

# LANDac Annual International Conference 2021

## 'Land, Crisis and Resilience'

### PROGRAMME

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# Welcome

## Welcome to the LANDac Annual International Conference 2021!

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 year's conference 'Land, Crisis and Resilience' focusses on the challenges that global, intertwining crises pose to land governance systems, processes and actors. The global pandemic and the expected economic decline play out simultaneously with ongoing effects of climate change and persistent food insecurity. The COVID-19 pandemic puts land access and land governance under pressure, and both uncovered and deepened underlying problems. While we have only started to document the impacts of the pandemic on rural and urban livelihoods, we also need to ask how it plays out in relation to these other crises, chronic (such as poverty) or acute (e.g. climate-related hazards).

We are looking forward to fruitful discussions, webinars and online sessions, and of course we hope to see you at one of our virtual networking opportunities!

The Organising Committee,

Joanny Bélair (University of Ottawa), Gemma van der Haar (Wageningen University), Ezra Litjens (LANDac), Laura Meggiolaro (Land Portal Foundation), Dominique Schmid (UU), Richard Sliuzas (ITC – University of Twente), Neil Sorensen (Land Portal Foundation), Marja Spierenburg (Leiden University), Charlotte Stam (LANDac), Guus van Westen (Utrecht University), Chantal Wieckardt (LANDac).

## LANDac Partners

Utrecht University, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Studies Centre Leiden, Agriterra, ITC University of Twente, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Land Portal Foundation, Oxfam Novib, Royal Haskoning DHV, VNG International and Wageningen University and Research.



We are pleased to announce that the [Land Portal Foundation](#) is the key media partner for the

LANDac Annual International Conference 2021!

## Website

[www.landgovernance.org](http://www.landgovernance.org)

## Twitter

@LANDacademy  
#landac2021

## LinkedIn

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/landac>

## Registration and fees

Registration for the conference is now closed! The fee to join the full conference (incl. key notes) online is €25. We regret that LANDac is unable to cover any participant expenses.

Please note: You will receive a confirmation email of your registration. This email also includes a link to meet the payment requirements. Please be aware that without payment your registration is incomplete. If you have not received your confirmation email, please check your spam folder.

After payment you will only receive your payment confirmation. Importantly: One week before the start of the conference at the latest, you will receive your personal link to join the online conference platform, where you can set-up your own profile and create your personalised conference schedule.

# Overview LANDac 2021 Conference

## Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> of June (pre-conference event)

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14:00 – 15:30\* **LAND-at-scale Knowledge Management Launch**, launching a new partnership between RVO (Netherlands Enterprise Agency), LANDac and the International Land Coalition (ILC).

## Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> of June

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14:00 – 14:15 **Opening** by LANDac chairs dr Gemma van der Haar (Wageningen University) and dr Guus van Westen (Utrecht University)

14:15 – 15:30 **Keynotes**

*Moderation: Prof. Richard Sliuzas (Professor of Urban Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction, ITC University of Twente)*

Keynote **dr Shuaib Lwasa** (Principal Researcher on Governance at the Global Center on Adaptation)

Keynote **dr Wytske Chamberlain** (Land Matrix, Africa RFP, hosted by the University of Pretoria)

**Questions** from the audience

15:30 – 15:45 Break

15:45 – 17:00 **Parallel Sessions I** Five parallel sessions (panels, round tables and workshops)

17:00 – 17:30 **Online networking**

## Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> of July

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11:00 – 12:30 **PhD session I**

13:30 – 14:15 **Keynote**

*Moderation: Barbara Codispoti (Global Land Programme Lead, Oxfam Novib)*

Keynote **Silas Siakor** (longstanding environmental and human rights activist, Liberia Country Manager with IDH, The Sustainable Trade Initiative).

**Questions** from the audience

14:15 – 14:30 Break

14:30 – 15:45 **Parallel Sessions II** Five parallel sessions (panels, round tables and workshops)

15:45 – 16:00 Break

16:00 – 17:15 **Parallel Sessions III** Five parallel sessions (panels, round tables and workshops)

## Friday 2<sup>nd</sup> of July

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11:00 – 12:30 **PhD session II**

13:30 – 14:45 **Parallel Sessions IV** Five parallel sessions (panels, round tables and workshops)

14:45 – 15:00 Break

15:00 – 16:15 **Parallel Sessions V** Five parallel sessions (panels, round tables and workshops)

16:15 – 16:30 Break

16:30 – 17:00 **Closing Panel**

*Moderation: Dr Joanny Bélaïr (Postdoctoral researcher, Utrecht University and LANDac)*

*Panellists: Dr Caitlin Ryan (Assistant Professor International Security, International Relations and International Organization, University of Groningen), Dr Faustin Maganga (Associate Professor, St John's University of Tanzania), Gemma Betsema (Programme Advisor LAND-at-scale at the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)), Teddy Kisembo (Urban Action Lab, Makerere University & LANDac fellow).*

17:00 – 17:30 **Online Networking**

*\*Note: times are displayed in CEST (Central European Summer Time)*

# Pre-conference Event: LAND-at-scale Knowledge Management Launch



Knowledge management and learning is at the heart of RVO's [LAND-at-scale programme](#). For this reason, RVO is excited to announce a partnership with LANDac and the International Land Coalition (ILC) for the implementation of an integrated knowledge management component as part of the programme.

LAND-at-scale has kicked off with projects in 14 different countries. Through our knowledge management strategy, we aim to achieve maximum impact of those country projects by gaining a deeper understanding on the conditions required to create structural and positive change.

Join us at a LANDac conference pre-event on **June 29th at 14:00 PM CEST** to learn more about our approach and to give us your feedback. [Click here to register for the event\\*](#). We hope to see you there!

*\*Registration for the LANDac conference is not required to attend the launch.*

# Schematic Overview Parallel Sessions

WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE					
14:00 – 15:30*	Welcome and Opening // Keynotes & Discussion				
15:30 – 15:45	Break				
15:45 – 17:00 Parallel Sessions I	<b>PANEL</b> Land, Crisis and Resilience: How can Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) help sustain land governance solutions?	<b>ROUNDTABLE</b> Behind the Brands 8 Years Later: An assessment of food and beverage companies' delivery of land rights.	<b>PANEL</b> Working in Crisis Mode: Lessons from land governance interventions in fragile and conflict-affected settings.	<b>ROUNDTABLE</b> Ground Up Land Governance Experiences.	<b>INNOVATIVE SESSION</b> Land and Food: Towards fair and sustainable food systems.
17:00 – 17:30	Online Networking				
THURSDAY 1 JULY					
11:00 – 12:30	PhD Session I				
13:30 – 14:15	Keynote & Discussion				
14:15 – 14:30	Break				
14:30 – 15:45 Parallel Sessions II	<b>PANEL</b> Critical Insights on the Land Governance Orthodoxy.	<b>PANEL</b> Developmental Impact of Land-Based Investments in Times of Crisis: Learning and exchange facilitated by the LANDac Professional Learning Network.	<b>ROUNDTABLE</b> The Politics of Crisis Framing.	<b>MINI WORKSHOP</b> How Community & Women's Land Rights Relate to Climate and COVID-19 Vulnerability and Resilience?	<b>PANEL</b> Effective Justice Pathways for the Protection of People's Land Rights and Prevention of Conflict.
15:45 – 16:00	Break				

16:00 – 17:15 Parallel Sessions III	PANEL Solid Ground: Applying lessons from an advocacy campaign in the context of a global pandemic.	PANEL Developmental Impact of Land-Based Investments in Times of Crisis: Learning and exchange facilitated by the LANDac Professional Learning Network.	ROUNDTABLE The Politics of Crisis Framing.	PANEL How Does Community Land Governance Intersect with Factors of Resilience in Rural Areas to Support Adaptation to Crisis Situations?	PANEL Extractivism, Bio-cultural Diversity and Climate Justice: Geographies of “unburnable carbon” for energy transition.
<b>FRIDAY 2 JULY</b>					
11:00 – 12:30	PhD Session II				
13:30 – 14:45 Parallel Sessions IV	PANEL Challenges in ‘Pro-poor’ Land Registration: What lessons on crisis and resilience?	PANEL Investing in Formal Land Rights for Commodity Smallholder Farmers: Lessons from land tenure public-private partnerships.	ROUNDTABLE Uneven Ground: The land inequality crisis, in the midst of our planet’s broader inequalities and crises.	FILM FESTIVAL Perspectives on Pastoralism Film Festival.	PANEL Sustainable Corridors? Urban land and mobility infrastructure development in an era of climate change.
14:45 – 15:00	Break				
15:00 – 16:15 Parallel Sessions V	ROUNDTABLE Building Land Governance Resilience with Open and Transparent Land-data Systems.	PANEL The Accelerating Need for Urban Greenspaces (UGS) in Cities and How to Best Accommodate It.	PANEL Climate and Forced Displacement: Land, energy & clean water challenges of communities displaced from high-risk natural disaster and war zones in Mozambique.	PANEL Who Benefits? Inclusive governance and equitable benefit sharing in the context of community forestry.	ROUNDTABLE Re-imagining our Future: Building back better through progressive land policies and practices post COVID-19.
16:15 – 16:30	Break				
16:30 – 17:00	Closing Panel				
17:00 – 17:30	Online Networking				

*\*Note: times are displayed in CEST (Central European Summer Time)*

**Themes**

I. Revisiting Land Rights Registration	II. Land Rights in Times of Crisis
III. Responsible Land-based Investments and Private Sector Involvement	IV. Community Governance and Responses from Below
V. Urban Land Governance	VI. Just Transitions

# Programme Description

Day 1 – Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> June

## Keynote Speakers

### SHUAIB LWASA



Keynote **Navigating Complex Land Rights Issues in Responding to Climate Risk in Urban Systems in Africa**

**Dr Shuaib Lwasa** is a Principal Researcher on Governance at the Global Center on Adaptation. Shuaib has over 22 years experiences of university teaching and research as Professor of Urban Sustainability at Makerere University. He has worked extensively on interdisciplinary research projects focused on African cities but also in South Asia. His publications are in the areas of urban mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, urban environmental management, spatial planning, and disaster risk reduction, urban sustainability. Shuaib is a Coordinating Lead Author of the IPCC WG III Chapter 8 “Urban Systems and Human Settlements” and Lead Author for the IPCC Special report on Land and Climate Change.

### WYTSKE CHAMBERLAIN



Keynote **Reviewing a Decade of Global Land Rush: Lessons to Create a Resilient Context for Large-Scale Land Acquisitions**

**Dr Wytske Chamberlain** works with the Land Matrix, Africa RFP, hosted by the University of Pretoria. Over a period stretching more than ten years, she has developed deep insights into large-scale land acquisitions across the African continent. Besides her activities in the area of large-scale land investments, Wytske has specialised in the field of inclusive business models, in particular in the agricultural sector. She has done extensive research into the complex and compound structures that enable the integration of smallholder farmers and poor rural communities into commercial value chains in South Africa. Her interests furthermore lie in the area of land governance. Dr Chamberlain holds a PhD in Rural Development from the University of Pretoria, an MA degree in Human Geography from the University of the Witwatersrand, and an Honours degree in International Economics and Economic Geography from Utrecht University.

## Parallel Sessions I

### **Land, Crisis and Resilience: How can Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) help sustain land governance solutions?**

**Organiser(s):** Gwen van Boven (Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment), Leyla Özay (Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment) and Annelies Zoomers (Utrecht University).

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

Strategic Environmental Assessment is increasingly used to include environmental and social considerations in formal decision making at strategic planning level. It frequently deals with land issues. We see that SEA for land and landscape governance allows for coalitions to form and formalise, between government authorities, business and civil society actors, across legal/administrative boundaries and through an integrated, cross-sectoral approach. If well applied, SEA creates more equality in decision-making by making the planning and assessment process more transparent. Also, SEA creates linkages between that transparent and inclusive process and formal decision making and strengthens ownership – two important factors in support of enforcement of choices made. In this session, UU and the NCEA aim to explore the relation between SEA and land governance. When governments start out using SEA, it often gets applied to national plans or sectoral policies. SEA for regional planning, land use planning, delta or river basin management seems to be gaining momentum. Could it be even more widely applied?

#### **Panellists:**

- Annelies Zoomers (Utrecht University, the Netherlands).
- Omer van Renterghem (the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS/IGG)).
- Margriet Hartman (Royal Haskoning DHV).
- Karin van Boxtel (Both ENDS).

- Coenraad Voorhuis (the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)).
- Charlotte Stam (Wageningen University, the Netherlands & LANDac).

### **Behind the Brands 8 Years Later: An assessment of food and beverage companies' delivery of land rights commitments**

**Organiser(s):** Barbara Codispoti and Chloe Christman Cole (Oxfam).

From 2013 to 2016, Oxfam's Behind the Brands campaign called on the world's 10 biggest food and beverage companies to adopt stronger social and environmental sourcing policies and spurred significant commitments on land rights. Now, as the coronavirus pandemic worsens inequality and food insecurity around the world, Oxfam has assessed whether the companies have taken meaningful steps to implement the commitments they made in response to the campaign.

The report is called "Shining a Spotlight: A critical assessment of food and beverage companies' delivery of sustainability commitments". It is underpinned by an external evaluation on The Coca-Cola Companies', PepsiCo's, Nestle's, Unilever's, and Associated British Foods' subsidiary Illovo Sugar Africa's efforts. The report and external evaluation find that while companies have taken action at the global level, progress stalls in translating those approaches to countries and through supply chains. There are positive examples and innovations happening in key sourcing countries. But key blockages must be addressed – including by providing the right incentives, disclosing suppliers and supporting suppliers to take up the agenda – to create change at scale. This session brings together a partner, Oxfam, and a Behind the Brands company to discuss progress to date, how to accelerate progress moving forward, and why private sector engagement on land rights matters for addressing the intertwining crises.

#### **Speakers:**

- Susanne Gauster (Oxfam in Guatemala);
- Andrew Slight (PepsiCo);
- Mtafu Manda (Mzuzu University, Malawi).

### **Working in Crisis Mode: Lessons from land governance interventions in fragile and conflict-affected settings**

**Organiser(s):** David Betge (ZOA), Tony Piaskowy (Cadasta Foundation) and Mathijs van Leeuwen (Radboud University).

People and organizations working in land governance in fragile and conflict-affected settings are used to crises and adverse working conditions. After all, interventions in land governance are increasingly becoming core business for peace and humanitarian organizations. However, the past year has proven particularly challenging. In some contexts, multiple crises hit; while COVID-19 not only obstructed working in fragile and conflict-affected settings, but also impeded global operationality.

While there were many negative impacts, creative solutions were also found. Technology helped bridge some of the gaps caused by travel restrictions and limited access to specific areas and enabled localized data collection sharing. Moreover, the past year showed NGOs and other actors in the field of land rights clearly the strengths, weaknesses and fragility of their approaches and institutional set ups. The limitations imposed by COVID-19 in combination with increasing insecurity highlighted the value and necessity of strong interpersonal and inter-organizational relationships; of trust and of the local legitimacy of the intervention and tested the organizational strength of government organizations. It also underlined once more the need for true 'localization': making interveners even more aware of the strength and resilience of local populations and organizations in dealing with adversary.

This session will bring together colleagues from different organizations working in the broad field of land rights. They will share their experiences as well as those of their partner organizations, the challenges they faced, the solutions they found and critically reflect on shortcomings and unsolved issues. Specifically, they will look at lessons from and for fragile and conflict affected settings and the need to address resilience on multiple levels. An academic discussant will bring an analytical perspective to the insights from practice that can help to draw broader lessons from these experiences. Together with the audience, who will be able to share from their own contexts, we will explore key lessons from working in crisis mode for interventions in land governance.

#### **Presentations:**

- Tony Piaskowy (Cadasta Foundation).
- Artificial Intelligence as a Tool for Recovery from Climate-related Hazards – Thomas Y. Chen (Academy for Mathematics, Science, and Engineering, US).
- Why Land is Important in Understanding Violent Conflict: Strengthening Conflict Analysis and Prediction Tools – Ian Langdown and Anna Locke (Overseas Development Institute, UK).

### **Ground Up Land Governance Experiences**

**Organiser(s):** Marc Wegerif (University of Pretoria), Paul Hebinck (Wageningen University/Rhodes University), Eileen Wakesho Mwangi (Namati) and Nxumalo, Buhlebenkosi (International Land Coalition).

This session will be a space for land activists to share how they are organizing grassroots land and land governance reforms to build resilience in the face of crises. These initiatives are many, from women organizing to defend their land rights in the face of gender discrimination, to land occupations led by landless and homeless people to meet their needs, and community initiatives to improve communal land governance.

The crises we face are many, from climate change, COVID-19, inequality, and instability. States are often failing to ensure access to land for those who need it (for production and homes) and failing to secure the rights of the most vulnerable. This leaves communities organizing their own solutions. There is much that can be shared and learnt from such grassroots experiences around the world. Some of these cases are documented through initiatives such as the International Land Coalition's community land protection learning initiative and database of good practices, but there has not been much discussion of them. This platform will be an opportunity for those directly involved to share with others, share with communities facing similar challenges, and share with practitioners and academics working on these issues. The sessions will be recorded so that the presentations can be made accessible online and key lessons from it will also be written up to be shared more widely. We are lining up people with interesting experiences to share and welcome other suggestions and volunteers willing to share from their work, actions and practices in relation to people created land governance, and resilience in the face of crises.

#### **Presentations:**

- Promoting Small-Scale Land Reform Initiatives as an Alternative Method for Tackling Unfair Land Distribution – Dewi Kartika (KPA (Consortium for Agrarian Reform), Indonesia).
- Communities Organising for a Human Rights-based Approach to Securing Rural Communities' Land and Development. CLS Scotland – Lindsay Chalmers (Community Land Scotland, UK).
- Women Leading in Securing Indigenous Land Rights – Leparsanti John (Samburu Women's Trust, Kenya).
- Urban Women Organising to Secure Land, Water and Homes – Faeza Mayer-Fourie (Local activist, Western Cape, South Africa).
- Traditional Community Driven Land Reform and Agricultural Development – Chief Ravele Davhana (Local traditional leader, Limpopo Province, South Africa).

## **Land and Food: Towards fair and sustainable food systems**

**Organiser(s):** Romy Santpoort and Guus van Westen (LANDac/Utrecht University), Janwillem Liebrand (Utrecht University).

Today's food systems will require radical transformations to change the way we produce, consume and think about food. Especially for people in the global South, the climate and COVID-19 crises will disproportionately affect their access to safe, sufficient and healthy food. Considerable efforts are being made to improve the global food conditions. By and large, interventions tend to (1) favour technological solutions ('technofixes') that can be presented as politically neutral, and (2) focus on food availability, adopting productivist approaches to boost food supply. However, much more must be done to ensure food and nutrition security around the globe. One dimension that tends to be overlooked in the debate about just and sustainable food systems is the role of land governance. Land rights regimes have implications for who gets to produce food, what crops are produced, how and for whom. The current shift towards an integrated 'food systems' approach may offer opportunities for a more balanced appreciation of food issues. The upcoming UN Food Systems Summit in the fall of 2021 may provide an opportunity to push for more resilient and inclusive transformations that also consider the importance of land governance.

Through a 'fishbowl' discussion, this session will facilitate a discussion among researchers, practitioners and policymakers on the necessary steps towards more sustainable and equitable food systems in the global South, with a focus on land-related interventions. We invite four panellists to share their work and lessons learnt on the subject, highlighting the role of land-based investment flows, business models, and the language used to frame food and land issues. Next, we invite the audience to take part in the discussion. Ultimately, the aim of the session is to contribute to the deliberations of the UN FSS and formulate key recommendations for working towards just and sustainable food systems.

### **Presentations:**

- Mapping Farmer-Led Irrigation Development (FLID) in Africa, Examining FLID Through a Remote Sensing Lens and How This Influences Interpretation and Engagement – Wouter Beekman (Wageningen University, the Netherlands & Resilience BV).
- Landing a Better Deal? Women Negotiating Access to Land and Water for Farming in the Context of a Dutch-Supported Gender-Inclusive Water-Productivity Project in Mozambique – Bella Schultz (Former Utrecht University Student, the Netherlands).
- Decolonizing Communication in Food Security Innovations in Sub-Saharan Africa? Towards Sustainable and Fair Policies and Interventions – Janwillem Liebrand (Utrecht University, the Netherlands).
- Inclusive Agribusiness and Local Food Security: Findings from the Follow the Food Project – Guus Van Westen (Utrecht University, the Netherlands).

Day 2 – Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> July

## Keynote Speaker

### SILAS SIAKOR



Keynote **Keeping the Promise: When governments let up, civil society, academia and private sector must step up**

**Silas Siakor** is actively working with the Government of Liberia and civil society organizations, directly coordinating efforts to bring more than 1 million hectares of land under local communities' control and ownership by the end of 2021. He has championed community forest and land rights in Liberia for about two decades. For his work, he has received several international awards, including the Whitley Award for Environment and Human Rights in 2002 (UK), the Goldman Environmental Prize in 2006 (US), Award for Outstanding Environmental and Human Rights Activism from the Alexander Soros Foundation (US), Mundo Negro Fraternity Award in 2018 (Spain) and was among Time Magazine's Heroes of the Environment in 2008. Silas founded the Sustainable Development Institute (SDI) in Liberia and served as its first Director from 2005 to 2009. He also stars in the award-winning 2018 documentary 'Silas', that was screened at IDFA and in various movie houses in the Netherlands and beyond in 2018. Silas joined IDH in 2015, leads IDH work on land governance, coordinating Participatory Land Use Planning and Customary Land rights formalization, and now serves as Country Manager.

## PhD Session I

**Organiser(s):** Dominique Schmid (Utrecht University, the Netherlands) and Gemma van der Haar (LANDac, Wageningen University, the Netherlands).

**Chair:** Dominique Schmid (Utrecht University)

In this session, three PhD candidates will present and discuss an article in progress regarding the themes of this year's conference. Each panellist will briefly present their work, followed by feedback of an expert in the field of study. Then, we will open the floor to the audience for discussion.

### Presentations:

Time	Presenter	Paper title	Discussant
11.00-11.30	Tilahun Habtamu Adere, KU Leuven	The Impact of Land Certification on the Adoption of Multiple Soil and Water Conservation Technologies: - Evidence from Southern Ethiopia	Aklilu Amsalu, Addis Ababa University
11.30-12.00	Ladd Serwat, University of Sussex	Gendering Rule and Rupture: Land Mediation and Registration in Burundi	David Betge, ZOA
12.00-12.30	Camille Munezero, Radboud University	Unsettled ownership, distrusted administrators, and localized land registration in Burundi	Ladd Serwat, University of Sussex

## Parallel Sessions II

### Critical Insights on the Land Governance Orthodoxy

**Organiser(s):** Kelly Askew, Howard Stein and Laura German.

This panel takes a critical look at the land governance orthodoxy that has consolidated on the heels of the financial crisis and outcry over "global land grabs" at the end of the 2000s. The panel kicks off with a presentation on the "theory of change" guiding land governance interventions, with an emphasis on tenure (in)security and the formalization of property rights. Next, a paper entitled, "*Land Governance, Crises and Resilience in Rural Tanzania*" by Howard Stein, Kelly Askew, Faustin Maganga and Rie Odgaard explores the role of land titling in the resilience of rural households in Tanzania through a look at the relationship between formalization, conflict and security. The paper draws on surveys from nearly 3000 households spread across 45 villages and five regions of the country to ask whether the tenets of the theory of formalization and security hold up under scrutiny. Next, a paper by Milford Bateman entitled, "*Land Titling Improves Access to Microcredit: Be Careful What You Wish For*" explores the theorized connection between land titles, credit and poverty alleviation through a case study on Cambodia, which has become the world's most microcredit-penetrated country and where land titles are almost obligatory for access to microcredit. Finally, a paper entitled, "*Contested Ontologies of Security*" by Laura German, draws on published ethnographic evidence from across Africa to profile local conceptions and forms of security that are invisibilized by dominant framings, with a focus on livelihood systems and gender. Together, the panel reveals the emergent orthodoxy not only as deeply flawed, but as a project which advances a singular conception of security for the world that is neither universal nor guaranteed to advance the values that are claimed.

**Presentations:**

- Land Titling Improves Access to Microcredit: Be Careful What You Wish For – Milford Bateman (Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia; St Marys University, Canada; University of London, UK; Fluminense Federal University (UFF), Brazil).
- The Theories of Change Underlying Contemporary Land Governance Programming – Laura German, Faustin Maganga, Kelly Askew, Howard Stein and Rie Odgaard.
- Contested Ontologies of Security: Centering the Silences of the Post-2008 Land Governance Era– Laura A. German (University of Georgia, US).
- Land Governance, Crises and Resilience in Rural Tanzania: The impact of property right formalization on security and conflict – Howard Stein, Kelly Askew, Faustin Maganga and Rie Odgaard.

**Developmental Impact of Land-Based Investments in Times of Crisis: Learning and exchange facilitated by the LANDac Professional****Learning Network**

**Organiser(s):** James Wangu (Utrecht University, the Netherlands & LANDac), Teddy Kisémbó (Urban Action Lab & LANDac), Annelies Zoomers (Utrecht University, the Netherlands), Romy Santpoort (LANDac).

This panel discussion will address the impacts of land-based investments on poor and vulnerable people in the global South. Moreover, it will facilitate an exchange of knowledge about the strategies that are currently being employed on the ground to strengthen the position of these groups when it comes to negotiating for their interests with investors amidst the climate crisis and the global pandemic. How might we, as practitioners, researchers and policymakers contribute to increased developmental impact of land-based investments, especially in times of crisis? This is a question taken up by a professional learning community in the field of inclusive land governance: The Professional Learning Network (PLN). The network of 22 LANDac fellows from sub-Saharan Africa set out to contribute to a stronger position for local communities to negotiate for their interests when it comes to land-based investments and to ensure that these investments increase their developmental impact. During this session, participants will share their experiences and work on the ground. Examples of projects that are being implemented are related to the changing trends of large-scale land-based investments during and after COVID-19; a community perspective on fair compensation; the impact of land titling projects on tenure security and; the enabling drivers of positive impacts of land-based investments on women's land rights. Those interested are warmly invited to join the panel and our learning community by presenting their experiences and lessons learned on either of these issues.

**Moderation:** James Wangu (Utrecht University)

**Discussant:** Griet Steel (Utrecht University)

## Presentations

<b>Theme: Displacement and Fair compensation</b>	
Communities' perspectives on Fair Investments and Resettlement (Community FIRST) in Uganda and South Africa	Molatelo Mohale (Ncuzi Development Association-S.A)
Development Induced Displacement: The Impacts of the Kampala Jinja Express Way on the Women of Kinawataka	Teddy Kisembo (Urban Action Lab Makerere University)
<b>Theme: Land Administration</b>	
Evaluating land titling as a means to strengthen tenure security in the context of customary land: A case of Uganda and Malawi	Judith Natukunda (Landnet Uganda)
Planning the city from the bottom-up: the case of kibugambata community. Experiences with inclusive and incremental urban planning from Uganda	Junior Sebbanja (Actogether Uganda)

## **The Politics of Crisis Framing**

**Organiser(s):** Dr Caitlin Ryan (University of Groningen, the Netherlands).

In considering access to land in relation to intertwining crises, this roundtable reflects on how the framing of 'crisis' makes possible particular actions, while foreclosing others. Recent debates within fields of Global Health and Political Economy have raised important questions about the label of crisis. For instance, Roitman (2013) calls attention to the 'practice' of the concept of crisis. This invites us to consider, for instance, how the concept of crisis, deployed in relation to climate breakdown, conflict, and/or COVID shapes approaches to land governance in ways that prioritize some imperatives (such as speed/urgency/security) and some forms of knowledge (such as technical expertise) over others. In this roundtable we welcome submissions that take a critical lens on the function and politics of the concept of crisis in relation to land governance. In particular, we are interested in submissions that engage with questions of how a label of crisis might make it harder to see structural inequalities, historical processes, and regimes of knowledge that underlie questions of land access and land use. For instance, if a crisis in land access or land use is seen as being acute, how does this obscure the structural inequalities of racial capitalism, and historical processes of dispossession and extraction? How might the language of crisis in relation to land governance make possible 'quick' technical solutions or a politics of 'exception' rather than 'slower' processes of collaboration and participatory governance?

## **Presentations:**

- Land Mobility, Climate Crisis, and the Governance Trap in Southeast Asia – Lynn Thiesmeyer (Keio University, Japan).

- Land Restitution Against Land Distribution? Evidence from Colombia – Jacobo Grajales (Lille University, France).
- Global Interrelated Crises and Local Land Conflicts? Indigenous movements navigating between crisis framing and utopian imaginations – Anja Habersang (Ruhr-University Bochum and Fulda University of Applied Sciences, Germany).

### **How Community & Women's Land Rights Relate to Climate and COVID-19 Vulnerability and Resilience**

**Organiser(s):** Swaleh Kitasi (ActionAid Kenya), Abul Azad (ActionAid Bangladesh), Sophie Kwizera and Danny Wijnhoud (ActionAid Netherlands)

Land is power, land is wealth, and, more importantly, land is about gender, race and class. The relationship to land – who owns it, who accesses it, who uses it and who has control over it – reflects obscene levels of gender inequality in the world. Equitable land governance can help reverse three types of phenomena: gender discrimination; social exclusion of vulnerable groups; and wider social and economic inequalities.

Unfortunately, despite progress made in reforming the land sector across the globe, equitable land governance remains a pipe dream. Land is increasingly attractive and prone to grabbing especially if it is fertile and has good potential for agricultural practices, even more so, considering the context of the climate crisis and drought, if there is access to and control over potable and irrigation water.

Deprived communities, in particular women, with weak land tenure and user rights arrangements are also those being most challenged and hardest hit by the COVID-19 and climate crises, usually extreme droughts and flooding, usually translating into more severe food security and livelihood challenges.

This session zooms in on the local situation and challenges faced by grassroot communities and women in some Low-Income countries. It provides an overview of support provided by governments and CSOs facilitating communities, women in particular, to step up the efforts to strengthen their land rights and to generate resilience in face of climate and COVID-19 challenges they are facing, It reveals that more secure land tenure provides much better opportunities to face climate and COVID-19 challenges by investing in high biodiversity local food & income systems.

Lessons learned and remaining challenges are being summarized with the stakeholder contributions and debate expected to result in policy & practice recommendations

There shall be a thorough conversation about a feminist (equitable, inclusive, and sustainable) land rights and land-use governance agenda in the context of climate and COVID-19 crises. Challenges, practices and recommendation are presented based on experiences and recommendations from Kenya, Bangladesh and the Netherlands (international trade & development cooperation agenda) and brief contributions from a few other countries in the Global South and/or from international experts are being welcomed.

### **Effective Justice Pathways for the Protection of People's Land Rights and Prevention of Conflict**

**Organiser(s):** Janine Ubink and Bernardo Almeida (Van Vollenhoven Institute) and Connor Clerke (Rift Valley Institute).

Land is a central resource in most people's lives, with economic and strategic value, cultural significance and political relevance. The increased demand for land caused by phenomena such as population growth, migrations, and climate change is a source of tensions between the state, individuals, communities, actors from the private sector and other land users. The connection between land and conflict is not new, but the ever-growing competition for land has highlighted its role in generating conflict. States and development agencies have been searching for strategies that can enable justice seekers and communities facing problems related to land access to find effective resolutions, consistent with the law and human rights standards. This panel brings together researchers and practitioners working on or researching about land-related conflict and land justice initiatives and aims to share knowledge and compare the findings of their research.

#### **Presentations:**

- Just Future: effective justice pathways for the protection of people's land rights and prevention of conflict – Janine Ubink and Bernardo Almeida (Van Vollenhoven Institute) and Anna Rowett (Rift Valley Institute).
- Judging the Effectiveness of Land Rights Adjudication and Advocacy at the Inter-American System of Human Rights: A case study from Brazil's Indigenous Peoples – Erick da Luz Scherf (University of Stavanger, Norway).
- Where Bottom-Up and Top-Down Meet: Challenges in Shaping Sustainable & Scalable Land Interventions – Lisette Meij and Thomas Vintges (the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, (RVO.nl)).
- The Influence of Land Conflicts on Farmers' Tenure Security and Title Possession. Evidence from Tanzania – Lisa Murken (Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), Germany).

## **Parallel Sessions III**

### **Solid Ground: Applying lessons from an advocacy campaign in the context of a global pandemic**

**Organiser(s):** Habitat for Humanity Nederland.

The world has changed in the year and a half since Habitat for Humanity closed Solid Ground, a 4-year global advocacy campaign to increase access to land for shelter. The significant impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and its economic fallout are still unfolding. Many low-income vulnerable families

who were already suffering from housing poverty saw their vulnerabilities substantially worsened in the face of this global crisis. This session captures the lessons learned from the Solid Ground campaign and applies these both in rural and urban context. During the session both field experts as well as academics are invited to start a dialogue and share their expertise.

Academic Femke van Noorloos provides a fresh look at land issues in the incremental housing debate to build sustainable and inclusive urban futures during and after the global pandemic. A new understanding of the nexus around land and incremental housing is needed to view the role of land in a broader way. Raquel Ludermir - Solid Ground consultant - will share lessons learned from the Solid Ground campaign and dive into the details of the transformative impact of land and housing against the background of shocks and stressors, using a case in point from Habitat for Humanity Nepal. Habitat for Humanity Nepal has been working to increase access to land for housing for vulnerable ethnic groups by implementing the federal government's land and housing program and promoting joint land titling, recognizing both women and men as landowners. During the session results of their work will be shared as well as the value of being part of a global campaign and the impact of COVID-19. All speakers will participate in a discussion on how to rethink and reinvest in inclusive housing strategies and build back better with a focus on land tenure.

**Speakers:**

- Rebecca Ochong, moderator (Housing and Land Policy Manager, Habitat for Humanity International).
- Raquel Ludermir (PhD in Urban Development, Architect and Urban Planner).
- Christy Stickney (National Director, Habitat for Humanity Nepal) and/or Ram Prakash Singh Danuwar (Program Operation Manager, Habitat for Humanity Nepal).
- Dr Femke van Noorloos (Assistant Professor of International Development Studies and Human Geography & Planning, Utrecht University, the Netherlands).

**Developmental Impact of Land-Based Investments in Times of Crisis: Learning and exchange facilitated by the LANDac Professional**

**Learning Network**

**Organiser(s):** James Wangu (Utrecht University, the Netherlands & LANDac), Teddy Kisémbó (Urban Action Lab & LANDac), Annelies Zoomers (Utrecht University, the Netherlands), Romy Santpoort (LANDac).

This panel discussion will address the impacts of land-based investments on poor and vulnerable people in the global South. Moreover, it will facilitate an exchange of knowledge about the strategies that are currently being employed on the ground to strengthen the position of these groups when it

comes to negotiating for their interests with investors amidst the climate crisis and the global pandemic. How might we, as practitioners, researchers and policymakers contribute to increased developmental impact of land-based investments, especially in times of crisis? This is a question taken up by a professional learning community in the field of inclusive land governance: The Professional Learning Network (PLN). The network of 22 LANDac fellows from sub-Saharan Africa set out to contribute to a stronger position for local communities to negotiate for their interests when it comes to land-based investments and to ensure that these investments increase their developmental impact. During this session, participants will share their experiences and work on the ground. Examples of projects that are being implemented are related to the changing trends of large-scale land-based investments during and after COVID-19; a community perspective on fair compensation; the impact of land titling projects on tenure security and; the enabling drivers of positive impacts of land-based investments on women's land rights. Those interested are warmly invited to join the panel and our learning community by presenting their experiences and lessons learned on either of these issues.

**Moderation:** Teddy Kisembo (Urban Action Lab, Makerere University)

**Discussant:** Romy Santpoort (Utrecht University)

<b>Theme: Large Scale land-based Investment</b>	
Changing trends in large scale land-based investments in Africa	Wegayehu Fitawek (South Africa, Land MatrixAfrica / University of Pretoria)
A comparison of positive and negative impacts of large-scale land-based investments (LSLBI) on women in Africa - key drivers and suggestions for future investment initiatives.	Arach David James (Namati, Kenya)
The Golden Conflict; Conflict between Local communities and land-based investors in Sudan	Salah Abukashawa (Land Governance and Mapping Expert)
The financial costs of mitigating tenure risks in emerging markets	Joseph Feyertag (ODI), Ben Bowie and Lou Munden (TMP)

### **The Politics of Crisis Framing**

**Organiser(s):** Dr Caitlin Ryan (University of Groningen, the Netherlands).

In considering access to land in relation to intertwining crises, this roundtable reflects on how the framing of 'crisis' makes possible particular actions, while foreclosing others. Recent debates within fields of Global Health and Political Economy have raised important questions about the label of crisis. For instance, Roitman (2013) calls attention to the 'practice' of the concept of crisis. This invites us to consider, for instance, how the concept of crisis, deployed in relation to climate breakdown, conflict, and/or COVID shapes approaches to land governance in ways that prioritize some imperatives

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**Presentations:**

- Max Aji (Wageningen University, the Netherlands).
- Bikrum Gill (Virginia Tech, US).
- The Land Crisis and Political Discourse in Conflict-Affected settings – Rosine Tchatchoua Djomo (African Studies Centre Leiden & Wageningen University, the Netherlands).

**How Does Community Land Governance Intersect with Factors of Resilience in Rural Areas to Support Adaptation to Crisis Situations?**

**Organiser(s):** Annie McKee, Rosalind Corbett, Mags Currie (The James Hutton Institute); Rob Mc Morran and Jayne Glass (Scotland's Rural College).

In Scotland, two decades of land reform has led to a shift from a pattern of predominantly private rural landownership, to one where community bodies have themselves become landowners. It is notable that over 80% of the Western Isles of Scotland are in community ownership, and around 3% of Scotland's land mass overall (Scottish Government, 2019). Other communities have become empowered through the transfer of land and other property from public bodies (Mc Morran et al., 2018). Land ownership by community organisations can support multiple factors of community resilience.

Early reports indicate that community landowners have played a key role in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, both in the initial adaptation to lockdown restrictions (e.g. providing services and supplies to community members, and supporting those most vulnerable) and in responding to longer-term concerns, for example regarding pressure on key economic sectors such as tourism, as well as community members' mental health (Ross, 2021). Research in Scotland's rural communities indicates the importance of local governance and autonomy in recovering from the pandemic (Currie et al., 2021), and beyond there is evidence of the role of Scottish community landowners in seeking to mitigate and adapt to the anticipated climate

crisis. This session seeks to explore examples of international community land ownership and to collate the experiences of community land governance during the pandemic. It aims to respond to the following questions: (i) How does community land and asset ownership support adaptation to crises, such as public health emergencies and the climate emergency? (ii) What are the factors of resilience that community landownership facilitates, and how could that be further promoted (i.e. in different land tenure regimes)? (iii) What options are there for policies to support greater community land governance in different international contexts, and what barriers remain?

#### **Presentations:**

- A Contribution for the Knowledge of the Communal Lands of Northwest Iberian Peninsula – J.A. Lopes (University of Lúrio, Mozambique) & I.J. Diaz-Maroto (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain).
- The Role of Community Landownership in Adapting to the Climate Emergency – Dr Bobby Macaulay (University of the Highlands and Islands, UK); Dr Chris Dalglish (Institute for Heritage and Sustainable Human Development, UK).
- The Role of Asset Owning Community Organisations in Place-Based Responses to COVID-19 – Rob Mc Morran, Jayne Glass, Elliot Meador, Carly Maynard, Marcus Craigie, Abigail Williams (Rural Policy Centre, Scotland’s Rural College – SRUC).

#### **Extractivism, Bio-cultural Diversity and Climate Justice: Geographies of “unburnable carbon” for energy transition**

**Organiser(s):** Salvatore Eugenio Pappalardo (ICEA Department, University of Padua, Italy), Lorenzo Pellegrini (International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands) and Massimo De Marchi (ICEA Department, University of Padua, Italy).

In the midst of the global climate crisis, the “carbon-based economic model” remains the current paradigm for global economic and energy development. In contrast, to limit global warming at 1.5°C within 2035, the IPCC re-assessed the baseline scenario for the international climate policy agenda (2019). To pursue this target, global emissions should be drastically reduced to 840, 580, and 420 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> to have respectively 33%, 50% and 67% of probability of maintain global warming below the 1.5°C limit. These targets have obvious implications for the consumption and for the production of fossil fuels.

While much of the attention and climate negotiations has been on the demand of fossil fuels, the supply side and the associated land governance issues are experiencing a surge of interest (Pellegrini et al. 2020). In particular, interventions to limit the supply of fossil fuels have spatially explicit implications and intersect with land rights. On the other hand, recent estimations suggest about the 66% of oil, 43% of natural gas and 82% of coal should remain “locked underground” (Pye et al. 2020; Friedlingstein et al. 2020). In this framework, an interdisciplinary research was inspired by the

“Yasuní-ITT Initiative” (Ecuador, 2007), the first political experiment worldwide about leaving fossil fuels underground in a crucial sector of Amazon Rainforest (Yasuní Biosphere Reserve), by combining nature conservation priorities with human rights protection. This inclusive approach is stimulating the international scientific debate about geographical criteria and institutional mechanisms to define Unburnable Carbon for climate justice and energy transition policies, in very high biologically and culturally diverse areas of the world. Geographical Information Science, which combines qualitative with quantitative methodologies, represents a cross-cutting approach to geovisualize and analyse overlaps between energy production and bio-cultural values. We will discuss the spatial criteria for supply-side climate policies, climate justice paths and the way they intersect land governance. This session aims to i) explore the concept of “unburnable carbon” and the sociocultural, environmental and political dilemmas tied to its implementation; ii) collect cross-cutting methodologies, case studies and reflections to leave fossil fuel underground, towards for climate justice and energy transition policies.

**Presentations:**

- Arctic Region and Hydrocarbons’ Extraction: From Mapping to Multi-Criteria Analysis Toward the Definition of the Arctic “Unburnable Carbon” – F. Ammaturo; G. Lazazzera; A.G. Stralla
- Action Research for Climate Justice: Participatory Mapping of “Unleakable Carbon” From Gas Flaring in the Ecuadorian Amazon Region – Francesco Facchinelli, Salvatore Eugenio Pappalardo, Giuseppe Della Fera, Edoardo Crescini, Alberto Diantini, Daniele Codato, Massimo De Marchi.
- Contested Participation at the Unburnable Carbon Frontier: Challenges and Dilemmas from Ecuador’s Yasuní Biosphere Reserve – Margherita Scazza (University of Edinburgh, Scotland), Danilo Borja (University of Calgary, Canada)

Day 3 – Wednesday 1<sup>st</sup> July

## PhD Session II

**Organiser(s):** Dominique Schmid (Utrecht University, the Netherlands) and Gemma van der Haar (LANDac, Wageningen University, the Netherlands)

**Chair:** Dominique Schmid (Utrecht University)

In this session, three PhD candidates will present and discuss an article in progress regarding the themes of this year's conference. Each panellist will briefly present their work, followed by feedback of an expert in the field of study. Then, we will open the floor to the audience for discussion.

### Presentations:

Time	Presenter	Paper title	Discussant
11.00-11.30	Nuhu Adeiza Ismail, Wageningen University and Research (WUR), Netherlands	Path Dependence and Critical Junctures in the Land Rights and Tenure Security Dynamics of Informal Settlements in Abuja, Nigeria	Femke van Noorloos, UU
11.30-12.00	Tejendra Pratap Gautam, Centre for Policy Studies, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India.	Subaltern (Adivasis) & their struggle for the forest: a case study of Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 implementation in the district of Gadchiroli, Maharashtra	Malovika Pawar
12.00-12.30	Karla Molina Galindo, University of Edinburgh	Soil Inequalities and Their Effects in Sub-Saharan Africa	Gemma van der Haar, WUR

## Parallel Sessions IV

### Challenges in 'Pro-poor' Land Registration: What lessons on crisis and resilience?

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

Land registration is believed to do a number of good things: to provide tenure security, to reduce land conflict, to enhance investment on land and raise production levels, but also to foster women's rights. These expected benefits have justified efforts around the globe to implement pro-poor, fit-for-purpose land rights registration programmes. This session engages with a double challenge. On the one hand, we need to take stock of the evidence so far: What do we know about the results of such programmes, also over the longer term? Have we been asking the right questions about

them? Have we been attentive enough to the potential risks involved? On the other hand, the current intertwining of climate change and COVID 19 suggests new questions: Does pro-poor land registration help people cope with the challenges of climate change and/or COVID19? What is the evidence to date (if any)? Key questions to ask here would be: does land registration help land users confront the risks posed by renewed or shifting scarcities as a consequence of these crises? Does it help them to 'crisis-proof' their livelihoods? For the session, we reflect on questions such as:

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

#### **Presentations:**

- Land Tenure Formalization in Fragile and Conflict Affected States – What have we learnt? What deserves more attention? – David Betge (ZOA).
- Exploring the origin of Land Inequality in Colombia. The allocation of Baldíos – Álvaro Germán Torres Mora and Paul Gellert (University of Tennessee, US).
- The Politics of Promoting Land Registration for Sustainable Peace in Eastern DRC and Burundi – Gemma van der Haar (Wageningen University, the Netherlands) and Mathijs van Leeuwen (Radboud University, the Netherlands).
- Thinking Resilience Through Crises: Lessons from Farmers and Their Farming Activities under the Social Forestry Programme in Indonesia – Lubabun Ni'am, Azwar Najib Alhafi, Krisna Yulianta, Wibisono Aminoto (Alliance of Volunteers to Save Nature (Aliansi Relawan untuk Penyelamatan Alam or ARUPA), Indonesia).
- Territorial Peace: Land Governance and Sustainable Peacebuilding. Cases from Philippines and Colombia – Francesca Vanelli, Daniela Ochoa Peralta (Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Erasmus University, the Netherlands).

#### **Investing in Formal Land Rights for Commodity Smallholder Farmers: Lessons from land tenure public-private partnerships**

**Organiser(s):** Meridia.

The importance of securing access to and control over land for the most vulnerable increases along the current climate crisis, land pressure and other emerging global issues. Land registration efforts have been historically implemented by governments with support and funding from international

development organisations. However, important challenges may remain. Such as insufficient funding for ensuring execution capacity from governments and large-scale implementation. As part of voluntary actions to promote good land tenure governance, the active participation from the private sector in land tenure efforts could bring new possibilities to the land governance landscape.

But, how could a business case look like for corporate investment in land tenure and for supporting governments more actively? How to innovative land administration public-private partnerships beyond the traditional models to leverage efforts and value amongst farmers, governments, companies, and international development agencies? In this session, we discuss a real-life case of industry-led land tenure security efforts to enable more sustainable and resilient value chains which have been double threatened by the COVID-19 crisis.

**Panel host:** Simon Ulvund (CEO, Meridia).

**Panellists:**

- Federica Joele (Nutrition and Sustainable Sourcing Representative, The Hershey Company);
- Sosthène Konan Koffi (Head of Rural Land Programmes, Audace Institut Afrique);
- Alphonse Kossonou (Cocoa Sustainable Sourcing Consultant, Unilever).

**Uneven Ground: The land inequality crisis, in the midst of our planet's broader inequalities and crises**

**Organiser(s):** International Land Coalition (ILC) and Oxfam.

In most countries, land inequality is growing. Worse, new measures and analysis show that land inequality is significantly higher than previously reported. This trend directly threatens the livelihoods of an estimated 2.5 billion people worldwide involved in smallholder agriculture. Land inequality is also central to many other forms of inequality related to wealth, power, gender, health, and environment and is fundamentally linked to contemporary global crises of democratic decline, climate change, global health security and pandemics, mass migration, unemployment, and intergenerational injustice. Beyond its direct effects on smallholder agriculture, it is clear that land inequality undermines stability and the development of sustainable societies, affecting all of us in almost every aspect of our lives.

This session, based on the recently published 'Uneven ground' report and broader work of ILC members on inequality, endeavours

- to provide a broader context of the world inequality crisis;

- to shed new light on the scale and speed of the growing trends of the land inequality crisis;
- to show how this land inequality crisis is related to other inequalities and to broader crises our planet is confronted to, such as the environmental and climate change crises, the unemployment, youth and migration crises and the democracy crises;
- to analyse potential solutions of land inequality, and subsequently what these imply for the other inequalities and broader crises, offering as such a potential pathway to change.

**Speakers:**

- Head of inequality campaign Oxfam: Deepak Xavier (Oxfam International).
- 'Uneven Ground' report authors: Ward Anseeuw (International Land Coalition/CIRAD) and Giulia Baldinelli (International Land Coalition).
- Researchers land inequality: Marc Wegerif (University of Pretoria, South Africa), Research/activist, (GEMAP Study Group on Social Change, Agribusiness and Public Policy Brazil) (to be confirmed).

**Perspectives on Pastoralism Film Festival**

**Organiser(s):** Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP).

A selection of films from the First Edition of the Perspectives on Pastoralism Film Festival will be shown to deepen understanding of how diverse peoples across the world gain their livelihoods from extensive livestock production, using primarily rangelands that are not suitable for sedentary arable crop production.

The relationships of pastoralist people and their animals and food production systems reflect an intimate intertwining of culture, economy and ecology in harsh environments such as drylands and mountainous regions. In such environments, mobility of animals plays a key role in creating resilience. This capacity of pastoralists to move their herds in a flexible manner, sometimes over long distances, renders them more adaptable to climatic and some other crises than are sedentary food producers – as long as pastoralists have the space and freedom to move. However, restrictions to mobility resulting from large-scale energy projects and other land uses are undermining this food production system.

Films of multiple genres – spanning documentary, narrative and animated – made by pastoralists and/or about pastoralists offer different insights into issues important to pastoralists. Additional films from the Second Edition of the Festival will also be launched. More information about the films can be found at: <http://www.pastoralistfilmfestival.com>.

Speakers Shoba Liban and Hussein Wario will contextualise the films and provide updates related to how pastoralists have been impacted by government responses to COVID-19. Discussion will include features of pastoralism, the importance of mobility, strengths for producing value from rangelands and co-governance in multi-stakeholder use of the land.

Film	Description
<b>Pastoralism: the future in food production</b>	CELEP animation film
<b>Ngaynaaka: herding chaos</b> (Niger, 2017)	This documentary focuses on how pastoralists thrive despite climate change. As the environment becomes more unpredictable all over the world, people face higher costs in an effort to sustain the usual strategies to control it. The WoDaabe pastoralists in Niger show that there is another way.
<b>Tes River Mongolians</b> (Mongolia, 2019)	The Tes River flows from the Bulnai Mountains through three Mongolian provinces – Khuvsgul, Zavkhan and Uvs – feeds into Lake Uvs, which is registered by UNESCO in 2013 as a Natural World Heritage site. On the banks of river live nomadic herder families who believe the river is God’s blessing for them, being the source of their livelihood and of water for humans and animals. The full-length film (56 minutes, of which this is an excerpt) shows the lifestyle of Mongolian herders, rotational grazing of rangelands and people’s attitudes to and respect for their natural environment, by depicting the lives of three families living near the beginning, middle and end of the Tes River Valley. Contact the filmmakers for the complete film: <a href="mailto:namiigina@gmail.com">namiigina@gmail.com</a> / <a href="mailto:enkhamgalan@greengold.mn">enkhamgalan@greengold.mn</a>
<b>Lower Omo: local tribes under threat</b> (Ethiopia, 2013) Filmmaker: deliberately not named <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-D-9ZUvaZtg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-D-9ZUvaZtg</a>	This advocacy film by the Oakland Institute (USA) reveals the situation of agropastoralists in the Lower Omo Valley in Southern Ethiopia, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is home to about 200,000 people from several ethnic groups, e.g. the Bode, Dassenach, Hamer, Karo, Kwegu, Mursi, Nyangatom and Suri. Most of them raise livestock where the annual flooding of the Omo River replenishes grazing areas and practise flood-retreat cropping on the riverbanks. Their cattle are a source of food, wealth and pride, and are intimately tied to their cultural identity. The lives and culture of these peoples are threatened by the construction of the Gibe III dam.
<b>Olosho</b> (Tanzania, 2015) Filmmakers: 6 Maasai community members in Loliondo InsightShare facilitation for Participatory Video	This video on their struggles for land rights was made by six community members from five Maasai clans in northern Tanzania during a training by InsightShare in participatory video (PV). In 1992, a hunting company from the United Arab Emirates occupied 1500 km <sup>2</sup> of village land in Loliondo to set up a private game reserve beside the Serengeti National Park. Since then, Maasai have been

<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BRvRRxoDggQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BRvRRxoDggQ</a>	<p>denied access to vital pasture and waterpoints for their herds. The people suffered mass eviction from their villages within the disputed land. The PV training strengthened the Maasai's self-advocacy to resist land-grabbing by foreign investors.</p>
<p><b>Bayandalai</b> (Mongolia, 2018, 11 min.) Filmmakers: Aner Etxebarria Moral and Pablo Vidal Santos</p>	<p>From inside his yurt in northern Mongolia, the reindeer herder Bayandalai – an elder of the Dukhas tribe – muses about the significance of life and death in the largest forest on Earth, the Taiga. Through his connection with the reindeer and with the Taiga, Bayandalai has access to spiritual truths and higher consciousness that he may not be able to pass on to his family members before the lures of city life — jobs, money, houses, things — entice them away.</p>

### **Sustainable Corridors? Urban land and mobility infrastructure development in an era of climate change**

**Organiser(s):** Kei Otsuki, Abigail Friendly (Utrecht University, the Netherlands).

In recent years, urgent concerns for climate change have been leading to new infrastructure development. In rapidly growing cities globally, new “corridor” development has increasingly become popular as a way to reduce traffic congestions and thereby carbon emissions and to establish transit-oriented and compact city development. The examples include bus rapid transit systems (BRT), highways and railways that promote stronger public transport networks to reduce car use, or new types of logistical corridors that promote new development pathways with low carbon footprints. While such infrastructural development addresses sustainability and affordability of urban infrastructure, what is often overlooked is that infrastructure significantly affects the ways that urban land is used, accessed and governed. A large-scale corridor extension in densely populated areas of growing cities in the global south inevitably causes forced eviction and displacement of very often poor communities and their livelihoods. Or even rumours of the coming of such infrastructure can raise land prices and affect the existing social and economic fabric of the city. Corridor development, as justified by climate change concerns, thus generates significant implications for spatial justice and urban geopolitics, social inclusion and exclusion. This session aims to generate discussions on different experiences of corridor development in cities.

#### **Presentations:**

- Assessment the Accessibility of Old Airport, Tejgaon Through Space Syntax Analysis as a Potential Part of Proposed Green Network of Dhaka City – Gourab Kundu (Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Bangladesh); Atique Ahammad Zawad (Khulna University of Engineering and Technology, Bangladesh); Iftekhar Uddin Ahmed (University of Asia Pacific, Bangladesh).

- Building climate resilient communities through Water Sensitive public space design and activation: Public parks program in Bucaramanga, Colombia – Marino, Raul (Faculty of International, Political and Urban Studies, Universidad del Rosario, Bogotá); Vargas, Elkin (BuroDAP, Bogotá); Acevedo, Iván (Colectivo Taller\_Lab Profesional de Arquitectura y Urbanismo "TABUÚ" + IAA Studio); Medina, Mayerly (Colectivo Taller\_Lab Profesional de Arquitectura y Urbanismo "TABUÚ" + IAA Studio).
- Corridors and Social Transformations: The Case of Eastern São Paulo – Kei Otsuki (Utrecht University, the Netherlands)
- Mobility Justice in the Face of the Development Corridor Paradigm: Insights from the Kampala-Jinja Expressway in Kampala, Uganda – Ian Plekker (Utrecht University, the Netherlands).

## Parallel Sessions V

### **Building Land Governance Resilience with Open and Transparent Land-data Systems**

**Organiser(s):** Laura Meggiolaro (The Land Portal Foundation).

The COVID-19 pandemic substantially exacerbated numerous land governance challenges, including addressing failures in land governance systems, a lack of transparency, systemic corruption, and lack of accessibility to data. It also is undermining decades of development progress on global food security and has driven hundreds of millions of people into poverty, while governments take license to develop indigenous and community lands and thus fuel the climate crisis. Good land governance is said to be efficient, effective and transparent, while ensuring participatory processes and outcomes that are equitable and secure, but data and its governance are key to assessing and monitoring if this is indeed the case. In order to stem the impact of COVID-19 and these intertwined crises on land governance, land-related data and information can provide the support needed to monitor key indices, especially those related to progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as women's ownership of land or perceptions of tenure security, among others. However, land ownership data is consistently ranked lowest on both the Global Open Data Index and the Open Data Barometer and each year this data is highlighted as the least likely to be open.

In this context, the Land Portal Foundation and the Open data Charter have joined efforts to create an Open Up Guide on Land Governance that outlines key land governance data types, how they should be collected, stored, published for improving land governance and transparency. This session will showcase evidence of how open land governance systems can be used as a tool to untangle and ameliorate the damage caused by the lack of transparency and corruption fuelled by the COVID-19 crisis, and demonstrate how open land governance systems can serve as a tool to fight poverty and ultimately increase food security.

**Presentations:**

- Investigating the Challenges of Land Value Recordation in Public Land Administration in Uganda – Ronald Kaweesi, Nathan Kibwami, Nassir Mwanje, Godwin Obali (Makerere University, Uganda).
- Central Asia Performance Review in Global Land Governance Indices and Assessment Programs – Akbikesh Mukhtarova (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan).

**The Accelerating Need for Urban Greenspaces (UGS) in Cities and How to Best Accommodate It**

**Organiser(s):** Shaswati Chowdhury and Jenny Norrman (Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden).

Urban Greenspaces (UGS) are vegetated open spaces that provide a multitude of ecological functions that are essential for the physical and mental well-being of the citizens as well as for the urban environment. However, land is an extremely competitive resource in cities that are struggling to sustain the ever-growing urban population and UGS are constantly under threat of urban encroachment. Even the well spread out cities are pressured to densify by the more commonplace 'sustainable dense urban neighbourhood' approach that in turn, increases the pressure on open spaces such as UGS. But UGS are lacking both by quantity and quality in most cities to support the need of the citizen. Their shortage and inadequacy of UGS were made obvious during the COVID-19 pandemic when the quarantine restricted the mobility of the urban populace and made UGS an essential, and often time, the only outdoor element in everyday city life. As well as lacking in quality and quantity, the pandemic and the resulting extended quarantine also pushed forward the inherent social issues with UGS, such as their unequal distribution, access, ongoing privatization, 'green gentrification, etc. The session focus is on the multifaceted challenge for UGS management and governance and how to accommodate the growing necessity of UGS in cities that are heightened in a world with COVID-19.

In our research group, we look at retrofitting 'brownfields' as a key to mitigate the rising need for UGS. The abandoned, barren, underutilized, and often contaminated land commonly known as 'brownfields' can potentially gain a second life as a UGS, but the process of remediation and redevelopment are challenged with issues such as social stigma, present and potential contamination, uncertainty about the risk associated with the contamination, etc. As well as evaluating the potential for brownfields as future UGS, we also discuss the possibility of plant-based remediation as a sustainable alternative for managing contamination risks and restoring soil health.

**Presentations:**

- The accelerating need for Urban Greenspaces (UGS) in cities and how to best accommodate it: Potential for Urban Brownfields and Gentle Remediation Strategies (GROs) – Shaswati Chowdhury, Paul Drenning and Jenny Norrman (Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden).
- Brownfield remediation and planning in Coal Regions in Transition – Prof. José Luis R. Gallego and Dr Diego Baragaño (University of Oviedo, Spain; Institute of Natural Resources and Territorial Planning).
- Exploring land governance strategies for inclusive and sustainable development in the Kumasi landscape in Ghana – Muhil Nesi (Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving).

**Climate and Forced Displacement: Land, energy & clean water challenges of communities displaced from high-risk natural disaster and war zones in Mozambique**

**Organiser(s):** Uacitissa Mandamule (Aix-Marseille Université/OMR), Jerry Maquenzi and João Carrilho (OMR), and Prof. dr Marja Spierenburg (Leiden University, the Netherlands).

Mozambique has been cyclically affected by the occurrence of extreme weather events: floods, cyclones, droughts or storms. The consequences of these events include hundreds of losses of human lives, destruction of public, private and housing infrastructure, forced displacement of populations, decrease in arable land, increased land tenure and food insecurity, as well as conflicts over access to land and water.

Along with these climate events, the country has also been facing military attacks in the central and northern regions, also resulting in forced displacements and land tenure insecurity. In addition to the necessary humanitarian aid to the victims of these two crises, mobilizing public and private actors, local civil society, States and international organizations, another challenge for this country, with weak land governance is linked, in particular, to the resettlement of people forced to leave their homes and farms, to move to safer places.

This session is motivated by the cases of Idai and Kenneth cyclones that hit the country in 2019, and the political and military instability in north-eastern Cabo Delgado province, in Mozambique. Presentations of case studies followed by question and answer debate will be held. The presentations focus on expectations, fears and challenges of the displaced and host communities, with regard to their rights on land and natural resources, the socio-economic destabilization of displaced communities, and impacts on agriculture production and productivity. Presentations also look at communities coping strategies to deal with climate crises and political instability.

**Presentations:**

- Land expropriation: The hidden danger of climate change response in Mozambique – Bernardo Almeida and Carolien Jacobs (Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law, Governance and Society, Leiden University, the Netherlands).
- An ethics of care to rethink tribal people's displacement in the Amazon – Arianna Porrone (University of Macerata, Italy).

**Who Benefits? Inclusive governance and equitable benefit sharing in the context of community forestry**

**Organiser(s):** Tropenbos International, together with Forest Foundation Philippines and RECOFTC.

Strengthening the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) to forest land, for example through community forestry models, has the potential to contribute to sustainable livelihoods, forest conservation and social justice.

Tropenbos International and partners have analysed community forestry models in ten countries, looking at the outcomes and the conditions and barriers. In all countries, the internal governance within communities came up as a challenge; decision-making processes within IPLCs are not always inclusive and (financial) benefits of collectively managed forests may end up in the hand of local elites. Therefore, CSOs often work to support communities in strengthening their internal governance processes, but this brings forward the question:

- How to ensure fair benefit sharing within the community in the context of community forestry?
- What is the role and importance of individual benefits in model that is based on collective forest rights?
- Who decides what is fair?
- What is the (potential) role of customary governance institutions, governments and CSOs in ensuring fair benefit-sharing?

In this session we will explore these questions together with the panellists and the audience.

**Moderator:** René Boot (Director Tropenbos International)

**Speakers:**

- Charlotte Benneker (Programme coordinator, Tropenbos International).
- Heidi Mendoza (Forest Foundation Philippines).

- Shambhu Dangal (Country director Nepal, RECOFTC).

### **Re-imagining our Future: Building back better through progressive land policies and practices post COVID-19**

**Organiser(s):** Buhle Nxumalo and Rukshana Nanayakkara (International Land Coalition).

Land rights should be a key element in building back better, resilient and sustainable communities in post-COVID-19. ILC identifies land rights as foundational to various pillars of sustainable development such as resilient local food systems, gender equality, equitable labour and youth-friendly socio-economic models, sustainable environmental management and stronger local democracies. Instead of reverting to past practices and policies, ILC identifies eight concrete approaches through which secure land rights could contribute to resilience to the COVID-19 socio-economic crisis. These include:

- Land rights for localised, resilient and sustainable socio-economic and food systems;
- Land rights for inclusive and equitable land governance and economic opportunity;
- Strengthening democratic land governance;
- Centralised management for healthy landscapes and ecosystems;
- Positioning land rights to mitigate migration while assuring the urban-rural nexus;
- Indigenous peoples' territorial rights for resilient social systems;
- Women's land rights for gender justice;
- The democratisation of land data for inclusive, evidence-based decision-making and future crisis-preparedness.

This session seeks to present these approaches and track changes in land policies and practices in response to the COVID-19 crisis, showing how these approaches are essential elements in building back better. To this end, session will present a number of practical examples from Africa, Asia, EMENA and Latin America.

- **Moderator:** Rukshana Nanayakkara, Global Policy and Advocacy Expert, International Land Coalition
- **Thought Provokers:**
  - Nxumalo, Buhlebenkosi (Knowledge Management Consultant, International Land Coalition).
  - Dr Stasja Koot (Wageningen University, the Netherlands).
  - Celina Salcedo-La Viña (Associate II, Land & Resource Rights Initiative, World Resources Institute).

- **Organisations who present case studies:**
  - Community Land Scotland (CLD).
  - ILC-NES, Guatemala.
  - Member, ILC Asia.

## Closing Panel & Discussion

**Moderation:** Dr Joanny Bélair (Postdoctoral researcher, Utrecht University and LANDac)

**Panellists:** Dr Caitlin Ryan (Assistant Professor International Security, International Relations and International Organization, University of Groningen), Dr Faustin Maganga (Associate Professor, St John's University of Tanzania), Gemma Betsema (Programme Advisor LAND-at-scale at the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)), Teddy Kisémbó (Urban Action Lab, Makerere University & LANDac fellow).

In the closing panel, the panellists will reflect on the main takeaways of the LANDac Annual International Conference 2021 and the main challenges for the land governance community that we might face in the coming year(s).

## Book of Abstracts

Want to learn more about the selected paper abstracts or presentations for the sessions? Download the [Book of Abstracts 2021](#) here!