



**IOS
Fair Transitions**

IOS Fair Transitions - LANDac Annual International Conference 2023

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Book of abstracts



Fair Transitions and the Politics of Land: Institutions and imaginaries for inclusive futures

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I. Transition pathways and the question of inequality

I-TP-01: Business as usual? The role of large-scale land acquisition in the energy transition, carbon offset projects and deforestation-free supply chains

This is a hybrid session.

Short title:	Large-scale land acquisition and global climate action
Organiser(s):	Land Matrix (including ILC, CIRAD, CDE, GIGA, U Pretoria, Fundapaz, Ecoaction, and Asian Farmers Association)
Contact person:	Christoph KUBITZA (christoph.kubitza@giga-hamburg.de)
Session format:	Panel – dynamic panel, including short introductory presentations, followed by a chaired debate. Panel will include representatives from academia and private sector. Hybrid session.
Short abstract of session	In the wake of global climate action, large-scale land acquisitions (LSLAs) for renewable energy and carbon offset projects will increase the pressure on land resources. In addition, deforestation-free value chains that are also intended to reduce carbon emissions will require changes in the conduct of LSLAs. The session will assess the scope of these investments and policies and review their livelihood and environmental impacts in the Global South.
Description of session:	<p>While large-scale land acquisition (LSLA) in the Global South for agricultural production that took off around 2009-2010 have slowed down in the recent years, new types of land deals are gaining importance in the wake of global climate action. The energy transition will need considerable areas of land to set up wind parks and solar farms. In addition, a recent report estimates that almost 1.2 billion ha of land are required to meet the projected biological carbon removal in national climate pledges and commitments. The LSLAs for agricultural production that took place in the two recent decades had mostly sobering socioeconomic impacts and led to severe human rights violations. With increasing land demand for climate mitigation, it is essential to make sure that these mistakes of the past are not repeated. Yet, the climate crisis is not only pushing the importance of new sectors but also demands restructuring the old ones. New regulations such as deforestation-free value chains at the EU level and zero-deforestation commitments by the private sector are essential to decrease carbon emissions from global agricultural production.</p> <p>In our session, we hence seek to take stock of the current extent of investments in land for renewable energies and carbon offsetting as well as to review their impacts on the livelihoods of local communities. In the end, we will also discuss how far the lessons learned from the global land rush are applicable or are already put into action with respect to these investments. In addition, our session will also discuss how zero-deforestation policies will shape the environmental impact of LSLAs.</p>
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lauren Kaplan • Kate Dooley • Markus Giger • Daniel Geissel • Christoph Kubitza

Increasing pressure on land: Large-scale land acquisitions and food insecurity in sub-Saharan Africa

Presenting author:

Lauren Kaplan (Ph.D. Candidate, Division of Global Affairs, Rutgers University, USA)

Name(s) and affiliations of the authors:

Lauren Kaplan (Ph.D. Candidate, Division of Global Affairs, Rutgers University, USA).

The interplay of varied global dynamics, including rising food prices, increasing demands for biofuels, and climate change realities, is altering the ecological equilibrium. Such has resulted in a regenerated interest in large-scale land acquisitions (LSLAs) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Comparatively 'easy' acquisition of land and water resources renders SSA an attractive hotspot for industrial/commercial agriculture. Investors view SSA as a vast land of untapped opportunities and development prospects in terms of access to, use of, and control over land and water resources. While emerging economies are acquiring land for their own food security, economic purposes, and energy demands, an alarming proportion of SSA's population are food insecure. In fact, the number of undernourished people in SSA is approximately 260.6 million as of 2021 (FAO et al. 2022), with the prevalence of undernourishment at 23.2%. Based on their compromised social, economic, and political power, this threat is largely directed towards women, the most vulnerable social group. In recent years, the literature on, and discussions about food security have been premised on conflict, climate change, economic downturns, COVID-19, and food and agricultural policies. However, a confounding factor, one often overlooked and under-researched is the role of LSLAs and their impacts on women's food insecurity at the local level. As such, this study analyses the relationship between LSLAs and women's food insecurity, via health-related indicators. The study argues that LSLAs contribute to higher levels of food insecurity among women in SSA based on their contested social, economic, and political capabilities.

The Land gap: Overreliance on land in national climate pledges

Presenting author:

Kate Dooley (Research Fellow, University of Melbourne)

Name(s) and affiliations of the authors:

Kate Dooley (University of Melbourne), Jens Friis Lund and Kirstine Lund Christiansen (University of Copenhagen), Wim Carton (Lund University), Yann Robiou du Pont (University of Melbourne), Muhammad Luqman (CSIRO), Nathan Ivetic (University of Melbourne), Heather Keith (Griffith University), Brendan Mackey, Virginia Young and Sonia Hugh (Griffith University), Anne Larson (CIFOR), Alain Frechette (RRI), Hemant Ojha (University of Canberra), Jlliana Monterroso (CIFOR), Kimaren Riamit (ILEPA), Ojong Enokenwa Baa (CIFOR), Georgina Catacora-Vargas (Bolivian Catholic University - Academic Peasant Unit "Tiahuanacu" / SOCLA, Latin American Scientific Society of Agroecology), Ivette Perfecto (University of Michigan), Lim Li Ching (Third World Network/IPES-Food (International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems)).

The total area of land needed to meet projected biological carbon removal in national climate pledges is almost 1.2 billion hectares – equivalent to current global cropland. Countries' climate pledges rely on unrealistic amounts of land-based carbon removal. More than half of the total land area pledged for carbon removal – 633 million hectares – involves reforestation, putting potential pressure on ecosystems, food security and indigenous peoples' rights. Restoring degraded lands and ecosystems account for 551 million hectares pledged. Evidence shows that indigenous

peoples and local communities with secure land rights vastly outperform both governments and private landholders in preventing deforestation, conserving biodiversity, and producing food sustainably. Agroecology promotes socioecological resilience by restoring ecosystem functions and services through biologically diverse agricultural and food systems, also a key approach to the realization of human rights in the context of climate change.

The role of large-scale land acquisition in carbon offset projects and deforestation-free supply chains

Presenting author:

Markus Giger (University of Bern)

Trade-offs between climate mitigation and local development: Case studies of carbon offset projects in Laos

Presenting author:

Daniel Geissel (German Institute for Global and Area Studies)

Does deforestation leakage undermine global initiatives to protect tropical forests? Evidence from the Indonesian palm oil sector

Presenting author:

Christoph Kubitz (German Institute for Global and Area Studies)

I-TP-02: Enhancing Land Governance on Biodiversity Conservation for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

This is a hybrid session.

Short title:	The Place of Indigenous peoples and local Communities in biodiversity conservation
Organiser(s):	International Land Coalition Africa: Audace Kubwimana – audace@landcoalition.info , The Program for the Integration and Development of the Pygmy People" (PDIP): Diel Mochire – diel.mochire@bambutidrc.org , The Union for the Emancipation of Indigenous Women (UEFA): Lucien Benga – weteshibenga@gmail.com
Contact person:	Mary Maneno - mary@landcoalition.info
Session format	Panel, hybrid
Description of session:	<p>Biodiversity thrives in areas where indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) can control their natural resources; thus enabling them use their rich traditional knowledge to yield positive outcomes for biodiversity. Conversely, insecure land tenure affects developing regions with highest conservation gaps. This is seen through poor recognition of land rights and minimal legal ownership. IPLCs have long suffered from historical injustices, and denied their identity and culture. This insecurity has rendered them, the forests and biodiversity hotspots they protect, vulnerable to the economic pressures that drive deforestation globally. It has further frustrated regional and global efforts to protect, sustainably manage, and restore ecosystems crucial to the realization of global climate, biodiversity, and sustainable development goals. Lack of legal recognition also fuels conflict, human rights violations and resource shortage. There is a strong nexus between secure tenure rights, biodiversity conservation and ultimately addressing the quagmire African countries face in response to climate change. Ensuring equitable and inclusive land governance and tenure security of indigenous peoples thus remains crucial in actualizing their right to sustainable development. This session will present cases of IPs like the pygmy community and outline their role in protecting biodiversity. It will contribute to improved recognition of IPLCs land rights as critical ingredients to biodiversity conservation in Africa. It will advocate for effective participatory decision-making in biodiversity conservation; scale up efforts to close the inequality gap in their rights recognition to advance global climate, biodiversity and development goals. It will also promote multi-stakeholder engagement for effective biodiversity conservation.</p>
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shipra Deo • Lucien Weteshi Benga • Diel Mochire Mwenge

Land Rights of rural indigenous women are essential to a restored planet

Presenting author:

Shipra Deo (Director Women and Land, Landesa)

Name(s) and affiliations of the authors:

Shipra Deo (Director Women and Land, Landesa)

The planet is warming, and we must reduce carbon emissions and protect the forests, wetlands, grasslands, and coasts that store vast amounts of carbon. 2.5 billion people in rural and indigenous communities worldwide already safeguard these ecosystems but women within these communities play a key role for sustainable land and resource management. However, only a minority of this land is legally recognized, leaving these communities at risk of exploitative land grabs and without the foundation needed for long-term planning and accessing government services. For all of us—worldwide—food, health, safety, and sustainability depend on securing gender equitable land rights. Land rights matter because it matters who benefits as we seek to conserve ecosystems and move to regenerative agriculture. And we can only effectively address the climate crisis when these rural and indigenous women – and their communities as a whole – benefit.

In matters related to the ownership of land, the women in the tribal communities are particularly disadvantaged, as the customary practices do not support their land rights and the law of the state accepts customary practices of the tribal communities to be legal. The situation becomes further convoluted with a range of historical, social, legal, and institutional bottlenecks.

The paper/presentation will discuss the how the tenurial laws– which seek to protect the interest of Scheduled Tribes and strongly regulate the transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals – significantly fail to recognise women's rights as independent individuals and compromise their access and control over land. The paper/presentation will also discuss the solutions to strengthen tribal women's connection with land.

Biodiversity destruction, an ecological and cultural disaster for Batwa Indigenous Peoples

Presenting author:

Lucien Weteshi Benga

Name(s) and affiliations of the authors:

WETESHI BENGALUCIEN (Institut Supérieur d'Agroforesterie et de Gestion de l'Environnement ISAGE-KAHUZI Biega, Department of Water and Forestry in South Kivu/DRC)

Case studies on agropastoral production capacities of indigenous Pygmy households and local communities in Walikale territory

Presenting author:

Diel Mochire Mwenge (Directeur Provincial PIDP Nord Kivu)

Name(s) and affiliations of the authors:

Diel Mochire Mwenge (Directeur Provincial PIDP Nord Kivu)

I-TP-03: Energy transitions, land governance and global inequality

This session takes place on-site and is not hybrid

Short title:	Energy transitions, land governance, and global inequality
Organiser(s):	Nikkie Wiegink (Cultural Anthropology, Utrecht University), Eric Cezne (Centre for Global Cooperation Research, University Duisburg-Essen), Kei Otsuki (Human Geography, Utrecht University)
Contact person:	N.Wiegink@uu.nl
Session format	Panel
Description of session	This panel explores how the energy transition is rapidly changing land use in a variety of ways that risk exacerbating global inequalities. This changes in land use are visible in massive solar parks that are emerging in the Sahara Desert and enormous wind turbine parks in Mexico. Minerals required for energy transitions and the rising demand for electromobility is causing in a steep increase in mining around the world, but especially in resource rich countries. Most recently, the promises of green hydrogen projects as presented in the last COP-27 have resulted in speculation and acquisition for land and marine territories necessary for green hydrogen production in many corners of the Global South. In this panel we explore the intersections of land use and acquisition and energy transition projects. We welcome papers that zoom in on case studies to detail the implications for different kinds of inequalities and impacts on humans and non-humans that can be observed in the land frontiers opened by energy transition projects. We aim to take an inter- or transdisciplinary perspective and welcome papers as well as well as other forms of interventions.
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Miriam Schad• Eric Cezne and Kei Otsuki• Angela Kronenburg García and Nikkie Wiegink• Pascale Hatcher• Esther Miedema

Talking about a just future? Discourses on green hydrogen in Spain

Presenting authors:

Miriam Schad (TU Dortmund University)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Miriam Schad (TU Dortmund University)

Creating green hydrogen economies is one core element of ecological modernization in the European Union. In addition to all the euphoria, the social implications for people in production countries are increasingly being discussed. Besides production in countries of the global south, Spain is one of the few European countries to enter large-scale production and export. The presentation will show the first results of a discourse analysis on the expansion of green hydrogen production in Spain. Using expert interviews, documents, and media analysis, different positions of environmental organizations, local communities, and state and economic actors will be

illuminated. Dimensions of analysis refer to different definitions of affectedness, the perception of risks, and the anticipation of the future of different actors. It becomes clear that debates about the political visibility of sparsely populated regions (also known as Empty Spain), energy poverty issues, and political and social participation questions are linked to realizing the National Hydrogen Strategy. This raises the question of which discourse patterns are similar to other regions and which are specific to the Spanish case.

Green hydrogen in the Global South: Politics, societies and territories

Presenting authors:

Eric Cezne (Centre for Global Cooperation Research, University Duisburg-Essen)
Kei Otsuki (Utrecht University)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Eric Cezne (Centre of Global Cooperation Research, University Duisburg-Essen)
Kei Otsuki (Utrecht University)

This paper explores the green hydrogen transition, focusing on the Global South as a crucial frontier for this emerging industry. Countries in the Global South with high renewable energy potential are increasingly positioning themselves in the global hydrogen economy as prospective producers and exporters. Green hydrogen comes with promises of investments, jobs, access to technology, and development -- promoted under sustainability transition and decarbonization ideals. Yet, it also raises concerns about negative socio-ecological impacts, injustices, and neocolonial power dynamics.

Against this backdrop, this paper critically approaches the political, societal, and territorial dimensions of green hydrogen developments in the Global South. It aims to fill gaps in the existing literature which primarily focuses on the techno-economic aspects of green hydrogen and tends to be informed by the perceptions, interests, and experiences of selected – often Northern – actors and contexts. Empirically, we examine such dynamics through case studies on the Brazilian and South African experiences, highlighting questions of energy justice, coloniality, gender, socio-ecological costs, and land conflicts linked to incipient green hydrogen developments. The paper provides a more holistic understanding of sustainable hydrogen economies and seeks to qualify policy prescriptions towards globally just, fair, and socially acceptable hydrogen futures.

Shades of green: Land governance and the energy-extraction nexus in Mozambique

Presenting authors:

Angela Kronenburg García (UCLouvain)
Nikkie Wiegink (Utrecht University)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Angela Kronenburg García (UCLouvain)
Nikkie Wiegink (Utrecht University)

In this paper, we explore how the energy transition as a global narrative is shaping the extractive landscape of Mozambique. The energy transition narrative calls for a shift away from fossil fuels towards a low-carbon future and aligns with a larger discourse on the “green economy” (Symons 2018). We wonder what the politics are of this global narrative as it translates into Mozambican contexts, with a particular focus on land governance and project-induced displacement. Rather than focusing on one extractive industry we “study through” the energy transition narrative by

exploring how it shapes, and is mediated by, three different industries all present in Mozambique: coal mining, Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) extraction, and graphite mining. We consider the different ways in which the energy transition narrative translates in relation to each of these sectors, resulting in divestment of coal mining (coal being a classic fossil fuel) by large multinationals; portrayal of LNG as a “transition fuel” and a key resource for development in Mozambique; and graphite as a “green mineral”. In each of these sectors the nexus between the energy transition and resource extraction generates different questions and issues of justice. We argue that a focus on resource extraction puts in view the global inequalities and dependencies that underlie the energy transition in a variety of ways. The data presented in this article derives from ethnographic fieldwork of both authors in and on extractive projects in Mozambique.

Fighting Climate Change with deep sea mining? A critical analysis of the Pacific Island Countries' dilemma

Presenting authors:

dr. Pascale Hatcher (Associate Professor, Political science & international relations, University of Canterbury, New Zealand), dr. Geoffrey Ford (Lecturer, Digital Humanities, College of Arts, University of Canterbury, New Zealand)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

dr. Pascale Hatcher (Associate Professor, Political science & international relations, University of Canterbury, New Zealand), dr. Geoffrey Ford (Lecturer, Digital Humanities, College of Arts, University of Canterbury, New Zealand)

Climate change is now forcing the Global North to embrace green technologies. With its abundance of electric vehicles-dependent copper, manganese, cobalt and nickel, the floor of the deep sea, which accounts for 70% of land on Earth, is regarded by key stakeholders as the new ‘green frontier’ of mining. The minerals in the deep sea are argued by the Deep Sea Mining (DSM) corporations to be in much higher concentration than that of those available on land-mining and to have the potential to be extracted with a less socio-environmentally destructive footprint. But a plethora of other actors, including environmental activists, point out that very little is known about the impacts of DSM on oceans and on communities depending on the ocean for their livelihood. With a market is anticipated to grow from \$650 million to a staggering \$15.3 billion by 2030, the stakes are high for some of the Pacific Island Countries (PICs), many of which govern some of the largest territorial waters on the planet. Some are calling for a moratorium while others have already issued exploration licenses. Building on digital methods to gather and analyse the discourse in large datasets of public texts, as well as insights from critical political economy and political ecology, the paper collates the green narratives on DSM with the PICs emerging socio-environmental DSM governance. We argue that while successful in promoting DSM ventures, these green narratives fail to address how PICs are to negotiate competing socio-economic and environmental interests for their deep-ocean riches.

Staying alongside soils in/for ‘inclusive future imaginaries’

Presenting authors:

Esther Miedema (Department of Geography, Planning and International Development, University of Amsterdam)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Esther Miedema (Department of Geography, Planning and International Development, University of Amsterdam); Carla Braga (Anthropology, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo); Evelien de Hoop (STS, Athena Institute, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam); Angela Kronenburg García (Anthropology, Earth and Life Institute, University of Louvain); Elisio Jossias (Anthropology, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo)

Soil is 'a charismatic entity,' Tironi remarks (2022: 177). Reflecting on growing attention to soil in, for example, STS and feminist geography, the author notes tendencies to impose relational ontologies and ethics in conceptualisations thereof. This paper illuminates key ways in which (perceived and/or desired) relations with, and claims to soil might be articulated, and the kinds of ethics they imply. We argue that these relational conceptions neglect the possibility that soil is fundamentally indifferent to us (Hird, 2010). Building on Tironi's (2020) 'soil refusal,' the idea that soils may render themselves unrelatable, this intervention explores the value of acknowledging non-relationality in relationality, that is, soils both as entangled in and resisting connection.

Rather than ask what kinds of relations exist between soils and ourselves (in all our differences), it may be more useful to examine how soil and nonhumans more broadly present themselves in forms 'different to the imaginary of [...] continual entanglement' (Tironi, 2020: 187). The paper concludes by exploring the idea of staying 'alongside' soil (Latimer, 2013) and thinking with rather than for soil, might generate future imaginaries that allow for less human-centric relations with soils and nonhumans more broadly.

I-TP-04: Fighting climate change with secure land tenure: Challenges and opportunities

This is a hybrid session.

Short title:	Secure land rights: key to climate resilience and effective climate solutions
Organiser(s):	Oxfam International
Contact person:	Pubudini Wickramaratne (Pubudini.Wickramaratne@oxfam.org)
Session format:	Presentations or panel, hybrid
Description of session:	<p>Climate change is a costly and deadly reality that is felt most acutely by people in lower income countries, where millions are the worst hit and the majority of them do not have tenure security. Loss and damage to land affect people's right to access and hold lands and also their lives in many other ways as the impact of loss and damage to land has a direct bearing on food security, housing, social-wellbeing and economic development. Poverty makes it far more difficult for them to recover from the loss and damage, further increasing inequalities. Oxfam research found that secure land rights play a key role in increasing climate resilience and ability to address, minimize and avoid loss and damage. We also found that tenure insecurity deprives communities from accessing social security nets and other assistance including climate finance, deprive them of decision-making spaces, pushing them deeper into poverty and deepening land inequality.</p> <p>Responses to the climate crisis through land-based solutions have further deepened land inequality. Although land-based solutions to the climate crisis was originally envisaged to counteract the residue of unavoidable emissions, they are now being widely used as an alternative for effective action to reduce carbon emissions and a cover for continuing business as usual.</p> <p>In this session we will explore the linkages between climate induced loss and damage and land inequality, analyze impacts of 'green' investments in monoculture tree plantations and discuss possible solutions and present a pilot project from Bangladesh that effectively monitors climate impacts and loss and damage occurred.</p>
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruben de Winne • Pubudini Wickramaratne • Ines Martins • David Katungula • Mohammed Emran Hasan

Championing just climate action through enhancement of women land rights in rural communities: A perspective from Chisamba, Zambia

Presenting authors:

David Katungula (People's Process on Housing & Poverty in Zambia)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

David Katungula (People's Process on Housing & Poverty in Zambia)

Social and environmental impacts of 'green' investments in monoculture tree plantations

Presenting authors:

Ruben de Winne (Oxfam Novib)

Secure land rights as a pathway to address loss and damage

Presenting authors:

Pubudini Wickramaratne (Oxfam International)

Impact of loss and damage and women's land rights in Timor-Leste

Presenting authors:

Ines Martins (Oxfam International)

Building evidence for Loss and Damage through an interactive web-based self-reporting dashboard armed with earth observation techniques: experiences from Bangladesh

Presenting authors:

Mohammad Emran Hasan (Oxfam)

I-TP-05: Strengthening Women's Land Rights: A Feminist Pathway Towards Achieving Transformative Climate Action

This is a hybrid session.

Short title:	A Feminist Pathway for Transformative Climate Action
Organiser(s):	IDLO – International Development Law Organization and Groots Kenya
Contact person:	Vittoria Witula – Policy and Program Coordinator vwitula@idlo.int
Session format	Interactive debate, hybrid
Short abstract of session	The interactive panel will provide a platform to a versatile group of practitioners from Sub-Saharan Africa (potentially Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda), to discuss solution-oriented cases, highlighting innovative solutions and effective rule of law approaches to achieving women's land rights to accelerate climate action. Discussions will feature community - based interventions, especially in the context of grassroots women's movements and youth advocacy. The panel will engage actively with participants through Q&A sessions.
Description of session	<p>Women's rights to land and natural resources are central to mitigating the disproportionate impacts of climate change and crafting solutions to respond to the shifting social contracts caused by the climate crisis. Despite this, women continue to experience insecure land rights, which makes it harder for them to adapt to economic and climate shocks. Conversely, as climate change drives up competition for increasingly scarce arable land and resources, women struggle to access justice and resolve disputes over these matters. Evidence shows that adopting a rule of law approach has enabled women to gain access to land and natural resources and increased their individual and community resilience towards climate action. This is especially important as though women and girls are already at the forefront of innovative solutions in agricultural planning, land use management and transformative climate action; they continue to remain underrepresented from decision-making processes on land, natural resources or climate action.</p> <p>The proposed panel discussion will highlight effective rule of law approaches to achieving women's land rights in catalysing climate action. It will provide a platform to a versatile group of practitioners from the global south, who are already adopting rights – based strategies to secure women's rights to land and enabling transformative climate action. Discussions will feature community - based interventions especially in the context of the grassroots women's movement and youth advocacy in critical climate adaptation strategies. Key takeaways from the discussion will inform an upcoming research report on the intersection between rule of law, gender and climate.</p>
Presenting partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fridah Githuku (Executive Director, GROOTS Kenya) • Esther Mwaura Muiru (Global Advocacy Director, Stand For Her Land, Landesa) • Anne Gachambi (grassroots representative, ILC Africa) • Barbara Kilei (Country Manager, IDLO Uganda) • Moderator: Rea Abada Chiongson (Senior Gender Advisor, IDLO)

I-TP-06: Grabbing land to save the planet? Why we need to safeguard legitimate land tenure rights to stay within 1.5 degrees and protect biodiversity

This is a hybrid session.

Short title:	Grabbing land to save the planet?
Organiser(s):	David Betge, TMG Research, Gemma van de Haar, Wageningen University
Contact person:	David Betge, David.betge@tmg-thinktank.com
Session format:	Panel with max. 3 presentations and guiding questions for open floor debate, hybrid
Short abstract of session	<p>Land is at the heart of climate change mitigation and biodiversity protection. Farmers, local communities, and indigenous peoples could lose access to their lands through mitigation and restoration measures that are not mindful of legitimate tenure rights. This session addresses urgent questions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How will legitimate land rights be safeguarded in the context of Rio Convention implementation?</i> • <i>Can safeguarding land rights contribute to achieving objectives of the Rio Conventions?</i>
Description of session	<p>This session will address the fact that the rights implications and the social and economic consequences of current climate change and biodiversity strategies resulting from the Rio Conventions for millions of people are not sufficiently acknowledged, researched, and addressed. There is an urgent need to have public, academic and policy debates about the impact of land-based climate and biodiversity strategies on poor communities and the development trajectories of rural economies.</p> <p>The discourse and policies on climate change mitigation and biodiversity protection have mainly focused on technical aspects while they have serious implications for people's rights and livelihoods as they require land use change on hundreds of millions of hectares. The burden of protecting climate and biodiversity is shifting to the global South. Current land-based restoration commitments are highest for Sub-Sahara Africa, totaling between 296 million and 440 million ha while the total land committed to restoration efforts globally is up to 1 billion hectares.</p> <p>Farmers, local communities and indigenous peoples could lose access to their land through mitigation and restoration policies that are not mindful of legitimate tenure rights. Land is at the heart of climate change mitigation and biodiversity protection.</p> <p>Questions to be discussed will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whose land tenure rights will be affected by net-zero policies?</i> • <i>How much land will be needed for afforestation and reforestation to compensate CO2 emissions?</i> • <i>How will Human Rights be safeguarded in the context of implementing the three Rio Conventions?</i> • <i>How will legitimate land rights be safeguarded in the context of protecting 30 percent of the land area by 2030?</i> • <i>How can safeguarding land rights contribute to achieving the objectives of the Rio Conventions?</i>

	We will present evidence on the potential impact of current climate change and biodiversity strategies on IPLCs tenure rights and livelihoods and discuss the state of the literature on the topic, current policy debates and alternative pathways following rights-based approaches.
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominique Schmid • Dr Clovis Ebot Obale • David Betge

Bottom-up or Elite Capture? How REDD+ Projects Create New Challenges For Indigenous People in Colombia

Presenting authors:

Dominique Schmid (Utrecht University)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Dominique Schmid (Utrecht University)

Carolina Castro Osorio (Universidad de los Andes)

Colombia currently hosts the second most REDD+ projects in the world, with an increasing interest from investors to conduct projects on Indigenous lands. These projects are largely presented as bottom-up initiatives with objectives evolving around the Indigenous communities' cultural, social, economic, and political plans. The bottom-up argument is used as a justification to omit the constitutionally granted prior consultation, in addition to the argument that the projects' objectives do not impact communities. This study focuses on four REDD+ projects in the Colombian Amazon. Based on in-depth interviews with members of 10 participating communities, we investigate the communities involvement in and knowledge of these projects as well as the resulting consequences, with the aim to learn how bottom-up these projects in reality are and what impacts can be observed. Our results suggest that not only community members largely expect a prior consultation for such projects, we also discovered very limited knowledge about the projects and that also many leaders are excluded from decision-making, which puts into question the bottom-up notion of the project developers. Our results also challenge the argument of no impact as we show that projects slowly undermine the foundation of trust within and between communities and that already the prospective monetary boom is a conflicting factor that is prone to elite-capture. However, we find that these effects are strongly mitigated when the immediate head of the community led the decision-making process to participate in the project.

Vulnerability and Power: REDD+ Initiatives and the Rights of Forest Communities in Cameroon

Presenting authors:

Dr Clovis Obed Obale (Department of Geography, University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Dr Clovis Obed Obale (Department of Geography, University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon)

Forest communities hosting REDD+ projects in Cameroon lack legal ownership and direct management rights over their forests. The non-transparent nature of decision making within REDD+ initiatives is undermining the equitable distribution of REDD+ benefits. Lack of public

information, community participation and free, prior and informed consent of local communities in REDD+ Projects is a clear indication of weak institutions, powerlessness and exclusion. These exclusionary policies put in place by REDD+ initiatives have rendered forest inhabitants very poor and vulnerable. This research makes use of the political economy approach taking into consideration the rights based approach and the actor oriented approach to analyse livelihood constraints faced by forest communities in areas where REDD+ projects are operating in Cameroon. It also employs the power cube which is a strategic analytical frame work to explore the varied dimensions of power and the mapping of different spaces where actors exercise power. The researcher combines interviewing with observation in what is known as ethnographic interviewing. Qualitative interviews will be conducted with 50 people in 10 REDD+ project communities in Cameroon. Individual interviews will be conducted using purposively selected samples. The interview transcripts will be analysed using a combined method, drawing on grounded theory (ethno- methodological and systemic approaches).

The Elephant in the Room – (Land) Governance Challenges of Climate Change Mitigation

Presenting authors:

David Betge (TMG Research)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

David Betge (TMG Research)

Climate change and climate change mitigation measures will have enormous impact on how land is being used and by whom. Countries have committed 1.2 billion ha of land for Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) in their climate pledges (Dooley et al 2022). This is equivalent to about four times the size of India. Using land to mitigate climate change comes with significant implications for current land users and their legitimate land tenure rights. This presentation focuses more closely on the implications of state's commitments for land- and forest-based climate change measures and demonstrate the need for ensuring an enabling environment and applications of rights-based approaches when implementing climate change mitigation measures.

I-TP-07-I: 'Seeing like a state' in times of transition: The bigger picture of land reform

This is a hybrid session.

Short title:	'Seeing Like a State'
Organiser(s):	<u>Mathijs van Leeuwen</u> , <u>Camille Munezero</u> , Centre for International Conflict Analysis and Management, Political Science, Radboud University, Nijmegen. <u>Gemma van der Haar</u> , Sociology of Development and Change, Wageningen University.
Contact person:	Mathijs van Leeuwen Mathijs.vanleeuwen@ru.nl
Session format:	Panel with paper presentations. Hybrid.
Description of session	In this session, we problematise the role of the state in transitions. State-led land governance reforms tend to be justified in relation to a plurality of transitions. Enhancing tenure, food security and sustainable land use; resolving local disputes, promoting justice and peacebuilding; protecting marginalized communities and emancipating women; or nurturing both effective and legitimate local governance. More recently, climate adaptation and resilience have been added to this list. This session particularly explores the larger transitions that governments are looking for, and how land reforms fit into the visions of those in power. This may include their official agendas of the transformation of agricultural production systems towards sustainable and climate-proof development, or a radical reform of the agrarian economy and creation of jobs outside agriculture. But equally, it may be guided by more or less hidden agendas related to re-establishing of state control and enabling taxation, or creating security and expanding state control in situations of instability. Such transformations imagined by the state and (sometimes violently) imposed upon society, are not necessarily <i>fair</i> or good for the people effected. The session 'Seeing Like a State' invites participants to reflect on how government policies and strategies for land reform are framed and justified, and (implicitly) aim at, or are realigned and instrumentalized for larger purposes of transition; and what this implies in terms of (in)equality and in/exclusion in decision taking around land governance and agrarian development.
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camille Munezero • Joel Persson • Meenakshi N. Ambujam • David Betge

Ending inequities? The politics of (re)allocation of land in post-conflict Burundi

Presenting authors:

Camille Munezero (Radboud University, CICAM)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Camille Munezero, Radboud University (CICAM), Mathijs van Leeuwen, Radboud University (CICAM), Gemma van der Haar, WUR (SDC).

The struggle for political and economic power impacts the governance of land and can deeply disrupt access to landed resources. In such circumstances, post-conflict land reforms is a question of social justice calling for urgent state action. However, such reforms do not necessarily serve the aims they are intended for. On the basis of a case study on recovery and (re)allocation of the terres domaniales in Burundi, this paper examines how these land reforms work, and who and what interests they actually serve.

The paper finds out that, though justified by the necessity to fix past inequities and assure equal access to land (and development) for all, the reforms work to sustain similar exclusionary practices. It argues that patronage-related agendas steer the process in unstated directions. Thus the benefits accrue most to the state/regime and elites than to the population, particularly those that suffered from the inequities in the past. Within these logics of patronage as operating in post-transition Burundi, reforms seem to be driven by the rationality of reasserting state control over land and re-establishing dependency relations with political supporters. In these, the new modalities of land reallocation play a central and critical role, as they legitimize exclusion; make land inequalities invisible; and reduce individual control over land.

From a land governance perspective, the paper shows that post-conflict land reforms do not always favour equity and inclusiveness, which might undermine efforts of peacebuilding and social cohesion. Instead, the reforms may strengthen state hegemony at the local level, by promoting undemocratic allocation of land.

Towards pluralistic and politicised climate futures in agrarian contexts: perspectives from Cambodia and Vietnam

Presenting authors:

Joel Persson (University of Copenhagen)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Joel Persson (University of Copenhagen), Kelly Dorkenoo (Lund University), Monin Nong (Cambodia Development Resource Institute), Thi Hai Van Nguyen (Wyss Academy for Nature).

Climate change is already reshaping agrarian contexts and will necessitate reimagining sustainable transition pathways, especially in areas of the Global South where impacts intersect with rapid socio-environmental change. In countries like Cambodia and Vietnam, ongoing transitions involve shifts from subsistence-oriented livelihoods based on multifunctional forest-farm landscapes to intensified, commercially oriented farm production coupled with increasing reliance on non-farm income sources. Little attention has been paid to how people who directly depend on environmental resources envision just agrarian transitions under a changing climate and anticipate its effects. Conceptions of just transitions must better capture the diverse hopes, visions, and aspirations of the people whose lives are transformed under context-specific climate futures. This entails a greater politicisation of future visions under climate change. In this paper, we draw on interviews, workshops and focus group discussions with farmers and subnational stakeholders in Ratanakiri province, Cambodia and Son La province, Vietnam, to engage with dimensions of pluralistic and political agrarian climate futures. We perform a critical analysis and discuss the extent to which visions, actions and aspirations align with or contradict emerging state-centred transition narratives in the context of climate change. This study develops the concept of agrarian climate futures to productively engage with the diverse and political ways that climate change shapes the visions, hopes, and aspirations of different groups of people connected to rural, agrarian contexts. Attention to agrarian climate futures complements efforts to advance more nuanced and bottom-up perspectives of just transitions in agrarian contexts.

Paper infrastructures, bureaucracies and land distribution in Telangana, India

Presenting authors:

Meenakshi N. Ambujam (Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Oriental Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Meenakshi N. Ambujam (Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Oriental Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague)

This paper examines the perplexing conditions of landlessness adivasis or Scheduled Tribe populations of Telangana, in India, experience in their everyday life. Here, I focus on adivasis who were awarded land titles through state-sponsored land distribution and redistribution programmes, with the view of remedying historical injustices, as well as securing their land. Using ethnographic and archival research, I explore the minute and confounding ways in which paperwork constructs and assembles land and land rights. Mobilising the concept, “Paper Infrastructure”, an assemblage of various land documents, I show that land distribution and redistribution schemes are highly textualised practices. That is, precisely because of land’s inherent materiality, land transfers are effected and rendered tangible through paperwork—whereby, the award of titles and land documents signifies the transfer of land. While title deeds can confirm land possession if awarded to plots already possessed, my research examines what happens when they are awarded to lands not in possession. Dwelling on land’s entanglement with paper, I elucidate how state bureaucracies make it seem as though lands have been transferred to adivasis by awarding title-deeds. However, by deferring their responsibility of ensuring the actual physical transfer of lands, adivasis remain de facto landless even as documents suggest otherwise. Consequently, I argue that landlessness and dispossession may not necessarily manifest as violent and repressive land grabs in contemporary times, but as quieter processes enlivened through the production and circulation of documentary artefacts, intended to remedy the very forms of landlessness they unwittingly perpetuate.

Food security vs food sovereignty? Determinants of land reform politics in newly industrializing countries – the cases of India and South Africa

Presenting authors:

David Betge (TMG Research)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

David Betge (TMG Research)

This contribution presents the results of a doctoral study on the determinants, consequences and perspectives of land reform politics in newly industrializing countries based on the comparison of the Indian and the South African Case. The results of the study show that the institutional setting in both countries is structured by rules that limit the agency of primary land reform target groups, norms that centre around economic growth and food security, and beliefs anchored in rationalist conceptions of development, resulting in practices which sustain power asymmetries between the major land reform target groups and third parties. The actor constellations in both cases are essentially divided into two camps: the first arguing for a fundamentally different, agency-oriented approach to land reforms and agricultural development; and the second preferring the status quo, or an increased alignment of land reforms with growth and development objectives which, to some, means ending land redistribution. The former camp consists of actors with limited

resources and rather low capacities for strategic action while the latter has generally strong strategic action capacities and resources. This results in inadequate outcomes of land reforms from a justice and welfare perspective. In essence, the land reforms fail to address inequalities because they are rooted in high modernist ideas for development resulting from central actors' preferences for economic growth and food security. Central actors increasingly align their preferences regarding such approaches because their actions and underlying beliefs are reinforced by positive returns as well as by high costs assumed to be associated with exiting the chosen path. Both are inextricably linked with the international setting which increases the returns from a neoliberal development model for specific actors, as well as the costs associated with acting against it.

I-TP-07-II: 'Seeing like a state' in times of transition: The bigger picture of land reform

This is a hybrid session.

Short title:	'Seeing Like a State'
Organiser(s):	<u>Mathijs van Leeuwen</u> , <u>Camille Munezero</u> , Centre for International Conflict Analysis and Management, Political Science, Radboud University, Nijmegen. <u>Gemma van der Haar</u> , Sociology of Development and Change, Wageningen University.
Contact person:	Mathijs van Leeuwen Mathijs.vanleeuwen@ru.nl
Session format:	Panel with paper presentations. Hybrid.
Description of session	In this session, we problematise the role of the state in transitions. State-led land governance reforms tend to be justified in relation to a plurality of transitions. Enhancing tenure, food security and sustainable land use; resolving local disputes, promoting justice and peacebuilding; protecting marginalized communities and emancipating women; or nurturing both effective and legitimate local governance. More recently, climate adaptation and resilience have been added to this list. This session particularly explores the larger transitions that governments are looking for, and how land reforms fit into the visions of those in power. This may include their official agendas of the transformation of agricultural production systems towards sustainable and climate-proof development, or a radical reform of the agrarian economy and creation of jobs outside agriculture. But equally, it may be guided by more or less hidden agendas related to re-establishing of state control and enabling taxation, or creating security and expanding state control in situations of instability. Such transformations imagined by the state and (sometimes violently) imposed upon society, are not necessarily <i>fair</i> or good for the people effected. The session 'Seeing Like a State' invites participants to reflect on how government policies and strategies for land reform are framed and justified, and (implicitly) aim at, or are realigned and instrumentalized for larger purposes of transition; and what this implies in terms of (in)equality and in/exclusion in decision taking around land governance and agrarian development.
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caitlin Ryan • Marie Gagné • Evangelia Balla

	• Rafael Verbuyst
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Marking out Land and (Re)making the 'State': The politics of land reform in Liberia and Sierra Leone

Presenting authors:

Caitlin Ryan (University of Groningen)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Caitlin Ryan (University of Groningen)

The governments of Liberia and Sierra Leone are in the midst of major processes of land reform. These reforms are both representative of wider global trends that grant more formal ownership rights to customary holders, and as parts wider state-building processes in both countries. Drawing on empirical research into the processes of setting up 'new' land governance institutions at national and local levels, in this paper, I consider the question of how land reform 'makes' the state. In contexts of limited statehood, where states implement land reform that ostensibly aim to formalize existing customary land tenure systems, expand local governance, and contribute to wider decentralization reforms, it is also worth considering what kind(s) of state these reforms make, what other institutions are implicated, and how institutional proliferation and competition matters for wider state-making and social belonging. Drawing on research with key informants across all levels of governance in both countries, and with individual interviews in communities trying to formalize their land rights, I argue that the 'state-making' norms that the international community, national governments, and local governments have a great deal of variety in how they imagine the 'state' making potential of land reform, and in turn, that this effects how these reforms play out in practice.

Land reform by Stealth in Senegal

Presenting authors:

Dr. Marie Gagné (Concordia University, Canada)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Dr. Marie Gagné, Concordia University, Canada, Dr. Cheikh Oumar Ba (Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR), Senegal), Dr. Ibrahima Ka (Observatoire Régional du foncier Rural en Afrique de l'Ouest (ORFAO), Burkina Faso).

In the last two decades, the Senegalese government engaged in several attempts at land reform without bringing these endeavors to completion. What does the absence of reform reveal about the vision and modus operandi of the state in Senegal? In this presentation, we identify the constellation of actors and interests that have led the government to shelve successive land reform proposals, with a focus on the latest attempt initiated in 2012. We argue that the reasons explaining the reluctance of the Senegalese state to reform the land sector oscillate between avoidance in the face of a strong civil society and strategic accommodation through piecemeal, incremental adjustments of the law. Instead of implementing legal changes outright, the Senegalese government has over the years reformed the land sector by stealth so as to avoid opposition while at the same time encouraging transitions to a "modern" agricultural sector. Although the Senegalese state has historically refrained from pushing the land agenda when faced with controversy, it ultimately retains the upper hand. Indeed, civil society organizations need the reform more than the state does, in a context where the tenure security of farmers and herders has become increasingly fragile due to heightened interest in land by external actors. The lack of

reform is largely due to the Senegalese government's ability to quietly carry out its objectives. Indeed, it has gradually modified extant land and decentralization laws to foster land privatization, agribusiness, and infrastructural development, while making inconsequential concessions to the civil society. Our arguments are based on a careful analysis of institutional documents, interviews with experts, participant observations in meetings of the 2012 National Commission on Land Reform, and subsequent involvement in government discussions.

Who's, why, how and what? A case of competing frames in Greece's state-led land administration reform under the economic crisis 2009 to 2018

Presenting authors:

Evangelia Balla (University of Twente)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Evangelia Balla (University of Twente), Jaap Zevenbergen (University of Twente), Ana Mafalda Madureira (University of Twente).

A policy problem is a social and political construct articulating values and facts. It is usually defined as a gap between the existing and a normatively valued situation to be bridged by government action. Public policies are typically developed and enacted within policy domain-specific subsystems consisting of many actors. The multiple actors deal and interact systematically around specific policy issues, problems, or programs. The actors, operating in networks or not, have specific perceptions of other actors and of the substantive characteristics of a policy problem, and have normative beliefs and values. Public policy reforms are deliberate government efforts to effect change in a policy domain and deliver public goods to citizens, such as education, healthcare, pension system, or land tenure security.

Land administration is a multi-disciplined process to manage spatial and legal data about land to improve tenure security. Current land administration literature lacks an in-depth study of how the diverse actors interact in a state-led land administration reform, specifically in times of financial duress and external governance due to policy conditionality. Greece initiated a state-led land administration reform in the mid-1990s, the Hellenic Land Administration Reform (HLAR), which aimed to replace the existing land registry systems with the Hellenic Cadastre System (HCS) to increase legal certainty on land tenure. We ask: 1) how the main actors understood the problem, and 2) what these actors understood needed to be done. We use a stakeholder analysis method to identify the main actors involved, and we use primary and secondary data to trace the actors' views about the HLAR. Findings show that the actors had competing views about the reform's main policy thrust and the means to implement the reform most effectively and efficiently. The Hellenic Land Administration Reform (HLAR) is a rich empirical setting to observe the interactions of domestic and foreign actors in a large-scale state-led land administration reform contributing to the relevant scholarly literature on land administration.

Land reform from below? Jurisdictional ambiguity and the Khosian land occupation at Knoflookskraal

Presenting authors:

Rafael Verbuyst (Ghent University)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Rafael Verbuyst (Ghent University), William Ellis (University of Western Cape)

In November 2020, about a dozen people identifying as Khoisan—South Africa’s unrecognized indigenous people—illegally moved onto a large area of state-owned land near Grabouw in the Western Cape. They argued that “Knoflookskraal” belonged to their ancestors and that their land claims were unjustly left out of the official land reform program, which only investigates dispossessions that occurred after 1913. Thousands of people have since joined the ‘reclaim’. This influx of people with varying political agendas and socioeconomic backgrounds has staved off eviction, but also created friction among the occupiers, as well as with neighboring farmers, local politicians, and government officials. Drawing on data collected during ethnographic fieldwork, I examine these tensions and conflicts, as well as the various arguments that Khoisan activists put forward to bolster their claim to the land. Rather than a land ‘invasion’, I argue that Knoflookskraal is better understood as an attempt to carry out land reform ‘from below’; deliberately aimed at state-owned land and borne out of frustrations with the lack of affordable housing and government policies that target Khoisan marginalization. The jurisdictional ambiguity inherent in the occupation creates lawlessness. However, the mixed response to Knoflookskraal by non-Khoisan stakeholders suggests that the absence of the bureaucratic red tape of state-led land reform also leaves room for improvised mutually beneficial settlements. Doing land reform from below should therefore be explored more extensively as a potential way of breaking the current impasse in South African land reform.

I-TP-08: The power of human rights to protect tenure rights; fair results through inclusive land governance processes

This is a hybrid session.

Short title:	The power of human rights to protect tenure rights
Organiser(s):	TMG Research & UN-Habitat
Contact person:	Ilse Pelkmans ilse.pelkmans@tmg-thinktank.com
Session format:	Panel with max. 3 presentations and guiding questions for open floor debate, hybrid
Short abstract of session	Where land use decisions are taken, legitimate tenure rights of people in vulnerable situations are often disregarded, leading to the loss of their land and livelihoods. How can we use the human rights framework to protect tenure rights, push for inclusive land use decision making processes and improve access to non-discriminatory redress mechanisms? How can we monitor compliance with human rights standards and how does it help to hold governments accountable for inclusive land governance and increased equity in access to land?
Description of session	<p>In this session we'll discuss how we can push for inclusive and participatory land governance to increase equality in access to land and its resources, by building on the international human rights framework.</p> <p>Whether it's about urban planning, large-scale infrastructure development, food security, or climate change mitigation interventions: land use decisions are negotiated in a highly unequal power play between national and local governments, private investors, global institutions, and the people using the land for their livelihood. Tenure rights of millions of smallholder farmers and pastoralists, women, and indigenous people, but also urban dwellers around the world, whose access to land is not formally secured through a land title, are disregarded, leading to evictions and other land rights violations, that in turn result in a loss of access to food, housing and income. They lack opportunities to speak up and defend land rights or challenge land-decisions that are violating their rights, as they have no seat at the decision-making table, and lack access to redress and dispute resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>How can the international human rights framework make a change? The following questions will be discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How can human rights obligations safeguard tenure rights of people in vulnerable situations, enable them to meaningfully participate in land use decision-making processes and improve their access to non-discriminatory conflict resolution and redress mechanisms? - What is required from formal and informal institutions to address power imbalances in land governance? What role do they play? - Which human rights instruments can be used and what is the power of the General Comment (26) on land (Committee of Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR GC 26)? - How can compliance with human rights obligations be monitored, what is the role of CSOs and NHRIs and how can data be used to

	<p>hold land governance institutions accountable for inclusive land governance increased equity in access to land?</p> <p>TMG Research, UN-Habitat, National Human Rights Institutions and CSOs from different African countries will reflect on these questions in the context of rural and urban land governance processes, based on lessons learnt from case studies, land governance monitoring efforts and other practical experiences in securing land rights.</p>
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christopher Tanner • Fernanda Folster de Paula

The mobilization of ILO 169 by traditional communities in defending territorial rights

Presenting authors:

Fernanda Folster de Paula (Ph.D. Candidate at the State University of Campinas, visiting researcher at the International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Fernanda Folster de Paula (Ph.D. Candidate at the State University of Campinas, visiting researcher at the International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University)

Traditional communities in the northern coast of Sao Paulo (Brazil) have been, at least since 2017, mobilizing International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention no. 169 “Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention” as a strategy for demanding the recognition of their territorial rights, including their right to be consulted about projects that might impact their use of land, sea, and other natural resources. This presentation will provide context to understand the communities contesting of 'tribal rights' assured by the mentioned ILO convention, promulgated by the Brazilian State in 2004. It will also present some cases in which these rights have been demanded, when public hearings were being conducted for licensing the exploitation of pre-sal petroleum and the construction of roads, for example. In 2022, the Brazilian Public Ministry recognized the rights of the traditional communities to be consulted about the implementation of aquaculture in the areas they use for artisanal fishing, which will be used as a case study to discuss how the successful mobilization of ILO169 depended on diverse factors, such as: the communities knowledge of their territorial rights; the presentation of collective rights in a unified and organized way by the traditional communities; the presence of progressive and politically committed public servants in the structures of the State; the permanent pressure of local social movements in demanding collective rights, in association with other civil society organizations; among others.

Human Rights approach to developing sustainable and inclusive land governance

Presenting authors:

Christopher Tanner (Mokoro Ltd)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Christopher Tanner (Mokoro Ltd)

This presentation examines how a human rights approach to land policy and legal frameworks can move land governance reform away from merely modernising land administration and formalising customary rights, towards recognizing customary systems as 'alternative formalities' and integrating these systems into national land governance frameworks. The presentation draws legal and policy framework assessments in Nepal, Indonesia, Thailand, and East Timor, and is also informed by the author's involvement in the review of land policy and law in Mozambique. It argues that local rights are secure within local systems until outsiders begin looking for land, and the lack of formal documentation and statutory validity renders these rights 'insecure' and vulnerable to capture by outsiders. Statutory recognition of customary systems is not enough; measures are needed to reinforce these systems, decentralising decision making over land through locally legitimate structures, and enhancing fundamental rights of participation and having a voice over how local land and resources are used. The paper underlines the adaptive nature of customary systems, especially when addressing women's rights; debate with local leaders can produce real change while respecting cultural idioms and practices, ensuring that changes enjoy local legitimacy. The Mozambican case underlines how effective civil society engagement can counter attempts to adjust a progressive land policy to suit investor needs for land. The paper underlines the key role of international conventions and guidelines like the VGGT, ensuring that a rights-based approach is still key to an equitable and sustainable development model.

II. Rethinking inclusive transitions from a more-than-human perspective

II-TP-01 The politics of energy and mineral development in land governance

This session takes place on-site and is not hybrid

Short title:	The politics of energy and mineral development in land governance
Organiser(s):	Hashara Caroline - Oxfam Uganda Jimmy Ochom – Oxfam Uganda Fredah Laura Orochi – Food Rights Alliance
Contact person:	Jimmy Ochom, jimmy.ochom@oxfam.org , Kampala - Uganda Hashara Caroline, caroline.hashara@oxfam.org , Kampala – Uganda.
Session format:	The session will be an innovative session. It shall involve using dare-to-ask, open space and fishbowl formats to generate an impactful idea to harmonize the gap created between energy and mineral development and land governance. It will take place in-person.
Description of session:	<p>Uganda's land is a key asset for development, richly endowed with mineral and energy deposits including oil and gas, coal, cobalt, iron ore, and gold, among others. These resources have attracted various investments which the Ugandan government has used to promote private investment. Despite these development efforts, the exploration of energy and mineral resources in Uganda has promoted the abuse and or neglect of socio – economic rights. The exploration has led to unimaginable destruction of the ecosystem, gender inequality, loss of livelihood and food insecurity due to violation of land rights, and drastic climate change. Laws, rules, and policies governing and protecting the rights of people and the ecosystem have been violated at the expense of the citizens. There have been reported cases of violation of land rights including displacements, land grabbing, abuse of rights of artisanal miners, women and girls in land grabbing, and ignoring the effects of climate change, among others.</p> <p>The session participants will share their experiences on the contentious issues underlying the ongoing exploration of energy and mineral deposits in Africa, emphasising Uganda. The participants will also discuss the effect of development decisions on mineral and energy exploration on the community with a focus on land tenure systems and concerns like land grabbing despite the existence of indefeasible certificates of title, and the impact on marginalized groups of society regarding food security and nutrition.</p> <p>The session will further highlight the climate insensitivity of the Government and challenges in protecting the ecosystem through the destruction of wetlands and forests through irresponsible land giveaways to investors. Possible recommendations will also be discussed, identifying what can be done to improve the status – quo in mineral and energy exploration.</p>
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark Oranje • Jimmy Ochom

Mining, Land and Governance in the Tsantsabane and Gamagara Local Municipalities, South Africa: A Probing, Comparative Engagement

Presenting authors:

Mark Oranje (University of Pretoria)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Mark Oranje (University of Pretoria), Kundani Makakavhule (University of Pretoria), Rebone Komane (CSIR), Elsona van Huyssteen (CSIR)

Over the last two decades, the neighbouring Tsantsabane and Gamagara Local Municipalities in the Northern Cape Province, South Africa, have been witness to vast expansions in iron ore and manganese mining activities. This has been accompanied by huge in-migration, land invasion, rapid settlement expansion and new settlement formation, basic service delivery shortfalls and protests, governance fractures and the creation of a range of new institutions outside the formal State structures in the areas of land allocation, land tenure and land-use.

While there are many similarities, there are also differences between the two municipalities. Many of these are clearly apparent to the naked eye, others less so, and some are hidden in dense and intricate social networks and relations between State and non-State actors and entities. What makes these similar and different phenomena so interesting and worthy of study, is the fact that they play out in (1) an area and a large settlement developed from scratch as a 'classic' company/mining area/town in the early 1970s by the then Apartheid government, i.e., the Gamagara Local Municipality, and (2) a predominantly rural region with a small rural town at core that was a complete stranger to the kind of mining and accompanying activities it has experienced since the early 2000s, i.e., the Tsantsabane Local Municipality.

In this paper, these phenomena are explored and compared against the backdrop of the significant differences in history between these two municipalities, their current situations, and the plans for their futures, post mining.

Expanding the Human Rights Perspective to Include Animal and Environmental Rights as we embrace Energy and Mineral development transitions in Africa: A Case study of East Africa

Presenting authors:

Jimmy Ochom (Oxfam Novib, Uganda)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Prof. Florian G. Kern (University of Essex, UK), Elizabeth Nafula (Land Support Initiative for Africa), Dianah Arinda (Oxfam Novib, Uganda).

Africa's Land Governance more specifically East Africa (EACOP) is fraught with several challenges such as inadequate legal protection for communities, weak institutional capacity, weak understanding tenets of other rights(animal and plant right) conflicting land tenure systems that eventually result to land grabbing, human rights violations, animal rights violations, environmental degradation meted mostly by companies. The politics of energy and mineral development in land governance is a multifaceted issue that involves the intersection of economic, social and environmental factors. These factors are driven by several actors who often have competing interests and perspective on development, leading to conflict and tension over resource access, distribution of benefits and environmental impacts.

This paper argues that while East African (EACOP) countries are more focused on growing their economies through exploring the available natural energy and mineral deposits. Most vivid land rights efforts are focused on advocacy on responsible investments only geared on prevention of violations of human rights, aspects of animal rights and environmental rights are not given vivid criticism eventually leading to loss of natural ecosystems, synchronic animal species and plant species which play a vital role in environmental protection and their extinction should be a matter of concern to activists.

The paper will focus on East Africa to the stress the need to protect human rights as it welcomes energy and mineral transition especially the EACOP but it should be responsible enough to include animal and plant life. This paper will put forth recommendations aimed at outlining (i) the role and responsibilities of a corporation for human rights, animal rights and environmental rights (Plant Life); (ii) formal codes of practice, existing guidelines, voluntary initiatives, monitoring and reporting practices, regulatory framework, and information related to human rights animal rights and environmental rights issues; (iii) role and responsibilities of others; and (iv) trends and emerging issues.

II-TP-03 Today's Natural Contract: Rewriting Political Theories of the Modern Age

This session takes place on-site and is not hybrid

Short title:	A New Natural Contract
Organiser(s):	Rick Dolphijn and David Henig
Contact person:	r.dolphijn@uu.nl d.henig@uu.nl
Session format:	Position papers (10 minutes p.p.) plus roundtable discussion, in person
Short abstract of session:	In <i>the Natural Contract</i> , Michel Serres asks us to rewrite political theory in such a way that the land, the soil, becomes part of our thinking. This session proposes short position papers in which we read the Natural Contract in the forgotten passages of political theory, ending with a roundtable discussion on rewriting the political theories central to the social sciences and the Humanities today.
Description of session	In his book <i>the Natural Contract</i> , from 1990, Michel Serres famously asks us to rewrite political theory in such a way that the land, the soil, becomes part of our thinking. "Does anyone ever say <i>where</i> the master and the slave fight it out?" he asks us. In response to climate change and the other conflicts of our time, a political theory which includes more-than-human life, which includes the land and the sea, and places our relationship with the world around us, central to its thinking, is urgently needed. Broadening our view, however, does not necessarily mean that we need to come up with new environmental theories. It first of all means that we reread our modernist heritage (think of Marx, Herder, and the other Romanticists) and reread the passages on nature, on the common, on the soil, that we have been blind to for so long. With short position papers in which we read the Natural Contract in the forgotten passages of political theory, this session ends with a roundtable discussion on what it means to include nature/land/soil in our thinking of power thus rewriting the political theories central to the social sciences and the Humanities today. We believe that the informal roundtable format is conducive to imaginative, unexpected, and creative encounters we envisage.
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rick Dolphijn, David Pascoe, David Henig• Justyna Jakubiec• Rachele Cecchi

Michel Serres and the Philosophy of Land (a roundtable)

Presenting authors:

David Pascoe (Utrecht University), David Henig (Utrecht University), Rick Dolphijn (Utrecht University).

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

David Pascoe (Utrecht University), David Henig (Utrecht University), Rick Dolphijn (Utrecht University).

David Pascoe:

In 1994 Serres claimed that Hergé's *Tintin au Tibet* (1960), set in the aftermath of a Himalayan air crash, contained the deepest insights into the abominable abuse, by humans, of the natural contract. Subsequently, as the glacial melt has accelerated, Serres's explorations of mountainous terrain converge with the narration of the fate of Gaia; a last Black Box to be opened and read.

David Henig:

This presentation introduces Michel Serres as an important theorist of modern warfare and violence. It brings together Serres' topological perspectives on time, history, and general ecology of pollution together. In doing so, the presentation will open new avenues for thinking about the long-lasting socio-environmental effects of wars and their aftermaths.

Rick Dolphijn:

In Serres' *Rome- the First Book of Foundations*, we read how the city of Rome invented the idea of 'territory', so central to the modern state. After being destroyed by the plague and (after that) by tribes from the mountains surrounding it, the city turned into a state, and turned land into property. It is this moment in history that lies at the heart of our extractive idea of land today.

Sphagnum Time: Thinking with/as the Soil

Presenting authors:

Justyna Jakubiec (Utrecht University)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Justyna Jakubiec (Utrecht University)

As Serres prompts us to rethink the human relation with the earth, this position paper thinks along with this question and brings a perspective based in the contemporary artistic practice. Taking the notion of bringing the soil (back) to its significance as a starting point, this paper focuses on *Sphagnum Time* by Sissel Marie Tonn (2021-2022) to negotiate what we can mean by bringing a more-than-human perspective to the table when discussing *The Natural Contract*.

Sphagnum Time is an encounter with three bog bodies through an installation consisting of a table covered with 3D printer generated forms inspired by actual bog bodies and three screens projecting animated videos of those bodies. The paper shows that, through its material, visual and auditory character, *Sphagnum Time* broadens the knowledges that the earth can be thought with and argues for the importance of perspectives based in contemporary artistic practice within the process of rewriting political theory as imagined by Serres.

The bog bodies of *Sphagnum Time* are embodiments of thinking with the soil and thinking as the soil. Having spent thousands of years in the bog, those bodies have earned a completely new form of subjectivity: one that is non-anthropocentric although fully responsive to all that the *Anthropos* has done to the earth. Their subjectivity is formed upon that which happens to the earth, to the soil. This position paper, therefore, contributes to the notion of how we can affirmatively think with the anthropocentric destructions of the earth and imagine ourselves differently.

Today's natural contract: A socio-legal analysis

Presenting authors:

Rachele Cecchi (Ph.D. Candidate of Comparative Law, University of Florence, Italy)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Rachele Cecchi (Ph.D. Candidate of Comparative Law, University of Florence, Italy)

My intervention will address some passages of Michel Serres' *Natural Contract* against a contemporary socio-legal background:

1) VIOLENCE, SLAVERY AND PROPERTY: in the square relation identified by Serres, subjective and objective violence are exercised through relations of domination towards other humans and possession towards objects. These relations have been historically justified and institutionalized by the law in the form of SLAVERY and PROPERTY. Moreover, Serres interestingly links property and the acts of marking and making the object of property ugly and dirty. Starting from the author's analysis of the issue, we will look at Colonialism as an historical experience of highly abstracted logics of dominion and possession and discuss its influence in the modern western legal and economic system. Plus, the discussion of the environmental and social outcomes of property may bring about connections with the debate on the commons.

2) THE BALANCING OF THE SOCIAL CONTRACT AND THE NATURAL CONTRACT. The "double balance" of social and natural justice, pictured by Serres through the square relation and the two foundational contracts, necessitates new legal instruments, which can be exemplified by the contemporary debates on the shift from anthropocentric to eco-centric law.

3) THE RELATION AND INTERRELATION OF LAW AND SCIENCE. Serres dedicates an entire chapter to the relation between law and science as the languages of society and nature: the topic is of utmost relevance if we want to overcome the duality between the society and the planet, the "parasite" and the host in search of a new symbiotic equilibrium.

III. Transition squared: Rethinking land governance, land rights and responsible investment

III-LGR-01 Community led forest land conservation for sustainable livelihoods and rights to resources

This session takes place on-site and is not hybrid.

Short title:	Forest resources governance and communities right
Organiser(s):	Harrisson Nnoko, Ajesh Ngo
Contact person:	info@ajesh.org
Session format:	Panel
Description of session:	<p>The principle of land governance and resources in Cameroon is based on the non-respect of subsidiarity principle in land allocation decisions by the State. Most of the decision are top-down and do not take in consideration the indigenous knowledge or traditional land management system. These decision-making processes use old maps and laws which are out of local land management context. Most of these have resulted to poverty, food insecurity and non-sustainable traditional tenure. With the decentralization process put in place by the government of Cameroon, community's level of decision on land uses (Protected Area and agro-industrial concessions) are being affected and exploited using old land use maps that dates back 1974.</p> <p>In Cameroon, 70% of lands are already allocated for use by the Government to investors, logging and conservation. The existing communities are left just with 30% of land for their livelihood, infrastructure and housing. This has led to limited access and insecure tenure for local communities. Also, conflicts emerge among villages and forest concessions, agricultural estates, land grabbers and elite capture. It is within this context that this submission is made with aim to share experiences that have contributed to understanding the local land and natural resources management and communities' sustainable development measures underpinning traditional knowledge as well as approaches presently used to involve communities to participate effectively in forest land management.</p> <p>Participatory GIS approach known as community participatory mapping or community socio-spatial diagnostics therefore, seeks to incorporate different types of local knowledge on land management as to inform decision making on land. It helps in representing local people's spatial knowledge (Corbett 2006) and identifies their needs in order to be institutionally recognized and integrated into the country's land management system. With the arrival of decentralization and land laws revision (ongoing), communities need to be ready to participate in the management of natural resources. Despite the socio-economic context in the Country, the problem is still emerging and needs proper local solutions that will be used to negotiate with government. It is within this background that AJESH in collaboration with the government have developed some land tenure management tools: The Harmonised Community Participatory Mapping methodology and the Cameroon's Land use planning and Sustainable Development guideline to support the process of forest and land use management.</p>

Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daniel Kofi Abu • Yosen Melka
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'This is our forest': Assessing the commitment and efficacy of community-led forest protection; the case of Nante in the Kintampo South District of Ghana

Presenting authors:

Daniel Kofi Abu (Ph.D. Candidate, Tropenbos Ghana)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Daniel Kofi Abu (Ph.D. Candidate, Tropenbos Ghana)

A win-win strategy for preventing deforestation and enhancing the wellbeing of rural populations in developing nations has been recognized as community driven forest management. Despite significant global investment in community forestry, there aren't any systematic assessments of these programs' effects at relevant scales. We measured the degree to which community-led forest protection has prevented deforestation. Nante located in Kintampo South District of Ghana with geographical coordinates 7° 58' 0" North, 1° 44' 0" West has one of the rarest natural forests in the transitional regions of Ghana. This forest has largely been under the management of community with support from non-governmental organizations. In order to account for biophysical factors affecting deforestation around Nante, we used a spatial matching approach to assess the commitment and effectiveness of community-led management. To measure performance, a counterfactual likelihood of deforestation without Nante community management was used.

Overall, we found that Nante forest management committee was beneficial in preventing deforestation, although over time, performance became more inconsistent. The performance of Nante was affected by human, climate, and historical land use influences. No matter the region, funding for watershed conservation forests typically resulted in less prevented deforestation. Our research contributes to a better understanding of when and where a policy will be most effective in preventing deforestation as well as opportunities to enhance policy implementation. This provides an important first step towards evaluating the overall effectiveness of community led forest management in achieving both social and environmental goals.

Youth-led conversations of urban open spaces and river basins for sustainable livelihood and equitable access to resources in Addis Ababa's slum neighborhoods

Presenting authors:

Yosen Melka (Project Coordinator, Habitat for Humanity)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Yosen Melka (Project Coordinator, Habitat for Humanity), Alem Shumiye (Interim National Director, Habitat for Humanity, Ethiopia).

Slum areas of Addis Ababa have high rates of social vulnerability to risks, unemployment, and poverty. According to the CSA (2015)i, 24% of residents in Addis Ababa are poor. The city's population has been increasing by 2.1% annually and 22% of the population lives below the poverty line, while 29% of families in Addis Ababa (which is higher than the 15% national urban average) have unemployed youths (LFMS, 2021)ii.

Addis Ababa city has 22,000 hectares of land reserved for green space development. Nevertheless, only 41.36% of it is greened (MUDI, 2022)ⁱⁱⁱ. The public park coverage of the city is 0.7m² per person which is below the standard of urban planning and design. Unemployed young people with a variety of professional backgrounds and skill sets have the potential to help create resilient cities and communities. Creating job opportunities for urban youths residing in slum areas of Addis Ababa through conservation of open space and green areas have positive contribution to curtail unemployment hazard. Access to land, followed by security of tenure and housing, is critical for young Africans to engage in activities that will significantly shape their livelihood options, including land conservation. Similarly, to address climate change, youths should be at the centre of climate negotiations with right holders and duty bearers.

This paper will look at how youth-led urban open spaces and river basin land conservation can lead to sustainable livelihoods and equitable access to resources in slum areas of Addis Ababa.

III-LGR-02 How the climate crisis is facilitating land corruption to the detriment of communities and citizens' fair transition

This is a hybrid session.

Short title:	Addressing land corruption towards a fair transition
Organiser(s):	Alice Stevens, Project Manager for Land & Corruption, Transparency International (TI) Rukshana Nanayakkara, Global Policy & Advocacy Expert, International Land Coalition (ILC)
Contact person:	Alice Stevens, astevens@transparency.org
Session format:	The session will be in an open discussion format, where 3-4 presenters will initially present on their findings, followed by an in-depth discussion of the issue and opening to questions from the audience. Hybrid.
Short abstract of session:	The scope and scale of the climate crisis requires an equally complex response. Carbon markets, renewable energy, and mitigation and adaptation initiatives are examples of a diverse response to achieve a fair transition. By these initiatives comes with new risks for land corruption, including green grabbing, attacks against land defenders, and fraud. In this session, we'll explore these risks and look at approaches to mitigation including social accountability and risk mapping tools.
Description of session:	<p>The scope and scale of the climate crisis requires an equally complex and wide-ranging response. Carbon markets, mitigation, renewable energy, adaptation and loss and damage funds are examples of a diverse response to achieve a fair transition.</p> <p>By assigning financial value to land, natural resources and carbon to incentivise conservation or limit emissions, new economies are created, which can bring corruption risks. We'll look at these risks in the context of land administration and management, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption in land deals leading to inadequate or missing consultation processes and a failure to implement environmental and social assessments. This can result in evictions and excessive pressure on natural resources. • The appropriation of land in the name of protecting the environment. "Green grabbing" may also be linked to attacks against land and environmental defenders and whistleblowers. • Land acquired for environmental purposes may involve the flow of dirty money or tax havens. • Carbon offsetting programs may present opportunities for fraud and the disenfranchisement of community land rights. • Risks in financial flows for mitigation and adaptation. • Risks related to the green energy transition as minerals and large tracts of land are sought after. <p>But it's not all doom and gloom. We'll discuss tactics to mitigate land corruption risks, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land corruption risk mapping to identify possibilities for corruption.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social accountability tools to enhance participation of communities throughout all steps. • TI's pioneering Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres to facilitate the registry of communities' complaints and support access to redress.
Presenting panelists:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flávia Collaço, Visiting Professor at the Technological Park (PARTEC) of the Federal University of Ceará, Brazil • Luca Tacconi, Crawford School of Public Policy ANU College of Asia and the Pacific, the Australian National University • Farai Mutondoro, Africa Institute for Environmental Law

III-LGR-04 Improving land governance? Looking at the impact through the eyes of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

This is a hybrid session.

Short title:	Improving land governance?
Organiser(s):	Dominique Schmid and Annelies Zoomers (Utrecht University)
Contact person:	Dominique Schmid (d.v.schmid@uu.nl)
Session format:	Roundtable, hybrid.
Short abstract of session:	Nowadays, when it comes to land, many transitions and interventions are ongoing. In this session, we aim to critically engage about who is targeted, who is left out and why, and how to deal with non-beneficiaries in the proximity of interventions to make these processes of transition fairer and more inclusive. We explore these links through the eyes of targeted and non-targeted groups.
Description of session:	<p>Nowadays when it comes to land, many transitions are ongoing, and many organizations target particular processes of change to improve livelihoods while defining their target groups. In this session we aim to critically engage about who is targeted, who is left out and why, and how to deal with non-beneficiaries in the proximity of interventions to make these processes of transition fairer and more inclusive. We will explore these links through the eyes of targeted and non-targeted groups. The session will include four examples related to the LAND at Scale interventions (see more details here) in Colombia, Chad, Uganda, and Mozambique, where members of the implementing organizations have engaged with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to learn about these groups' aspirations, expectations, and concerns. Like this we aim to provide a different way of reflection about land governance interventions, which could steer us into the direction of more inclusive interventions.</p> <p>The session's aim is also to facilitate horizontal learning about this type of community-centred assessments beyond the Land at Scale interventions. Hence, it is also open for contributions from other land governance professionals. The session will feature short pitches by the participants about the findings of their assessments and then we will have a roundtable discussion that will also explore the importance of community engagement when it comes to critically assessing impacts of interventions and beneficiaries in light of making them fairer for all.</p>

Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexandra Emurusenge – ‘t Lam • Chrispin Chavula • Dennis K. Sumbo • Teddy Kisémbu • Quiséria Toalha, Elísio Jossias • Mahamat Abdoulaye Malloum • Maria Clara van der Hammen
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Monitoring changing community perceptions and dynamics to improve land governance interventions: Experiences from LAND-at-scale at Burundi

Presenting authors:

Alexandra Emurusenge – ‘t Lam (Specialist Land Rights for ZOA)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Alexandra Emurusenge – ‘t Lam (Specialist Land Rights for ZOA), Annonciate Twagirayezu (Program Manager ZOA Makamba, Burundi), Isaac Bizimungu (Project Coordinator Amahora-at-scale for MiPAREC Makamba, Burundi), Rémy Ndayiragije (Country Coordinator VNGi Burundi).

The representatives of the LAND-at-scale Burundi consortium can contribute to the debate by sharing their experiences with diverse strategies to gain understanding of community level perceptions and dynamics in different phases during the implementation of the project and how this informs adaptive programming for inclusive land governance.

A qualitative longitudinal study is being carried out in four phases during the LAS implementation in six villages of Nyanza Lac district. This allows for monitoring of the evolution of opinions, perceptions and experiences of the community members; to identify problems during different implementation phases with the aim to avoid negative effects; to define relevant strategies to resolve identified problems or to improve certain elements; to evaluate the impact on different groups. Phase 1 of the study has been completed in February 2023 and we can share some interesting findings on the perceptions of land security, challenges for women of different marital status, dynamics around land rental, and how we plan to adapt the implementation accordingly.

Another strategy used is community dialogues in all 26 villages of Nyanza Lac on the protection of women's land rights where women and men are each asked to express their ideas and concerns in separate groups. They analyze the situations of single, legally married, extramarital relations (union libre), widowed, and divorced women concerning their land security. Finally they come together in a mixed group of men and women with the aim to come to a consensus on how to treat these different situations during land tenure registration.

Governance of neo-customary land in peri-urban Ghana: Syntheses of the emerging exclusions and contestations through the lens of Paulo Freire

Presenting authors:

Dennis K. Sumbo

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Dennis K. Sumbo, Kuusaana, E., Derbile, E.K Simon Diedong Dombo University of Business and Integrated Development Studies (Ghana)

Property rights are a fundamental human right and gaining secure access and enjoyment of these rights are part of the humanisation of a person. Under customary land tenure in centralised communities of Ghana, indigenes are entitled to usufructuary rights for settlement and productivity. Constraining access to these entitlements amounts to oppression, and these oppressed indigenes may contest the oppressors. Using the Freirean 'oppressor-oppressed' framework underpinned by critical theory, together with the political economy of land, this paper analyses contestations by indigenes amid exclusionary tendencies in neo-customary tenure. The study used a purely qualitative research approach with Pramso in the peri-urban areas of Greater Kumasi as a case study. The empirical data from the stakeholder interviews was complimented by existing literature on neo-customary land tenure. The study finds that the processes that precede the conversion of customary land to neo-customary land is characterized by Freirean oppression concepts. This was found to be triggering indigenes' agitations against the oppressors resulting in beneficial changes. In using the Freirean framework, it helped to draw 3 important lessons; (1) inherence of oppression in neo-customary regime, (2) lack of successful dialogue in the conversion of land makes indigenes' agitations inevitable and (3) indigenes, in their quest for liberation must not become oppressors. It is concluded that the hope of resolving inequities and conflicts in neo-customary land lay in the praxis – appropriate reflections and actions – of indigenes and effective cooperation with chiefs, with the help of appropriate legislation.

Leveraging informal settlement residents' participation to deliver and secure housing land tenure

Presenting authors:

Chrispin Chavula

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Chrispin Chavula, Anock Kapira, Chifundo Patriot Zulu (Habitat for Humanity Malawi)

Land is a basic resource for social and economic development in Malawi. The rapid urbanization has resulted in an under investments in land and an increase in the growth of slums and hazardous living conditions for about 76% of the population in Lilongwe. The lack of basic services such as housing, roads, sanitation, hospitals, and schools further worsens the situations for those living in slums. The informal nature of the settlements weakens their locus standi residents to engage duty bearers and demand responsive service provision in their localities. The Lack of equal access to land also hinders the achievement of equitable access to adequate housing for individuals in informal settlements. Despite the land reforms and related legal frameworks such as the Malawi National Land Policy (2002) in existence, little has been done for people living in informal settlements targeting among others the youth and women to increase land tenure security for housing land through creation and registration of customary estates; and improving sustainable use of land and land-based resources for socio-economic development. Malawi has also reviewed land related legal framework to ensure that the aspirations of the Malawi Land Policy be realized. To date, Malawi has enacted 10 related land laws. Malawi government has only piloted land registration for agricultural use in some selected districts. The presentation will showcase Habitat for Humanity Malawi role of Chinsapo slum residents in Lilongwe in attaining security of land tenure through participatory land use planning and advocating for access to housing and land for the urban poor.

The impact of land grabbing and land conflicts on women's access to land in the Chari-Baguirmi hydrographic network: An analysis and stories of those affected

Presenting authors:

Mahamat Abdoulaye Malloum (Kadaster International)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Mahamat Abdoulaye Malloum (Kadaster International)

The main objective of this research is to make women and men talk about the impact of the grabbing of large spaces and the resurgence of land conflicts on women's access to secure land. Set in the broader narrative and analysis of this impact, the project will use stories of these conversations to further illustrate the impact and to give a platform to their priorities and concerns. As a point of departure of the conversations, we will use the slogans and objectives of the above mentioned OXFAM campaign. Like this we can see how these resonate with the grassroots and this will inform the recommendations given in the report of the project.

How suitable are paralegals to represent community interests in land governance interventions?:
Voices from communities in Massingir and Matutuine, Mozambique

Presenting authors:

Quiséria Toalha, Elísio Jossias (CTV Mozambique)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Quaesita Toalha, Elísio Jossias (CTV Mozambique)

Despite the legal recognition of customary land tenure systems in Mozambique, many studies and reports, both from NGO and Civil Society, appoint the lack of knowledge of the national land and natural resources policies as the main obstacle among local communities' members to fully enjoy their tenure rights. As part of the contribution to the solution of this problem, CTV is implementing the "Community Paralegals Training Program", as part of the Land-at-Scale Program, which the main objective is to expand access to information and knowledge among rural communities, especially legal knowledge, to strengthen the security of community land rights and enhance their capacity to act as local development actors in partnership with the government and private investors. In particular, training of community paralegals has gained recognition as a relevant contribution to the expansion of government social preparation initiatives for sustainable development. In this project we intent to analyse the suitability of paralegals to represent community interests in land governance interventions, focusing on land-use management process.

Tenure security's contribution to Smallholder farmer's ability to invest in agriculture and sustainable land management

Presenting authors:

Teddy Kisembo (UN-Habitat/GLTN)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Teddy Kisembo (UN-Habitat/GLTN)

Land tenure security is one of the factors that contributes to growth of agricultural productivity because it leads to investment, provides access to finance, and allows for land transfer. One of the key assumptions for this is the idea that simple land interventions could improve tenure security, which then could lead to more agricultural investment and higher agricultural productivity. For, example land registration would realise land tenure security which could allow smallholder farmers to use their plots as collateral to get loans and invest in farming to increase the yield at

lower cost of production. Or and land registration process could lead to land dispute resolved which would stimulate farmer's initiative to lead to invest in a more productive agriculture and sustainable land management. However, land registration does not always lead to improved tenure security for the right holders, and subsequently, improved tenure security does not necessarily lead to increased productivity. Therefore, this research will investigate the linkages between land tenure security and smallholder farmer's ability invest in agriculture and sustainable land management.

Visions of development and well-being in relation to the collective property title of young people from ethnic communities and their neighbours.

Presenting authors:

Maria Clara van der Hammen (Tropenbos Colombia)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Maria Clara van der Hammen (Tropenbos Colombia), Andrés Bernal (ICCO Colombia)

The recognition of rights to ethnic groups in Colombia in many cases mean that other groups like peasants will have to leave the area. The situation is such that in many cases there are no formal relationships between the ethnic authorities and their neighbours. Youth are normally not part of the structures of decision making in these communities were spiritual and traditional leaders are orienting the visions of development. Traditional authorities worry about the migration of young people seeking future outside the territory, and feel that they need new ways to involve young people in activities and projects such as Land at scale. The goal of this study is to identify visions of development meanings of "buen vivir" (good living) of young people in relation to their territory and the way they expect to interact with their neighbors in two cases attended by land at scale (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta- Gunmaku and Solano Caquetá -La Teofila). The study aims to identify (1) how these collective tittles are seen by young people in relation to physical security both for those who live in those lands as for their neighbours and (2) to explore ideas of peasant and indigenous youth both men and women about intercultural territorial management.

III-LGR-05 -I Governing frontiers of large-scale land-based developments for sustainable transitions in Indonesia (on-site)

This session takes place on-site.

Short title:	Governing frontiers for sustainable transition in Indonesia
Organiser(s):	Rijanta – Faculty of Geography Universitas Gadjah Mada, Kei Otsuki – Faculty of Geosciences Utrecht University, Ari Susanti – Faculty of Forestry Universitas Gadjah Mada, Femke van Noorloos – Faculty of Geosciences Utrecht University, Erlis Saputra - Faculty of Geography Universitas Gadjah Mada
Contact person:	Femke van Noorloos (H.J.vanNoorloos@uu.nl), Ari Susanti (arisusanti@ugm.ac.id)
Session format:	Two-panel sessions for paper presentations, 1 in person, 1 hybrid.
Description of session:	<p>The Indonesian government has started the process to relocate its capital Jakarta to the eastern delta province of East Kalimantan on the Island of Kalimantan. This is one of the first examples of the city relocation officially motivated by climate change, as Jakarta suffers from land subsidence due to increased floods. The new capital city is proposed as the smart and green 'Forest City' that envisions a new model of sustainable and inclusive urbanization. However, this mega-project proposed in an ecologically sensitive and demographically diverse area has raised various concerns about environmental and social impacts. We know that in Indonesia as well as elsewhere, environmental deterioration and hydrometeorological disasters such as floods and drought have become more frequent events, creating unequal risks and impacts for various groups of people and ecosystems, especially as the frontiers of urbanization expand into existing natural and social landscapes. However, there is no clear indication that the proposed new model of sustainable and inclusive urbanization can effectively address these risks and pave the pathways of transition to realize equitable land governance for all, with responsible investments.</p> <p>In this on-site session we aim to learn from existing knowledge and experiences from previous/ recent large-scale land-based developments and discuss how to conceptualize and eventually indicate ways to govern the new frontiers created by a mega-project such as the new capital city. This includes contributions from Indonesia, but we also welcome contributions on similar experiences elsewhere in the world.</p>
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rijanta • Sem Olijkan • Erlis Saputra • Bosman Batubara

Land-related Opportunities and Threats Perceived by the Locals in the Development of Nusantara, the New Capital of Indonesia

Presenting authors:

Rijanta.

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Rijanta (Gadjah Mada University), Erlis Saputra (Gadjah Mada University), Ari Susanti (Gadjah Mada University), Rosalina Kumalawati (Lambung Mangkurat University), Banjarmasin Rizki Adriadi Ghiffari (Gadjah Mada University), Hilary Reinhart (Gadjah Mada University), Azis Musthofa (Gadjah Mada University).

The construction of the nation's capital, which began in early 2022, has been criticized for its potential to degrade the tropical forest environment and marginalize local communities from benefiting from the development itself. Many studies in developing countries, including Indonesia, have reported that the marginalization of local communities in large-scale infrastructure development is the case rather than an exception. As a result, land procurement for development in Indonesia has implemented new regulations that adhere to the principle of profitable compensation (*ganti untung*), replacing the old regulations that follow the principle of unprofitable compensation (*ganti rugi*). In this context, the community around the location of the new capital, also the project-affected people from elsewhere in Indonesia, expect to receive profitable compensation for their lands used for constructing public facilities. However, the reality in the field shows that valid documents do not support the claim of land ownership or control for most affected community members. Thus, the community is confused between the hope of obtaining profitable compensation on the one hand and the fact that they need valid documents as the basis for their land tenure to claim compensation. This presentation will explore emerging themes regarding community perceptions of opportunities and threats related to the lands they control when facing the development of the new capital and in-migration that follows.

Perceptions and expectations of local communities regarding the capital relocation Jakarta to the planned city Ibu Kota Negara (IKN): A case study of the Bumi Harapan Village, Sepaku District

Presenting authors:

Sem Olijkan

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Sem Olijkan (Utrecht University)

Indonesia is developing a 'smart and sustainable forest city' named Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) to replace the disaster-prone, polluted, and congested Jakarta as its new capital city. The move to East Kalimantan, Borneo Island, is also part of President Jokowi Widodo's efforts to promote regional economic development beyond Java Island. IKN is expected to accommodate 1.4 million people upon completion in 2045. To do so, the government has said to release thousands of hectares of state-owned 'Forest Land', currently inhabited by tens of thousands of people. Although Widodo has pledged to engage affected communities in decision-making processes, the extent to which this has occurred and will happen in the future is unknown. This study aims to fill the research gap on the often-overlooked views people affected by top-down planned mega projects. Despite the lack of research, local people play a vital part in the inclusiveness potential of new cities. Using a qualitative research design, this study consists of in-depth interviews with involved groups, several focus-group interviews with local people in the development area, and other complementing documentation. It aims to uncover how people perceive the project and anticipate changes in their livelihoods, influenced by factors such as land ownership and communication about IKN. Ultimately, the study's findings will contribute to understanding how local communities' perceptions and expectations of new cities are shaped and the reasons behind their differences.

The impacts of new city development on people: some critical notes from Indonesia's new capital city

Presenting authors:

Erlis Saputra

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Erlis Saputra, Hilary Reinhart, Rizki Adriadi Ghiffari, Azis Musthofa R. Rijanta, Ikrima Barrorotul Farikhiyah, Inge Satna Ariyanto, Elinda Tria Wati, Moh. Syahrul Irfan Fahmi, Maulidia Savira Chairani (all Universitas Gadjah Mada), Puput Wahyu Budiman (Research and Development Agency of East Kalimantan Province), Ari Susanti (Universitas Gadjah Mada), Rosalina Kumalawati (Universitas Lambung Mangkurat), Rahmat Aris Pratomo (Institut Teknologi Kalimantan), Jany Tri Raharjo (Indonesia Peatland & Mangrove Restoration Agency), Bakti Larasati (Universitas Gadjah Mada), Wardatuttoyyibah (Universitas Gadjah Mada), Astinana Yuliarti (Universitas Lambung Mangkurat), Inu Kencana Hadi (Universitas Lambung Mangkurat).

In various parts of the world, the emergence of a new city, which also becomes the new capital of a country, has always been controversial. Despite the pros and cons of building a new city, and under the shadow of the failure of various countries to move the capital, the Indonesian government has decided to move the nation's capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan. One of the biggest concerns is that the community needs to be involved in planning Nusantara, the Capital City. With a comprehensive approach, method, and observation, this article opens a discussion about the thoughts and praxis of the people affected by the new city development of the Nusantara. This article provides a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics currently occurring at the micro-level of society as the impacts of the Nusantara development. This article shows that Nusantara's development has caused severe environmental and socio-economic impacts not only on indigenous people but also on transmigrants and migrants. Another notable finding is that the indigenous people keep experiencing severe negative impacts of regional development in marginalization, exclusion, and potential land grabbing. To clarify, people on the ground face severe impacts of this capital development. People who cannot follow the ship are left behind or ignored. So, as it is still proceeding, the development of the new capital city of Indonesia, Nusantara, must be inclusive.

Speculative rent: the power of extra-economic means in Indonesia's new capital city

Presenting authors:

Bosman Batubara

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Bosman Batubara, Kei Otsuki, Femke van Noorloos (all Utrecht University), Michelle Kooy (IHE-Delft Institute for Water Education).

This presentation documents how speculative rent (the sudden rise of land price and rent of building) caused by the extra-economic means (of policy, law), not by the economic means of surplus-value production through the exploitation of unpaid work of wage-labour by the capitalists, has expanded the capitalist frontier in the development of Indonesia's new capital city. It theorizes speculative rent through theoretical conversation between speculative urbanism/urbanisation, which explains how capital investment in urbanization is not driven by the demand but by an imperative to produce more profit, with the theory of ground rent, which is part of surplus-value falls to the share of land owner, and with the theory of extra-economic means under capitalism. The unfolding of speculative rent at the location of Indonesia's new capital city

produces “value gap” between the valuelessness of speculative rent with the need to produce value by pushing ahead the value-productive activities of on-the-ground development which requires investment. Government attempts to close/fix this gap through various strategies of attracting investment and the development of on-the-ground infrastructures, such as road and dam. It draws on on-line available sources, fieldwork, and authors’ experience to explain the speculative rent as well as the government’s attempts in attracting investments – which involves multi-scalar actors of domestic and foreign – and on-the-ground infrastructure development to fix the value gap.

III-LGR-05 -II Governing frontiers of large-scale land-based developments for sustainable transitions in Indonesia (hybrid)

This is a hybrid session.

Short title:	Governing frontiers for sustainable transition in Indonesia
Organiser(s):	Rijanta – Faculty of Geography Universitas Gadjah Mada, Kei Otsuki – Faculty of Geosciences Utrecht University, Ari Susanti – Faculty of Forestry Universitas Gadjah Mada, Femke van Noorloos – Faculty of Geosciences Utrecht University, Erlis Saputra - Faculty of Geography Universitas Gadjah Mada
Contact person:	Femke van Noorloos (H.J.vanNoorloos@uu.nl), Ari Susanti (arisusanti@ugm.ac.id)
Session format:	Two-panel sessions for paper presentations, 1 in person, 1 hybrid.
Description of session:	<p>The Indonesian government has started the process to relocate its capital Jakarta to the eastern delta province of East Kalimantan on the Island of Kalimantan. This is one of the first examples of the city relocation officially motivated by climate change, as Jakarta suffers from land subsidence due to increased floods. The new capital city is proposed as the smart and green ‘Forest City’ that envisions a new model of sustainable and inclusive urbanization. However, this mega-project proposed in an ecologically sensitive and demographically diverse area has raised various concerns about environmental and social impacts. We know that in Indonesia as well as elsewhere, environmental deterioration and hydrometeorological disasters such as floods and drought have become more frequent events, creating unequal risks and impacts for various groups of people and ecosystems, especially as the frontiers of urbanization expand into existing natural and social landscapes. However, there is no clear indication that the proposed new model of sustainable and inclusive urbanization can effectively address these risks and pave the pathways of transition to realize equitable land governance for all, with responsible investments.</p> <p>In this hybrid session the ‘Forest City’ project members will present and discuss their ongoing work, including an external discussant to reflect and open discussions with the audience.</p>
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ari Susanti • Rama Permana Putra • Rosalina Kumalawati • Vandy Yoga Swara

Modelling the habitat distribution of Proboscis monkeys to support the conservation strategies in the new capital city of Indonesia

Presenting authors:

Ari Susanti (Universitas Gadjah Mada)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Wardatutthoyyibah, Ari Susanti, Bakti Larasati, Rahmat Aris Pratomo, Stevie Vista Nissauquodry, Rizki Ariadi Giffari, Azis Mustofa, Inu Kencana Hadi, Rijanta, Erlis Saputra, Rosalina Kumalawati, Jany Tri Raharjo, Puput Wahyu Budiman, Fitriansyah

The Proboscis monkeys become one of the endemic and endangered species in Kalimantan because of their sensitivity to habitat changes. The development of the new capital city could influence the land cover dynamics and their habitat. This research aimed to model the spatial habitat distribution of the Proboscis monkey and analyze the factors influencing their presence. This research used participatory mapping to collect the presence of Proboscis monkeys, actual land cover, and interviews to collect related socio-economic data. The secondary data included spatial data, statistical data, and relevant technical documents. The habitat distribution modeling used machine-learning techniques called maximum entropy (MaxEnt). This modeling used a set of environmental information grids such as topography, climate, land cover/use, distance for water, and distance from the habitat disturbance such as infrastructures, plantation, agriculture, and mining. The results indicated that the Proboscis monkey's habitats were most influenced by the distance from the pond variable and associated with certain land use/cover. The results could provide better information to improve conservation strategies of endemic species to support sustainable urbanization in the new capital city of Indonesia.

Pursuing and ensuring sustainability in private-led land management in the peri-urban area of Greater Jakarta, Indonesia

Presenting authors:

Rama Permana Putra

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Rama Permana Putra, Christian Lamker, Ward Rauws, Christian Zuidema (all University of Groningen)

Massive urbanisation has put pressure on peri-urban areas and their sustainability in many countries of the Global South. With the increasing land market demands, private sectors actively foster large-scale peri-urban land acquisition and township development. Ownership and control over peri-urban lands are shifted from diverse land parcels with many landowners towards being concentrated by a few large and powerful real estate companies. Such companies have transformed their business process from traditional land development into complex land management by incorporating sustainability concepts. Even though the government controls land tenure and spatial planning systems, the question arises of how the sustainability of private-led land management is actually pursued and ensured. This paper examines sustainability actions and methods regarding private-led land management. It explores the implementation of sustainability actions in three peri-urban private townships in Greater Jakarta, Indonesia, and analyses several methods in supporting the implementation of sustainability actions within the context of unitary regional land governance arrangements. The study shows that implementing sustainability actions in three selected cases does not only rely on internal business processes in utilizing sustainability methods, but the engagement from different levels of government and local

communities also brings significant contributions. This study provides theoretical significance in exploring appropriate methods to support sustainable private-led land management. Further data integration from sustainability methods will create opportunities to improve the monitoring of private-led land management practices and the quality of decision-making within land governance processes.

Optimizing online media as a disaster management effort in the new capital city of Indonesia

Presenting authors:

Rosalina Kumalawati

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Rosalina Kumalawati (Lambung Mangkurat University), Astinana Yuliarti (Lambung Mangkurat University), Jany Tri Raharjo (Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency)

Disaster management effort are part of disaster mitigation activities in Indonesia, especially in welcoming the transfer of the Indonesian government center to Kalimantan Island. The condition of the area where there has been a lot of management and global warning has contributed to the possibility of causing Indonesia's territory to become disaster-prone. Information related to disaster management efforts affects the condition of the community in dealing with disasters that occur and preparing for when disasters occur in the future. Online media is one of the early warning systems and a means of information and education for people who live in disaster-prone areas. This study aims to provide an overview of how online media presents disaster information as a form of disaster communication. The research method used is a literary study and analysis of framing text on local online media in East Kalimantan which reports on disasters. The results of the study show that the media has an important role and contribution in disaster mitigation and supports the government's success in disaster management.

Governing river of the forest city: Transforming operational landscape and remaking waterscape

Presenting authors:

Vandy Yoga Swara

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Vandy Yoga Swara (Utrecht University)

Destruction, narrowing, and decreasing the quality of rivers occur together with increasing deforestation in the new capital city area. Simultaneously this shapes a problematic waterscape for particular groups who depend on river flow. Meanwhile, the forest city project has made the river a site that needs to be transformed through large-scale infrastructural interventions to normalize, control, tame, and re-regulate its water flow. In this presentation, we problematized this, specifically how the problem seemed "natural," which could be resolved in the capital relocation project. In doing this, we first consider deforestation a vital part of the past process that shaped the current landscape and waterscape. Second, we place relocation as a continuation of the transformation process from extraction to a new socio-natural order under the Future Smart Forest City ambition. We explain the problems mentioned above due to the imperative of planetary urbanization, which places new capital areas as an operational landscape that is productive in creating a different and problematic waterscape for certain groups. The transformation of operational landscapes into new city needs to consider the past logic of operation through which asymmetrical relationships were formed, which not only created river damage but also grabbed the people's rights to access water rather than seeing it purely as a technical matter.

III-LGR-06 Beyond accountability, using land data to shape responsible land use planning processes and balance inequalities in land governance arenas

This session takes place on-site and is not a hybrid session

Short title:	Land data in action
Organiser(s):	Jeremy Bourgoïn (CIRAD), Ward Anseeuw (CIRAD), Roberto Interdonato (CIRAD), Quentin Grislain (CIRAD)
Contact person:	Jeremy Bourgoïn (Jeremy.bourgoïn@cirad.fr)
Session format:	Panel presentations (with introductory presentations by organisers) followed by an in-depth discussion of the issue and opening to questions from the audience. In-person.
Description of session:	<p>The multiplication of public and private initiatives for online data sharing or open data in the field of land (e.g. ILC's LANDex global land governance index, Prindex initiative) shows the growing importance of information on governance of territories and their resources. These evolutions materialize both the response of public authorities and development actors to the transformation of democratic demands (pressure from social movements for access to information) and the possibilities offered by technology to facilitate access to dynamic information. A major caveat lies in the trend of "quantophrenia," or the growing propensity of our societies to quantify both social and natural phenomena. The question now turns to the usage of data. Will the data be used as a basis to further explore embedded processes and impacts to build new advocacy strategies? Will the data be the foundation for renewed interest in land issues for donors and decision makers? Will the data be deliberately left aside and not mobilised (mismatches between the data shared and the needs of actors, their analytical capacities, the evolving agendas of the development aid world)? Beyond information production, efforts and challenges lie in effectively linking knowledge to action. Our session will discuss the use of open land data to foster change at different scale of land governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Globally, to better understand drivers and actors of global land investments and address current and future regulatory frameworks; - Nationally, to monitor land policy frameworks and guidelines; - At territorial levels, to enrich and/or alter current land use planning processes
Presenting authors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grace Ananda • J��r��my Bourgo��n, Roberto Interdonato • Ward Anseeuw • Zulema Burneo

The social Tenure Domain Model: A Pro-Poor Land Tool

Presenting authors:

Sarah Nandudu (SDI and GLTN urban cluster team leader))

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Grace Ananda (Habitat for Humanity International, Policy and Advocacy Manager – Africa and Member of the GLTN Urban Cluster), Sarah Nandudu (SDI and GLTN urban cluster team leader)

Land Administration Systems (LAS) are the infrastructure that allows land policies and land management strategies to be implemented in support of sustainable development. Institutional arrangements, a legal framework, processes, standards, land information, management, and dissemination systems, and technologies required to support allocation, land markets, valuation, control of use, and development of interests in land are all part of the infrastructure. In many countries, such infrastructure does not have nationwide coverage. In fact, this is only true in 25 to 30 countries around the world. Additionally, existing LAS have limitations because informal and customary tenure cannot be included in these registrations. In general, Land Administration Systems are not intended for this use. Existing LAS must be extended to include all existing tenure types.

However, the need for this is not always acknowledged, and institutional changes are not always easy to implement. The Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) may be able to bridge this gap: STDM enables the recording of all possible types of tenures; STDM enables the demonstration of what can be observed on the ground in terms of tenure as agreed within local communities. This agreement counts as field evidence. This paper will share experiences by Slum Dwellers International (SDI) and GLTN urban cluster using STDM to address land governance.

Unravelling world investor networks responsible for large-scale land acquisitions

Presenting authors:

Jérémy Bourgoïn (CIRAD)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Jérémy Bourgoïn (CIRAD), Roberto Interdonato

Democratizing land data for fair transitions

Presenting authors:

Jérémy Bourgoïn (CIRAD)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Jérémy Bourgoïn (CIRAD), Ward Anseeuw

Perspective from Latin America and the Carribeans in the usage of land data from land use planning processes to regional advocacy support

Presenting authors:

Ms. Zulema Burneo (ILC)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Ms. Zulema Burneo (ILC)

III-LGR-07 Exploring recent country level progress, and lessons from this, for improved land governance, with a focus on the management of competing land interests in the context of multiple social and ecological crises

This session takes place on-site and is not a hybrid session

Short title:	Country level progress and new lessons in the governance of competing land interests
Organiser(s):	Marc Wegerif, University of Pretoria
Contact person:	Marc Wegerif, marc.wegerif@up.ac.za
Session format:	Panel with presentations of different experiences and discussions of them to identify lessons, common themes, and priorities for future action for more just and equitable land future. In-person.
Description of session:	<p>In the last ten years, there has been a lot of work done and progress made in improving the governance of land tenure in countries across African and Asia. International guidelines (e.g. the VGGT), multi-stakeholder process, and politics have all played a role in shaping policy, legislative and implementation outcomes.</p> <p>Countries are trying different approaches to managing the range of competing social, environmental, economic, and political interests. There has been progress as well as serious challenges. There are lessons out of this that are worth sharing and debating to inform further initiatives at local, country, and international levels for the creation of more just, equitable and sustainable land governance futures.</p> <p>The session will share information and experiences from recent studies and practical experiences of new land governance initiatives.</p>
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth Daley/Jim Grabham/ Y. Narangerel • Marc Wegerif • Mohamed Coulibaly • Piet Spijkers • Matiyas Asefa

Progress in the national roll-out of innovative good practices for participatory, gender-equitable local land governance in Mongolia – an example for others?

Presenting authors:

Y. Narangerel /Elizabeth Daley

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Daley, E. (Mokoro Ltd), Grabham, J. (Mokoro Ltd), Narangerel, Y. (People Centered Conservation Mongolia), Suvd, B. (PCC Mongolia) and Munkhtuvshin, M. (PCC Mongolia).

Since the start of the WOLTS project in late 2015, we have worked closely with the Mongolian National Land Agency (ALAMGAC) to amplify efforts to develop inclusive, gender-sensitive land

governance tools to address climate-related social and economic challenges facing Mongolian herders. Key here is pastureland degradation, which impacts both family livelihoods and social norms and structures.

WOLTS promotes participatory engagement in local land governance, with all men and women encouraged to be part of decision-making on land. Alongside our training programme to strengthen capacity of 'gender and land champions', we partnered with ALAMGAC to develop 'gender guidelines' for local landscape development planning. The WOLTS team worked closely with local herders to develop these new guidelines that were endorsed by ALAMGAC and introduced to over 300 land officers around Mongolia, and to senior land experts from every province. WOLTS champions took part in the training to share their experiences with senior government stakeholders.

The new gender guidelines support herders to plan for sustainable pastureland management as full and effective participants alongside local leaders, with positive impacts for local land governance. Increasing awareness of the importance of gender-equitable participation in land governance has strengthened herders' confidence to defend their land rights when these are challenged by mining companies not respecting licensing processes or environmental standards. The authors show how addressing gender equity, participation and inclusion is essential to successful solutions to managing competing interests in land that need now to be formally adopted in national land planning, with wider lessons too.

Land use and land rights changes in Colombia's Orinoco basin, related to possible climate change

Presenting authors:

Piet Spijkers (Consultant Kadaster International)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Piet Spijkers (Consultant Kadaster International)

Colombia's Orinoco basin, also known as the eco-systemically unique Llanos Orientales, has suffered profound social and economic changes during the 20th century. The original semi-nomadic tribal population has been displaced to a considerable degree and has been settled in permanent settlements (Resguardos Indígenas) as a result of an intruding extensive cattle economy and big scale farming (soya, palm oil, rubber, maize, rice among others). The present century shows an ongoing sequel in land use and land rights changes, even more so as this region in Colombia – and outside of it - is considered and used as "Colombia's last agricultural frontier", a future global food provider, not unlike the Cerrado region of Brazil. Climate changes will add to further new definitions of those rights as access to fertile soils and water will be distributed into new proportions. Data on land rights and land use in and around an Indigenous Reserve in Vichada Department will be presented and discussed. With the application of a Fit for Purpose approach on defining and clarifying land property limits between indigenous reserves and neighboring cattle farmers a practical method for future adjustments on land right definitions and its changes is proposed.

The impact of an urban slum upgrading project on women land and property ownership: The case of Addis Ababa

Presenting authors:

Matiyas Asefa (Stand for her Land, S4HL; Habitat for Humanity International)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Matiyas Asefa (Stand for her Land, S4HL; Habitat for Humanity International), Alem Shumiye (Interim National Director Habitat for Humanity Ethiopia), Grace Ananda (Policy and Advocacy Manager – Africa Area Office, Nairobi).

The Addis Ababa City Administration has been exerting an effort to redevelop the inner-city slums predominantly by relocating the urban city dwellers mainly women to the outskirts of the city. Slum upgrading can change the living condition of the people both in negative and positive ways. It also poses a significant challenge on women land, housing, and property ownership. In the positive side, it grants women to ensure an ownership right to land and houses and enable them to enjoy decent life. On the negative side, it dismantles stable life of women and their children, lead to loss of property, land, social ties, and accessible urban services. The focus of this study is to assess the impact of urban slum upgrading project on women land and property ownership. The research evaluates the nexus between slum upgrading project and the existing legal and policy frameworks, government plans and strategy whether adequately incorporating the interests, needs and capabilities of female-headed households or not. The research goes further in assessing the level and extent of women participation at the inception and implementation of the project. Moreover, the research will assess the potential impacts of the slum upgrading project in relation to social norms and cultural practices and its spillover effect on women access and use to land as well as their participation and benefit. Finally, the research will assess the role of women led associations in advocating for land and property ownership and the Ethiopian government experience in entitling ownership right to women.

Legal innovations for responsible land governance in Africa: Assessing land reforms and the contributions of the VGGT in selected countries Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar and Mali

Presenting authors:

Mohamed Coulibaly

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Mohamed Coulibaly (Interim National Director Habitat for Humanity Ethiopia), Grace Ananda (Policy and Advocacy Manager – Africa Area Office, Nairobi).

Country level progress in legislation to govern competing land interests: Focus on Sierra Leone

Presenting authors:

Marc Wegerif

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Marc Wegerif (University of Pretoria)

III-LGR-09 Justice at the heart of land governance: Envisioning the intersections of informal justice with land conflict, climate vulnerability, and food insecurity

This is a hybrid session

Short title:	Justice at the heart of land governance
Organiser(s):	Michael James Warren, Research Manager, IDLO Janine Ubink, Professor of Law, Governance and Development, VVI Leiden University
Contact person:	Michael James Warren, Research Manager, IDLO (mwarren@idlo.int)
Session format:	Panel discussion
Description of session:	<p>Inequitable access to land and natural resources is both a driver and manifestation of structural and social violence, exacerbating the injustices, insecurities, and exclusion experienced by people vulnerable to adverse effects of the climate crisis and growing food insecurity. <i>How can informal institutions deliver pathways to land justice that reduce land conflict and contribute to climate adaptation and food systems transformation?</i></p> <p>The panel discussion will articulate novel visions for reducing land conflict by enabling justice seekers to realize their rights, redress grievances, and resolve disputes at many levels. Panel speakers will draw on stories and research to illustrate ways in which access to justice embodied in customary, indigenous, and other community-based processes can prevent or mitigate violent conflict over land and empower the most excluded constituencies to defend their rights—not only to land and natural resources, but also to a net zero world and to adequate food. Indicative examples will engage with the importance of promoting interface and coherence between informal and formal land governance and justice systems.</p> <p>The panel will be convened by IDLO and Van Vollenhoven Institute (VVI) at Leiden University. Speakers will include policy innovators and practitioners from countries such as Rwanda, South Sudan, and Uganda. Every effort will be made to ensure the participation of informal justice practitioners (for example, a Rwandan Abunzi traditional mediator) and justice defenders working in the context of informal systems.</p> <p>Key insights will be formulated into a brief summary document by IDLO and partners.</p>
Presenting panelists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Fridah Githuku (Executive Director, GROOTS Kenya) • Ms Rachel Goldwyn (Senior Conflict Sensitivity and Peacebuilding Advisor, WFP) • Mr Fidele Masengo (Programme Lead Rwanda, IDLO) • Dr Janine Ubink (Professor of Law, Governance and Development, VVI Leiden University)

III-LGR-10 Comparing Regimes of Dispossession: States and Corporate Land Acquisition

This session takes place on-site and is not a hybrid session

Short title:	Comparing Regimes of Dispossession
Organiser(s):	Professor Ward Berenschot, UvA; Dr Neil Loughlin, City University
Contact person:	Dr Neil Loughlin. Neil.loughlin@city.ac.uk
Session format:	Panel
Description of session:	<p>Across the globe transitions are spurring conflicts over land. The expansion of corporate activities in sectors such as mining, the green economy, hydropower, agro-business, infrastructure, and real estate development generate complex processes of land-use change and dispossession, as private corporations as well as government agencies acquire control over land previously used by rural communities.</p> <p>So far, the literature on land dispossession has paid limited comparative attention to regional and sectoral variation. Yet there are many indications that 'regimes of dispossession' (Levien 2018) through which private capital acquires land differs markedly between countries and sectors. Such variation calls for a comparative analysis of the role of the state in land transitions, and reflection on the causes and consequences of this variation, and its implications for resistance. Bringing together studies of land dispossession from a range of different countries, this panel aims to engage in a comparative discussion of the relationship between states and private capital in the acquisition of rural land.</p> <p>We are interested in accepting proposals from scholars and practitioners presenting case studies of individual countries and whose work considers both the drivers of dispossession and methods and modes of compliance. The comparative focus is on who is doing the dispossession, who benefits, how state and other institutions are implicated in the dispossession, and opportunities for resistance. This is towards a broader comparative project focus on regimes of dispossession globally. We are open to any discipline but expect the panel to be particularly interesting to those working in political science, development studies, geography, law, and sociology.</p>
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward Berenschot and Ahmad Dhiaulhaq • Neil Loughlin and Sarah Milne – Loughlin • Lucía Poveda- Galeano • Dr Thatshisiwe Ndlovu • Bernardo Almeida

The Production of Rightlessness: Palm Oil Companies and Land Dispossession in Indonesia

Presenting authors:

Ward Berenschot and Ahmad Dhiaulhaq

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Ward Berenschot (Universiteit van Amsterdam) and Ahmad Dhiaulhaq (KITLV)

Addressing the comparative study of global land grabbing, this article seeks to explain the relative ease with which palm oil companies dispossess rural Indonesians of their land. Employing detailed documentation of 150 conflicts between rural communities and palm oil companies, we analyze both the actual processes through which companies acquire land as well as the legal provisions that facilitate these processes. We argue that palm oil companies are succeeding in dispossessing rural Indonesians because of the ways in which formal regulations and informal machinations have produced rightlessness. This rightlessness has three main sources: curtailed land rights, 'backdoored' legal protections, and collusive business-politics relationships which enable companies to evade regulations. We draw attention to the varying role of the state in dispossessionary processes: compared to 'regimes of dispossession' elsewhere, companies rather than the state organize the actual land dispossession. We argue that this smaller role of the state disadvantages affected communities.

Land conflicts and peasant resistances in the northern of Colombia: changes of the political transition

Presenting authors:

Lucía Poveda- Galeano (Phd candidate, University of Valencia)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Lucía Poveda- Galeano (Phd candidate, University of Valencia)

In the context of the dispute for the control of land, territory and natural resources, this paper aims to analyse the conflicts and peasant's resistance to maintain their territory and to avoid to be displaced. This paper engages in a dialogue between the national, regional and local levels in a specific political context, such as the war and peace transition process between 1998 and 2018. This time frame was analysed in three periods (1998-2004), (2005-2011), (2012-2018) related to the different political contexts in which territorial conflicts developed. By compare these three periods, it helped us to better understand the evolution and transformation of territorial conflicts in terms of their dynamics, actors, appropriation mechanisms, the role of the State in regulating them and the forms of struggle of the local population to avoid being displaced.

Land Grabs, Money and Power in Communal Communities, South Africa

Presenting authors:

Dr Thatshisiwe Ndlovu (Public Affairs Research Institute)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Dr Thatshisiwe Ndlovu (Public Affairs Research Institute)

The issue of communal lands grabs/ invasions has been smouldering out of view for a long time beneath the glaring issues of customary land rights, customary land governance, the authority of traditional authorities' power versus state power over land governance among other issues. It has

taken the highly politicised and sensationalised Ingonyama trust versus local communities' debacle to revisit the issue of land grabs. So far, the literature on land grabs has predominately focused on international and externally motivated land grabs and has paid limited attention to more localised forms of land grabs. This paper revisits the idea of 'land grabs' to include land occupation/ acquisition that is done in seemingly legit forms that are complex and technical. These are usually large-scale projects such as the construction of malls, mining excavations in communal land and other similar projects. This paper highlights the nature and forms of land acquisition for the construction of malls in three South African localities, namely Lephalale, Engcobo and Bushbuckridge. It argues that the South African state is complacent in protecting local communities from large scale 'land grabs', allowing interested parties to forge successful 'land grabs'. Furthermore, it poses questions on who becomes the victim and who is the perpetrator in these 'land grabs' with a particular emphasis on the complexities of the victim/perpetrator status.

The role(s) of law in dispossession: lessons from Timor-Leste

Presenting authors:

Bernardo Almeida (Leiden University)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Bernardo Almeida (Leiden University)

This article looks at the role of law as a tool for dispossession. Building on the concept of 'regimes of dispossession', and using Timor-Leste as a case study, this article argues that these regimes cannot be properly understood without looking at the law through which dispossession is justified and conducted. The law gives a justification for dispossession, organizes the process through which it happens, and also provides a tool for contestation by those affected by it. However, this paper also highlights that the tools and rules for dispossession established by law, such as the (non-)recognition of land rights and expropriation, often differ greatly from the way they are used in practice. As the case of Timor-Leste illustrates, discretionary and selective use of the law, bias interpretations, exploitation of legal gaps and subsequent legalization of illegal dispossession are some of the ways the law is used in practice for dispossession. A look at these two dimensions of the law, in the books and law in practice, is essential to understand dispossession.

Speculative Land Grabs and Chinese Investment: Cambodia's Evolving Regime of Dispossession

Presenting authors:

Neil Loughlin (City University)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Neil Loughlin (City University), Sarah Milne - Loughlin

III-LGR-11 Land governance to strengthen climate resilience for women

This is a hybrid session

Short title:	Land governance to strengthen climate resilience for women
Organiser(s):	Wyske Chamberlain - LANDac
Contact person:	Wyske.chamberlain-vanderwerf@uu.nl
Session format:	Panel
Description of session:	This session brings together insights on land governance and climate resilience, with a specific gender focus. Women suffer from lack of access to, decision making over, and use of land. At the same time, climate change disproportionately affects women. Research indicates that 'gender just land governance' forms the key to use land in a sustainable, climate-proof way. There are many entry points to make land governance just and inclusive of women. In this session we want to bring together different approaches of gender focused land governance aspects that collectively contribute to answering the question: How can land governance be made inclusive to strengthen climate resilience for women?
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ali El Hussein• Marianna Bicchieri• Meine Pieter van Dijk• Jordana Wamboga

Realising Land Rights for Women in Zambia: Progress in the Systematic Land Titling Programme

Presenting authors:

Ali El Hussein, Ph.D., Chairman and CEO, Medici Land Governance

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Ali El Hussein, Ph.D., Chairman and CEO, Medici Land Governance

Since 2020, when Medici Land Governance began working with Zambia's Ministry of Land and Natural Resources on systematic land titling, the number of women landowners with certificates of title in the country has increased by nearly 150%. In 2020, the percentage of titles with female owners (either sole or joint) was 25% and currently, the percentage of new titles granted to women is 56%.

Zambia's Gender Equity and Equality Act supports equality in land ownership and the 2020 National Land Policy gives 50% of land allocation to women, and the 2014 National Gender Policy provides for equitable distribution of land to women and men. By focusing on gender integration from the earliest stage, the project has addressed weaknesses inherent in general land administration and management systems, which have largely failed to address the disadvantaged position of women.

Regarding the objective that women enumerators increase women landowner participation, in Lusaka, MLG hired and trained 50% women enumerators. Regarding the concerns that women

are more likely to struggle with literacy and digital skills, enumerators have walked women and men through the SLT process in local languages. Resolving the issue that women are less likely to participate when there are multiple barriers, MLG has ensured that every step in the land titling process is accessible to women.

Land tenure security leads to improved opportunities for women on numerous fronts: child nutrition improves, investment in medical care increases, gender-based violence decreases, school enrollment is regularised and economic productivity and entrepreneurial development are enhanced.

Strengthening women's land rights to contribute to climate action participation: the case of Nepal

Presenting author:

Marianna Bicchieri, Social Inclusion and Gender / Land Tenure Officer, FAO Asia Pacific

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Marianna Bicchieri, Social Inclusion and Gender / Land Tenure Officer, FAO Asia Pacific

Under the Green Climate Fund, the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific funds a project in Nepal addressing climate change and natural resources restoration. A recent field study among beneficiaries indicated the urgent need to address gender issues in land governance, as a way to strengthen women's climate resilience. Several focus group interviews with women demonstrated how their limited land rights curtail their ability to meaningfully participate in climate action. This study provides a series of recommendations to tackle these issues.

A transition process: the situation of female maize farmers in an emerging land market in Tanzania

Presenting author:

Meine Pieter van Dijk, MSM, Maastricht School of Management of Maastricht University

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Meine Pieter van Dijk, MSM, Maastricht School of Management of Maastricht University

A land market is emerging in Tanzania, triggered by changes in the land governance, efforts to reform land legislation and modernize agriculture. To assess the effects of this transition on 40 female farmers a survey has been undertaken by the author in the Arusha, the Mwanza and Iringa regions. In total 200 farmers were interviewed, using cluster sampling with the villages as sampling unit and then selecting farmers' households per village. The agricultural transformation process started by creating the right ecosystem through legislation, frugal innovations and allowing private (commercial and non-commercial) initiatives. The question is to what extent female farmers benefit from this new ecosystem, measured in terms of the size of their land, the crops they chose to grow, the revenue from their activities and their wellbeing at the household level. The results show that they are benefitting less than the male farmers, because they have access to less land and focus on horticultural production for household consumption instead of using the hybrid maize seeds and complementary inputs, for selling the output in the market. There is a need to strengthen women's land rights even more in Tanzania.

Presenting author:

Jordana Wamboga, UCOBAC

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Jordana Wamboga, Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children Welfare (UCOBAC)

Secure tenure rights in Uganda, including the ability to make decisions over land and productive resources, is fundamental for enhancing women's empowerment and building resilience to climate variability, socio-environmental crises and shocks. Insecure tenure rights including a lack of clear and formally recognized rights to land has been identified as a major constraint in engaging women in effective participation in the land governance structures.

Climate change is certainly an environmental phenomenon that necessitates scientific research and innovation, it is also a security, economic development and human rights obstacle. In all three of these scenarios, women constitute half the world's population and bear severe gendered impacts of climate change and without equal representation in decision-making or policy and programmatic design. While women face unique and sometimes disproportionate burdens because of climate change, they are not merely victims, they are agents with important perspectives and indigenous knowledge, which can inform and influence solutions to address climate change. In many communities in Uganda that are already acutely affected by climate change, women are having to adapt their lives to survive and care for their dependents which has exacerbated their vulnerabilities.

Therefore, strong women's land rights reduce poverty and increases economic empowerment and personal agency hence increasing their resilience to climate change for them and their communities. This paper highlights the impact of climate change on women's land rights in Uganda.

III-LGR-12 Does strengthening land governance align with fair climate transitions?

This session takes place on-site and is not a hybrid session

Short title:	Land governance in fair climate transitions
Organiser(s):	Richard Sliuzas, University of Twente, Wytse Chamberlain, University of Utrecht
Contact person:	Richard Sliuzas r.sliuzas@utwente.nl
Session format:	Panel - with short presentations and a panel debate.
Description of session:	Communities in developing countries are increasingly exposed to the effects of climate change. Although they contribute little to greenhouse gas emissions, many communities are at the forefront of climate change and the associated extreme events. They are faced with events that undermine their food security, such as droughts and floods, but also increased pressure on land due to climate-induced migration. In this session, we will highlight the nexus of climate change and land governance. We will explore if and how the impact of climate change and other transitions can be incorporated into land governance instruments and processes in a fair and just manner. We will unpack how LAND-at-scale project interventions address climate change in the implementation of land governance tools to make local communities climate resilient. We invite submissions from other research or projects in which the relations between land governance and climate transition are a central topic to harvest ideas and share experiences.
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simon-Peter Mwesigye • Richard Sliuzas • Njukeng Jetro Nkengafac and Louis Nkembi • Karel Boers

Framing the land governance – climate transition nexus

Presenting authors:

Richard Sliuzas, University of Twente

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Richard Sliuzas (University of Twente), Wytse Chamberlain (Utrecht University)

This presentation establishes a framework for the analysis of the relations between land governance and climate change (i.e. the land governance – climate transitions nexus). It draws upon recent scientific literature on this relationship to identify the main elements and contextual factors that should be considered when thinking about this nexus and when considering land governance interventions. The framework highlights the importance of giving due attention to contextual factors (such as gender, ethnicity, age) in examining the vulnerability and resilience of communities to climate change. By giving due attention to intra-community diversity land governance interventions should be better able to increase their climate resilience. The presentation sets the stage for a series of presentations from LAND-at-scale project partners that examine how this nexus plays out in specific contexts and how land governance interventions interact with climate change and climate resilience.

Community based approach for sustainable wetland management: Experiences from LAND-at-scale in Uganda Project

Presenting authors:

Simon-Peter Mwesigye, UN-Habitat/GLTN

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Simon-Peter Mwesigye, UN-Habitat/GLTN

Climate-smart land use planning is a powerful tool to increase productivity, protect natural resources, and provide people with a sense of value to their land and natural resources, which goes beyond the surface in square meters. A community-based approach to wetland management planning has been implemented to contribute to a sustainable and inclusive wetland management in the Butaleja district, Eastern Uganda. The approach recognizes that the best way to manage wetlands is by involving the local communities that have been using and depend on them for many generations despite increasing degradation by increasing and irresponsible human activity on the wetlands. This paper presents the experiences from the LAND-at-scale project in Uganda, which aims to promote wise use of wetlands through developing capacity of local communities to develop better sense of ownership of their wetland resources, organise better through establishing wetland management associations, developing wetland management plans and improved relationship with other stakeholders. The project uses gender responsive, participatory and pro-poor tools and approaches to engage local communities and other project stakeholders. This approach has increased community awareness and engagement in wetland management, improved wetland conditions, and increased community productivity and incomes. The project highlights the importance of participatory and gender responsive tools in wetland management and demonstrated the significance of community participation to achieve sustainable natural resource management.

Land tenure and land usage: The case of Mt Bamboutos, Cameroon

Presenting authors:

Louis Nkembi (Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF))

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Njukeng Jetro Nkengafac (Institute of Agricultural Research for Development (IRAD), Cameroon),
Louis Nkembi (Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF))

The Mount Bamboutos landscape is part of the Western Cameroon Highlands volcanic line. The Mount Bamboutos soils have andic characteristics which give them high fertility. The very fertile soils favour intensive market gardening which is a main livelihood activity for most inhabitants of the area and provides income for the farmers. In fact, about 30, 000 rural people depend directly on mount Bamboutos ecosystem resources for their livelihoods. The challenge in this landscape is the degradation of forest and land due to intensive farming which is at a fast rate. Farmers use very poor farming practices which accelerate the rate of land degradation. A study carried out in this landscape showed that farmers can own, rent or share (two -party) land in which they plant their crops. The type of crop planted highly depends on the ownership of land with short term crops planted mostly on rented land and perennial crops planted on land own by farmers. The land owner decides on what to do with his land. There is a need for proper management of this landscape to reduce the rate of land degradation and ensure landscape sustainability. This will involve policy development in relation to land use planning. These rural farmers should be

considered and their opinions sorted during policy development. This will help in developing lasting land management policies for the mount Bamboutos landscape.

Land governance to improve climate resilience of IDP communities - the case of Somalia

Presenting authors:

Karel Boers, IOM

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Karel Boers, IOM

It is widely recognised that there are strong links between climate change and displacement, with migration historically used as a coping strategy to deal with environmental shocks. As a matter of fact, Somalia is a country particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. These effects layer on precarious social, economic and political conditions, as well as on the ongoing armed conflict with Non-State Armed Forces, impairing the Somalia's adaptive capacity by restraining access to livelihoods and to basic services essential to guarantee human rights of the Somali population.

By supporting and strengthening durable solutions to displacement, the Saameynta programme tackles one of the consequences triggered by climate change (and of the Somali protracted drought), namely climate-induced displacement. The objective of Saameynta is to implement a community-driven and government-led approach with the aim to contribute to increased resilience for Displacement-Affected Communities.

The programme looks at issues of land governance through a climate-conflict lens, for example observing how weak land governance compounds to reducing resilience to natural hazards and increases environmental risk in urban settings, as it decreases the ability to implement infrastructure investments necessary to mitigate environmental risks. It works towards improved urban planning to incorporate long-term climate resilience and to reduce the risks of secondary displacement due to natural hazards, supporting green adaptation strategies such as public and private services for agricultural growth that will increase sustainable livelihoods in the targeted cities.

This presentation will cover how the Saameynta project is using land governance in addressing climate resilience in the communities that host a large number of (climate induced) IDPs, why this approach has been chosen, and what the outcomes and challenges are.

III-LGR-14 Good Land Governance: The Problems of Transition to Transparency, Participation, and Accountability

This is an online session.

Short title:	Good Land Governance
Organiser(s):	Sahar Jallad, Birzeit University (Palestine), Akbikesh Mukhtarova, Nazarbayev University (Kazakhstan) Habtamu Seyoum Arega, Asossa University (Ethiopia)
Contact person:	Sahar Jallad sjallad@birzeit.edu
Session format:	Panel session
Description of session:	Academic literature suggests that land governance should be seen as the product of social interaction between actors and institutions, where different actors strive to win access to land resources, and where political and legal authorities seek to legitimize control over access to land (Chauveau et al., 2006). Similarly, Saturnino et al. (2010) suggest considering land governance as a political process contested by multiple state and societal actors. In recent years the widely spread the notion of "Good Land Governance" and "Good Governance in Land Administration" (Espinoza et al., 2016; Zakout et al., 2006). The researchers Zakout et al. (2006) define Good Land Governance as a governance system that aims to protect the property rights of individuals and enterprises based on following good governance principles like accountability, transparency, the rule of law, effectiveness, efficiency, equality and public participation. The line of criticism applied to Good Land Administration or Good Land Governance is their vague and rather declarative character. However, less has been studied about the correlation between these principles and the challenges associated with their implementation in different contextual settings. This panel session seeks to explore opportunities and challenges associated with the transition of countries of the world to "Good Land Governance" and "Good Land Administration".
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daniel Hayward • Marcello De Maria • Sahar El Jallad • Akbikesh Mukhtarova • Habtamu Seyoum Arega

Desensitising land tenure security: the building of a multi-component project in Sindh province, Pakistan

Presenting authors:

Daniel Hayward (Land Governance Specialist at UN FAO Asia and Pacific Region)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Daniel Hayward (Land Governance Specialist at UN FAO Asia and Pacific Region)

How does one counter generations of land tenure insecurity that are closely intertwined with socio-economic structures of power? One possible response is to place tenure within an integrated programme of activities showing it to be a critical component for improvements in agricultural and economic productivity, food security and climate resilience. This paper reports upon the

Improved Land Tenure Security in Sindh (ILTS), funded by the European Union and implemented by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. Sindh province in Pakistan is characterised by a predominantly rural and agricultural populace. Most farmers are landless, dependent upon informal tenancy arrangements to access and use land. Existing legislation has not been implemented so that the risk of eviction and bonded labour are ever-present for tenants. With formal land governance blighted by political inertia, the ILTS project focused on delivering enhanced civic governance. To address a complex set of socio-economic challenges, the project links the signing of informal land tenancy agreements between landlords and tenants together with Farmer Field Schools, Village Grievance Redressal Committees, and Producer Marketing Groups. A special focus is given to the empowerment of women farmers, who otherwise suffer from discrimination and impaired social mobility in Sindh. Project activities also promote climate smart agriculture, catering to the impact of natural disasters such as the 2022 floods in Pakistan. The sustainability of project components is promising if not assured. Nevertheless, their impacts offer a possible pathway to respond to socio-economic inequalities and high levels of poverty in Sindh province.

Fair Compensation in Large-Scale Land Acquisitions: Fair or Fail?

Presenting authors:

Marcello De Maria (School of Agriculture, Policy and Development, University of Reading, Reading, UK)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Marcello De Maria (School of Agriculture, Policy and Development, University of Reading, Reading, UK), Elizabeth Robinson (Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics, London, UK) and Giacomo Zanello (School of Agriculture, Policy and Development, University of Reading, Reading, UK)

Despite the existence of a legal framework defining the right to fair compensation and notwithstanding the vast literature on transnational and domestic land deals, no theory has been developed so far to allow for a specific analysis of the economics of fair compensation in large-scale land acquisitions (LSLAs), limiting our understating of the underlying reasons of success or failure of this important legal protection mechanism. Building on the review of the existing literature on fair compensation and on the critical examination of several real-world case studies, this paper fills this gap by developing a three-player sequential game, which captures the peculiarities of fair compensation in large-scale land deals. We show that, under specific but not uncommon circumstances, the local community will be offered a zero-compensation as a rational consequence of the players' optimisation, and this will lead to a land conflict, with all players incurring additional costs. Our findings suggest that local populations will be offered – and willing to accept – a compensation that is smaller than their original livelihood, unless they can oppose the land deal at no cost. Thus, the right to consent is inextricably related to the right to reject in LSLAs. If the former is frictionless while the latter comes at a cost, then there is space for strategic behaviours that exploit power imbalances and discretionary processes, and the fair compensation right is, in practice, weakened.

Good Land Governance: The Problems of Transitions to Transparency, participation, and Accountability, The Case of Palestine

Presenting authors:

Sahar El Jallad (Birzeit University, Palestine): Asma Abdullah Darkhalil (Okan University, Turkey)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Sahar El Jallad (Birzeit University, Palestine), Asma Abdullah Darkhalil (Okan University, Turkey)

Studies have been paying increasing attention to good land governance due to its high impact on citizens' rights, food security, gender equality, making better uses of land, and other concrete benefits that highlight the importance of good land governance. This paper focuses on exploring the challenges and problems of good land governance in transition to transparency, participation, and accountability and seeks to provide the interested audience including researchers and decision makers with solutions for fair transition to transparency, participation, and accountability. In addition, it provides them with the definition of good land governance, its importance, and the problems facing it.

Using literature review analysis this paper attempts to answer the following main question: What are the problems in transition to transparency, accountability, and participation does good land governance face?

Good Land Governance and Good Land Administration: The Problems of Conceptualization and Measurement

Presenting authors:

Akbikesh Mukhtarova (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Akbikesh Mukhtarova (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan)

Since both "Good land governance" and "Good land administration" are ambiguous and vague notions, the present research paper captures the problem of conceptualization of these notions in academic literature. As the researchers, Espinoza et.al., (2016) stress, a different set of criteria and indicators that measure the quality of land governance and principles brought up a normative concept of "good governance". (Espinoza et al., 2016). However, the boundaries of these notions and their correlation are still understudied in the academic literature, particularly in land governance.

The conference research paper is structured in the following way: Firstly, using a systematic review analysis of academic works published between 2000-2023 in international peer-reviewed journals, the research analyzes how academic scholarship defines the notions of "good land governance" and "good land administration." Secondly, the research analyses the gaps in the academic literature in studying the correlation of "good governance" principles in their application to the land sector. For instance, Welch's (2012) findings suggest that: "participation is positively associated with transparency, but transparency does not lead to participation" (Welch, 2012, p. 93.). Thus, the paper examines the difficulties in measuring the progress in the transition of the countries of the world towards transparency, accountability, and participation in land governance. Thirdly, the research presents the results of the semi-structured expert interviews with international land governance specialists, capturing the problem of strengths and weaknesses of existing land governance indexes, and assessment frameworks in measuring good governance principles such as transparency, participation, and accountability in land governance.

Good Land Governance: The Problems of Transition to Transparency, Participation, and Accountability: The Case of Ethiopia

Presenting authors:

Habtamu Seyoum Arega (Assosa University, Ethiopia)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Habtamu Seyoum Arega (Assosa University, Ethiopia)

Land is a vital resource and a basis for economic growth and development. The way it is governed and administered has a significant influence on a certain country's current and future advancement. Land governance covers all activities associated with land and natural resources management required to fulfill political and social objectives and achieve sustainable development by promoting transparency, participation, and accountability in the land administration system. The basic principles of good land governance: transparency, participation, and accountability can be reflected in decisions on access to land, land rights, land use, and sustainable land management. The proper integration of these principles of governance into each function of land administration is not an easy task and might be influenced by the cultural, political, and economic conditions in different countries. Hence, in the case of Ethiopia, this is a big challenge because the country's legal and institutional arrangement and the issue of ownership itself are complicated and have been criticized with regard to land governance principles. Due to this reason, land rights, access, use, ownership, and sustainable land management issues are at risk. Therefore, this paper discloses the Ethiopian experience of good land governance implementation and the problems observed in its transition to transparency, participation, and accountability. It provides an overall understanding of the gap and role of good land governance in supporting the proper implementation of its basic principles in each function of land administration. Thus, the method of analysis is both doctrinal legal and qualitative research.

III-LGR-18 Inclusivity in Social Impact Assessments for infrastructure projects with multiple stakeholder interests

This session takes place on-site and is not a hybrid session

Short title:	Inclusivity in Social Impact Assessments
Organiser(s):	Royal HaskoningDHV
Contact person:	Margriet Hartman Margriet.hartman@rhdhv.com
Session format:	Debate
Description of session:	In performing ESIA's for infrastructure projects, and specifically Social Impact Assessment, within a setting of project proponents, consultants, political realities, financing institutions and the interests of certain groups within communities, we face practical, institutional and cultural challenges to reach inclusivity in the process, the content of the SIA and finally the social outcomes of a project. We can draw on some examples (which will not be explicit) of projects, in which practical realities (scope, field conditions, internal community power dynamics, available time, human and financial resources etc) hamper inclusive engagement in the SIA process, and therewith also possibly in the outcomes. We like to debate with participants in the session on these challenges and opportunities to enhance inclusivity in the SIAs. We like to hear experiences from other parties, different perspectives and ways to raise inclusivity in the context of multiple interests of stakeholders.
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emmy Dortant, Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment • Harold Hoiting, Invest International • Murtah Shannon, Both Ends • Brent Sandtke/Margriet Hartman, University of Utrecht/RHDHV

IV. Activism: Trusted alliances and unusual collaborations

IV-ACT-01 Taking care: Stress, emotions, and wellbeing amongst activists

This session takes place on-site

Short title:	Taking care
Organiser(s):	Marielle van Es, Lena Hommes, Esha Shah, Gemma van der Haar (Wageningen University)
Contact person:	Gemma van der Haar, gemma.vanderhaar@wur.nl
Session format:	The session will start with two presentations to kick-off the discussion; this is followed by a discussion (in World Café set-up) on a number of key questions.
Description of session:	<p>Struggles for social and environmental justice and the defence of land and territory may come at a high cost for activists. The stigmatisation, reputation damage, threats, violence, economic insecurity, physical strain, and fatigue they experience gives rise to high levels of stress and imply a huge emotional toll. There is a growing recognition that emotional wellbeing of climate and land justice activists needs attention. Increasingly, groups and movements are developing ways to cope with and recover from strain and distress. In this session we want to learn from emerging experiences in different parts of the world, exploring issues including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approaches to cope with stress: what works, in theory and practice? Are there particular resources or approaches that specifically speak to the needs, ideologies and worldviews of climate and land justice activists?• Cultures of care: How do innovative and 'traditional' elements combine?• Practices of healing: What rituals, symbols, places do people rely on?• Relationality: How do people find support in human and more-than-human relations?• How are understandings of danger, fear, and sacrifice engaged and embodied?• What are experiences with protection mechanisms, such as a "time out"?
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marielle van Es• Fred Eddie Mukasa

Well being as a strategy in activism: the case of Extinction Rebellion

Presenting authors:

Marielle van Es, Wageningen University

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Marielle van Es, student of Integrated Water Management at Wageningen University

Engagement in environmental activism is inherent to being exposed to experiences of fear, stress and sometimes even trauma. This has an influence on the mental health of activists. However, the emotional impact of activism is often neglected. Understanding these emotions is important for sustainable engagement in activism. Therefore, a more holistic perspective to wellbeing is needed. This holistic perspective is (partially) visible in Extinction Rebellion (XR). For Extinction Rebellion

(XR) focusing on wellbeing is crucial. XR tries to incorporate a regenerative culture, which is based on the change XR wants to see in the world and is part of XRs political strategy. Within XR wellbeing is organised around 4 principles: self-care, action care, planet care and community care.

Human rights activism in the absence of a rule of law: self preservation or defending the client?

Presenting authors:

Fred Eddie Mukasa

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Fred Eddie Mukasa is a Ugandan lawyer with extensive experience on human rights violations as an advocate and lecturer. Fred has handled various cases involving illegal evictions and land grabbing in Uganda and public litigation in matters involving Government leaders and institutions

Many human rights activists like me (In countries like Uganda where there is no rule of law) have very little choice when it comes to the need to take care of themselves which we always term as "self preservation". The dictators have known for a long time that those who fight to expose them and also protect others from their excesses, will eventually have the desire to survive. Thus many lawyers will often think twice before embarking on any case that may jeopardize their lives or the lives of their loved ones. In consequence, real activists are becoming extinct in my country. To me the question is how do you take care of yourself when you know that it is either you or your client? In most cases I have tried to get this balance but where my conscience leads me to protect my client in lieu of myself then I have no choice but to defend my client. We continue to suffer every day and when we see our clients imprisoned for years, their wives raped in broad day light and their children killed, we are as traumatised as our clients.

IV-ACT-02 Innovation and strategic partnerships in land governance to support fair transition

This is a hybrid session

Short title:	Leveraging on bottom up strategies to amplify collective voices of land tenure security
Organiser(s):	Audace Kubwimana (International Land Coalition Africa) Innocent Antoine HOUEDJI (Youth Initiative for Land in Africa (YILAA)) Grace Ananda & Margaret Mengo (Habitat for Humanity International) Jeff Wokulira Ssebaggala (Witness Radio)
Contact person:	Mary Maneno - mary@landcoalition.info
Session format:	Panel
Description of session:	<p>There have been unrelenting efforts to change the status quo with renewed advocacy geared towards calling for the recognition and respect of land and natural resource rights. In Africa, activists like the late Wangari Maathai, a Kenyan environmental and political activist who began demonstrating on environmental issues in the 1970s, paved the way for a new generation of advocates championing for protection of land rights and ecological transition. Recognition and respect for tenure rights is critical for responsible land and natural resource governance. It contributes to peaceful co-existence free from exclusion groups in decision making processes, forced evictions, biodiversity loss, landlessness, conflict, human rights violations and loss of livelihoods. While this is the case, the various challenges and opportunities for securing land rights in practice cannot go unmentioned. This calls for a paradigm shift through strong innovative bottom-up approaches and evidence-based advocacy to deal with land governance whilst applying a fair transition lens. The emergence of youths, media practitioners, land and housing advocates as agents of change and collective action has enabled problematizing the land question from a justice perspective. This session will be dedicated to sharing experiences of social organisations and stakeholders drawn from youth advocates, journalists, land rights defenders, Housing practitioners, women's rights defenders and indigenous peoples. They will deliberate on land governance, Housing and Human settlement issues while addressing inequalities related to access to and control of land and natural resources. It will further demonstrate how their actions on the ground contribute to the fair transition.</p>
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farai Shumba & Mathabo Makuta • Jared Rabuto & Rita Munyae (Habitat for Humanity Kenya) • Innocent Antoine Houedji (YILAA)

Women's Digital Financial Inclusion: Prospects for Increased Access to Security of Tenure and Home Improvement. A Case of Makululu Women's Savings Groups in Kabwe, Zambia

Presenting authors:

Farai Shumba & Mathabo Makuta (Habitat for Humanity Zambia)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Farai Shumba & Mathabo Makuta (Habitat for Humanity Zambia)

The ability of women to access security of tenure and to build or improve their homes is inextricably linked to financial inclusion in terms of access and use of financial products and services. Globally, an estimated 1.4 billion adults do not have access to formal banking or other financial systems, 54 percent of whom are women . In addition to being financially excluded, women face phenomenal barriers in accessing or inheriting land and property that often borders on macro-level challenges such as prohibitive laws as well as discriminatory patriarchal norms. In Zambia, a paltry 19% of women own land titles post-independence .

The systematic exclusion of low-income earners in accessing affordable financial products to address their housing needs has seen 70 per cent of Zambia's urban population residing in informal settlements where women are disproportionately affected from inadequate security of tenure and decent housing .

The paper provides a case study on gendered dynamics of digitizing women's Savings Groups in Makululu, the biggest informal settlement in Kabwe District. The women have been empowered with smartphones and are using the DreamSave application to manage financial records, achieve savings goals, build credit history, and will subsequently be linked to Financial Service Providers to access tailor-made financial services for them to pay for Certificates of Title under the National Land Titling Program, as well as incrementally improve their homes through the knowledge gained from the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness.

The nexus of digitization of land titling process and access to affordable housing in Makueni County, Kenya

Presenting authors:

Mark Okundi (Habitat for Humanity Kenya) & Grace Ananda (Habitat for Humanity International)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Mark Okundi (Habitat for Humanity Kenya) & Grace Ananda (Habitat for Humanity International)

Land issues are becoming increasingly important due to food insecurity, climate change, unsustainable use of natural resources, and urbanization. Land policies and their implementation directly impact the rights to food, culture, housing, water, health and mental health, work, and an adequate standard of living. In Kenya, a person cannot get the necessary approvals for house construction without sufficient proof of ownership, mostly the land title deed. Habitat for Humanity works with the UN Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) to promote efforts to realize the right to adequate housing. Through evidence-based advocacy project in Makueni County, a policy review and analysis revealed obstacles that hinder land security of tenure among the low-income vulnerable families and women including lack of capacity to handle large transactions, missing documents, high transaction costs, lack of systems, policies and laws. HFH Kenya through has supported Makueni County to develop a Land Information Management System (LIMS) to digitize the land titling processes and increase access to land title deeds. We are working together with Civil Society Networks and the community to persuade the decision makers to enact policies that will ensure the digitization of land titling process to enable more people to access the land titles. Further, linkages to financial institutions to provide financial services basing on land title deeds as collateral is motivating more people to access fund to construct their own houses. This calls for fair transition to ensure that even in this process no one is left behind and housing is made accessible for all.

IV-ACT-03 Towards a Global Land Agenda - a reinforced, broader and better coordinated approach to change

This is a hybrid session

Short title:	Towards a Global Land Agenda for effective and fair transitions
Organiser(s):	ILC & FCDO (as Global Land Agenda (GLA) leads), together with GLA group (including LANDESA, ActionAid, RRI, The World Bank, GIZ/BMZ, SDC, ...).
Contact person:	Ward Anseeuw (w.ansseeuw@landcoalition.org) & Chris Penrose Buckley (chris.penrose-buckley@fcdo.gov.uk)
Session format:	Framework launch, in the form of a dynamic roundtable, including short introductory presentations followed by a chaired debate.
Description of session:	<p>Progress on tenure security for effective and fair transitions requires a reinforced, broader and better coordinated approach to change for and from within the land sector, implemented hand-in-hand with global action on economic recovery, climate change, biodiversity and open societies. Despite the need for a differentiated approach, within and between countries, this framework highlights six priority levers to turn the dial on tenure security for all around the globe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising and respecting all legitimate tenure rights • Securing equal tenure rights for women, men, youth, vulnerable and marginalized people • Achieving a connected and balanced approach to strengthening inclusive rural and urban land governance • Ensuring land investment and decisions are transparent, respect and protect all legitimate tenure rights, and are fair and accountable to all • Promoting sustainable and inclusive national and sub-national land tenure institutions • Influencing political incentives for sustainable and inclusive reform <p>Shifting these levers to achieve tenure security for all requires that we act now, taking concrete actions at the global, regional, national and local levels. To do so, a broad panel of stakeholders from the land sector and beyond, from global to local organisations, including Governments, IGOs, civil society, came together to launch the Global Land Agenda. It proposes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise a Land Summit to mobilise new, concrete and visible political commitments. • Create an annual Global Multistakeholder Forum on tenure security for dialogue and strategic direction. • Establish a global accountability mechanism to track progress (including a Global Land Observatory) • Catalyse and increase funding for tenure security. <p>This event will be the public launch of GLA, hopefully kick-starting a wide-ranging endorsement cycle by actors in view of a broad land movement for effective and fair transitions.</p>
Presenting authors	

IV-ACT-05 How do we justify and demarcate 'Right to Land & Water'?! – 'Right' for whom – 'Ethical Right' vs 'Legal Right' - 'Property' or 'Resource' – How we 'Coexist' – Why we 'Compete'?

This is a hybrid session

Short title:	Right to Land & water: Ethical vs Legal, Coexistence vs Competitiveness
Organiser(s):	Fahmida Islam Aumi (Cox's Bazar District Masterplan Preparation, Canal Restoration project in Dhaka under Dhaka South City Corporation) Mahmuda Alam (Co.Creation.Architects, Platform of Community Action and Architecture (POCAA), Community Architect's Network (CAN))
Contact person:	Fahmida Islam Aumi, aumi.arch@yahoo.com
Session format:	Innovative Session: A mix of Roundtable discussion and Exhibition of some works that will be open for all
Description of session:	<p>Roundtable participants' brainstorming session via discussion and questions on the session title. Two perspectives will come up:</p> <p>One: the stories and experiences of working with the communities, collective governance & collaboration of the community members. And, all the questions, innovations, excitements, challenges and dilemmas interweaved with that.</p> <p>another: the questions and experiences came up from working with policymaking, urban planning and designing guidelines for land & water governance, the possibilities and frustrations.</p> <p>We want to share the stories of the unusual alliances emerged from questioning the legality of 'right' and from looking towards the 'ethical' dimension. We aspire to inspire, motivate, and engage youth and activists working on these issues by sharing our experiences. All those stories simply began by questioning the long-standing conceptions of land and water as 'property' of human and our approach towards the 'governance' of them.</p> <p>The exhibition will give the ground for an interactive session with the audience.</p>
Presenting authors	

V. Sharing tools and solutions pathways for fair transitions

V-LGR-03 Building a business case for responsible investments in land tenure – the why and how of integrating tenure into land-based projects and programmes

This session takes place on-site and is not a hybrid session

Short title:	Building a business case for responsible investments in land tenure
Organiser(s):	Global Mechanism of the UNCCD
Contact person:	Enni Kallio, ekallio@unccd.int Ganesh Chaulagai, gchaulagai@unccd.int
Session format:	Innovative Session – The session will be interactive and participants will have the chance to contribute to the land tenure toolbox under development.
Description of session:	<p>The Earth's land resources are being stretched to their limit by human activities and climatic and environmental changes. The pressures on land resources are undermining the wellbeing of 3.2 billion people, compromising food security, threatening biodiversity and ecosystem services, and exacerbating climate change. In developing countries women are particularly affected, as three thirds of the female labour force is engaged in agricultural work. To address these challenges, and to achieve national commitments and global goals, there is a strong push for investments into land-based projects and programmes.</p> <p>The Global Mechanism is an institution under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification mandated to assist countries in the mobilization of resources for land-based projects and programmes. In the Convention's 15th Conference of the Parties countries requested the Global Mechanism to identify financing opportunities to strengthen land governance and to build a business case for responsible investments in land tenure within the context of activities addressing desertification, land degradation and drought.</p> <p>The session will introduce the business case for responsible investments in land tenure, answering the 'why' integrate tenure into land-based projects and programmes. Participants will have an opportunity to contribute to a land tenure toolbox that aims to provide guidance to project developers on 'how' to consider tenure in the design of land-based projects and programmes. The toolbox looks at the practical applications of making investments more responsible through tenure mainstreaming, and applying a gender and social inclusion lens in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure.</p>
Presenting authors	

V-LGR-08 Revisiting Informal and Formal mechanisms in Land Conflict Management: Panacea or curse to securing land tenure?

This is a hybrid session

Short title:	Conflict Management in Land and Natural Resource Governance
Organiser(s):	International Land Coalition Africa Audace Kubwimana – audace@landcoalition.info
Contact person:	Mary Maneno - mary@landcoalition.info
Session format:	Panel
Description of session:	<p>Population growth and infrastructural development in Africa has contributed to immense competition for land resources, causing land scarcity and conflict through land dispossession, inequalities and a skewed distribution of land resources. This weak land governance system limits economic growth; undermines food security, biodiversity conservation, threatens good natural resource management and climate change resilience; and disadvantages marginalized groups, including minorities, indigenous people and women. Sadly, the many discrepancies still exist - with the land question remaining largely unresolved.</p> <p>While land conflicts over natural resources are at times significant as they enhance clarity in rights and address injustices, the untold cases of indigenous peoples, women, pastoralists and small farmers paint a grim picture of the situation at hand. The formal and informal structures in place address various conflicts in line with SDG 16 to address critical questions: Whose land? Who decides? This session contends that land conflict requires tailor made solutions that fit national, regional, and global political, socio-economic, cultural and power- related context. While statutory and customary tenure institutions are avenues for the struggle over access and natural resource use, these institutions may also forestall such conflicts. So how do we ensure flexibility in existing customary and statutory tenure systems? How do we negotiate new rules of resource access and use?</p> <p>This session will thus share experiences and recommendations in dealing with the multilayered nature of land conflicts. It will also interrogate what conflict resolution implies for fair transitions and highlight the role of tenure institutions in managing the transition.</p>
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saheed Adesumbo Bello • Peter Ken Otieno • Bernard Baha

Modern Mythology, Indigeneity, and Land Conflicts in (Post)colonial Africa

Presenting authors:

Saheed Adesumbo Bello (SOAS University of London)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Saheed Adesumbo Bello (SOAS University of London)

This paper explores the relationship between what I call “modern mythology”, indigeneity and land conflicts in (post)colonial Africa. In the first section, this paper offers a description of modern mythology as a collection of myths/stories in modern/formal institutions of knowledge-making and environmental thoughts. Drawing examples from modern thoughts and cultures, it examines the effects of modern mythology on the present-day land conflicts. In the second section, it provides a new reading of some myths/stories of traditional/informal institutions and indigenous communities in Nigeria and Kenya. It therefore establishes the influence of these myths/stories on traditional/informal thoughts and/or environmental worldviews. In the third section, it brings these modern and traditional worldviews into a comparative analysis for us to understand the stories we tell ourselves as the bases of land conflicts over natural resources and environmental injustice in (post)colonial Africa. It shows how these worldviews strengthen and/or counteract food security, biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and climate change resilience in (post)colonial Africa. Thus, the paper deconstructs these worldviews as a way of proffering solutions to land conflicts between formal/modern and traditional/informal institutions in (post)colonial Africa.

A reflection on the Land and Natural resource conflicts

Presenting authors:

Peter Ken Otieno (Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE))

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Peter Ken Otieno (Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE))

Conflict management and the law; the plight of indigenous pastoral community land rights in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area

Presenting authors:

Bernard Baha (Tanzania Land Alliance & The National Land Coalition Tanzania)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Bernard Baha (Tanzania Land Alliance & The National Land Coalition Tanzania)

V-LGR-13 Whose voice counts? Practical and fundamental lessons on local community engagement by transnational institutional investors and their investees.

This is a hybrid session

Short title:	Practical and fundamental lessons on community engagement
Organiser(s):	Oxfam Novib
Contact person:	Ruben De Winne (ruben.dewinne@oxfamnovib.nl)
Session format:	Panel
Description of session:	<p>Land and the natural resources underneath the surface of the earth are under increasing pressure. They are needed to produce food, goods, materials, and energy for the increasing demands of a growing global population, and to mitigate climate change, e.g. for 'net zero' solutions. Investments in land itself and in land-intensive projects (e.g. forestry projects, mining sites, or hydropower plants) can very well be economically profitable products – hence the strong interest of private and institutional investors, including development finance institutions. Yet very often these investments pose serious environmental, social, and governance risks for the people and communities whose livelihoods depend on the land, or who strongly identify – in the case of indigenous peoples – with the land. To mitigate such risks, different modalities of community engagement have been tried and tested: FPIC for indigenous peoples, grievance or accountability mechanisms of (development) banks and other investors, public participation procedures established under local or national laws, etc.</p> <p>But to do community engagement well, especially as a transnationally operating institutional investor, has over the years proven to be challenging. Because who is “the community”? Who can legitimately represent this community, and can this change over time? And what is the legitimacy of international investors’ own accountability mechanisms vis-à-vis local mechanisms and procedures? A meaningful exchange of both challenges and good practices will mark an important step in further shaping community engagement as an effective measure for ensuring people’s land rights by transnational institutional investors and their investees around the world.</p>
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moses B. Kollie (Rights and Rice Foundation, Liberia) • Richard Hoff (Institute For Multi-Resource Development, Liberia) • Jagat Basnet (CSRC, Nepal) • Silvia Seixas Lopez (Utrecht University, The Netherlands) • Neena Singh (Principle Social Development Specialist, IFC, Delhi)

V-LGR-15 Inclusive and effective land administration: a demonstration of capacity development material for land professionals for inclusive futures

This session takes place on-site and is not a hybrid session

Short title:	Fair, inclusive and effective land administration
Organiser(s):	ITC, Faculty of University of Twente Kadaster, the Netherlands
Contact person:	Sanne.hekman@kadaster.nl
Session format:	Workshop
Description of session:	<p>Capacity is the key when it is concerning the transition into fair, inclusive and effective futures in land administration. To support this transition, capacity development material that especially focuses on the development of a fair, inclusive and effective land administration is imperative.</p> <p>An increasing number of countries in Africa, Asia and the Americas are using the Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) as a base for their national system. In a more local context (municipalities, villages, tribes) the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM), which is also based on LADM, is used to ensure an inclusive and transparent process in securing all people to land relationships. Studies further showed the importance of such approaches to ensure women's access to land at a fundamental level. To conclude, there is a need for professionals and champions who are able to recognize this communication gap, to bridge it and to translate the land complexity on the ground into the systems that support Land Administration.</p> <p>ITC, together with Kadaster and TU Delft, have developed capacity development materials for students, land professionals and all others who are dealing with land issues. The developed materials make it easy to understand the different realities, approaches and ways to achieve tenure security for all.</p> <p>In particular the workshop will consist of two talks and three interactive mini sessions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting the scene: What means an inclusive and effective Land Administration? 2. Policy, Tools and Approaches to address the transition (FELA, LADM/STDM, etc.) 3. LADM in the Classroom: modelling land tenure relations beyond the conventional 4. Women's access to land - from an LADM perspective 5. How to achieve inclusive and effective Land Administration <p>After the session participants have learned about current land issues around the world, got acquainted with policies, tools and approaches, and got a basic understanding on the LADM and its necessity to ensure women's access to land. This increased understanding contributes to more equal and fair transitions of the land agenda.</p>
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bastiaan Reydon (Kadaster) • Malumbo Chipofya (ITC, University of Twente)

V-LGR-16 Round table: (how) can we scale bottom-up or community-based initiatives towards fair and inclusive land governance?

This session takes place on-site and is not a hybrid session

Short title:	Scaling for inclusive land governance
Organiser(s):	Imke Greven (LAND-at-scale program advisor – imke.greven@rvo.nl), Marja Spierenburg (Leiden University, Land-at-scale knowledge) management programme, e-mail: m.j.spierenburg@fsw.leidenuniv.nl
Contact person:	See above
Session format:	Roundtable with 4-6 pitches
Description of session:	<p>Approaches to strengthen land tenure have changed over time from technology-driven, one-size-fits-all exercises to register land to more fit-for-purpose or bottom-up and community-based initiatives. The latter often are take the form of place-based (pilot) projects, which are often context-sensitive, but also context-dependent. These approaches often take into account legal pluralism, which includes addressing different histories and modes of accessing and registering land. Local solutions to increase tenure security, including security for vulnerable groups in society, often require a lengthy process of crafting. But how do we move beyond these local projects to improve tenure security and work towards fair and inclusive land governance beyond the local? The question that arises is whether it is possible to scale up such approaches while maintaining context-sensitivity, as a failure to do may unintentionally result in undermining, rather than strengthening tenure security in areas beyond the projects.</p> <p>In this round table, we would like to exchange experiences and ideas about whether and how bottom-up or community-based approaches to strengthening security of tenure can be scaled up – geographically and/or institutionally. Topics to be addressed are: what are promising approaches, which obstacles are encountered, what might be enabling factors? Do we need to redefine scaling or scaling options?</p> <p>The round table discussion will be preceded by four to six pitches on scaling experiences, which will serve as input for a discussion about scaling approaches, and enabling and hindering conditions encountered, and ways to address these.</p> <p>For this session we invite participants to submit a brief outline of the pitch they would like to present. Pitches can be submitted both by academics as well as policy-makers and practitioners. Authors of the selected pitches will be invited to participate in the round table discussion.</p> <p>This session is organized by LAND-at-scale. Scaling is at the heart of both the name as well as the strategy of the LAND-at-scale program (LAS). LAS is a land governance support program funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and managed by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO).</p>

Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ingeborg Gaarde • Elizabeth Daley • Pinaki Halder • Marja Spierenburg • Thea Hilhorst (discussant)
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Scaling up Partnerships for an Inclusive Land Reform Process in Chad

Presenting authors:

Ingeborg Gaarde (Tenure Security Specialist, FAO)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Ingeborg Gaarde (FAO)

It is since the formulation phase of Land-at-Scale project (2019-2021), that we have been collaborating with FAO with a joint purpose of boosting (VGGT compliant) national land reform in the country.

FAO has signed a contract with the government for the formulation of the land policy reform in 2022, currently ongoing. An informal task force, composed of FAO, Oxfam and the Dutch Embassy (more recently IIED with support of the British Embassy) has been actively working to coordinate efforts vis à vis advocacy towards the government. The LAND-at-Scale project base (both in terms of network created and mobilized, as well as learnings from activities and studies on the ground) and the national land reform are fully integrated.

The presentation will focus on how leveraging of synergies between international and national partners working on land tenure have contributed to trigger an inclusive land reform process in Chad.

It will present how deliberate steps to intersect complementary actions of different actors fostered an enabling environment for land reform, especially the review of the draft land code and the preparation of the National Land policy inspired by the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT).

Finally, it will show how these dynamics contributed to institutional changes within the country, for instance through the revitalization of a multi-stakeholder committee, composed by both state and non-state actors, that today is in the driver's seat of leading the participatory land reform process.

Scaling-up for sustainable long-term change requires commitment from donors, to match commitment and demand from communities

Presenting authors:

Elizabeth Daley (Mokoro Ltd)

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Daley, E., (Mokoro Ltd), Grabham, J. (Mokoro Ltd), Narangerel, Y. (PCC-Mongolia), Ndakaru, J. (HakiMadini Tanzania),

The WOLTS project has developed an innovative approach to strengthening land governance in several pilot communities in Mongolia and Tanzania since 2016. The approach was iteratively designed to build local people's ownership and capacity to determine what land and tenure security issues need to be addressed, to have confidence to address them, and to share lessons beyond their community. A programme of nurturing cohorts of 'gender and land champions', men and women, spear-headed the development of critical mass for change in social norms. A focus on gender rather than solely on women, and the practice of including men and fostering support from community leaders, has allowed attitudes about land rights and governance to evolve in an unthreatening way. Outcomes in two communities where 'mentors' supported training of new champions have been most pronounced. Champions have become leaders in addressing a range of gender- and land- related problems in their communities. A peaceful demonstration by herders in Mongolia gained national political attention; in Tanzania, champions are working locally to address inheritance rights for widows and land rights for childless women. Champions have become proactive, independently of the project, which is promising for long-term sustainability. The WOLTS approach has built within it the mechanism to scale-up while maintaining context-sensitivity, through gradually rolling-out the champions' training programme into neighbouring communities and beyond, led by mentors among each new community's champions. The key enabling/hindering condition is the availability of long-term funding to support implementation, which depends on donor priorities and desires for rapid quantifiable results.

Rural women demonstrate scalable way to strengthen land governance

Presenting authors:

Mr. Pinaki Halder, National Director of Programme, India, Landesa

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Mr. Pinaki Halder, National Director of Programme, India, Landesa

In West Bengal province of India, 15 million land records are out-of-date. Rural community are unsure how to apply either online or offline to update their records, and consequently pay substantial fees to local middlemen. Women encounter systemic and cultural barriers in becoming entrepreneurs compared to men, including fewer opportunities to leverage rural land ownership to access finance and other services to improve their economic and social conditions.

Online land recordation services are offered by the government through a web portal created for this purpose which people are unable to access due to inadequate computer and land literacy. The umbrella of women self-help group federation under government, covers seven million rural women for enhancing their capacity on entrepreneurship as well as entitlements. Landesa coordinates with this federation to promote land literacy among women. The vibrant cluster federations of women groups, called Sangha - are present across 3300 village panchayats in the state and equipped to provide land records updation services through trained women service providers at a cost. Landesa facilitated establishing five Sangha-level land service centres operated by trained women during a pilot phase in 2020 and subsequently 106 Sangha centres are set up till December 2022 which has increased economic and social opportunity with tenure security across rural West Bengal. This technology-driven community-based scalable approach to update land records online at village setting and thereby improve land governance system in rural areas is potentially sustainable and scalable across the country.

V-LGR-17 Measuring Access to Information: Making Land-Related Findings More Actionable

This is a hybrid session

Short title:	Measuring Access to Information
Organiser(s):	Land Portal Foundation
Contact person:	1) Neil Sorensen neil.sorensen@landportal.info 2) Charl-Thom Bayer charl-thom.bayer@landportal.info
Session format:	Roundtable / Panel
Description of session:	<p>Equal access to information and data is a precondition for inclusive land governance and fair transitions – because we simply cannot address what we don't know.</p> <p>The ever increasing drive to collect data that helps illustrate the land governance situation in countries all over the world is a positive development. It provides the land sector with a unique opportunity to monitor land governance globally and work together across all sectors – governments, academia, practitioners – to make the improvement of land governance a global and national priority.</p> <p>But the increased collection of data does not necessarily equal fair access to this data. In this session, we propose to study just how open land data is around the world.</p> <p>As part of the discussion, we will engage on topics of access to information laws, data governance structures at the country level, and how opening up data promotes inclusivity and fair transitions for vulnerable populations.</p> <p>We will preview a new indicator from the Land Portal that measures openness of land data at the country level. Simultaneously, we will invite other custodians and users of land-related indicators to discuss the complementarity of various land indices to monitor land governance.</p>
Presenting authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bob Kreiken

From land to data grabbing: scholarly shift needed to inform equitable digitalization of nature

Presenting authors:

Bob Kreiken, Delft University of Technology

Name(s) and affiliation(s) of the authors:

Bob Kreiken, Delft University of Technology

Historically, the commons have been the victim of privatization and overexploitation by powerful actors. International conventions have imposed access and benefit-sharing (ABS) regulation as countermeasure to the misappropriation of genetic resources in the Global South, so-called biopiracy. Recently, the utilization of Digital Sequence Information (DSI) on genetic resources

through sequencing technologies has fundamentally challenged ABS regulation (Wynberg & Laird, 2018).

The digitalization of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity has, however, much broader implications on power relations between actors. DSI enables dematerialised and delocalised access to genetic resources which decreases the agency of their custodians in pursuit of their rights and in setting research priorities. Thereby, valuable traditional knowledge for adaptation will be lost. Furthermore, if the widespread accumulation and use of DSI in the Global North continues while scientific capacity-building and equitable access to data in the South are not ensured the global digital divide will widen.

Apart from land governance literature, the emerging field of environmental data justice could inform appropriate responses to this development (Vera et al., 2019). Still, the academic community has to develop new concepts to study the interface between environmental politics over land and data. Phrases like 'lab enclosures' (Ajates, 2022), 'data grabbing' (Fraser, 2018), 'digital biopiracy', and "cyberthieves of the biodiversity commons" (ETC Group, 2016) are fruitful starting points. This integration of knowledge requires that we understand international environmental negotiations over such topics as geopolitics over data rather than just over exhaustible natural resources.