Global Governance for Sustainable Land Use: Findings from the GLOBALANDS Project

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presented at

Linking Land Tenure and Use for Shared Prosperity
Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty
Introduction

• GLOBALANDS: transdisciplinary research project carried out by IINAS in cooperation with Ecologic Institute, Oeko-Institut and Leuphana University

• Funding: German Ministry for Environment through Federal Environment Agency (UBA), runs from Fall 2011 through April 2015

• Key results are presented

• More results (working papers): www.globalands.org
GLOBALANDS identified three options to improve governance of global sustainable land use:

– Strengthening sustainable land use aspects within existing global governance systems (UN conventions & protocols)

– Safeguarding sustainable land use in project-level financing of bi- and multilateral development & financing agencies, and private banks

– Socially inclusive and actor-oriented systemic indicators for sustainable land use in the SDGs, and for safeguarding.

Global Governance Opportunities

- **SDGs**: Maintain land use related goals and targets of the OWG proposal, and agree on adequate indicators (esp. LDN)
- **CBD**: strengthen Green Development Initiative; longer-term: Land Protocol
- **CCD**: new instrument, indicators
- **FCCC/REDD+**: better (social) safeguards!
- **VGGT**: integrate **environmental** aspects in national implementation
SDGs and Indicators

Background Paper

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With inputs from: EODF, ESPA, Berlemeis Foundation, Millennium Institute

Financial support for work on this paper was provided by the United Nations Development and Cooperation SDG and Mekong Development (Switzerland). The views and conclusions expressed in this paper are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies. We would like to thank the reviewer from EODF, for their feedback.

We are working on the framing of the SDGs for the Post-2015 Development Agenda, as well as the participation in the related work on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. We have an objective for the SDGs on Food and Hunger Security through Sustainable Agriculture in the Agenda for Transformation.

Source:

Platform Policy Brief

Land in a post-2015 framework

By the global donor working group on land

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets on Food and Nutrition Security through Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems in the Post-2015 Agenda

Why good governance of land and tenure security need to be part of the Sustainable Development Goal framework

Note by the Vale Columbia Center on Sustainable International Investment and the SDG Thematic Group on the Good Governance of Extractive and Land Resources

January 2014

Overview: Sub-areas with existing goals and targets identified by TSI

1. Poverty reduction
2. Access to property and productive resources, finance and credit for all, women and men
3. Preventing, addressing and redressing land disputes and land conflicts
4. Ensuring tenure security and customary institutions
5. Ageing and other vulnerable populations
6. Land tenure and rights
7. Land security and livelihoods
8. Land use and conservation
9. Land degradation and desertification

Cooperating with

Sponsored by
Indicators for Land in the SDGs

Changes in
Land cover/land use
(allowing to stratify)

Land productivity dynamics
Soil organic carbon content

Complementary indicators

Agricultural statistics
Actor-and region-specific land-use practices
Citizen-sourcing

Source: Outcome Document of EEA/GLII/IASS Thematic workshop “Possibilities for indicators on sustainable land management for the Global Land Indicators Initiative” (CPH March 2015)
Systemic Indicator Approach

- Basics: focus on land **use** and **positive** signals
- Approach aims to **integrate** environmental and social aspects, including traditional knowledge
- Social **actor group** differentiation and focus: e.g. large corporate vs. small-scale farming
- Metrics: **combination** of sustainable LU **practices** and actor groups in specific regions
  – Meant to **complement** policy development and monitoring
**Systemic Indicator Approach**

**Goals & targets: Sustainable land use**

- **Indicators**
  - Laws incentives, etc.
  - **Practices**

- **Systemic Indicator Approach**
  - SLM practices (use WOCAT database)
  - Actors (e.g. subsistence farmers, commercial farmers, ..)
  - Regional conditions (soil, climate, terrain, etc.)

**Traditional approach (top-down):**
Based on direct indicators towards the targets

**GLOBALANDS approach (bottom-up):**
Based on evidence-based best SLM practices of WOCAT
## Systemic Indicators: Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use Practice</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agroforestry</td>
<td><strong>Small-scale</strong> land users; mixing of woody and non-woody species</td>
<td>dry and semi-arid regions, sub-humid mountains + temperate zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Poor farmer, herders, woman</td>
<td>“Re-greening” of arid regions (e.g. Sahel/Niger)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agroforestry</td>
<td><strong>Large-scale</strong> land user; extensive and intensive</td>
<td>temperate and tropical zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Tea/coffee plantations</td>
<td>Latin America, Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Montado</td>
<td>South and central Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water harvesting</td>
<td>Poor small-scale farmers mainly &lt; 1ha, partly 1-2 ha/2-5 ha</td>
<td>Arid and semi-arid zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Poor farmers using plant pit system/Zaï</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross slope barriers</td>
<td><strong>Small-scale</strong>, average level of wealth to poor land users</td>
<td>subhumid, semi-arid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example</strong></td>
<td>Earth-banked terraces in cereal and almond cropland covered with drought resistant shrubs</td>
<td>Spain, Murcia, Region Guadalentin catchment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Small scale farmers using Fanya juu terrace</td>
<td>Eastern province Kenya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Systemic Indicators: Implementation

- Implement SI as part of SDG **indicator framework** – use platforms (i.e. GLTN/GLII, UN-SDSN), GSW 2015
- **“Real” application** of SI would take place when SDGs are **nationally implemented** in participatory processes to allow for adequate screening and agreement on safeguards – and also to define “LDN”
- **Safeguarding** approach in **existing** UN schemes could make use of SI, e.g. in regionalized REDD+ schemes, or indicators under CCD
More Information

www.globallands.org

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