergovernmental institutions are struggling to respond to the urgent and comprehensive challenges that climate change presents to human societies and lifestyles. Fundamental changes in established transport, energy and food systems are necessary and new 'climate proof' infrastructure is urgently needed – in Europe just as much as in the Global South. It is no surprise that governments are turning to the private sector for help. The simple truth is that there is money to be made in climate change. But does the introduction of a profit imperative compromise the ability of governments to adequately address the public health, safety, and human rights issues that climate change raises?

This session will question the assumed dichotomy between addressing climate change and upholding responsible land governance and respect for human rights. Yes, climate mitigation and adaptation projects have resulted in bad land governance and/or human rights outcomes (eg, forced evictions for large-scale windfarms), yet nature-based and community-based solutions provide human-rights compliant and climate-friendly alternatives to large-scale models. The crucial question for governments is which model to support. In many parts of the world, the political preference to engage the private sector to address issues of public interest has taken hold in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. This session explores whether this approach is consistent with the government duty to protect the public from climate risks and the expectation that climate adaptation and mitigation projects will benefit the general public over the private interests of project owners, developers and financiers.

This session will explore these themes by bringing together various perspectives, ranging from civil society organisations from the Global South to the Dutch private sector, public financing institutions and civil servants.

##### **Potential speakers:**

- A representative from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Two representatives from civil society organisations from the Global South;
- Two representatives from the private sector; and
- A representative from a Dutch public trade or investment institution.

## 5. Investing in land rights documentation: Lessons from private sector partnerships.

### Organisers:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Contact Details</u>
Simon Ulvund	Meridia	<a href="mailto:simon@meridia.land">simon@meridia.land</a>
Ana Garcia-Moran	Meridia	<a href="mailto:ana.garciamoran@meridia.land">ana.garciamoran@meridia.land</a>

**Session format:** Panel

**This session is CLOSED for abstract submissions.**

### Session description:

Land titling efforts to ensure rural populations rights to access and control land have been generally implemented by governmental or global governance institutions through donor-led initiatives. However, such interventions may be weak due to diverse challenges such as a lack of public funds, slow processes, inability to scale efforts and weak political will. Climate change is moving private sector actors to act and get involved. Bottom-up measures to tackle climate change have become of increased interest of agro-food companies as value chains are foreseen to be at risk, such as the coffee or cocoa sectors. This, in conjunction with the vision of changing the way of companies of investing in land, and the consumers' demand for more sustainable and socially just sectors.

Innovative approaches involving the private sector aim to create a 'shared value' by building a business case out of solving social and environmental problems (Porter and Kramer, 2011). The engagement of the private sector is considered to be capable of imposing and enforcing international standards within commodity suppliers whose operations are in the global south subject to weak regulations and mechanisms. A deeper understanding of corporate partnerships for good land governance could improve our knowledge on resilience, climate change priorities and their relation to land rights and governance. Therefore, also understanding scenarios on how present and future challenges could be addressed based on lessons from these experiences. Another important lesson to be learned is how strategies can be implemented through commodity buyers in value chains such as cocoa in Ghana and Ivory Coast, oil palm in Indonesia and tea in Malawi.

As important players, private institutions with a more active and responsible role could be key in switching towards climate change mitigation, and securing land ownership for rural peoples at the bottom of the value chains.

### Potential guest speakers/presenters:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Organisation</u>
Kate Mathias	Agribusiness and Development Consultant	Baobab Agri Business Ltd
Peter Rabley	Co-founder	PlaceFund (Formerly Omidyar Network's Property Rights Initiative)
Beatrice Moulianitaki	Head of Sustainable Sourcing	The Hershey Company

## 6. Response actions to climate change mitigation and adaptation are land-based. Implications on land governance and protection of land rights

**Organiser:** Oxfam. E-mail: [Imke.Greven@oxfamnovib.nl](mailto:Imke.Greven@oxfamnovib.nl)

**Session format:** Panel - Presentation through guided questions, followed by interactive session between practitioners and audience, closure by harvesting learnings and recommendations.

**This session is CLOSED for abstract submissions.** Abstracts outlining directly relevant empirical research could be considered.

### **Session description:**

*"Land is part of the solution to the global climate crisis, but land cannot do it all."* – Shuaib Lwasa, Makerere University, Uganda

Climate change experts point out that, to stabilize the global temperature below 2° C if not at 1,5 °C degrees, radical changes are deemed necessary in the 4 systems responsible of human induced climate change (urban infrastructure, energy, industry and agriculture). In particular, according to the Special Report on *Climate Change and Land* of the IPCC <sup>2</sup>, Agriculture, forestry and other types of land use account for 23% of human greenhouse gas emission, while the food industry (including the land and resources required to raise animals and grow crops, as well as the transportation and packaging of food) makes up 37% of total emissions. IPCC also recognizes that insecure land tenure affects the ability of people, communities and organisations to make changes to land that can advance adaptation and mitigation. Limited recognition of customary access to land and ownership of land can result in increased vulnerability and decreased adaptive capacity.

Moreover, climate change land based response action, such as agro-forestry, reduced deforestation and degradation, forest management and restoration, reduced grasslands conversion to cropland among other things, also have clear connection to securing land rights of local communities. Likewise, if not properly addressed, some so-called 'nature-based solutions' to climate change could perpetuate inequality in use/control of land and natural resources, ignoring or undermining local community rights, particularly of vulnerable groups like women and youth, under the guise of being environmentally friendly.

During this session we are going to unpack the relationship between land rights for women, men and their communities, land governance and climate response actions, with a specific focus on climate responsible land investments and climate justice. *What kind of land governance will foster adequate climate response actions? How can communities, governments and the private sector work together towards sustainable ecosystems? In what way do due diligence processes and impact assessments of land based investments include climate related impacts, and how are these mitigated in a way that do not put under major threats the rights of local communities?*

During this session practitioners will share their insights and learnings from the field. Which assumptions lie at the heart of combatting climate change through securing land rights, and what are pitfalls? What are the different mechanisms at play? Colleagues from Oxfam will for example share their views on how revisiting the land titling and registration discussion in the light of climate-related pressures and present how land titling can be a tool to prevent deforestation, and mitigate Climate Change in the Amazon, or working towards securing land rights as well as resilience building for forest communities in India. During this session we will be presenting approaches by Oxfam on engaging with women, communities, monitor

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<sup>2</sup> *Climate Change and Land, an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems.* The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2019

issues and capacity building of para-legal to be able to negotiate with enforcement authorities and/or companies. We hope to invite other stakeholders in this session to share their experiences on these issues as well, such as practitioners from LAND@SCALE, banks or other financial institutions, or companies.

**Objectives of this session:**

The objective of this session is to share insights and learnings on the relationship between land rights and response action to climate change, particularly on climate responsible investments. We aim to harvest lessons and come-up with recommendations on a way forward on climate responsible investments, reflecting on roles and responsibilities by different stakeholders.

## **III. URBAN LAND GOVERNANCE**

## 1. Sustainable Corridors? Urban Land and Mobility Infrastructure Development in an Era of Climate Change

**Organisers:** Kei Otsuki, Abigail Friendly, Martijn Oosterbaan (Utrecht University). E-mail: [k.otsuki@uu.nl](mailto:k.otsuki@uu.nl)

**Format session:** panel

**This session is OPEN for abstract submissions.**

### **Session description:**

In recent years, urgent concerns for climate change have been leading to new infrastructure development. In rapidly growing cities globally, new “corridor” development has increasingly become popular as a way to reduce traffic congestions and thereby carbon emissions and to establish transit-oriented and compact city development. The examples include bus rapid transit systems (BRT), highways and railways that promote stronger public transport networks to reduce car use, or new types of logistical corridors that promote new development pathways with low carbon footprints.

While such infrastructural development addresses sustainability and affordability of urban infrastructure, what is often overlooked is that infrastructure significantly affects the ways that urban land is used, accessed and governed. A large scale corridor extension in densely populated areas of growing cities in the global south inevitably causes forced eviction and displacement of very often poor communities and their livelihoods. Or even rumours of the coming of such infrastructure can raise land prices and affect the existing social and economic fabric of the city. Corridor development, as justified by climate change concerns, thus generates significant implications for spatial justice and urban geopolitics.

This session aims to generate discussions on different experiences of corridor development in cities. It in particular **welcomes papers** based on empirical research, but theoretical and methodological papers are also welcomed. The organizers envision to propose a special issue on “sustainable corridors?” as an outcome of this panel.

### **The potential presenters:**

- Abigail Friendly, Kei Otsuki, Martijn Oosterbaan (the case of Sao Paulo)
- Teddy Kitembo – LANDac fellow (the case of Kampala)
- Laura Visser – Bright mind assistant, UU (the case of Dordrecht)
- Others – **open!** Abstracts can be sent in.

## 2. Urban Land Governance and Infrastructures for Sustainable Energy Transitions

**Organizers:** Mathias Koepke, Kei Otsuki (Utrecht University). E-mail: [m.koepke@uu.nl](mailto:m.koepke@uu.nl)

**Session format:** panel

**This session is OPEN for abstract submissions.**

### **Session description:**

By 2030, 60% of the global population will live in cities, with the majority of the growth occurring in Africa and Asia (UN-DESA, 2018). The rapid pace of such growth in cities of the global South challenges the international development goal of sustainable energy provisions for all while mitigating effects of climate change. So far, scholarly works on urban infrastructure have explored the interplay of growing cities' variegated developments and their energy infrastructure systems in transition (Rutherford & Coutard, 2014); the significance of urban infrastructure regimes for climate change governance (Bulkeley, Castán Broto, & Maassen, 2014) and the importance of space in urban energy transitions (Bridge, 2018). Yet, land governance issues are underrepresented in studies on urban infrastructure and climate change in general and energy transition studies in particular (Sareen, 2020).

This session thus asks: How does urban land governance influence the availability of space for energy infrastructures? How will it determine the energy intensity of buildings and transportation systems? By the same token, how do projects for energy provisions and sustainability energy transitions change land governance patterns in cities? What types of conflicts occur? And how do – and can – governance arrangements account for these challenges, especially to avoid further marginalization of the urban poor and vulnerable groups? In other words, how does the land footprint of infrastructural change interact with debates on “the right to the city”?

We **welcome papers** with both theoretical and empirical contributions on complex land governance regimes and energy transitions in cities, in particular of the global South. We are also interested in methodological discussions on how to study the land-energy transition nexus in different urban contexts. We look forward to an interdisciplinary debate between geography, international development studies, urban studies, sustainability science, and science and technology studies.



### **3. Building a dialogue: How should agricultural experts and urban planners respond to urban agriculture in Africa's expanding cities**

**Organisers:** Janwillem Liebrand (Utrecht University, International Development Studies, UGlobe) and partners

**Contact:** [j.liebrand@uu.nl](mailto:j.liebrand@uu.nl)

*Session description will follow soon.*

**This session is closed for abstract submissions.**

## **IV. EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS: IMPACT AND ADAPTATION**

## 1. Climate Change, Disaster and Displacement

**Organisers:** Marja Spierenburg and Carolien Jacobs (Leiden University). Contact details: [m.j.spierenburg@fsw.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:m.j.spierenburg@fsw.leidenuniv.nl) and [c.i.m.jacobs@law.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:c.i.m.jacobs@law.leidenuniv.nl)

**Session format:** panel

**This session is OPEN to abstract submissions.** The panel organisers invite contributions on post-disaster resettlement, as well as displacement related to climate change mitigation strategies. Papers may look at displacements induced by government interventions, by people's own responses, or they may combine both perspectives.

**Session description:**

Throughout the world, natural disasters are becoming more frequent and severe. In some parts flooding has increased, others are suffering from long periods of drought. In many of these vulnerable areas, such as parts of the Amazon, droughts are followed by floods and vice versa. Whether and how these disasters are related to climate change as a result of human activities is still a moot point. However, they often result in the displacement of many people. In addition, climate change mitigation strategies may result in displacement of people through the expansion of protected areas – as promoted by the Convention on Biological Diversity – or the clearing of flood plains. While frameworks exist to guide the resettlement and compensation of so-called development-induced displacement (see e.g. the World Bank Framework for Involuntary Resettlement), formal guidelines concerning the resettlement of people displaced by disasters are largely lacking. The displacement of people after disasters not only impacts their livelihood strategies, but also those of host communities.

## 2. Resettlement Caused by Extreme Climate Events: Cases of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth In Mozambique.

**Organisers:** Centro Terra Viva (CTV). Contact person at CTV: Wanjiku Kiambo, E-mail: [wkiambo@ctv.org.mz](mailto:wkiambo@ctv.org.mz)

**Session format:** panel with three speakers.

**The session is CLOSED for abstract submissions.**

### **Session description:**

Among the key indicators of climate change are the increase in extreme climate events and sea level rise which lead to displacement of populations residing in affected areas. This has been the case in Mozambique which has a coastline over 2,400km with most provincial capitals found along it. These impacts have slowly affected the livelihoods of these coastal populations, with the greatest “wake-up call” coming in 2019 when within the space of one month, two cyclones hit the coast of Mozambique.

The first speaker will focus on Mozambique’s vulnerability to climate change and its implications to the rights to the access and use of land and natural resources. The second speaker will focus on the specific case studies of cyclones Idai and Kenneth: what happened before and during the cyclone and what the aftermath was on land rights. The third speaker will talk about the challenges faced by civil society at the time of cyclones Idai and Kenneth, what was learnt and what needs to be done to prepare for a future of extreme climate events given Mozambique’s vulnerability.

**Clear reference to the conference theme:** The LANDac conference theme, Land governance challenges and climate change: handling pressures, upholding rights, is directly referenced in the panel session on Mozambique’s experience of being hit by two cyclones in the space of 28 days. The displacement of those affected by cyclone Idai, especially, has raised concern about land governance and resettlement. This is because those displaced by the cyclone have not been allowed to return to their land (which is considered a zone of flood risk) and the efforts to resettle them elsewhere, though following the parameters set for emergency response, are not being done in full consultation with the victims. This lack of full consultation creates a space in which lessons learned and good practice may be disregarded and it is important for Mozambican civil society to advocate for the upholding of good practice in the face of humanitarian crises.

**Potential speakers/presenters:** the three panellists will be sourced from (1) INGC (Instituto Nacional de Gestão das Calamidades) the Mozambican emergency response agency, from (2) MITA (Ministério de Terra e Ambiente) the government ministry of land and the environment, and from (3) CTV (Centro Terra Viva) to represent civil society.

## **V. LAND USE AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION: RESPONSES FROM BELOW**

## 1. Climate Change and Actor-driven Land Reform Responses

### Organisers:

- Paul Hebinck, Wageningen University/University of Fort Hare, [paul.hebinck@wur.nl](mailto:paul.hebinck@wur.nl)
- Marc Wegerif, University of Pretoria, [marc.wegerif@up.ac.za](mailto:marc.wegerif@up.ac.za)

**Session format:** Panel with presenters sharing their papers and then discussion

**This session is OPEN for abstract submissions** that fit the session description.

### Session description:

Land reform is an ongoing process of reshaping land and property relations. These processes are often addressed as a once off following historic moments (e.g. liberation from colonial rule in the Global South or communist and other forms of dictatorship in Eastern Europe). In contrast, this panel will look at land reform as a timeless process of contestation with many failures and some successes and the ongoing emergence of new challenges. While land reforms are often looked at as government programs, people at the grassroots are in fact often taking up land challenges themselves and reinterpreting and reshaping in practice state efforts at land reforms.

Additional and new challenges for land reforms is the pressing need to respond in one or the other way to climate changes and climate change impacts and opportunities. This includes changes in the quality and quantity of the natural resource and the conditions for their use and rights due to more extreme weather, such as droughts and floods. Climate change may increase or intensify the competition between resource users to access and use these.

This panel is interested in exploring how people are, from the ground up, responding to the pressures and opportunities of climate changes in the way they go about driving land reforms as part of their everyday struggles for decent lives. Questions such as how and whether land reform takes on board climate change driven responses, such as REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) and new climate adaptation or mitigation driven funding and programs. The extent to which this occurs is not really known; similarly how beneficiaries rework such climate change mitigating interventions.

The session aims to bring together a series of empirically based papers that address how people are reshaping land reform in the context of climate change, including:

1. The degree to which land reform beneficiaries rewrite state and expert induced resettlement plans at least in part in response to climate change.
2. How women are reshaping climate change responses in land reform contexts to respond to their particular needs and interests.
3. Processes of re-peasantisation that incorporate regenerative farming that responds climate change adaptation and mitigation imperatives.

### Reference to conference theme:

This LANDAC conference session seeks to explore in detail whether and how climate change is affecting the way land reform beneficiaries try to make land and agrarian reform work for them. This session will address the theme directly with cases of how actors make or remake land reforms are responding from the ground up.

### Potential speakers:

- Paul Hebinck
- Marc Wegerif
- A pastoralist land use based case would be great.
- Land occupiers employing agro-ecological farming practices would be great.
- Maybe a case of resistance to a REDD or other misguided climate change and land response.

## 2. Indigenous Opportunities for Environmental Sustainability

**Organisers:** Nicole Nepe, *New Zealand*, [nepen@tpk.govt.nz](mailto:nepen@tpk.govt.nz)

**Session format:** Roundtable discussion

**This session is OPEN to abstract submissions**, including paper presentations or discussion papers for those wishing to participate and contribute to the roundtable.

### **Session description:**

Māori (indigenous) land tenure is one of the most complex land systems in both New Zealand and throughout the Pacific. About 6.7% of land in New Zealand is Māori owned. The other 50% of New Zealand is privately owned, of which 3.3% is in foreign hands and the remaining 40% being either public or Crown land<sup>3</sup>.

Pre-colonisation, all of New Zealand was occupied and inhabited by Māori. Several generations of legislation have restricted the development, retention and growth of this indigenous asset by Māori, and within 100 years a stark change in land ownership was apparent as indigenous ownership dwindled to almost non-existent. Māori people were now alienated from their land they had known for centuries.

What is left of Māori land has traditionally been farmed either through agriculture, forestry Pinus radiata plantation, leased out to others for cropping and farming or have been left as unproductive land. However, today there is now a commitment to support development of Māori land and investment into the landowners and whānau (family).

There is now an opportunity for Māori landowners to diversify and look at alternative land use options which lean more towards cultural value and tikanga (protocols) and environmental sustainability, which will mitigate climate change, including erosion. Many Māori land governors are now looking at ways that their land can provide cultural and environmental returns over economic gains.

### **Reference to conference theme:**

The Land Governance Challenges and Climate Change Conference will delve into the concerns expected from climate change adaption and mitigation manages of the land, in particular indigenous lands. These challenges faced by land governors will include how they continue to manage their asset within the rules and policies of government and their environmental responsibility. But in these instances, situations like these will showcase whether principles of 'good governance' are upheld by land governors in the wake of environmental responsibility.

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<sup>3</sup> Kate Newton, RNZ <https://www.newsroom.co.nz/@podcast-the-detail/2019/10/07/844640/who-owns-new-zealand>

### 3. Mitigation of GHG-Emissions through effective peatland management - Opportunities - Challenges - Solutions -

**Organisers:** BVVG German AgriForest Privatisation Agency. E-mail: [dells.katja@bvvg.de](mailto:dells.katja@bvvg.de)

**Session format:** Panel or roundtable

**The session will be OPEN for abstract submissions.**

#### **Session description:**

Peatlands and organic soils contain 30 percent of the world's soil carbon while covering only 3 percent of the Earth's land area. They are the largest natural terrestrial carbon store, sequestering 0.37 giga-tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) a year and therewith storing more carbon than all other vegetation types in the world combined. Aside of that, intact peatlands provide additional ecosystem services such as water regulation and biodiversity conservation. However, peatlands that are utilized for agriculture, grazing, peat mining and forestry are the source of almost 6 percent of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions (including emissions from peat fires), which represents almost 25 percent of emissions from the entire LULUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry) sector. Once the peat carbon is lost, the losses are virtually irreversible. Peatland protection and restoration can therefore bring significant emissions reductions. Effective land management policies embedded in a countrywide climate change strategy can support the country's efforts to mitigate GHG-mitigation in the LULUCF sector.

The proposed session should serve as platform to discuss the challenges and opportunities related to peatland protection and restoration with regard not only to ecological and climate change issues but also to possible economic benefits and constraints. A focus should lie on the use of (rewetted) peatlands for paludiculture, the adaptation of management practices on peatland that cannot be rewetted and other alternative uses of peatland areas that provide economic benefits to local communities while supporting climate change mitigation objectives. Another important point of discussion to highlight during the panel will be the question of financing climate- and environment-friendly peatland management considering possible opportunity costs that might occur for the local communities when implementing necessary land use changes. In this context, the availability of different financing mechanisms (compliance market, voluntary market, other sources) will be discussed.

**Clear reference to the conference theme:** Climate change, land governance, mitigation of GHG-emissions

#### **Potential speakers/presenters:**

- Agency for Environmental Protection of one German Federal State (TBC)
- Ministry of Energy and Environmental Protection, Ukraine (TBC)
- Representative of the Netherlands (TBC)
- Representative of an Asian country (e.g. Indonesia) (TBC)
- Moderation: Katja Dells, BVVG German AgriForest Privatisation Agency

The first 60 min of the session will be reserved for 4 presentations (10 min each):

1. Policy measures in Ukraine for peatland management with regard to GHG-mitigation (N.N., responsible Authority, Ukraine), tbc
2. Policy measures in Germany for peatland management with regard to GHG-mitigation, example of one German Fed.state (N.N., Agency for Environmental Protection of a Federal State), tbc
3. Research results: peatland management with regard to GHG-mitigation (e.g. N.N., representative of the Netherlands), tbc



4. Research results: peatland management with regard to GHG-mitigation (N.N. representative of an Asian country (e.g. Indonesia)), tbc

The session will be OPEN for abstract submissions to cover no. 3 and 4. The named countries (Netherlands / Indonesia) are just an example, if abstracts from other countries fit better, they will be replaced.

The remaining 30 min. will be reserved for a panel discussion (policy dialogue) moderated by K. Dells, speakers (1-4) will be on the panel.

#### 4. Perspectives on Pastoralism: A Film Festival

**Organisers:** The session is proposed by the Agrecol Association for AgriCulture & Ecology (Germany), the German Institute for Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture (DITSL) and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF) Belgium as member organisations of the Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP – [www.celep.info](http://www.celep.info)). Contact Person: Koen Van Troos, Education and Policy Manager at VSFB, acting focal point of CELEP. E-mail: [k.vantroos@vsf-belgium.org](mailto:k.vantroos@vsf-belgium.org)

**Session format:** A series of (short) films.

**This session is CLOSED for abstract submissions.**

##### **Description of the Session:**

To complement the papers and posters to be presented during the LANDac conference, it is proposed to hold a parallel session with films that bring different perspectives on pastoralism from the Global South and the Global North. The films are meant to deepen understanding of how diverse peoples around the world gain their livelihoods from extensive livestock production.

The relationships of pastoralist people and animals and their food production systems reflect an intimate intertwining of culture, economy and ecology in harsh environments such as drylands and mountainous regions. In such environments, mobility of animals plays a key role.

Films of multiple genres – spanning documentary, narrative and animation – made by pastoralists and/or about pastoralists will offer different insights into issues important to pastoralists.

The selection includes short films – varying in length between 2 and 18 minutes – from Ethiopia, France, India, Ireland, Mongolia, Niger, Spain, Tanzania and Uganda. They are either with an English soundtrack or with English subtitles. The films deal with natural resource management, resource-use rights, livestock mobility, biodiversity management, marketing of animal-source foods, policy advocacy, and pastoralist life style and cultural heritage – and much more.

More information about the films can be found here: <http://www.pastoralistfilmfestival.com/>

##### **Reference to the conference theme:**

As the film festival focuses on pastoralism, it fits very well with the overall theme of the conference on land governance challenges and climate change. Pastoralism should be at the forefront of discussions on climate change mitigation and adaptation. Regarding mitigation, pastoralists produce meat and milk in an environmental friendly way, thereby offering an important alternative for industrial meat production. This is especially – but not only – true in the Global South, where increasing urbanisation and upcoming middle classes are pushing the demand for meat to higher levels. Regarding adaptation, pastoralists are specialists in dealing with climate variability, which is at the core of their production system. Learning from them about how to do so – and in particular how their mobility allows adaptation to climate uncertainty – requires a good understanding of their land management structures and institutions. These conference themes are included throughout the different films that will be screened during the film festival.

##### **Potential speakers/presenters:**

TBC

## **VI. BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR RESEARCH AND ACTION**

## 1. Trade-offs and power dynamics in land-climate change adaptation implementation efforts: How to deal with multi-level, multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder processes.

**Organisers:** International Land Coalition (in collaboration with International Fund for Agricultural Development and ILC Members and partners working on climate change mitigation and adaptation). E-mail: [w.anseeuw@landcoalition.org](mailto:w.anseeuw@landcoalition.org)

**Session format:** roundtable

**This session is OPEN to abstract submissions.** Some speakers will be invited, others will be collected based on an open call.

### **Session description:**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's (2030 Agenda) efforts to link sustainable development, land and climate change have yielded results in so far as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides funding and technical support to developing countries. Targets related to climate change are intrinsically interrelated to land, yet often adaptation responses present complex political realities, particularly in unstable contexts where power and politics shape adaptation outcomes. This is all the more the case when climate change mitigation – which is presently conceptualised at a global level, mainly based on a mono-sectoral approach - is considered in relation to other aspects, such as land rights, inequality, poverty, and food security among other things, and is implemented in various contexts with different degrees of participatory policy processes.

This roundtable seeks to better grasp the complexities related to trade-offs and power dynamics in land-climate change adaptation implementation efforts, particularly how to deal with multi-level, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder issues. It will bring together a multitude of different actors with different institutional backgrounds, working in the land sector and presently dealing with the effective implementation of climate change initiatives. It seeks to better understand how global climate change mitigation instruments can be effectively implemented at local level, in contexts of land issues, political patronage and social inequalities.

### **Clear reference to the conference theme**

Options and challenges for civil society advocacy around climate change, particularly at the implementation level.

### **Potential speakers/presenters**

ILC members, donors, representation of multi-stakeholder platforms and partners / TBC

## 2. Academic Networks in Land Administration and Land Governance

**Organisers:** Dr Monica Lengoiboni, ITC, University of Twente [m.n.lengoiboni@utwente.nl](mailto:m.n.lengoiboni@utwente.nl) and Dr Dimo Todorovski, ITC, University of Twente [d.todorovski@utwente.nl](mailto:d.todorovski@utwente.nl)

**Session format:** Panel

**This session is CLOSED for abstract submissions.**

**Description of session:**

The aim of this session is to hear from examples and experiences of academic networks in the field of land administration and land governance. Discussions on the land governance and climate change challenges being addressed by the Networks, as well as how to can further develop these Networks and establish new ones will be of focus. The format will be 4 presentations followed by a discussion. These presentations describe academic Networks established in Africa and Latin America and Europe as well as discuss opportunities for the FIG Commission 2 Working Group 2.1: Developing Academic Networks and the Global Land Tool Network to enhance professional education'

**Potential speakers/presenters:** TBC

### 3. How to Leverage Land Rights in the Global Climate Change Advocacy Movement?

**Organisers:** Stacey Zammit ( [stacey.zammit@landportal.org](mailto:stacey.zammit@landportal.org) ) & Lisette Mey ( [lisette.mey@landportal.org](mailto:lisette.mey@landportal.org) )

**Session format:** Interactive Workshop

**This session is CLOSED for abstract submissions.**

**Session description:**

Climate change is a huge topic of debate and global advocacy. Studies have shown unequivocally how secure land rights are beneficial to combating climate change. In 2008, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations published a study on the [Implications of Climate Change for Land Tenure and Land Policy](#). In August of 2019, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published [a landmark report](#) recognizing the centrality of land in combating climate change. While there has been a good amount of communication around these findings, there is still a sense that this message hasn't reached a wider audience beyond the land community. Why haven't we been able to communicate more successfully or virally to ensure land rights are an integral part of the global climate change debate and brought forward as a solution to this global challenge?

During this interactive workshop, we want to explore these questions and discuss how we can leverage innovative communication methods to raise awareness on the importance of land rights in combating climate change. Critical questions are: Are we talking to the right people? Are we speaking the right language? Are we using the right tools? Are reaching people in an engaging way that encourages their action?

An important focus of the workshop will be to present attendees with a range of tools that they can use to communicate more effectively. Learning from their successes and challenges will also be integral and can lead to the formulation of an action plan. By the end of this workshop, participants will have:

An increased understanding of current communication challenges and gaps;

A broader view and understanding of what is needed and can be done to fill those gaps;

A collective commitment to broaden communication efforts and reach a wider audience beyond the 'usual suspects'.

#### 4. LANDdialogue

**Organisers:** Alke Gijrath (LANDdialogue) and partners

**Contact:** [a.gijrath@uu.nl](mailto:a.gijrath@uu.nl)

*Session description will follow soon. For more information on the LANDdialogue, [click here](#).*

#### 5. RVO (Netherlands Enterprise Agency) LAND-at-scale

**Organisers:** RVO (Netherlands Enterprise Agency)

**Contact:** [g.betsema@rvo.nl](mailto:g.betsema@rvo.nl), [thomas.vintges@rvo.nl](mailto:thomas.vintges@rvo.nl)

*Session description will follow soon. For more information on LAND-at-scale, [click here](#).*

#### 6. LANDac Professional Learning Programme

**Organisers:** Rianne Hadders (LANDac) and LANDac fellows

**Contact:** [r.hadders@uu.nl](mailto:r.hadders@uu.nl)

*Description will follow soon. For more information on the Professional Learning Programme, [click here](#).*