

# CIFOR at the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference 2018

## Land governance in an interconnected world

19–23 March 2018 | Washington, DC

### AGENDA

#### Tuesday, 20 March

8:30–10:00 | MC 7-100

Boundary demarcation and territorial governance

##### **Conflict in collective formalization process: Opportunities for transformation**

*Anne Larson, Esther Mwangi, Iliana Monterroso, Nining Liswanti, Tuti Herawati*

Conflict is a key factor affecting land tenure security as well as community and natural resource governance. The research presented in this session examines conflict in the context of the formalization of collective forest and land rights in three countries, Peru, Indonesia and Uganda, with additional partial data drawn from Nepal.

8:30–10:00 | MC 10-100

Impact evaluation of land registration

##### **Does tenure reform influence household food security?**

*Nining Liswanti, Esther Mwangi, Michael Ndwiwa, Tuti Herawati, Anne Larson, Iliana Monterroso*

New research suggests that tenure security outcomes are sensitive to the range of rights held by communities, and that food security outcomes are better under situations of full ownership rights, regardless of whether these rights are *de jure* or *de facto*. Hear more about the study involving 2733 respondents, 55 communities and five reforms types, conducted in Peru, Indonesia and Uganda.

14:00–15:30 | MC 6-100 | Can supply chain management help improve land governance?

##### **Multi-level public-private governance arrangements for sustainable palm oil in Indonesia**

*Pablo Pacheco*

Recent debate and practice around sustainability in the Indonesian palm oil sector is characterized by a plethora of policy and regulatory developments and emerging institutional arrangements involving state and private-sector actors — mainly palm oil companies, processors and traders — as well as civil society organizations at the national and subnational levels. New research looks at the potential and limits of emerging arrangements, by examining the ways in which the private and public sectors are working together (or not) to achieve sustainability objectives within the wider context of state governments' actions to mitigate climate change, and companies' actions to advance sustainable palm oil supply.

15:45–17:15 | MC 2-800

Building on the SDGs to assist countries meeting land degradation neutrality goals

##### **Forests, trees and agroforestry: Contribution to land degradation neutrality**

*Robert Nasi*

Forests, trees and agroforestry, when adequately used, managed and governed, can play a central role in ensuring land degradation neutrality by restoring degraded lands, improving production systems, ensuring food security and nutrition, enhancing people's livelihoods and addressing climate change. In this session, hear how the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA), led by CIFOR, is contributing to the Land Degradation Neutrality Initiative.

15:45–17:15 | MC C1-100

Measuring tenure security perceptions

##### **Forest tenure reforms and tenure security: What determines perceptions of tenure security among members of reform groups?**

*Esther Mwangi, Anne Larson, Michael Ndwiwa, Iliana Monterroso, Nining Liswanti, Tuti Herawati*

Consensus holds that tenure security is a major factor in enabling rights-holders to obtain benefits from land and forest resources, and in incentivizing sustainable use and management of resources. However, tenure security is often confused with the kind of rights that an individual or group holds. Research presented in this session analyzes the concept and drivers of tenure security in three countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, within the context of forest tenure reform implementation.

#### Wednesday, 21 March

08:30–10:00 | MC 9-100

Research on tenure, farm size, investment and productivity

##### **Adoption of sustainable land and forest management technologies: Outcome of forest tenure reform in developing countries**

*Tuti Herawati, Esther Mwangi, Anne Larson, Iliana Monterroso, Nining Liswanti, Michael Ndwiwa*

What factors motivate a community to adopt sustainable land and forest management? Household interviews across Indonesia, Peru and Uganda found that perceptions of tenure security play a large part, as individuals want to know if they can reap the benefits of their investments. Researchers found that community use and management is conditioned on the adoption and maintenance of sustainable land management practices, suggesting positive outcomes for forest tenure reforms, regardless of whether communities gain control and ownership, or merely management rights and responsibilities.

10:30–12:00 | Preston Auditorium | Regularization of rural rights: Lessons learned from Ethiopia, Liberia and Zambia

Chair: *Steven Lawry*

This Policy Roundtable sponsored by USAID will focus on high-level policy lessons from three major land certification and customary rights recognition programs in different African contexts: expanding smallholder farmer certification to pastoral areas in Ethiopia; scaling low-cost customary land certification in Zambia; and supporting community land documentation in Liberia. The lessons from these programs will be important to national governments, policy makers, and donor agencies as they look to support and scale the most promising approaches to strengthening tenure at national levels.

## Wednesday, 21 March

14:00–15:30 | MC 9-100 | Forest tenure and migration

### What is the impact of out-migration for employment on people and land? Lessons for policy and research in Nepal

*Bimbika Sijapati Basnett, Samata Manandhar, I Made Sanjaya, Kartika Sari Juniwati*

In Nepal, out-migration for foreign employment purposes is impacting on those left behind, as well as land uses in forestry and agriculture in rural Nepal. Research conducted in collaboration by CIFOR and Forest Action Nepal finds that migration is a highly gendered and generation-specific phenomenon, and that whether or not it contributes to the welfare of migrant-sending communities is contingent on modes of inclusion, exclusion and adverse incorporation into migration processes.

### Emergent dynamics of migration and their potential effects on forest and land use in North Kalimantan, Indonesia

*Kartika Sari Juniwati, Bimbika Sijapati Basnett, Benita Nathania, Rilin Purwati, I Made Sanjaya, Paul Hasan Thung, Bambang Trihadmojo, Nugroho Adi Utomo*

This paper presents evidence of how the changing face of migration may have potential effects on forest and land use in Indonesia. Based on mixed-method research in Malinau District where many households are relying on agriculture and forest, we find the main driver of youth migration is to pursue higher education. The need to finance youth migration may affect the left behind's livelihood strategies. The stage of development of an area played a role in defining feasible livelihood options to be adopted.

### The effects of migration on property rights and livelihoods on forest frontiers in the Peruvian Amazon

*Peter Cronkleton*

Migrant settlements on forest frontiers in the Peruvian Amazon have produced complex mosaics of property rights, as well as varying degrees of insecurity and conflict that hamper economic development and resource conservation. Migration is a common strategy used by residents to adapt to environmental and economic change, however, policymakers in Peru lack detailed information about current migration patterns or their drivers. Research presented here addresses that gap, focusing on three multi-village landscapes.

14:00–15:30 | MC 7-100

Community rights for environmental benefit

### Common benefits: How community tenure is facilitating investment in the commons for inclusive growth

*Steven Lawry, Sophia Gnych, Iliana Monterroso, Anukram Adhikary*

With communities in many parts of the world achieving stronger, legally recognized, collective rights over natural resources, important questions now arise regarding how communities can overcome perceived barriers to investment and deliver sustainable development. Research presented here considers evidence and draws on lessons from four countries — Guatemala, Mexico, Nepal and Namibia — to better understand the pathways emerging to deliver investment in the commons.

15:45–17:15 | MC 9-100

Comparing approaches to securing forest tenure

### Social differentiation in collective tenure regimes: Women's rights and forest tenure reforms

*Iliana Monterroso, Anne Larson, Esther Mwangi, Nining Liswanti, Tuti Herawati*

Gender and social inclusion have been addressed in the drafting of different types of tenure reforms, including social forestry schemes in Indonesia, community-based and collaborative management in Uganda, and indigenous titling in Peru. Research across these three countries analyzed the extent to which the design of laws and policies behind reform processes considered existing customary arrangements and how these affect women and men in terms of access and control of resources.

19:00 | MC Atrium | Poster board

### The role of land banks in the context of zero-deforestation palm oil in Indonesia

*Johannes Pirker, Aline Mosnier, Kemen Austin, Pablo Pacheco, Esther Boere, Ping Yowargana*

A significant share of concessions is currently not planted with industrial oil palm, and other types of land cover and associated land uses prevail in these land banks, such as forest, smallholder agriculture and degraded or marginal land. This poster assesses the land cover composition of the land bank of the Indonesian palm oil industry, including the presence of agricultural land used for cropping and presence of primary forests, peat and other elements of the landscape relevant for the sustainability inside palm concessions. Emphasis is given to discuss on what could be the land use trajectories of the land banks inside oil palm permits taking into account potential zero deforestation commitments.

## Thursday, 22 March

10:30–12:00 | MC 6-100 | Monitoring implementation of large agro investments

### Collaborative planning for land-based investments in agriculture and forestry in Tanzania, Mozambique and Uganda

*Gemma Betsema, Emilinah Namaganda, Annelies Zoomers*

Building on the DIAD (Diversity, Interdependence, Authentic Dialogue) theory of collaborative rationality, this paper explores its applicability in the context of land-based investments in agriculture and forestry in Tanzania, Mozambique and Uganda. Presenters draw on their own experiences and outcomes in organizing and facilitating three multi-stakeholder dialogues that engaged eight companies, and several civil society organizations, and government representatives. Results show the importance of including local communities' priorities in order to support the 'authentic dialogue' aspect of the planning process, and to ensure outcomes are more inclusive than under conventional approaches.

14:00–15:30 | Preston Auditorium  
Integrated approaches for the sustainable development of indigenous peoples' lands and territories after legalization

Discussant: *Steven Lawry*

**Reflections on rights actualization versus rights recognition: Closing the gap**



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Forests, Trees and Agroforestry



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Policies, Institutions, and Markets



Investing in rural people



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development



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CIFOR advances human well-being, equity and environmental integrity by conducting innovative research, developing partners' capacity, and actively engaging in dialogue with all stakeholders to inform policies and practices that affect forests and people. CIFOR is a CGIAR Research Center, and leads the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA). Our headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia, with offices in Nairobi, Kenya; Yaounde, Cameroon; and Lima, Peru.



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