

# 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  
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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), runs from Fall 2011 through April 2015
- **Key results** are presented
- More results (working papers): [www.globalands.org](http://www.globalands.org)



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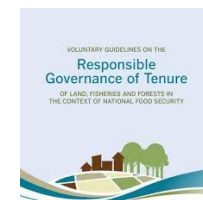
# Overview to Key Findings

- 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.
- **See for details:** [Fritsche et al. \(2015\) GLOBALANDS World Bank Land and Poverty Conference Paper](#)

# 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



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

## Background Paper

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With input from: IDDRI, ESPA, Biovision Foundation, Millennium Institute

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Last update: March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014



## 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 SDSN Thematic Group on the Good Governance of Extractive and Land Resources  
January 2014



## Platform Policy Brief

No. 9 // December 2013

### Land in a post-2015 framework

Platform policy briefs outline the rationale for choosing a particular policy alternative or course of action in a current policy debate. They guide decision-makers with their choices and advocate for a position.

Global Donor Platform for Rural Development  
Tackling rural poverty, together

By the global donor working group on land

#### // Land at the heart of sustainable development

Following a spike in the global interest in land and learning the lessons from the broadly successful MDGs, the international community is now increasingly recognizing how central the responsible governance of tenure of land and other natural resources is for sustainable development.

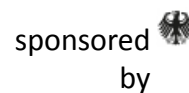
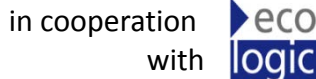
This was confirmed through the adoption of the *Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)* as the first ever globally agreed standards for the responsible governance of tenure of land. The VGGT are intended to promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests.

The process on sustainable development which has accelerated since Rio in June 2012 has further emphasized the need to address land under a post-2015 framework.

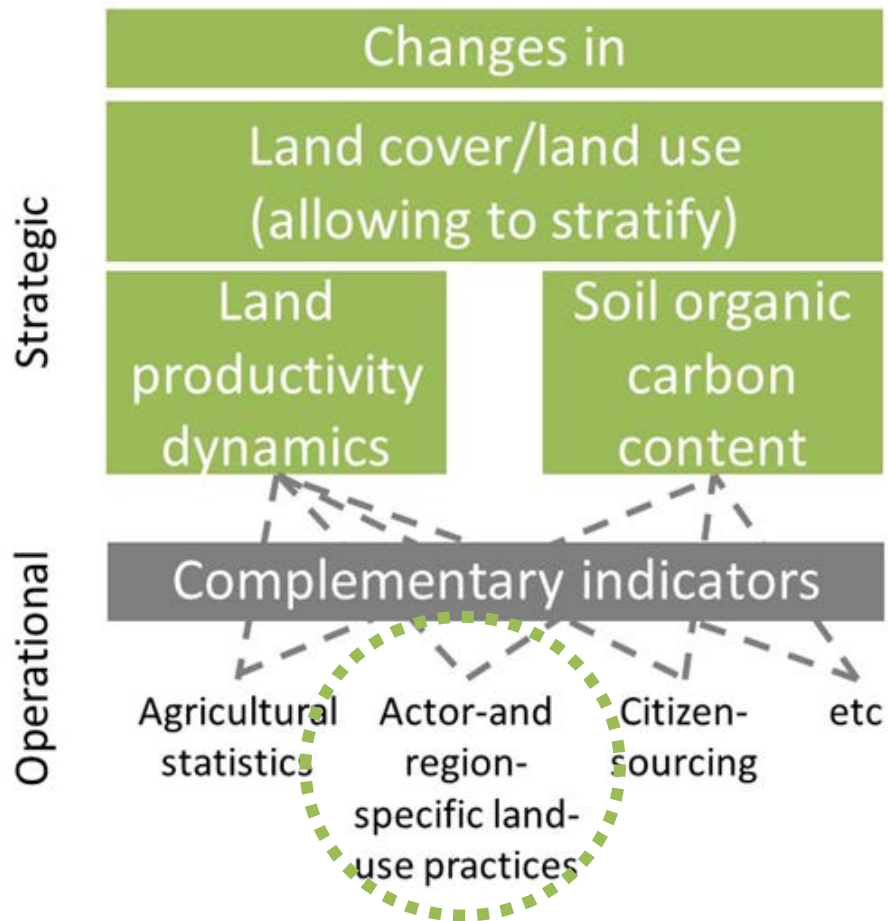
Note: The compilation is the product of submissions made by members of the UN inter-agency technical support team (TST). It is an unofficial compilation intended solely for information of the OWG and Member States. Given the very large number of existing intergovernmental commitments, the compilation is of necessity not exhaustive or complete. The compilation will be updated periodically as more information is received.

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

- 1 **Poverty Eradication**  
Access to property and productive assets, finance and markets for all women and men  
Eradicating absolute poverty  
Providing social protection to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor, including children, youth, unemployed, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and local communities and older persons
- 2 **Food Security and Nutrition**  
Boosting agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation and desertification  
Eliminating all forms of harmful agricultural subsidies  
Ensuring year-round access by all to affordable, adequate, safe and nutritious food  
Improved access to credit and other financial services, land tenure, and agricultural extension services, for all, including smallholders, women, indigenous and local communities  
Promoting indigenous and sustainable farming practices  
Strengthening resilience of farming systems and food supplies to climate change
- 3



# Indicators for Land in the SDGs

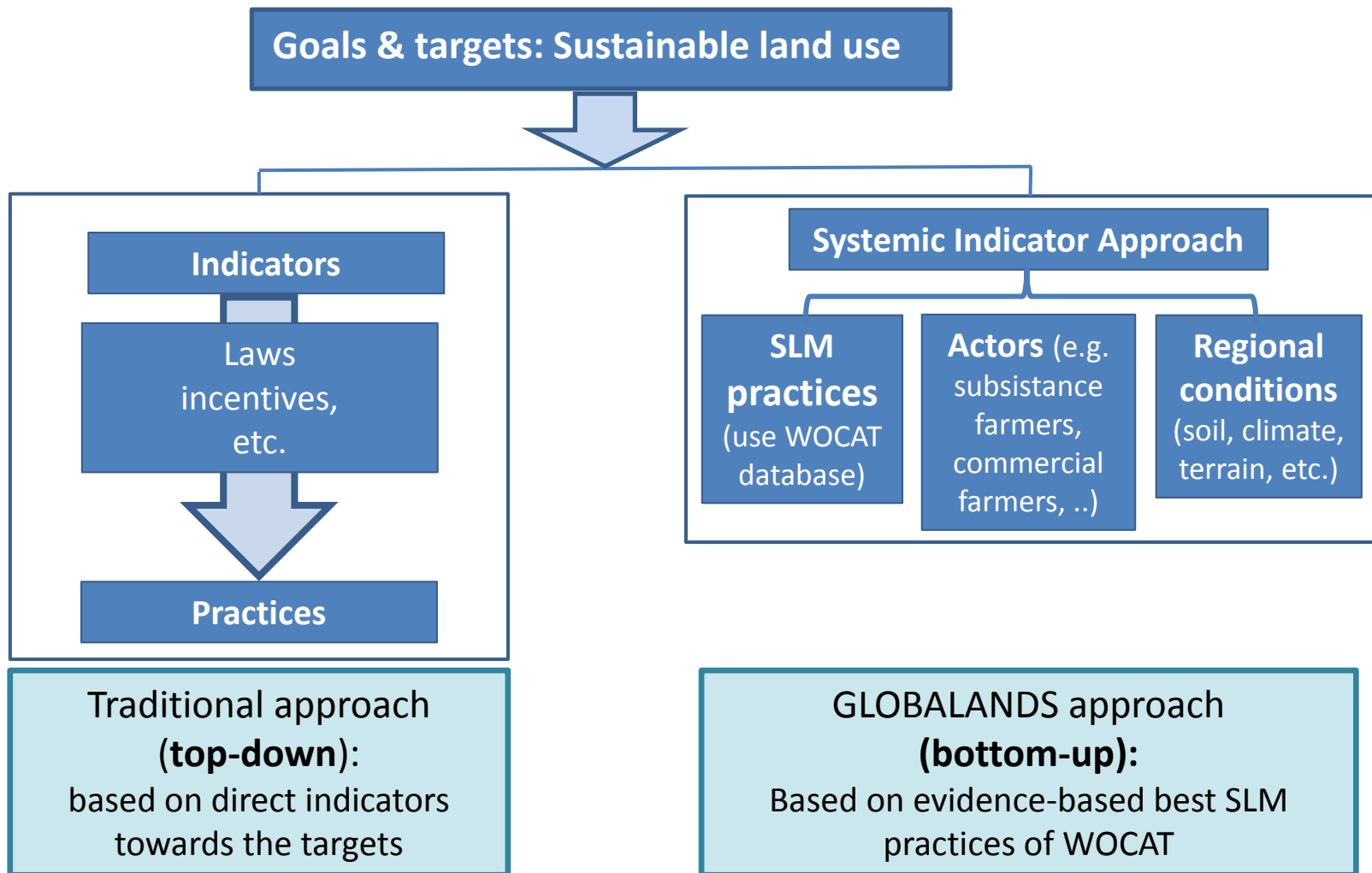


Source: Outcome Document of EEA/GLII/IASS Thematic workshop “Possibilities for indicators on sustainable land management for the Global Land Indicators Initiative” (CPH March 2015)

# 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





# Systemic Indicators: Example

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

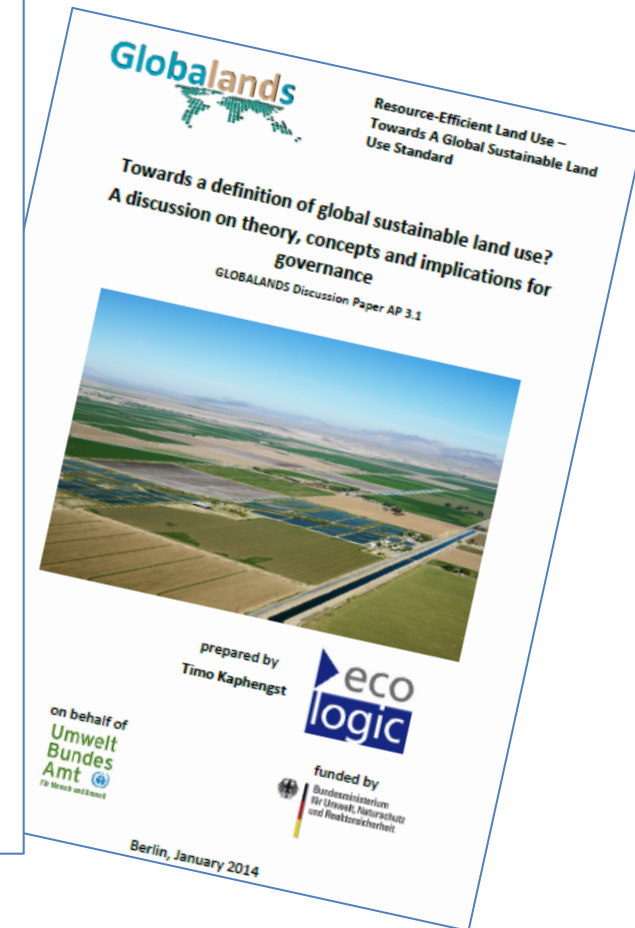
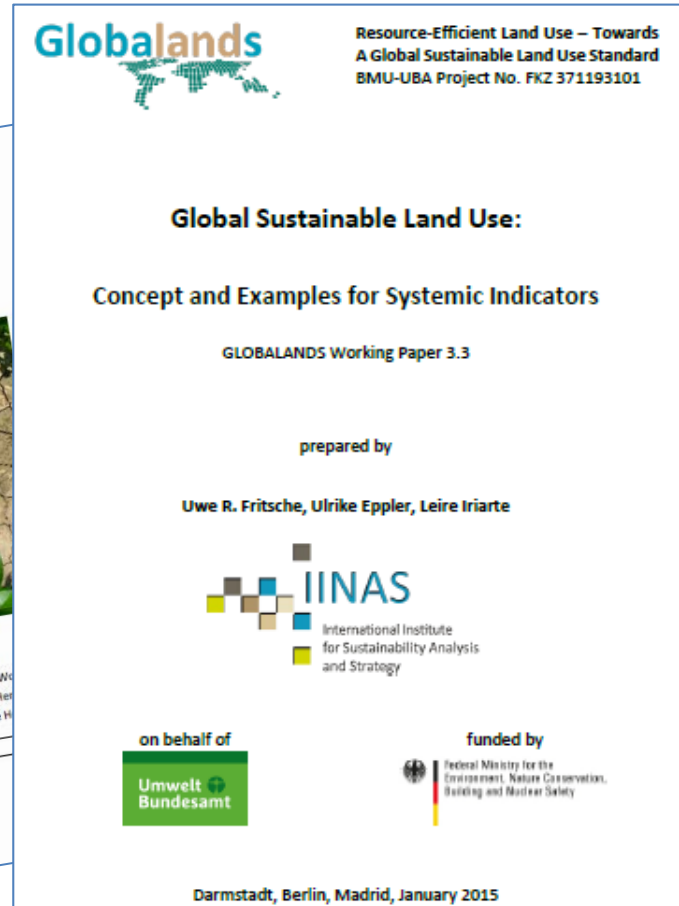
# Systemic Indicators: Implementation



- 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



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