



LANDac ANNUAL  
INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE  
2019



## LAND GOVERNANCE IN TRANSITION

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

July 4 - 5 | Muntgebouw | Utrecht | The Netherlands  
[www.landgovernance.org](http://www.landgovernance.org)

# LANDac Annual International Conference 2019

## FULL PROGRAMME

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# LANDac Annual International Conference 2019

Welcome to Utrecht for the LANDac Annual International Conference!

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

LANDac – the Netherlands Academy on Land Governance for Equitable and Sustainable Development – brings together researchers, policy makers, development practitioners and business professionals in the field of land governance and development. This edition of the LANDac Conference aims to look at land governance through the lens of transformations.

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

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

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

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

*On behalf of the organizing committee: Annelies Zoomers (LANDac and Utrecht University), Guus van Westen (LANDac and Utrecht University), Griet Steel (LANDac and Utrecht University), Gemma van der Haar (Wageningen University), Christine Richter (ITC – University of Twente), Chantal Wieckardt (LANDac and Utrecht University), Bianca de Souza Nagasawa (MSc student at Utrecht University), Imke Greven (Oxfam Novib), Niek Thijssen (Agriterra) and Marthe Derkzen (LANDac and Utrecht University).*

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



## LANDac – Land Governance for Equitable and Sustainable Development

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

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

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



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

## LANDac Annual International Conference 2019 sponsors and partners

LANDac would like to thank the following sponsors and partners for their support to the LANDac Annual International Conference 2019:



## WELCOME TO UTRECHT

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

### *Utrecht University: Bright minds, better future*

Utrecht University is an international research university of the highest quality. This has been demonstrated for many years by its high positions in international rankings such as the Shanghai Ranking which places Utrecht as 1<sup>st</sup> in the Netherlands and 51<sup>st</sup> in the world. With 30,000 students, 6,700 staff, and an annual budget of 810 million euros, Utrecht University is one of the largest general research universities in Europe.

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

## CONFERENCE VENUE

The conference is held at the historic Muntgebouw on the Leidseweg 90 in Utrecht, The Netherlands. This building is situated west of Utrecht Central Station within 10 minutes walking distance.



# Muntgebouw Utrecht



# Keynote Speakers

## PAULINE PETERS

### Keynote **The Land Question: Reforms, Dangers and Challenges**

The talk briefly reviews the mistakes of the three major waves of efforts to 'reform' land tenure across Africa over the past century. It focusses on the central failure to understand the landholding systems in place across the sub-continent, specifically the mix of collective and individual entitlements in customary regimes, and their basis in descent relations. The two significant dangers of this failure are to misinterpret gendered land rights, and to disrupt the fundamental bases of social support systems. The challenge now is to ensure full property rights to customary tenure as a collective regime within which individual land users have a full say in the management of the landed resources.



**Pauline Peters** is a social anthropologist and retired faculty member of the Department of Anthropology and the Kennedy School, Harvard University. Since her retirement from teaching in 2008, she has continued her research as a Faculty Fellow at the Centre for International Development and a Fellow of the Centre for African Studies, Harvard. Her research has concentrated on southern Africa, particularly Malawi, and her publications are on land, rural economy, kinship and gender.

## LORENZO COTULA

### Keynote **Land rights under pressure: recent trends and emerging issues**

In this keynote contribution, Dr Lorenzo Cotula will provide a brief overview of trends affecting land relations in low- and middle-income countries; discuss challenges and opportunities to improve land governance, exploring developments from grassroots action to national law reform, all the way to international policy processes; and suggest a few questions for discussion during the conference.



**Lorenzo Cotula** is a Principal Researcher in Law and Sustainable Development at the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). He is also a Visiting Professor at Strathclyde Law School, and a Visiting Research Fellow at Warwick Law School's Centre for Law, Regulation and Governance of the Global Economy (GLOBE). Lorenzo leads research, policy engagement and field-level projects on the legal arenas where natural resource governance meets the global economy – cutting across land and resource governance; international investment law; human rights and responsible investment; political economy of natural resources and foreign investment; and legal empowerment, citizen agency and public accountability.

## DENIS KABIITO

Keynote **Youth perspectives on an ever-decreasing resource for the green gold (agriculture)**

This keynote discusses the youth (who are the biggest cohort of the population) issues on an ever-decreasing production resource for the green gold (Agriculture). It highlights the challenges/issues faced in access to land but also looks on how to make transition happen for them.

**Denis Kabiito** is the CEO/National Coordinator of UNYFA-Young Farmers' Federation of Uganda, the umbrella body for youth in agribusiness. A Farmer from Rakai District central Uganda. He has extensive experience as a programme manager, the day to day running of Caritas project (Office of Social Services Development and Peace) dealing in sustainable agriculture, peace, and justice, water and sanitation, farmer associations and bulk marketing. He is a biologist, a farmer, fisheries scientist and an aquaculturalist. He currently serves also as a facilitator of the youth committee of the World Farmers' Organization -WFO.



## EUGENE CHIGBU

Keynote **Transformation through responsible land management: concept and approach**

This keynote discusses transformation and how to make transformation happen by applying responsible land management concept and approach. By way of examples, the keynote will present experiences of how tenure security challenges have been addressed in land-use planning processes in selected developing countries.

**Dr. Uchendu (Eugene) Chigbu** is a lecturer and the coordinator of the Ph.D. Program in Land Management at the Technical University of Munich (TUM), Germany. He teaches, researches, and implements paths to social transformations through land management methods (in urban and rural areas). He is also the Co-Chair of the International Training and Research Cluster of the Global Land Tool Network (of UN-Habitat).



## CECILIA TACOLI

Keynote **Between town and country: small towns and rural transformations**

Urbanisation does not only involve the growth of large cities, but also an increase in the number of small towns. These smaller urban centres can play an important role in rural transformation, but this role is not always nor necessarily positive for rural (and urban) sustainable development. What factors are likely to determine positive (and negative) outcomes of such 'bottom-up' urbanisation, and what are the implications for policy?

**Cecilia Tacoli** is a Principal Researcher at the Institute for Environment and Development. Her work explores how the relations between rural and urban areas, people and enterprises are transformed by urbanization processes. She has written and edited several publications on this topic, and has researched the links between migration, environmental change and



urbanisation with partners in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Dr Cecilia Tacoli is especially interested in how these transform gender relations, and their impact on urban and rural livelihoods and poverty.

## FRIDAH GITHUKU

Keynote **Accelerating rural women land rights through bottom up strategies and collective action**

**Fridah Githuku** is the Executive Director of GROOTS Kenya, a Women Rights Organisation working with organized groups of grassroots women in rural Kenya and poor urban areas to challenge gender and income inequalities through various women empowerment programs, by challenging patriarchal social norms and promoting women participation in public and political affairs. She was recently celebrated in 2018 ONE Campaign- Women of the Year Award for championing for women land rights.



## LANDac Annual International Conference 2019

### **Programme**

## Wednesday 3 July 2019

### Pre-conference side-events

- 09:00 – 12:00 Studying Infrastructure in Mozambique  
*Organised by: University of Groningen, Utrecht University and LANDac*  
*Location: Utrecht City Centre, Janskerkhof 2-3, room 110*
- 09:00 – 12:00 Masterclass Measuring the Impact of Land Tenure and Governance Interventions: A Guide for Experts and Practitioners  
*Organised by: Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)*  
*Location: Utrecht City Centre, Janskerkhof 2-3, room 115*
- 12:00 – 13:00 Pre-registration LANDac Annual International Conference 2019  
*Location: Utrecht City Centre, Janskerkhof 2-3*
- 13:00 – 17:00 Keepers of the Land – A Training of Trainers by Rukia Cornelius  
*Organised by: Oxfam Novib & Oxfam South Africa*  
*Location: Utrecht City Centre, Janskerkhof 2-3, room 111*
- 15:00 – 17:00 Researching Land Conflicts: Taking Care of the Researcher in Emotionally-intense Settings (PhD workshop)  
*Organised by: LANDac & University of Louvain-la-Neuve*  
*Location: Utrecht City Centre, Janskerkhof 2-3, room 110*
- 19:00 – 19:30 Pre-registration LANDac Annual International Conference 2019  
*Location: Utrecht City Centre, Kargadoor, Oudegracht 36*
- 19:30 – 21:00 Documentary Screening and Welcome Drinks  
This Land: What do you know about land rights? (Public documentary screening)  
*Organised by: LANDac and Land and Accountability Research Centre (LARC, University of Cape Town)*  
*Location: Utrecht City Centre, Kargadoor, Oudegracht 36*

**LANDac invites you to join us for a welcome drink at Kargadoor. First drink is on us!**

For more information on pre-conference side-events, [click here](#).

## Thursday 4 July 2019

08:00-09:00 Registration and coffee

09:00-11:00 Welcome & opening

Prof. Annelies Zoomers (LANDac & Utrecht University)

Prof. Maarten Hajer (Pathways to Sustainability, Utrecht University)

*Key note*

Prof. Pauline Peters (Center for International Development & Center for African Studies, Harvard)

*Key note*

Dr. Lorenzo Cotula (International Institute for Environment and Development)

*Key note*

Denis Kabiito (UNYFA – National Federation of Ugandan Farmers)

*Discussion*

*Chairs: dr. Marthe Derkzen (LANDac & Utrecht University) and dr. Monica Lengoiboni (ITC, University of Twente)*

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee

11:30 – 13:00 Parallel sessions I

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

LANDac PhD Network Lunch

14:00 – 15:30 Parallel sessions II

15:30 – 16:00 Coffee

16:00 – 17:30 Parallel sessions III

17:30 – 18:00 Plenary

*Reflections*

Dr. Mayke Kaag (African Studies Centre, Leiden University)

Raul Socrates C. Banzuela (PAKISAMA – National Confederation of Family Farmer Organizations)

Rukia Cornelius (Oxfam South Africa)

*Award ceremony*

Land Portal's Data Stories Contest Winner: Konrad Hentze

18:00 – 20:00 Drinks and dinner

Launch ILC LANDex Dashboard for People-centred Land Monitoring

## Friday 5 July

08:30-09:00 Registration and coffee

09:00 – 10:30 Plenary

*Key note*

Dr. Eugene Chigbu (Global Land Tool Network and TU Munich)

*Key note*

Dr. Cecilia Tacoli (International Institute for Environment and Development)

*Key note*

Fridah Githuku (GROOTS Kenya)

*Discussion*

*Chairs: dr. Guus van Westen (LANDac & Utrecht University) & Imke Greven (Oxfam Novib)*

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee

11:00 – 12:30 Parallel sessions IV

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch

Poster Presentations

13:30 – 15:00 Parallel sessions V

15:00 – 15:30 Coffee

15:30 – 16:45 Plenary

*Reflections*

Prof. Veena Srinivasan (Utrecht University & ATREE)

Dr. Judith Kaspersma (Deltares)

Dr. Ward Anseeuw (ILC)

Nienke Stam (IDH The Sustainable Trade Initiative)

Nzira de Deus (Fórum Mulher)

*Discussion*

*Chairs: dr. Griet Steel (LANDac & Utrecht University) & dr. Gemma van der Haar (Wageningen University & Research).*

*Closing*

Prof. Annelies Zoomers (LANDac & Utrecht University)

Joke Vroegop (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

16:45 – 18:30 Music and drinks

World music by Noordooster orchestra

**THURSDAY 4 JULY 2019**

	<b>Auditorium</b>	<b>Ontwerpruimte</b>	<b>Stijlkamer</b>	<b>Bibliotheek</b>	<b>Oranjezaal</b>	<b>Dealingroom</b>	<b>Brouwerskamer</b>	<b>Plenary</b>
09:00-11:00 Plenary	Welcome and Opening // Key Notes & Discussion (Productieruimte)							
11:30-13:00 Parallel Sessions I	DEBATE Spatial Injustice in Urban Land Markets in East Africa: What is the Evidence?	WORKSHOP From Discourse to Practice in Women's Land Rights	WORKSHOP Land Governance Lost in Translation	PANEL Everyday Experiences of 'Development' and 'Dispossession': Megaprojects	ROUNDTABLE Dynamics of Due Diligence: Conditions for Responsible Land-based Investment	PANEL Multi-Stakeholders Platforms: Fostering & Scaling-Up Local Innovation	PANEL The Future of Agriculture: Land and (Food) Production in a Context of Climate Change in Sub-Saharan Africa	DISCUSSION LAND-at scale: Structural, just, Inclusive and Sustainable Land Governance
13:00-14:00 Lunch	LANDac PhD Network Lunch (Oranjezaal)							
14:00-15:30 Parallel Sessions II	PANEL The Urban Land Nexus and Inclusive Urbanization in Africa	PANEL Displacement, Dispossession and Defence Strategies Around Land	WORLD CAFE Actor-Perspectives on Landscape Scenarios: Integrated Landscape Governance	ROUNDTABLE Building Land and Natural Resources Management Governance at Community Level	DEBATE Facilitating Transition: How to Enable Inclusive Land Governance Change and Why it Matters	PANEL Uniting Global and Hyper-Local Data for Land	PANEL Cooperation and Conflict in Inclusive Agribusiness: The Impacts of Chain Integration	
16:00-17:30 Parallel Sessions III	PANEL A Stronger Place for Land Rights in the OECD Guidelines	PANEL Beyond the 'Conflict-Fetish': Land Disputes and Structural Agrarian Questions	WORKSHOP New Responses to New Challenges: A Land Technology Sandbox	PANEL (EN, ES) Farmer and Indigenous: Access to Land and Territory in South America	ROUNDTABLE Mobility and Land Governance in Africa: Making the Connections Work	PANEL Geo-Information Management for Land Administration	PANEL Interdisciplinary Research In Sustainability Transition of Palm Oil Production	
17:30-18:00 Plenary	Plenary Reflections (Productieruimte) // Winner Data Stories Contest							
18:00-20:00 Drinks & Dinner	Conference Dinner // ILC LANDex Dashboard Launch (Auditorium)							

**FRIDAY 5 JULY 2019**

	<b>Auditorium</b>	<b>Ontwerpruimte</b>	<b>Stijlkamer</b>	<b>Bibliotheek</b>	<b>Oranjezaal</b>	<b>Dealingroom</b>	<b>Brouwerskamer</b>
09:00-10:30 Plenary	Key Notes & Discussion (Productieruimte)						
11:00-12:30 Parallel Sessions IV	PANEL Dynamics of Food and Water Systems in Delta Regions of the Global South	PANEL When do Displacement and Resettlement end? Temporalities of Dislocation and Socio-Political Engagement	WORKSHOP Policy Advocacy for Women's Land Rights: Strategies and Experiences	PANEL Transforming Pastoralist Landscapes	PANEL (EN, ES) Accumulation by Dispossession and Land Grabbing in Colombia.	PANEL Land & The Role of the State: Increasing Transparency and Accountability	PANEL For Better or Worse: Agri-Food Systems Transforming Land Governance Needs and Outcomes I
12:30-13:30 Lunch	Poster Presentations						
13:30-15:00 Parallel Sessions V	ROUNDTABLE Diamonds in the Delta: Towards Inclusive and Climate Proof Delta Management	PANEL Land Rights, Expropriation and Compensation	PANEL Increasing Farmland Concentration in Central and Eastern Europe	ROUNDTABLE Community Forest Rights: What Are the Key Conditions for Success?	PANEL Urban Land Debates in the Global South: Enclosure and Recommoning	PANEL Land Governance, Administration and Law-Making	PANEL For Better or Worse: Agri-Food Systems Transforming Land Governance Needs and Outcomes II
15:30-16:30 Plenary Closing Session	Plenary Reflections // Closing (Productieruimte)						
16:30-18:30 Music & Drinks	Closing Reception // World Music by Noordooster Orchestra						

LANDac Annual International Conference Themes 2019:

*Inclusive Land Governance: Gender and Migration*

*Urban Land Dynamics, Infrastructure and Deltas*

*Community Rights: Climate Change and Natural Resource Management*

*Realities of Dispossession, Displacement and Resettlement*

*Land Governance and Agribusiness*

*Land Governance in Practice: Approaches and Tools*

*Land Governance and New Technologies*



an Open Access Journal by MDPI



## Land Governance in Transition: How to Support Transformations That Work for People and Nature?

Guest Editors:

**Dr. Marthe Derkzen**  
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**Dr. Ellen Mangnus**  
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**Dr. Ir. Paul van Asperen**  
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Deadline for manuscript  
submissions:

**15 November 2019**

### Message from the Guest Editors

This Special Issue emerges from contributions to the LANDac Annual International Conference that takes place 4–5 July 2019, in Utrecht, the Netherlands. You are invited to submit your abstract by 1 August 2019 and full papers by 15 November 2019. Contributions may address several topics, for example:

1. Inclusive Land Governance: Gender and Migration
2. Urban Land Dynamics, Infrastructure and Deltas
3. Community Rights: Climate Change and Natural Resource Management
4. Realities of Dispossession, Displacement and Resettlement
5. Land Governance and Agribusiness
6. Land Governance in Practice: Approaches and Tools
7. Land Governance and New Technologies



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# Special Issue

# Panels and presentations

Thursday 4 July 2019

## 11:30-13:00 Parallel sessions I

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

Location: Auditorium

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

The project on “Spatial Inequality in Times of Urban Transition: Complex Land Markets in Uganda and Somaliland” (SITU-Transitions) investigates how complex land markets, as a central feature of urban political economies in the urban transition, are shaping urbanization in four East African cities: Kampala and Arua in Uganda, and Hargeysa and Berbera in Somaliland. The project is guided by the following main research question: “How do complex land markets influence spatial justice within the current urban transition in East Africa?” SITU-Transitions aims to develop outcomes to help design urban policies and build more responsive land market institutions.

After two years of data collection in the four project cities, SITU-Transitions team members will share project findings from four project components: the spatial analysis; land market analysis; household survey; and the land transaction biographies. They will raise several points for debate and discussion with the audience. Contrary to our hypothesis, a strong link between urban land market patterns has not yet been found in the four cities and “spatial injustice”.

Related to this finding, we have observed the following:

- Disparities between households are most pronounced when disaggregating along tenure type. The strongest correlations are when separating those owning their property from those renting.
- Contrary to our assumptions before data collection, the most vulnerable groups on the land market in the four cities appear to be not women as a discrete group—but rural to urban migrants and urban poor groups in general.
- Land market transactions are made as quick as possible, as much for some parties to profit as for the transaction to even happen in very unpredictable and uncertain environments.

Members of the audience are invited to respond to these points, with evidence from their own experience in urban and peri-urban land markets in Africa and beyond.

Speakers:

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

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

Location: *Ontwerpruimte*

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

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

Much has been said/discussed about the need to build an inclusive land governance that responds to different aspects, such as gender injustice and food and land tenure insecurity. However, what we see in practice is the persistence of a development model that increases pressures on land, creating conflicts and generating massive

migration, due to profitable long-term investment and the consequences over the land and the territories, water and food production that affects the most vulnerable groups and stakeholders. Likewise, women's groups, academics and researchers have produced a vast literature that indicates the urgency to address the tremendous gender inequality in the access, use, control and ownership over land and the territories.

There is a wide recognition of the need to change land governance in order to bring a more just and equitable system, which implies understanding the factors, the power relations and struggles that women face on an everyday basis. To achieve sustainable development, there is an urgency to recognize and ensure women's right to land and natural resources as well as create an environment where the role of women as natural resource managers and protectors of biodiversity is recognized. This creates the necessary conditions that enable people to live with respect and harmony with each other and nature. The Learning Workshop on Women's Land Rights will allow the audience to benefit from the expertise and practices of different women groups from around the globe who have acquired long-term experience in working with these issues. Women's representatives of these groups will bring their views and experiences, but above all the extensive knowledge they have built over decades of work, as well as the concepts and tools that they have developed based on their experiences. Each tool has been built, tested, adopted and adapted to each regional context. This workshop therefore offers a learning journey that goes from discourse to practice.

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

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

Location; Stijlkamer

Chair: Lisette Mey (Land Portal)

Land is a topic that is debated in many languages, across different (academic) disciplines and in all parts of the world. Furthering our collective agenda, sharing and learning from knowledge and perspectives from other contexts or transitioning technological innovations from one country to the other is complicated by - among many other aspects - language and terminology barriers. Many attempts have been made in the past to find common definitions and terminologies for any and all issues related to land, but a wide consensus or adoption has never been reached. Understandably so: one can only imagine the heated and controversial discussion to reach agreement on what we mean exactly when we use the word 'property'. It is a daunting and arguably an impossible task to reach global consensus.

We would like to argue though that terminologies and land concepts can be standardized without needing to reach a consensus on each definition or way to name a particular land concept. Land is different from context to context, thus so is its terminology. Rather than trying to harmonize all difference in one concept or definition, we propose to embrace and highlight the richness of these differences. There is no need to find one accepted phrase or definition of 'property', but highlighting the various different ways it is used across the world, will further our collective understanding and awareness of the many nuances behind this one concept.

Within the sphere of research repositories and among librarians, the notion of a 'standard vocabulary' or classification scheme has been around for many years. For agricultural research, FAO's agriculture vocabulary, AGROVOC, is a commonly accepted and widely used (with no less than 1,8 million hits per month!) vocabulary for any concept relating to agriculture. The technical infrastructure behind such a standard vocabulary allows for integration of all these nuances of a concept into one concept with an infinite number of translations (more than one per language),

definitions and relationships between terms. Think of how many ways we know to name a certain plant or crop! The FAO has offered this infrastructure to the land community, to enrich, enhance and organize the land terms within this agriculture vocabulary to make it more useful to the land sector. This opportunity allows us to build a practical tool for the land sector, to be used in apps, data repositories or as a reference tool – while embracing land issues for what they are: extremely rich, diverse and different in each context.

Anyone who is interested in this issue is very welcome and encouraged to join us at the LANDac international conference for an interactive workshop to achieve the following objectives:

- Gain an understanding of the potential benefit of a tool such as LandVoc;
- Contribute to bridging language and culture barriers in land governance terminology;
- Assess the current LandVoc concepts & hierarchies and contribute own views;
- Raise awareness and gather perspectives of the richness of land governance concepts;
- Contribute to an openly accessible & free to use tool for anyone in the land sector.

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

Location: Bibliotheek

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

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

Presentations:

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

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

Location: Oranjezaal

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

Multi-stakeholder international frameworks on responsible investment and due diligence for investment were developed in response to the 'the land grab 'hype.' The response to these frameworks is mixed. There is some critique of their to be used as a way to legitimize deals. While the principles and frameworks discuss the processes of 'due diligence' in straightforward and prescriptive ways, the context-specific realities where this 'due diligence' is

to be applied are considerably more complex and 'messy' than the frameworks might imply. Meanwhile, discussions on processes of land reform, alternative dispute resolution and formalization of customary tenure does recognize this 'messiness'.

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

The session draws from concrete experiences of the DFID funded LEGEND program. The Dutch based company Natural Habitats in partnership with Solidaridad and NAMATI (supported by LEGEND) tested specific due diligence guidance in a private investment project in Southern Sierra Leone. Since the project is coming to an end this year, we aim to share lessons and experiences.

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

Location: Dealingroom

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

Multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) are increasingly recognized as important vehicles to build sustained dialogue among land actors, and support their collective long-term strategies aiming to improve land policy design and implementation. Some have hailed Multi-stakeholder mechanisms as 'the collaboration paradigm of the 21st century'<sup>1</sup>. While MSPs are not the (only) golden bullets to foster inclusive land governance, experiences show that in a diversity of context, they are contributing to more equitable, efficient and transformative outcomes. ILC has been investing in, and setting in motion close to 30 People Centred Land Governance MSPs as a central component of the National Engagement Strategies (NES) operating model.

In line with the conference's objective to "look back at the decade since the land grab "hype" began", and "analyse the transformation processes that have taken place in those locations where investments have been made", the proposed session will introduce early results from one set of responses and strategies deriving from the Community Land Protection Initiative (CLPI), an innovative cross-regional program designed to equip frontline communities with the required tools, capacities and process to safeguard customary rights.

A growing body of literature indicates the positive role of MSPs in democratising decision making process, increasing coordination among actors, addressing power inequalities among stakeholders and improving land governance ecosystems at multiple levels. Although growing expectations are placed on multi-stakeholders dynamics, evidences exploring the role played by national level MSPs in bringing tested innovations at scale, and the multiplier effect they offer in nurturing "good" local land governance dynamics are less abundant.

In the context of localised initiatives, the session will attempt to challenge and question the role, transformative potential and transformative possibilities of multi-stakeholder mechanisms to make land governance more inclusive, effective, and sustainable.

Presentations:

- Putting Heads Together – A Systematic Literature Review of Knowledge Exchange and Joint Learning in Food & Business Multi-Stakeholder Platforms in Sub-Saharan Africa

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<sup>1</sup> Austin, J.E. 2000. 'Strategic collaboration between non-profits and businesses. *Non-profits and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* 29(1): 44.

*Dr. Edith van Ewijk (University of Amsterdam)*

- A Multi-Stakeholder Approach to Advancing Women's Land Rights Using the SDGs Framework: Experience from Tanzania  
*Godfrey Massay (Landesa)*
- Promoting Good Land Governance Practices Through Regional Dialogue Platforms in the IGAD Region  
*Addis Teshome & Peter Sidler (Swiss Development Cooperation, Global Program Food Security (GPFS))*
- The Forest Dialogue (TFD): Process-Driven Multi-Stakeholder Platforms for Sustainable Forest  
*Gary Dunning & Bethany Linton (Yale University, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies)*
- Strengthening Multi-stakeholders' Platforms as a Tool for Improved Land Governance: The Experience of ILC's National Engagement Strategy In Tanzania  
*Fiona Flintan (International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI))*

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

**Location:** Brouwerskamer

**Chair:** Gideon Krusemann (CIMMYT)

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

One of the most important global challenges of our time is meeting future food needs and tackling hunger and malnutrition. In 2017, 821 million people experienced hunger or malnutrition, which accounts for one out of nine people in the world. This number is still increasing, especially in Africa (FAO, 2018). Climate change and frequent climate extremes are considered as key drivers of increasing food insecurity in vulnerable areas and are expected to only exacerbate the problem in the future (FAO, 2018; Wheeler & von Braun, 2013).

To accomplish the sustainable development goals, in particular zero hunger (goal 2), responsible consumption and production (goal 12), and climate action (goal 13) many organizations and authors agree that systemic agricultural transformations are needed that protect available natural resources, but at the same time, increase productivity. Lessons learnt over the past decades show that policies and technological innovations in agriculture aimed at modernization, although successful in increasing yields, often failed to contribute to increased wellbeing and food security of smallholder families in developing countries (see, for example, Dawson, Martin, & Sikor, 2016). Over the past years, this has also led to discussions over food sovereignty, initiated by farmer's movements (like La Via Campesina): the people's right to define their own food and agriculture policy.

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

**Presentations:**

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

*Thursday 4 July 2019*

## **14:00-15:30 Parallel sessions II**

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

Location: Auditorium

Chair: *Griet Steel (Utrecht University)*

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

Cities in Africa are growing. The total number of urban residents in Africa is projected by UNDESA to reach a billion by 2040 (World Urbanization Prospects 2014). This panel proposes to use the urban land nexus and its politics as an entry point for analysing rapidly growing African cities. The urban land nexus is where people, infrastructures and enterprises come together to form dense urban centres, both benefiting from being tightly connected, and competing for space and location. When two of the most cited urban scholars, Scott and Storper (2015), tried to identify two main processes common to all cities, they set the pull of agglomeration alongside the challenges of 'sorting' people, infrastructures and enterprises within a relatively dense urban land nexus. Scott and Storper (2015) have been criticized for drawing too heavily on Western experiences to justify their universal pretensions. However, we argue that equitable governance of the urban land nexus is especially important in contemporary Africa characterized by rapid urban population growth and elite concerns about this growth. A large share of the politics of the urban transitions play out around the urban land nexus. Agglomeration economies and diseconomies effectively make what goes where in the urban land nexus more important, contested and politically significant. More importantly, urban land governance and competition for land and location are critical to how equitably the growing urban populations, and especially vulnerable groups, are accommodated during the course of the urban transition. The urban land nexus, and the movement of people in, out and around this nexus, is an important factor shaping the social and economic equity of urban transitions. This panel is explicitly practical in intent and aims to identify opportunities that can deliver benefits in the short or medium term. We welcome research that seeks to identify, research, and stimulate policy debate on actionable changes that are politically feasible and can foster more inclusive urban transitions.

Presentations:

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

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

Location: Ontwerpruimte

Chair: *Marja Spierenburg (Radboud University Nijmegen)*

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

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

In this panel, we will explore the different dimensions of displacement and dispossession in various contexts, and map the realms of agency and defence strategies of affected populations. What are the main contemporary drivers of displacement and dispossession in each region? In what different shapes do displacement and dispossession occur? How do authorities and private actors interact with affected populations? How do affected populations seek to defend their interests, individually or in partnership or coalition with others such as civil society organizations?

Presentations:

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

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

Location: Stijlkamer

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

Agricultural transformation and urbanisation increase the dynamics and complexity of landscapes in the Global South, affecting peri-urban and rural land use, livelihoods and the provision of ecosystem services. For example, the effects of expanding cocoa and oil palm cultivation in a country like Ghana affect biodiversity and food production, while poverty may remain persistent. Sectorial approaches are unable to curb the challenges and there is a growing call to tackle these issues in a holistic and integrated manner through negotiated landscape governance that engages multiple sectors, actors and scales. Such integrated approaches are considered vital to achieving SDGs 6 (clean water and sanitation) and SDG 15 (life on land); important for SDG 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 13 (climate action) and 14 (life under water); and relevant for SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) (Reed et al. 2015). Ten principles for integrated landscape approaches have been developed (Sayer et al. 2013) but getting multi-stakeholder negotiation of trade-offs between competing land uses off the ground and moving from theory to practice occurs mainly through landscape-level initiatives that emanate from sectorial approaches (Ros-Tonen et al. 2018). At the same time, urban development is still largely absent in the debate on integrated landscape governance, despite the majority of the world's population living in cities. Moving beyond sectorial approaches and institutional jurisdictions towards integrated landscape governance for people and nature requires deliberate efforts and tools to bridge

different interests and perspectives (Meijer et al., 2018). This session therefore aims to bring together experiences with participatory mapping, modelling and scenario building as 'boundary objects' (Zurba et al. 2018) that may contribute to bridging sectorial and jurisdictional gaps and move towards integrated and negotiated landscape governance. More specifically, this session addresses the following questions:

1. How can (participatory) mapping, modelling or scenario building approaches help achieve sectorial commitments to sustainable landscapes, conservation and zero deforestation and have these sectors benefit from ecosystem services in the landscape (including nature based solutions)?
2. How can a common entry point combining concerns and opportunities be identified based on mapping stakeholders' desired landscapes and perceptions of landscape dynamics?
3. How can (participatory) mapping, modelling or scenario building help in putting urban and peri-urban development in an integrated landscape perspective and in moving towards integrated governance of the urban-rural interface?

#### Presentations:

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

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

Location: Bibliotheek

Organiser: José Monteiro, Mozambique CBNRM Working Group

Mozambique is endowed in natural resources, which has an enormous potential to contribute to lift the country's out of poverty. In the last 20 years, the land sector has been pursuing a more inclusive and effective land administration system, focusing on respecting community rights while fostering inclusive land-based investments. Under the same decade, as results of the Southern Africa CBNRM movement, community-based projects have been implemented throughout the country, where the legal implementation of the 20% forest or tourism revenue tax return fee to the rural communities have been promoted. Capitalizing these potential economic opportunities to promote sustainable rural development, requires adequate, efficient and profitable (economically and environmentally) enabling conditions that involves integration of rural communities as key actors, as well as appropriate and functional institutional arrangements that allows sharing, learning and management information for a better decision making on the ground and at policy level. Weak involvement of rural communities is mainly caused by (i) weak capacity of communities to lead sustainable management of land and natural resources; (ii) unavailability of tools that facilitate the planning of the use of land and natural resources at the community level; and (iii) weak institutional structure to support rural communities in the development of nature-based business opportunities. These weaknesses undermine tenure security, benefit sharing, misguide communities and increase deforestation (and resources depletion) in some critical ecosystems, increasing risks for climate change and poverty. This session focuses on building Mozambique's roadmap to empower rural communities on reducing poverty through a rights-based land tenure approach, based on a more strategic and integrated rural development approach that leads to the consolidation of land and natural resources governance at community level.

#### Presentations:

- Building Land and Natural Resources Management Governance at Community Level in Mozambique  
*José Monteiro (Mozambique CBNRM Working Group)*
- Could Quantification of Deforestation Contribute to Improvement of Land Government?  
*Aristides Muhate (MITADER/UT-REDD/MRV)*
- Land and Natural Resources Governance for Sustainable Land and Natural Resources Management  
*Anne Girardin (CADASTA Foundation)*
- Recognition of Habitat Rights of PVTGs in India – Hurdles in Implementation  
*Ajay Dolke (Committee for Development of PVTGs, Maharashtra) & Yogini Dolke (Director - Society for rural and Urban Joint Activities)*

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

Location: Oranjezaal

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

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

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

Panelists:

- Nonette Royo, Executive Director of the Tenure Facility;
- Dr. Monica Lengoiboni, Assistant Professor of Land Management, Faculty of Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation, University of Twente;
- Simon Ulvund, CEO of Meridia;
- Thomas Vintges, Project, Environmental and Social Advisor, Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO);
- Southern Country civil society representative (tbc).

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

Location: Dealingroom

Chair: Rory Bowe (TIMBY)

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

Lots of global data sets are now available to help us both assess and predict when land violations will happen, to name a few: The Land Matrix, Global Forest Watch, Moabi, MapHubs, high temporal and spatial satellite imagery from places like Airbus and Planet Labs and more. These are incredible resources, but we advocate that they can be even more powerful if they are put into packaging that works for stakeholders on the ground.

TIMBY (This is My Backyard) is a set of digital tools that equips local groups working on land-based issues with global data, empowering them to do more effective monitoring. This data can then be fed back through channels of influence (paralegals, policy makers, government and journalists) for impact. Hague Data Science Initiative and Jusi.Py are exploring how machine learning can be used to predict vulnerability to land-grabbing. This tool could be used by NGOs in their programming and research, and by ethical investors to assess risk for land purchases.

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

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

Location: Brouwerskamer

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

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

Presentations;

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

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

Location: Plenary

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

LAND-at-scale is a new Dutch land governance support programme recently launched (April 2019), commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented by the Netherlands Enterprise and Development Agency (RVO). This session, organised by RVO, introduces participants to the LAND-at-scale programme, including its overall objectives and envisaged outcomes, as well as sheds light on potential opportunities for your organisation and networks. An introductory presentation by the programme advisors will be followed by questions and an interactive discussion with the audience.

LAND-at-scale is an adaptive programme that strives for structural, just, inclusive and sustainable land governance for all women and men in developing countries. It seeks results by assisting in the upscaling of successful pilots, innovative interventions with scaling potential, and activities that enhance crucial capacity and knowledge development. There is an initial budget of 32 million that will be allocated over the coming six years. The main ambition of the programme is to use the upscaling of pilots in a country to start a series of interventions that cover gaps related to land governance. From alterations in legislation to capacity building of local people whereby the programmatic nature can foresee in tailor-made and flexible solutions. To realise this ambition, LAND-at-scale believes strongly in the collective strength of CSO's, knowledge institutes, businesses and governments working together in getting the right leads, enabling local networks and bridging gaps that none can by itself. The programme will therefore actively seek council from CSO's and knowledge institutes to formulate and operationalise the desired interventions.

As LAND-at-scale is relatively new, this session will start with a presentation of the programme, its objectives and envisaged outcomes. LAND-at-scale was designed with the valuable inputs of a wide range of Dutch stakeholders in the land governance sector. The session therefore aims to also show how inputs from the field have been addressed in the design of the current programme. Following the presentation there will be an active discussion on challenges and opportunities raised by the audience. In the final part of the session we will discuss the programme in more depth, facilitated by a series of statements:

- 'inclusive results in land governance can never be realised through premanufactured projects and will always require active participation between governmental organisations and the people that matter'
- 'exclusive assistance of only groups of people or governmental organisations will never result in bridging level playing field or constitutional gaps'
- 'Only when CSO's businesses, knowledge institutes and governments work together and facilitate each other's unique roll can inclusive changes be realised'

*Thursday 4 July 2019*

## **16:00-17:30 Parallel sessions III**

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

Location: Auditorium

Organiser: *Hugo Hooijer (Oxfam Novib)*

The anticipated revision of the OECD Guidelines may provide an opportunity to strengthen language on land rights and FPIC, and to strengthen the ability of victims of corporate land-related abuses to use the OECD Guidelines. What will the process look like? What is needed to get the best possible outcome? And can the recent update of the IFC performance standards serve as an example? Topics for discussion:

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

Panelist:

- Marian Ingrams (OECD Watch)
- Guus van Westen (LANDac, Utrecht University)

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

Location: Ontwerpruimte

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

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

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

#### Presentations:

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

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

Location: Stijkkamer

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

Despite significant technological advances over the last decade, a quarter of the world's population still has insecure property rights. In the past, recording rights relied on labor-intensive methods carried out by a tiny caste of licensed professionals. Consider Uganda, where 15 million land parcels are unregistered: it would take the country's few dozen licensed surveyors more than 1,000 years to finish the job. But with modern technology, making quick, accurate maps, and creating trustworthy documents is no longer rocket science. The technology is here, yet it's not being used. Why? One reason is the fundamental disconnect between policymakers and technologists. Actors in the land governance space—often lawyers, policymakers, and economists—may not have experience with emerging technologies. At the same time, many technologists fail to understand political and infrastructure challenges, and so their technologies are not as useful as they claim. This leads to a cycle of mistrust and cynicism.

Breaking this cycle requires an informal environment in which these two groups can freely converse and ask questions—a sandbox, if you will. In this low pressure setting, land administrators can tinker with tech toys, and the technologists can ask questions that may feel basic to political scientists. We plan to convene such a sandbox for the LANDac Annual International Conference 2019.

During this interactive session, three technologies will be introduced through lightning talks, and then participants will break into groups to demo the tech on a land-related use case, finally coming together to discuss the tools' strengths and limitations. Our goals include a better understanding of the technologies by policymakers; a better understanding of institutional and regulatory constraints by technologists; and demonstration of a workable sandbox model that can be scaled in other environments and used to approach communities in the field.

#### Presenters:

- Anne Girardin, Cadasta (Mobile Mapping Platform)
- Riccardo Sibani, ChromaWay (Blockchain)
- Walter Volkmann, Micro Aerial Projects (Drones)

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

Location: Bibliotheek

Chair: *ICCO-IPDRS*

Since the past five years, ICCO and IPDRS have been collecting evidence of access to land and territory in 10 countries of South America and many of those were led by young people and women. Today we have rich materials produced and regional analysis. Several findings can already be shared: a) there is a current demand for access to land and territory, in many cases by young people and women; b) the political and bureaucratic processes are extremely slow, which demands families that want to access the land, time investment and a great effort; c) land access is not the only demand from farmers and indigenous, but also from other sectors that decide to step aside from the “urban progress”; d) collective land tends to respond access demands more efficiently than to other access demands and to the reoccupation of countryside areas.

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

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

Location: Oranjezaal

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

This round table discussion sheds light on the various relationships between migration and land, and aims to analyse in how far they may contribute to/obstruct (local) inclusive and sustainable development in Africa. Migration patterns cannot be understood without considering the geography of land investments, creating new opportunities for some, while causing displacement and forced evictions for others. In many parts of Africa, lack of land and appropriate inheritance systems have stimulated particularly youth to migrate in order to make a livelihood elsewhere, both in and outside agriculture. At the same time, migrants are often main investors in their home countries, they send huge amounts of remittances back home to invest in land and real estate, be it in cities or in rural areas. The economic value of this type of investments and its meaning in terms of productivity have been widely discussed, less attention has been paid however to the way it influences processes of socio-economic inclusion and exclusion. In this panel, we are particularly interested in exploring the transformational and longer term implications of the migration-land nexus in various African contexts. We therefore especially invite participants to engage with the panelists to address the following questions:

- How can we make the migration-land nexus in West-Africa more profitable and productive for as many people as possible, and for young people in particular?
- And how can West African youth navigate these processes?
- What are the effects of mounting land pressure and urbanisation on the nature of land conflicts, land tenure arrangements, and tenure security, and the role of migrants in these processes?
- How do the specifics of the migration-land nexus over time shape opportunities for women in various settings?
- What are the different local and translocal/transnational livelihood strategies and how do land dynamics influence them? Is land currently a productive asset in translocal or transnational livelihood strategies?

Panelists:

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

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

Location: Dealingroom

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

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

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

Geo-information management is quite loosely defined for our panel. It may involve mobile mapping apps, geographic information systems, remote sensing hardware and software, but also the techniques of analysis and interpretation of digital geographic data.

### Presentations

- When Innovation Meets Institutions: Land Rights Documentation in Ghana  
*Fuseini Waah Salifu, Zaid Abubakari and Christine Richter (ITC University of Twente)*
- Land Governance in Transition: The Case of the Hellenic Cadastre  
*Evangelia Balla (ITC University of Twente)*
- Transforming Land Tenure Regimes? Fit-for-purpose Approaches to Land Rights Mapping  
*Monica Lengoiboni, Christine Richter, Paul Van Asperen and Jaap Zevenbergen (ITC University of Twente)*
- Tenure Security Through The Namibian Communal Land Administration System  
*Ndiyakupi Nghituwamata, Winnie Mwilima and Petrus Shivute (Government of Namibia)*
- Building Urban Land Information Management System in PostgreSQL, for the Case of Ethiopia  
*Abraham Kelilo and Firaol Befikaduntations (Civil Informatics Centre, Ethiopian Construction Design and Supervision Works Corporation)*

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

Location: Brouwerskamer

Organisers: Birka Wicke (Utrecht University) & Ari Susanti (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

Sustainability challenges of oil palm expansion in Southeast Asia continue to be high on national and international policy agendas and public debates. This is the result of very rapid increases in palm oil production in the last three decades mainly through land expansion which is facilitated by government policies and market incentives. This was done with the assumption of increasing demand in the future and lucrative financial returns. While the environmental and social impacts of oil palm plantations have been studied in detail, most studies have separately addressed the various impacts, or looked at solutions for one isolated impact or only from one perspective. However, there are many links between impacts and feedback mechanisms, and therefore solutions must take a comprehensive perspective on them. Interdisciplinary approaches and methods can help to provide such a comprehensive perspective by better accounting for links between impacts, scale and time and thereby increase the effectiveness, feasibility and adoption of newly proposed solutions. The central question will be where can interdisciplinary approaches and methods help the most in the sustainability challenges of palm oil production?

To unravel the role and value of interdisciplinary for a sustainable transition in the oil palm complex, this panel aims at presenting and discussing interdisciplinary research on palm oil. We welcome papers that address i)

interdisciplinary methods and approaches relevant for the palm oil complex; ii) specific applications of these approaches that explain the interdisciplinary research collaborations and their value; or iii) the challenges of interdisciplinary collaborations and how these may be overcome.

#### Presentations

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

Friday 5 July 2019

## 11:00-12:30 Parallel sessions IV

### **PANEL: Dynamics of Food and Water Systems in Delta Regions of the Global South**

Location: Auditorium

Organisers: *Dr Crelis Rammelt, Prof Veena Srinivasan, Dr Guus van Westen, Utrecht University*

Deltas in the global South are typically known as densely populated areas of surplus food production. They have often undergone profound changes in their food and water systems over the last several decades. They are also known to face a unique set of challenges—both biophysical and socioeconomic. These challenges include over-extraction of water, soil degradation, destruction of wetlands, urban and industrial expansion, pollution effluents, flood plain encroachment, land subsidence and seawater intrusion. These impacts are fuelling poverty, inequity, competition for land, rising landlessness, food insecurity, migration and so on. These long-term dynamics are also influenced by market-economic forces. The neoliberal process of globalisation since the early 1990s has had far-reaching impacts on commodity, land and labour markets.

First, food commodities travel several thousands of kilometres between the production and transportation of their ingredients all the way through to their distribution and consumption. Farmers are increasingly integrated into global value chains, while markets in nearby urban centres attract food from distant parts of the world. In effect, it could be argued that local food systems—whereby production and consumption flows are linked within the local system—are going extinct. The influence of global markets in food can be felt in very remote agrarian communities where they stimulate commodification and erode traditional exchange relations. In some regions, dietary change brought about by urbanization and rising urban incomes add to the process of dislocation of local food systems.

A second market-economic influence on these systems has been the emergence of land markets in these delta regions has also played a major role in the dynamics of existing food and water systems. These markets have affected the patterns of land use, e.g., the selling of agricultural land towards urban expansion.

The third influence has been the emergence of labour markets. Processes of urbanisation and migration are altering labour availability, which in turn influences investments in agricultural mechanisation or other labour-saving practices, e.g., the application of weedicides. This then pushes landless labour further out of rural communities, fuelling further urbanisation and migration, and thereby altering the forces of supply and demand on markets in food. To add complexity to the matter, commodity and labour markets are also affected by government interventions, such as employment guarantee or crop price support schemes.

For this panel session, we would like to invite participants working on the complexities and dynamics of food and water systems in deltas in the global south. Together we would like to reflect on drivers and impacts of these dynamics, and to develop a better understanding of the complexity of so many biophysical and socioeconomic elements and interconnections.

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

Location: Ontwerpruimte

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

One of the most direct implications of large-scale land investments is displacement of people who are considered to be “in the way” of the investment projects (Oliver-Smith, 2009). Recently, the World Bank estimates that 20 million people are displaced due to the investment projects each year (Cernea and Maldonado, 2018). The displaced people are usually clustered and relocated in new forms of settlements in both rural and urban areas. These new settlements profoundly transform landscapes and people’s socioeconomic conditions. While much attention has been paid to

adequate compensation and livelihood restoration in the planning for and immediate aftermath of resettlement, the protracted processes toward sustainable place-making have attracted little scholarly and policy attention. How do actors involved in resettlement, such as governments, investors, affected populations, civil society organizations, and academics, understand this process in terms of temporality? When does their commitment start and when and how does it end? When is resettlement considered to be “over”? And what does sustainable development mean in such a context?

Presentations:

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

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

Location: Stijlkamer

Chair: Karin van Boxtel (Both ENDS)

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

Women from all over the world have shown their power in advocating for their rights to use and control land and in overcoming the barriers they face. Numerous initiatives have shown how grassroots women's groups play a key role in strengthening women's land rights and in contribute to sustainable land use, enhanced food and nutrition security, responsible investments, economic prosperity, empowerment of women in the broader society as well as preventing and reducing conflict. Yet, we all see that women's land rights are under pressure when investments are coming in, or when large-scale land administration programs are rolled out: women tend to be left out of the discussions and consultations; their rights to land are often not recorded or are ignored; and formal compensation payments as well as new employment opportunities do not reach women. Therefore, women's land rights are not only crucial in development cooperation policies, but also in climate, trade and investment policies.

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

examples and methodologies which have led to the translation of women's land rights into concrete activities and policies, both in donor country governments as well as in the context of countries in the global south.

By exchanging examples and lessons learned around advocacy for women's land rights in an interactive workshop, this session aims to contribute to questions on how successful practices on women's land rights and grassroots women's groups can be translated into policies. It also aims to enable participants to reflect on their own work and how to facilitate the mainstreaming of women's land rights. Attendees are invited to become part of the movement that advocates for women's land rights in practice!

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

Location: Bibliotheek

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

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

The panel discussion between speakers will focus on the role of civil society (including local communities) in multi-stakeholder processes in ensuring equitable land governance. The discussion will look at effective strategies that ensure the equitable management of pastoralist landscapes and the sustainable development of Africa's drylands (climate resilience). The panel will address the following questions, amongst others:

- How do you hold local governments accountable (performance-based funding; community involvement)?
- How do you build consensus amongst stakeholders?
- What role does evidence play in successfully advocating for climate resilient policies?
- How do you scale up a participatory approach in order to develop village/district plans?

Presentations:

- SNV (Eelco Baan) and Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (Abdikadir Mohamed) present their work on engaging local pastoral communities/organisations in formulating the rangeland management bill of Isiolo County, Kenya.
- Cordaid (Harma Rademaker) will illustrate how working with integrated risk management has built the capacity of local pastoral communities to plan for and anticipate (climate) risks, and address the root causes of these risks in East Africa.
- Heifer (Sara Peeters-Filius) will present their work on facilitating bottom-up land use agreements between settled farmers and pastoralist producers in the Igunga Eco-Village landscape, Tanzania.

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

Location: Oranjezaal

Organisers: *Álvaro Germán Torres Mora (University of Helsinki-National University of Colombia) & Anh Nguyen Quoc (National University of Vietnam)*

Currently, land grabbing is happening in the most remote zones of the world, as far as capitalism expands its models of production. This phenomenon is strongly linked to the increased need of biofuels such as ethanol and biodiesel, extracted mainly from Sugarcane, Oil palm and Soy. These crops often are cultivated by investors who have resources for carrying out large scale projects.

Small land holders are often portrayed as incapable of profitable production, given their backwardness and lack of resources. Such argument has been widely used for grabbing their lands and converting them into salaried workers.

Colombia meets interesting characteristics. The armed conflict has displaced more than 5.1 million people and that 6.6 million hectares have been dispossessed. Armed groups, such as guerrilla bands and various paramilitary forces, are not the only actors in the dispossession process. The displacement can also be caused by cattle ranchers, drug barons, land speculators, institutional authorities and both intra-national and international firms.

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

The panel will address two scenarios: violent accumulation and large scale acquisitions, taking into account their permanent interaction in the Colombian context during the last 50 years.

#### Presentations:

- Analysis of the Integral Rural Reform Regarding the Concentration of Land in Colombia  
*Edwin Jesith Bernal Ramírez (Nueva Granada Military University (Colombia))*
- Colombia: From the Conflict to the Territorial Peace.  
*Luis Alberto Higuera Malaver (lawyer)*
- Agrofuels Expansion and Reduction of Food Supply In Colombia  
*Dario Fajardo (anthropologist)*
- Towards Inclusive Development: The Role of the State in Land-Based Investments Politics in Post-Socialist Vietnam  
*Anh Nguyen Quoc (National University of Vietnam)*
- Land Governance in Protected Areas, The Case of the Paramos at Andes Mountains  
*Edwin Novoa Alvarez (Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad (Environmental and Society Association))*
- The Peasant Economy Against the New Agroindustrial Colonization. The Colombian Case  
*Jaime Forero Álvarez (Rural Observatory of the University of La Salle)*
- The Zidres Law: Accumulation by Dispossession in Colombia  
*Daniel Alzate Mora*
- Land Grabbing and Accumulation by Dispossession in Colombia. The Case Of Zidres.  
*Álvaro Germán Torres Mora (University of Helsinki-National University of Colombia)*
- Amnesty of Productive Concentration "Of The 21st Century In The Orinoquía?" The Case of Bioenergy  
*Yamile Salinas Abdala and Saskia van Drunen (SOMO)*

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

Location: Dealingroom

Organisation: Land Portal Foundation

Speakers: Mr. Edward B. Koroma (Transparency International Sierra Leone), GIZ, Laura Meggiolaro (Land Portal Foundation), Y. Yanuardi (EITI), Josh Maiyo & Matthijs van Leeuwen (Radboud University)

The governance of resource and land rights is often complex, split between different interest groups and confronted with states and administrations with low capacities. Being exposed to the combination of high economic value, financially powerful interests, low regulatory capacities and lack of transparency in administrative procedures the land and resource sector often shows non-transparent procedures of land ownership and use allocation. Missing data on tenure rights further aggravates the problem and paves the way for corruption, reaching from bribery up to

illegal sales of state land, displacement and illegal dispossession.

The word 'corruption' was taboo not more than a few years ago. Thanks to the work of many development specialists, it has become an important topic of discussion in the development sector and after the African Union declared 2018 the "Year of Anti-Corruption", in 2019, the Africa Land Policy Initiative has decided the Annual Africa Land Policy Conference will have 'corruption' as its running theme.

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

In this context, we want to have a look at this issue from three different perspectives:

1. What are the underlying structural problems and reasons for lack of transparency in the land sector?
2. What is the role of civil society & grassroots organizations in holding governments accountable and what can be done from a global perspective to support these efforts?
3. How can we share this knowledge, lessons learned and data to reach out to crucial stakeholders in order to improve our work in the land sector?

Presentations:

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

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

Location: Brouwerskamer

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

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

Women and other small-scale farmers may find opportunities in these developments or find themselves adversely incorporated into out-grower schemes and value chains. Many farmers are finding their space for manoeuvre limited. Some farmers are building on old practices and developing new innovations that work better for them and for nature. These involve production practices and markets that work with ecological processes and increase farmer autonomy from the corporate agri-food system. What has become clear is that effective land governance can only contribute to food security, livelihoods and sustainable development, if situated within a supportive agri-food system.

Presentations:

- Inclusive Agrarian Transformation in Nepal  
*Dharm Raj Joshi (ILC's National Engagement Strategy (NES) Nepal)*

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

*Friday 5 July 2019*

## **13:30-15:00 Parallel sessions V**

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

**Location:** Auditorium

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

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

This roundtable discusses challenges and innovative strategies from the field. Experts from the Dutch water sector (research and practice) will pitch case-based challenges and methodologies, followed by a roundtable debate on how to strengthen the linkages between the Dutch Delta Approach and the SDGs by enhancing the inclusiveness and climate resilience of Dutch delta interventions in the Global South. We invite all those interested to actively participate in the roundtable.

Roundtable participants:

- Judith Kaspersma (Deltares)
- Giacomo Galli (Both ENDS)
- Margreet Zwartveen (IHE Delft Institute for Water Education)
- Murtah Shannon (Shared Value Foundation)
- Veena Srinivasan (Utrecht University & Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment)

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

**Location:** Ontwerpruimte

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

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

Land for use in the public interest is an essential ingredient for successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. However, the process of defining and establishing the boundaries of public interest and acquiring such land can be fraught with difficulties which, if not well managed, may well undermine the success of well-meant projects and produce counter-productive and fundamentally unjust results. Mechanisms and instruments are available for governments to acquire land in fair and equitable ways. For example, in many countries land readjustment has been successfully used to provide access to land for public use and development, in ways that respects the rights of and materially benefits all concerned. Despite the existence of such options, many governments do resort to expropriation (or the use of eminent domain) to achieve their development plans. It has to be clearly understood that the option of land expropriation should be entertained "only as a measure of last resort [...] in light of its numerous potentially negative attributes, which may include delays, legal expense, conflict, and the proven inadequacy in many contexts of financial compensation as fair or full remedy for loss of land." (Hoops, Marais et.al.

2018). In this panel we shall consider how governments can best approach such “last resort” cases, instances where the land acquisition in question has been proven to be in the public interest; and expropriation is in fact the only available option. We shall also report on recent conceptual and practical advances, insights and implementation tools available to assist in this process. We seek contributions that consider what fair compensation entails, how it can be established and achieved through transparent and just procedures.

Presentations:

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

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

Location: Stijlkamer

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

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

The session shall serve as platform to discuss the main problems of current agricultural land tenure systems in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as to consider possible ways to minimize the negative effects of agricultural industrialization and excessive land concentration against the background that land is a limited resource. Special attention should be paid to identifying and measuring the level of concentration of agricultural land and to discuss possible solutions for regulating the access to land in order to prevent an unhealthy land distribution.

Presentations:

- Access to Land for New Generations  
*Willem K. Korthals Altes, (TU Delft)*
- Farmland (De)Concentration in the Bioeconomy: The Case of Eastern Germany  
*Lanjiao Wen, Dr. Lioudmila Chatalova (IAMO Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies)*
- Land Grabbing’ in the Post-Socialist Era? The Role and Impact of Intermediary Elites in Eastern European Transitional Democracies: A Romanian Case Study  
*Suzanne Verhoog (VU University Amsterdam)*
- Do Land Rental Markets Contribute to Efficient Land Allocations? Ukrainian Experience.  
*Dr. Vasyl Kvartiuk (IAMO Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies)*
- Approaches to Managing the Excessive Concentration of Agricultural Land-Use in Ukraine  
*Oleksandr Krasnolutsky (State Service of Ukraine for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre)*
- Indirect Corporate Agricultural Land Use in Ukraine: Distribution & Consequences

*Dr. Andrii Martyn (National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine)*

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

Location: Bibliotheek

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

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

Over the last decades, many governments have devolved collective rights and control over forests to local communities and indigenous peoples. For many, this constitutes a paradigm shift away from the largescale management of forests by the State or private operators. The motivations for doing so may differ, from enhancing local economic development to improving the management of natural resources and in turn contributing to conservation objectives. The recognition of community rights can also be a pathway to strengthen communities' self-determination over forests that hold religious or cultural value or as a first step to securing land tenure.

Considering the potential of community forestry and the various long-standing experiences worldwide, it is a good time to reflect on the conditions for success of community forestry. This session will explore questions such as: what are the necessary conditions to make community forest rights work? What can we learn from experiences in the Global South about the barriers and conditions for success? How can legal frameworks be designed to enhance community rights?

This session will discuss both the theory and practice behind the devolution of rights and control to communities, by sharing findings and reflections of recent research and country experiences. ClientEarth will present the key messages of a new analysis of the building blocks to consider to shape an enabling legal framework on community forestry, based on the experiences of Nepal, the Philippines and Tanzania. Tropenbos will present the initial findings of a multi-country review of the experiences with community rights and the key conditions and barriers to success. Discussions during the session will be used as inputs for the next steps of the review. Various practitioners will moreover highlight their experiences of the implementation of community forest rights and their challenges in several countries.

Finally, the session will reflect on how findings from research and practical experiences can be used to strengthen the work of national actors on community rights in their national context.

Presentations:

- Rights of People to Natural Resources and Local Political Economics Encounters: Case of Community Forest in Cambodia.  
*Sopheha Kong (Policy coordinator, NTFP-EP Cambodia)*
- Negotiating Community Rights to Forest Resources in the Tanganyika Basin in Zambia: Understanding Structural Power Asymmetries in a Landscape Approach  
*Freddie Sayi Siangulube (PhD candidate, Governance and Inclusive Development Group, University of Amsterdam)*
- Operationalizing community forestry laws in Liberia  
*Lucia Gbala (Associate, Heritage Partners & Associates, Liberia)*
- Key Legal Elements for Communities to Manage Their Forest, One Avenue to Secure a Sustainable Future for People and Nature  
*Nathalie Faure (Senior Law and Policy Advisor, Climate and Forests, ClientEarth)*
- Revisiting Forest Rights Act, 2006 for rights to Commons in India  
*Sonali Ghosh (Wildlife institute of India)*

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

Location: Oranjezaal

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

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

In the global land debate and in discussions about land tenure security a clear distinction is made between community owned land and privately owned land. In an urban context this distinction is less rigidly used which urges us to apply

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

#### Presentations:

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

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

Location: Dealingroom

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

The modern challenges of land tenure such as population growth, climate change, and migration have been giving states and their institutions an ever-growing role in land administration. The fluidity of problems that state land tenure systems have to deal with, the variety of solutions that they can adopt, and the potential for conflict, insecurity and poverty that poor state interventions can cause, demands a careful design of state institutions and their actions. The extent to which states' land tenure systems can contribute to inclusive development is dependent on their capacity their capacity to engage with the reality of their specific context and to continually evaluate and improve upon their approaches to land governance.

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

#### Presentations:

- The Making of Land Laws – The Case of Timor-Leste  
*Bernardo Ribeiro de Almeida (Vollenhoven Institute – Leiden University- Netherlands)*

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

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

Location: Brouwerskamer

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

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

Women and other small-scale farmers may find opportunities in these developments or find themselves adversely incorporated into out-grower schemes and value chains. Many farmers are finding their space for manoeuvre limited. Some farmers are building on old practices and developing new innovations that work better for them and for nature. These involve production practices and markets that work with ecological processes and increase farmer autonomy from the corporate agri-food system. What has become clear is that effective land governance can only contribute to food security, livelihoods and sustainable development, if situated within a supportive agri-food system.

Presentations:

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

## Other Presentations and Activities

### Poster Presentations

Friday 5<sup>th</sup> July, 12:30 – 13:30

Location: Lounge area

- “Uncharted waters”: Capturing the Physical and Socio-spatial Phenomena of Water Accessibility in Fada N’Gourma, Burkina Faso  
*David Immer (University of Amsterdam)*
- Agriculture Exit for Land Accessibility: Farmer’s Professional Conversion, Is It the Solution in the Northern Rwanda?  
*Mireille Mizero (Univerité de Liège)*

### Photo Exhibition: Voices and Images for the Land and the Territory (TBC)

Throughout conference

Location: Lounge area

As a way to visualize and disseminate the inspiring stories of access to land and territory, the Regional Movement for Land and Territory, has built the photo exhibition "Voices And Images For The Land And The Territory", which is the visual version of the platform [www.porlatierra.org/casos](http://www.porlatierra.org/casos). The 200 photographs show the main protagonists of the inspiring story. Together the photographs form a timeline on the process of access to land, with an emphasis on the last 15 years. The work of the Regional Movement for Land and Territory shows the struggles for land, yet focusses on achievements and future prospects.