

# Global Governance for Sustainable Land Use: Status and Opportunities

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# 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)
- Project started in 2011 and runs through 2014
- Selected results on international **policy screening** and **systemic indicators** are presented
- Working papers available at [www.globalands.org](http://www.globalands.org)



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# Part I: Results from Policy Screening



- GLOBALANDS carried out a comprehensive “**screening**” of **existing policies** related to sustainable land use (by Ecologic & Oeko-Institut)
- Structured overview about most relevant policies & governance structures influencing global land use
  - Comprehensive overview on global level
  - Most relevant policies on multilateral level (esp. EU)
  - Selected case studies on national and regional policies
- **For details, see paper:**  
[http://www.iinas.org/tl\\_files/iinas/downloads/Fritsche\\_et\\_al\\_2014\\_GLOBALANDS-World\\_Bank\\_Land\\_and\\_Poverty\\_Conference-Paper.pdf](http://www.iinas.org/tl_files/iinas/downloads/Fritsche_et_al_2014_GLOBALANDS-World_Bank_Land_and_Poverty_Conference-Paper.pdf)



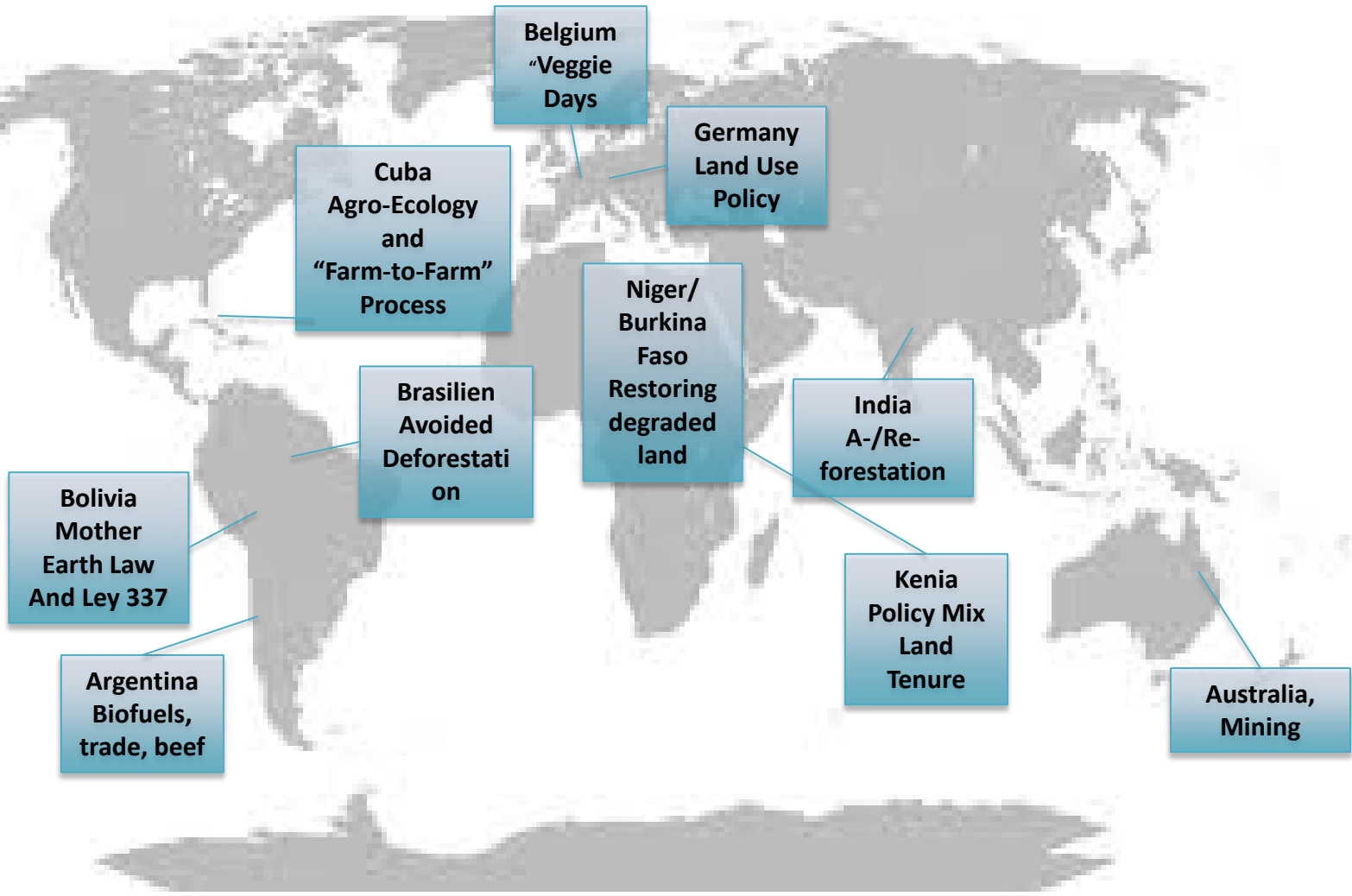
# Policies: Windows of Opportunity?

- **Bioenergy policy:** development and application of **sustainability standards** including land use



- Bioenergy sustainability standards increasingly **relevant for other uses** (biomaterials etc.) as well as agriculture and forestry (“spill-over”) → entry point to SDGs?
- **Safeguarding** sustainability of land use in “bioeconomy”

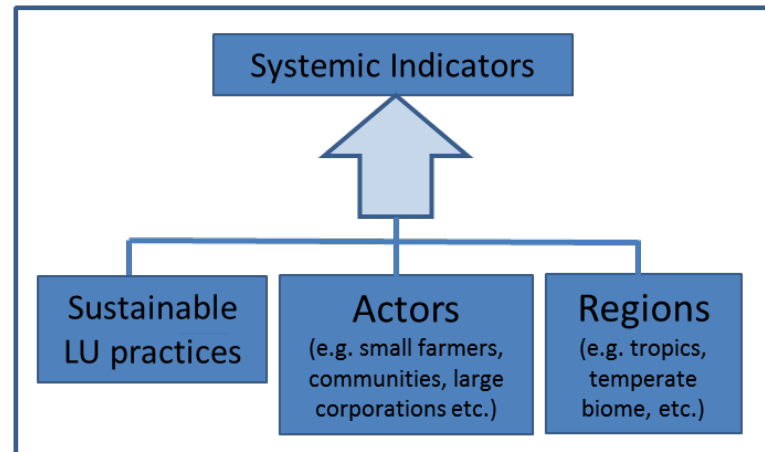
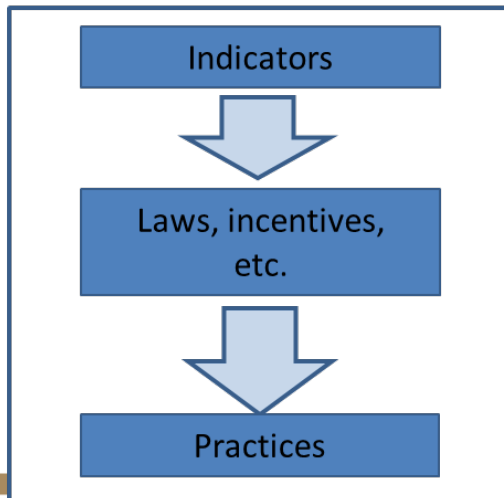
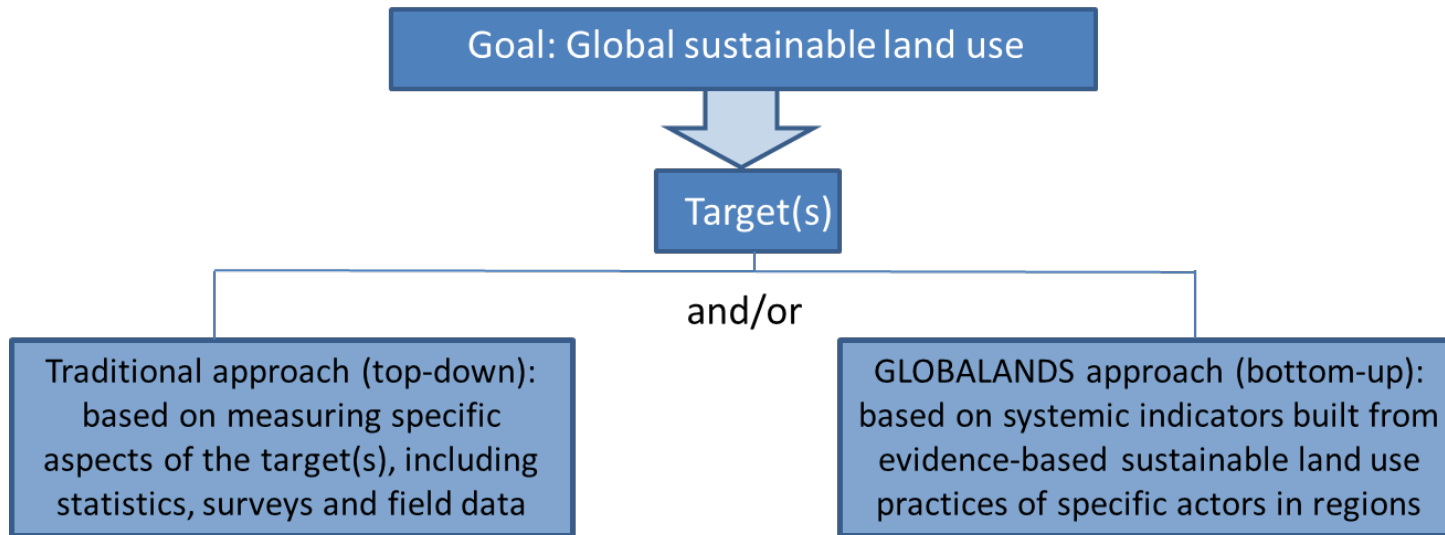
# Policies: 10 national case studies



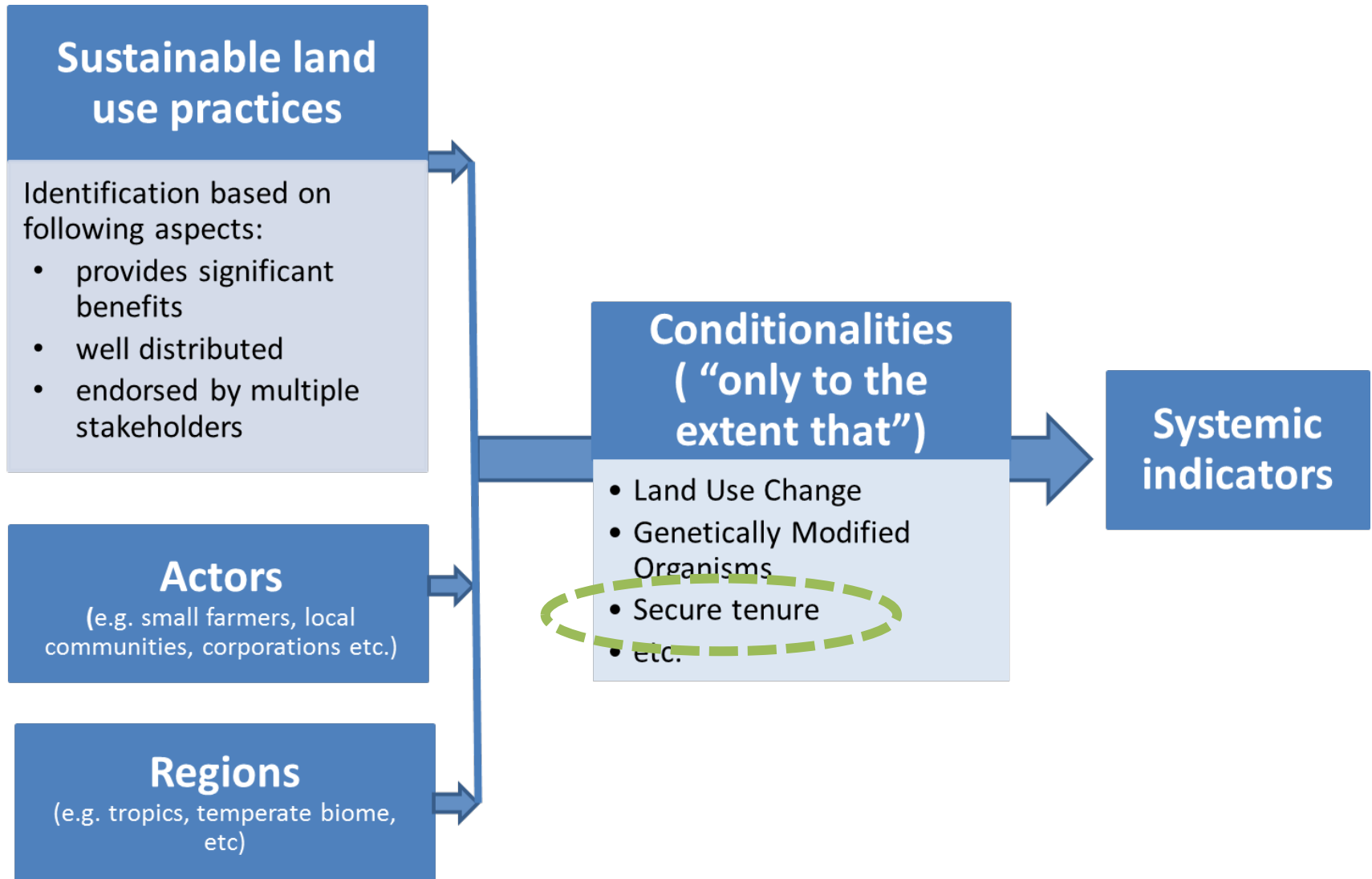
# Part II: Systemic Indicator Approach

- 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

# Systemic Indicators (cont.)



# Systemic Indicators (cont.)





# Systemic Indicators (cont.)

- SI could help defining and negotiating SDGs to include land use and land tenure
- Approach is currently worked out for two **examples** addressing most relevant global land uses:
  - Small vs. large-scale **farming** (based on IAASTD; CFS, WOCAT, among others)
  - Small/communal vs. corporate **forestry** (input from SFM, FAO, FSC...)
- Full Working Paper in May 2014

# Next Steps

- Discussion at **3<sup>rd</sup> International Expert Workshop** in Paris in April 2014 (convened with UNEP & CCD Sec)
- Working Paper on approach & examples in May 2014 (your comments are welcome!)
- Conclusions and recommendations for German government in June 2014
- July onwards: further international work, and steps towards implementation (2015)

# Thank you – more Information:



**Globalands**

Resource-Efficient Land Use – Towards A Global Sustainable Land Use Standard  
BMUB-UBA Project No. FKZ 371193101

**Global Sustainable Land Use:  
Concept and Examples for Systemic Indicators**

Input Paper for the 3<sup>rd</sup> GLOBALANDS International Expert Meeting,  
UNEP Paris, April 7-8, 2014

prepared by

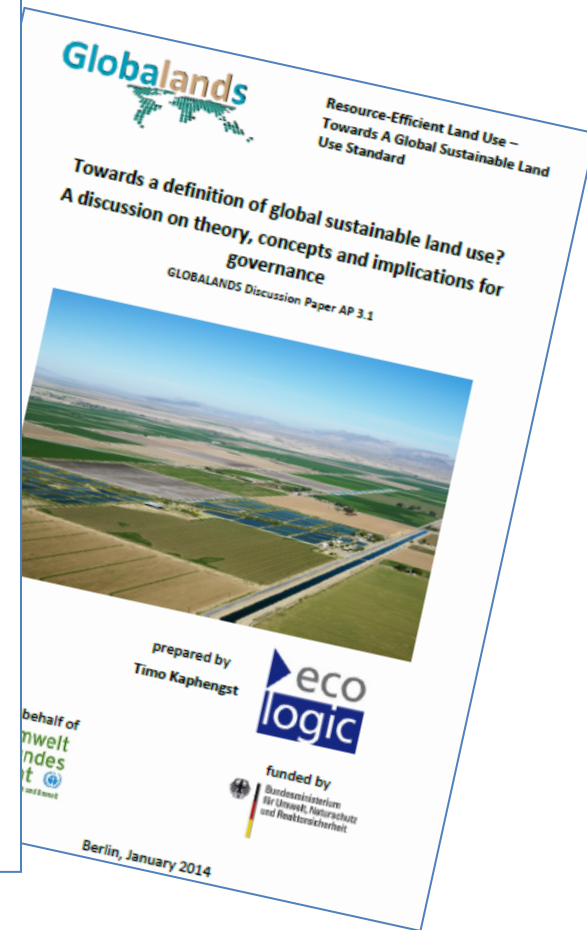
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with inputs from the GLOBALANDS team

on behalf of **Umwelt Bundesamt**

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# Additional Slides (not shown)



- Introductory slides on context
- Details on results of **international governance screening** (see GLOBALANDS Working Paper 2.2)



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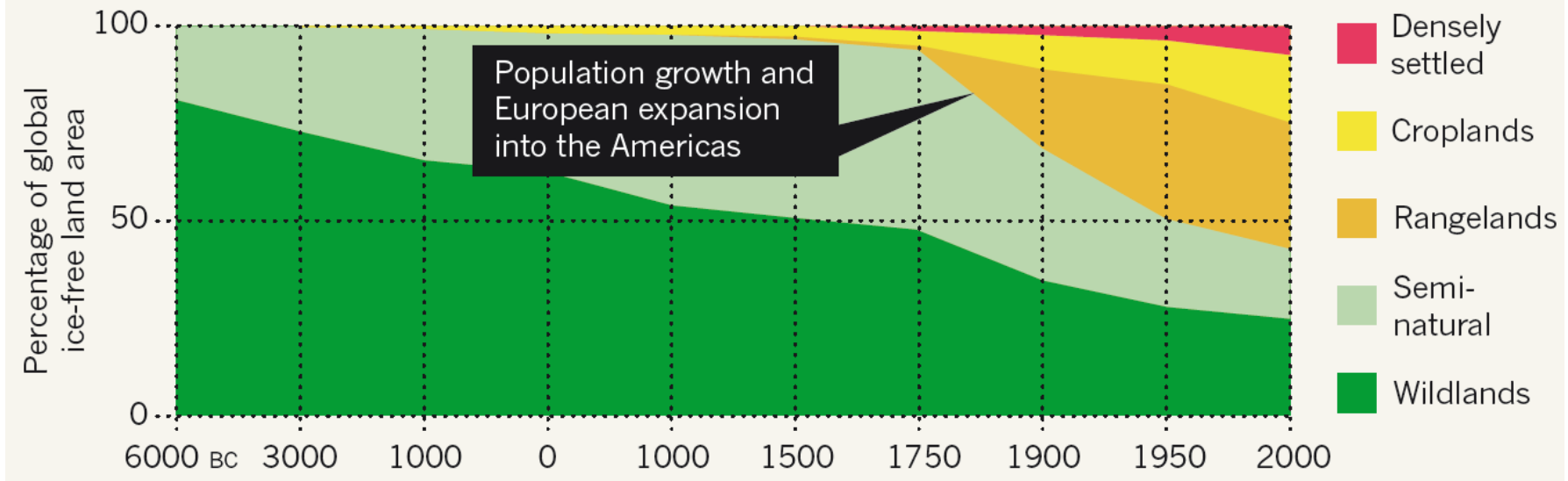


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# Context: Transforming the Biosphere

The effects of human intervention are now apparent on more than half of Earth's ice-free land mass.



Source: Jones (2011), from WBGU (2011)

# Context: Land Degradation



**Prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation of land degradation less than half a kilometer apart**

Source: WOCAT (2011) Land Management in Practice - Guidelines and Best Practices for Sub-Saharan Africa; coordinated by FAO, Rome

# Policy Screening: Overview

Land use policies per sector	Cross Cutting Policies (specific env. media/ goods)	Integrated Policies (diff. env. media)	Cross cutting policies (non-sectoral)	Cross Cutting issues with a lack of (effective) policies
Agriculture (6 policies analysed)	Biodiversity (7)	Sustainability (4)	Energy (10)	Food/Global Diet/Food Waste
Forestry (28)	Water (2)	Spatial planning (3)	Trade (6)	Population increase
Built up land (13) •Energy infrastr. •Settlement •Transport •Mining	Climate (7)		Investment (5)	Public goods/ internalizing externalities
	Soil (3)		Development (7)	Gender
			Land tenure (1)	Liability

# Policies: Windows of Opportunities?

- **Sustainable Development Goals** and integration into the UN's post-2015 Development Agenda  
→ Strengthening of sustainable land use?



- Agreed language in **Rio+20** outcome document:
  - The need for urgent action to reverse land degradation
  - In view of this, we will strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world in the context of sustainable development.



# Policies: Windows of Opportunities?

- **CBD:** Aichi targets re protected area network and integrating biodiv in sectoral policies, Working Programmes, ecosystem approach, environmental assessment of programmes, participatory planning etc.
  - Moderately successful: Missed 2010 target; not politically high profile; lack of financial resources; weaknesses in national implementation; focus on protected areas
  - **Green Development Initiative** supports sustainable land management on areas certified against GDI standard (pilot)



- **CCD:** new instrument, goal and indicators?

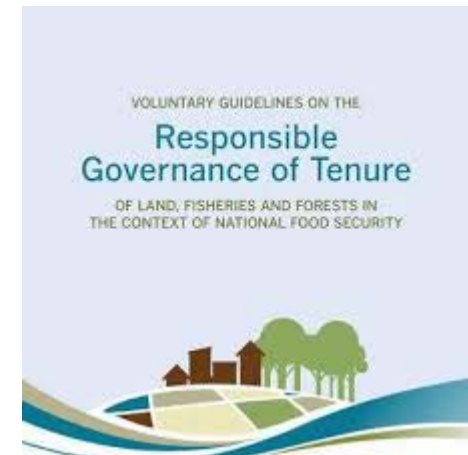
# Policies: Windows of Opportunities?



- **Climate/forest policies:** potential synergies with sustainable land use, i.e. through
  - **REDD+:** financial incentives for maintaining tropical forests
    - problematic: FCCC forest definition; incentives for monoculture tree plantations? Depending on implementation: impacts on forest-dwelling communities
  - Potential of climate politics to protect **peatlands**
- **Safeguarding**, especially social impacts



- **Voluntary Guidelines** on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (**VGGT**) adopted in 2012
  - Assessment of effects/impacts not yet possible
  - **Promising:** broad integration of stakeholders (cf. role of CFS and HLPE)
- Potential for **integration** in systemic indicators



- **Resource efficiency policies:** Land is of increasing importance on global and particularly the EU Agenda
  - **Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe:** Milestone “by 2020, EU policies are on track with an aim to achieve **no net land take** by 2050”.
  - **EC Land communication** foreseen in 2014



- **(Non-) Policies:**
  - International policies to *promote* sustainable land use are **weak** and **uncoordinated**
  - Land use policies address complex issues involving conflicts/competition between resources, goals and values – at various **scales**
- **Problem definition & goal-setting:**
  - Increasing awareness that there is a problem, but:
  - **No agreed** definition of what the **problem is**
  - **No vision** of where to go (yet)