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Customary and Statutory Land Administration Challenges In the Era of Climate Change: Voices from the Grassroots

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May 15, 2024
TO 2
11:00-12:30



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Customary and Statutory Land Administration Challenges In the Era of Climate Change: Voices from the Grassroots

- Overview - Central Themes
 - Ghana: Asankrangwa Stool
 - Madagascar: Sambirano Valley
- Theme I: Climate Change Impacts in the Landscape
- Theme II: Territorial Contestation and Resource Governance
- Theme III: Institutional Innovations in Resource Governance
- Q & A and Wrap-Up

Theme I: Climate Change Impacts in the Landscape

Questions

- *What are the major features of the landscapes in Ghana (Amenfi West District) and Madagascar (Sambirano Valley)?*
- *What are the impacts of climate change in the landscapes of Ghana (Amenfi West District) and Madagascar (Sambirano Valley)?*

Ghana: Asankrangwa Stool

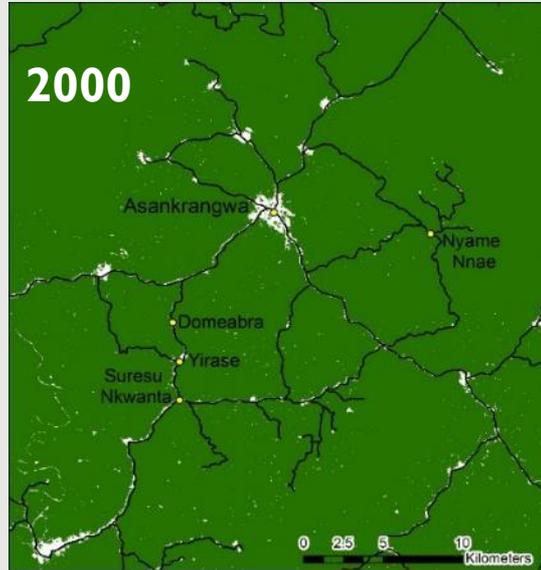


Mark Freudenberger

Cacao/Cocoa Plantations

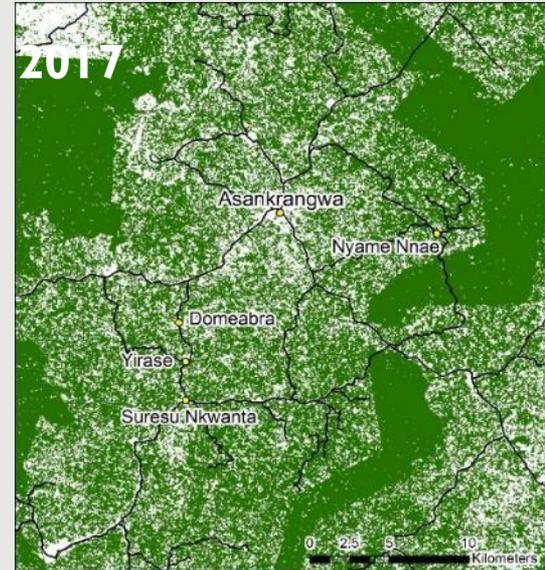
Ghana Asankrangwa Stool

**Map of Forest Cover in Wassa Amenfi
West District in 2000**



Hansen et al. (2013)

**Map of Forest Cover in Wassa Amenfi
West District in 2017**



Hansen et al. (2013)

Ghana: Asankrangwa Stool



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Landscape Threats to Ecosystem Functions

Links to Climate Change?



Mark Freudenberger



Mark Freudenberger



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Ghana: Asankrangwa Stool



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Mechanized Gold Mining

Landscape Threats to Ecosystem Functions

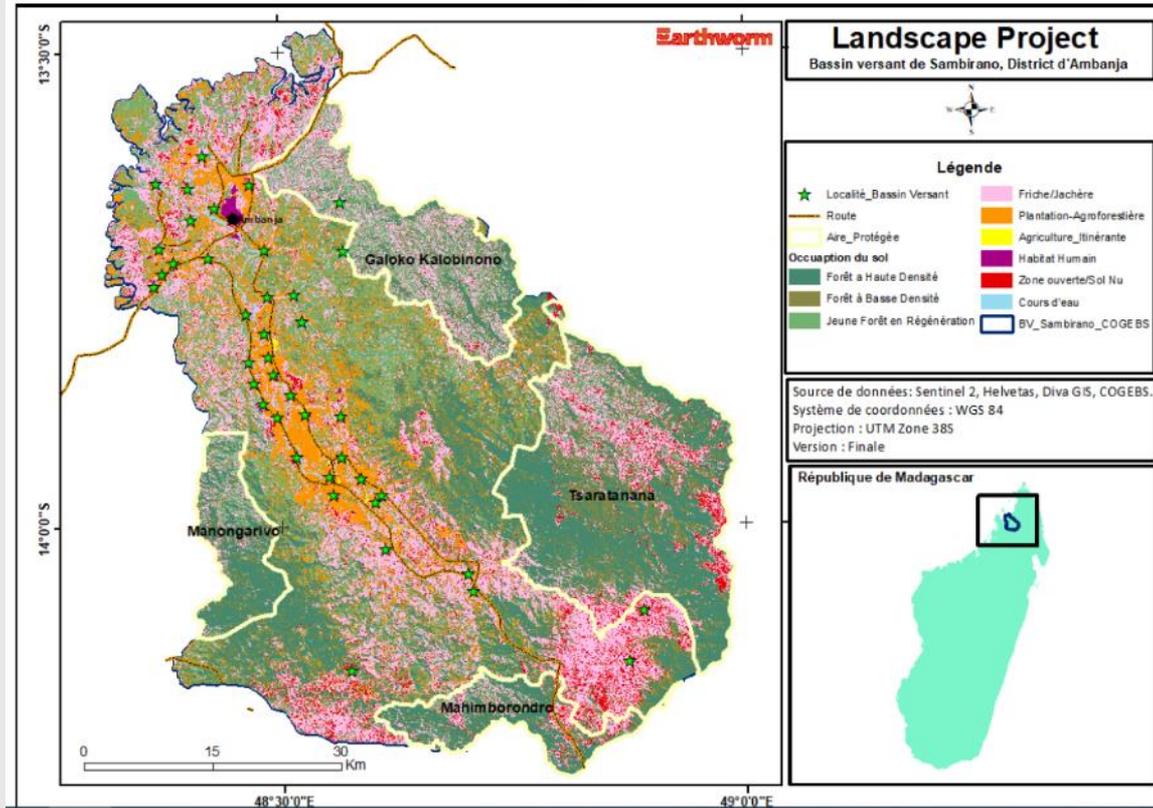
Links to Climate Change?



Mark Freudenberger

Artisanal Gold Mining in Cacao Field

Madagascar: Sambirano Valley



Landscape Threats
to Ecosystem
Functions

Links to Climate Change?

Forest Fragmentation in and around
Protected Areas

Madagascar: Sambirano Valley



Franz Thiel

Madagascar: Sambirano Valley



Helvetas

Sambirano riverbank erosion and loss of cacao trees

Madagascar: Sambirano Valley



Franz Thiel

Hillside erosion (*lavaka*) contributing to sedimentation of Sambirano river and tributaries

Madagascar: Sambirano Valley



Franz Thiel



Franz Thiel

In-Migration to Sambirano Valley

Threat or Opportunity?



Yolande Razafindrakoto

Theme II: Territorial Contestation and Resource Governance

Questions

- *In general, how do the land tenure systems work in the Ghana and Madagascar landscapes?*
- *From a historical perspective, how do you think land tenure systems are being affected by climate change?*

Ghana: Asankrangwa Stool

IF COCOA FARMERS...



USAID ILRG

THEN...



AND THEN...



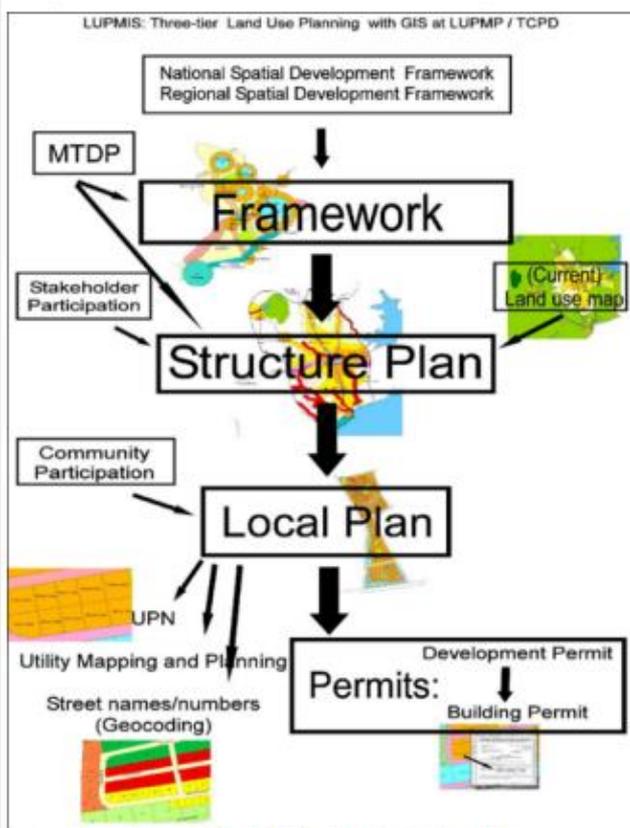
ASSUMPTIONS:
 Demand for land and land values do not significantly increase; cocoa prices do not decrease to the point of cocoa farming being unviable; extreme weather events, disease or pests do not prevent cocoa farm rehabilitation; and there is political will to put land use plans into effect

USAID Integrated Land and Resource Governance

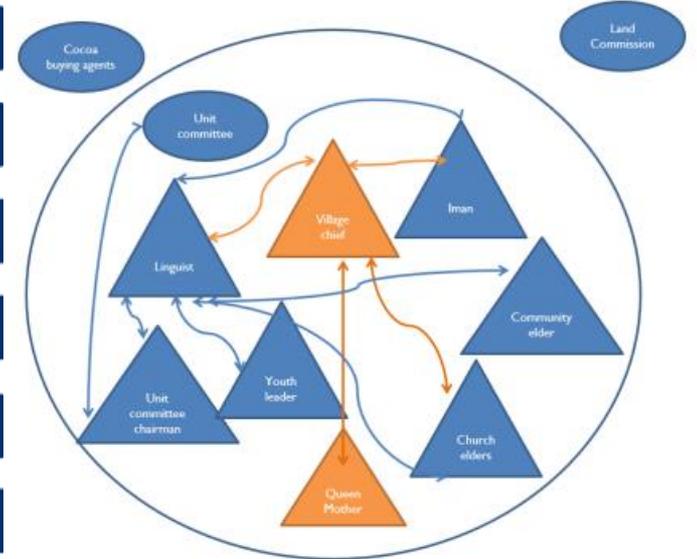
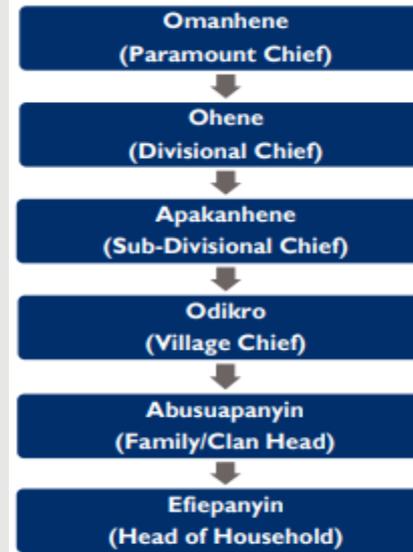
Theory of Change for Environmental Restoration and Land Governance in Cacao Landscapes

N.B.: Theory of Change similar for actors in Madagascar Sambirano Valley

Ghana: Asankrangwa Stool



Source: Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority, n.d.

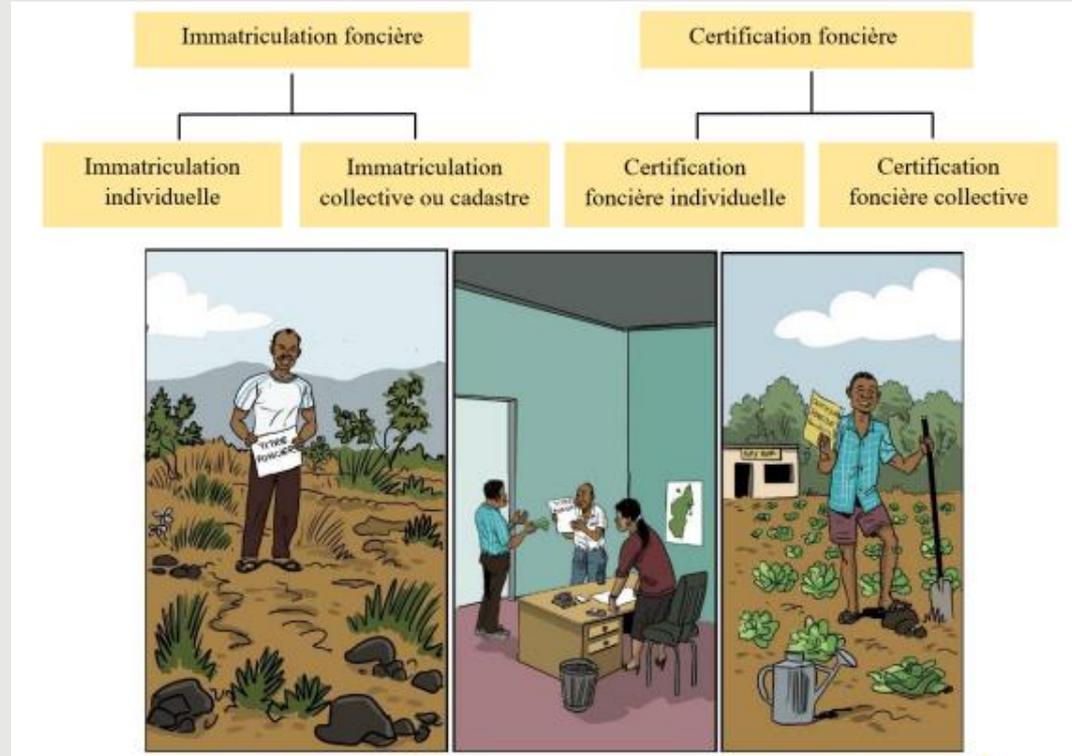
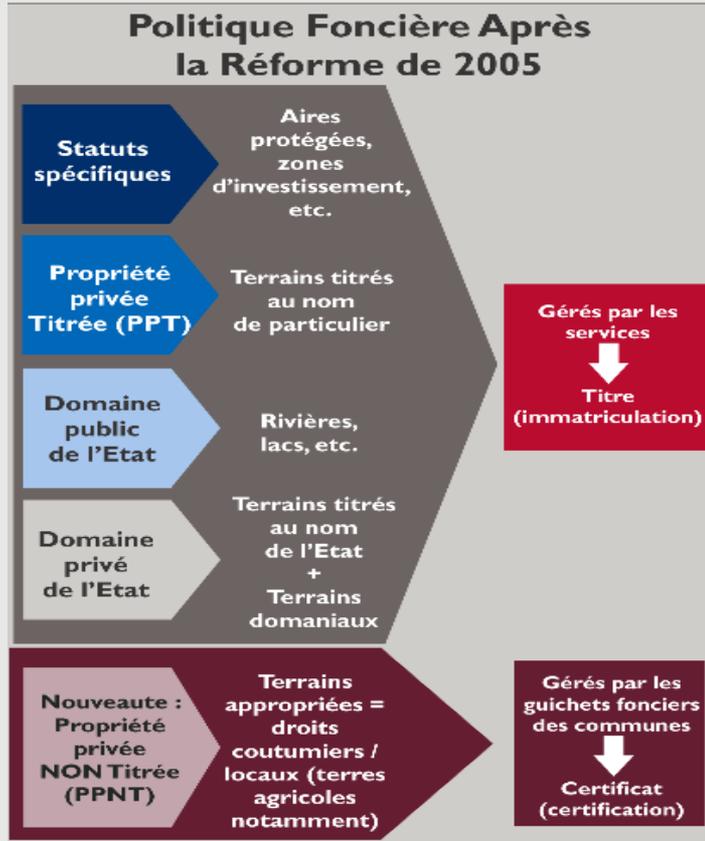


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Multiplicity of State and Local Level Land (Traditional) Governance Institutions

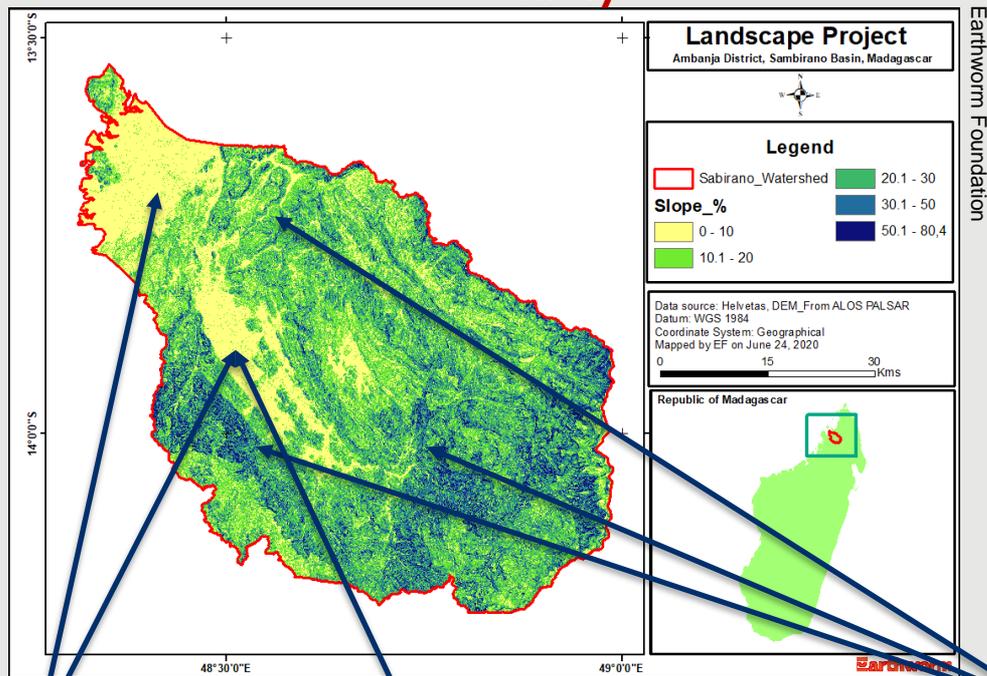
Madagascar: Sambirano Valley

USAID LRG



MATSF/C.N.R.F.P

Location of Major Resource Tenure « Wounds » in Sambirano Valley



Earthworm Foundation

1 - Private Sector Plantations: Colonial legacy disputes with surrounding farmers deceived by unfulfilled promises on Titled Private Property (PPT); squatters on some lands

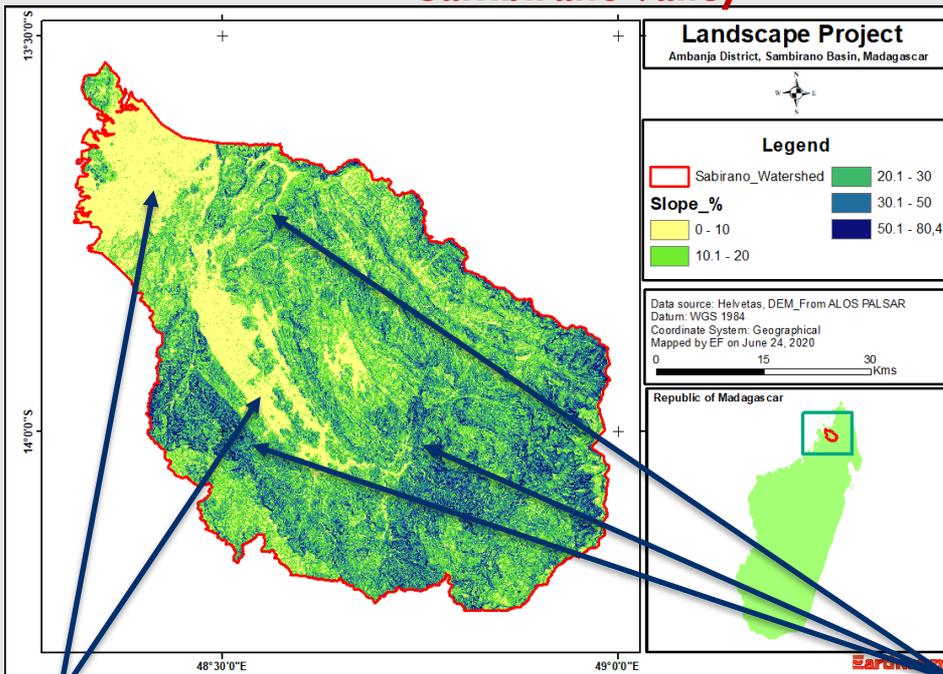
2 – Producer Purchased and Rental Lands: Ambiguous and contested ownership of land in category of Non-Titled Private Property (PPNT)

3 - Squatters on State Lands: Occupants of ex-Indigenous Reserves and other locations (FOFIFA station, forest reserves)

4 - Protected Area Entities: Madagascar National Parks (Special Status): Tsaratanana, Manangarivo, and Forest Reserve/GELOS Galoko

Policy Responses to Major Resource Tenure « Wounds » in Sambirano Valley

Earthworm Foundation



Clarify, Recognize, and Formalize Rights in Different Tenurial Categories



Long-term priorities?

Short-term priorities?

1 - Private Sector:

Colonial legacy disputes with surrounding farmers around unfulfilled promises on Titled Private Property (PPT) and some squatter occupation.

Resolution Processes : Work through Services Domaniaux and Courts

2 - Producers:

Ambiguous ownership of land in category of Non-Titled Private Property (PPNT)

Resolution Processes : Support Commune PLOF and Guichets Fonciers. WB CASEF technical assistance to 8 communes; new ProPFR project.

3 - Squatters on State Lands:

Occupants of ex-Indigenous Reserves and other locations (and also FOFA station, forest reserves, schools)

Resolution Processes : Promote Opération Domainial Concertée (ODOC) and prepare initiatives with Forestry Service.

4 - Protected Area Entities:

Madagascar National Parks (Special Status):

Resolution Processes: Reinforce Madagascar National Parks through strengthening implementation of park plans and explore new forms of climate smart agriculture within selected parts of protected areas.

Theme III: Institutional Innovations in Resource Governance

Questions

- *What institutional innovations and pragmatic actions are being tried to govern land and other natural resources?*
- *Since so many land governance issues in this era of rapidly unfolding climate change are happening at the local level, what do you think are emerging trends in the land tenure sector in anglophone and francophone countries like Ghana and Madagascar?*

Ghana: Asankrangwa Stool

787

farmers with documented land rights

342

farmers registered for payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme

17,000

shade tree seedlings distributed

19,000

tons GHG emissions reduction
by 2050

Results from USAID Integrated Land and
Resource Governance Activity (USAID ILRG)

Ghana: Asankrangwa Stool



Mark Freudenberger



Meagan Dooley

Cacao Farm Rehabilitation

Ghana: Asankrangwa Stool

“The Stool bought a cabinet to store the documents, the palace has a copy. We bring out these documents when there are disputes.” – Queen Mother Nana Akua Asamoah I, Asankrangwa

“The land documentation was helpful to farmers. They helped with difficulties between the tenant and landlord. They have promoted unity. If the tenant’s trees are overgrown, they now discuss and pay the landlord a token, and then they are ready to go. Now shade trees are protecting our cocoa from the sun. Both landlord and *abunu* are now one.” – Chief of Yirase

“The documentation is working. Only when a tenant doesn’t tell the landlord about rehabilitation is there an issue. If they go by the documents, it is easier.” – Chief of Yirase

“If any farmer/landowner has not signed a document, their personal relationship is not good. If the relationship is not good, the documents will not work.” – Chief of Yirase

“There have been no disputes since there is documentation as to ownership and responsibilities. If issues arise, they have documents, and it is easily resolved.” – Regional Chief of Kwabeng (woman)

“This process has brought more unity between tenant and landowners. Any discussion is now easier. It is now easier for the tenant and the landowner to communicate on land issues.” – Palace spokesperson and chief farmer, Nyame Nnae

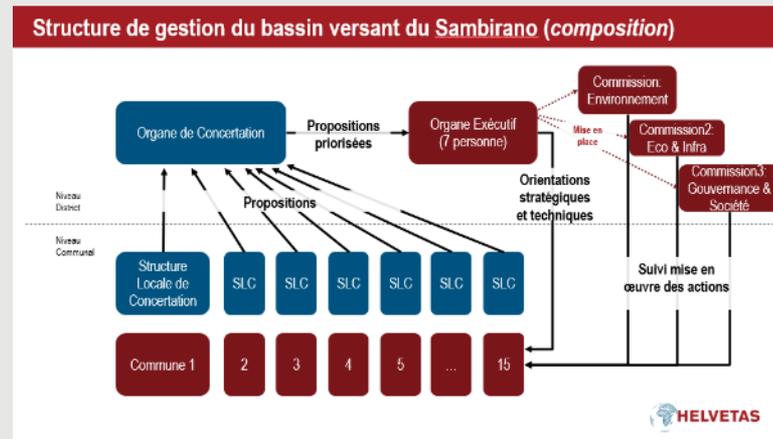
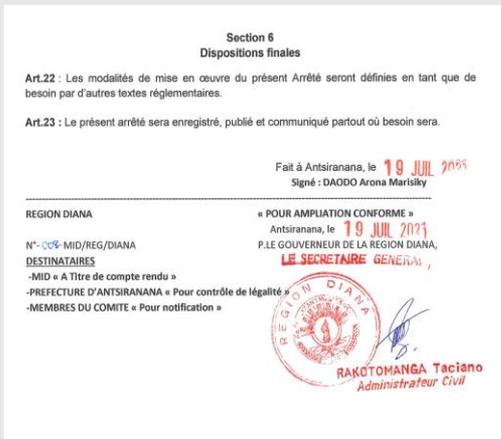
Farm Seal document recorded and archived at the Asankrangwa Stool with USAID support



Madagascar: Institutional Innovations



Helvetas



Madagascar: Institutional Innovations

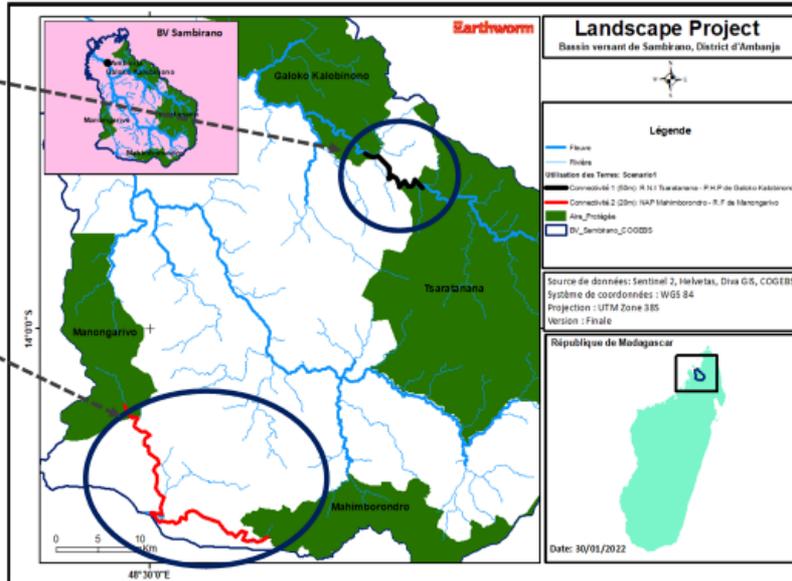


Scenarii pour l'utilisation des terres dans la zone d'intérêt

Connectivité le long du fleuve Sambirano et ses affluents/zones tampon

- ❖ La R.N.I de Tsaratanana et le Paysage Harmonieux Protégé de Kalobinono peuvent
- ❖ 50m de zone tampon
- ❖ 11 km de longueur

- ❖ la NAP de Mahimborondro et la Réserve Forestière de Manongarivo
- ❖ 20m de zone tampon
- ❖ 37 km de longueur



Long-term Landscape Vision for Ecological Restoration of Ecosystem and Functions

Resource Governance at a Landscape and Farm Level Scale

Progressive land rights identification, clarification, and formalization (Land Certificats and Land Titles)

Agricultural intensification and livelihood diversification

Support from Swisco + Cacao Private Sector + Helvetas technical assistance

Madagascar: Institutional Innovations



Franz Thiel

Sambirano Riverbank Protection

Madagascar: Institutional Innovations



Franz Thiel

Land Formalization in Cacao Growing Areas

- Land Certification of Customary Lands
- Land Titling on ex-Indigenous Reserves/State Lands

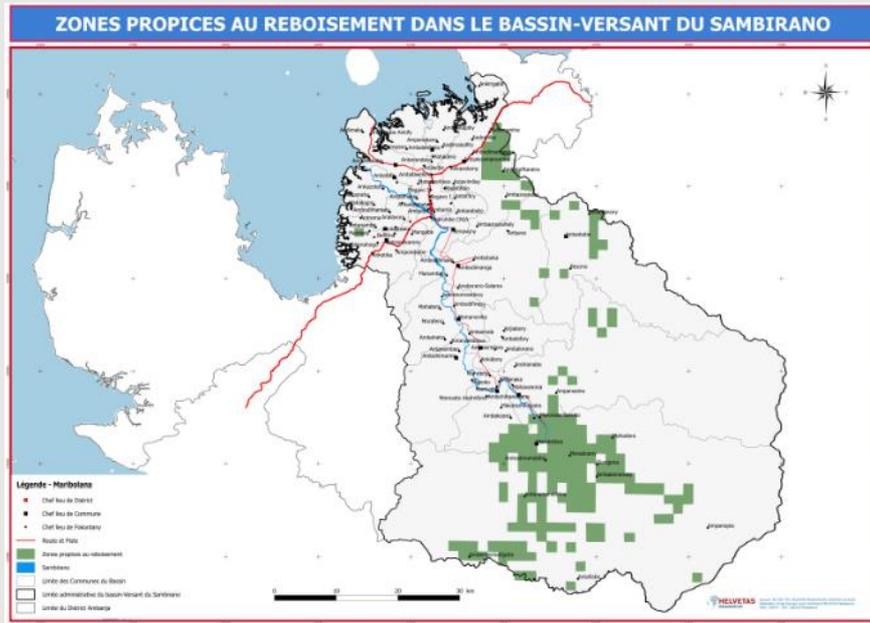
Madagascar: Institutional Innovations



Franz Thiel

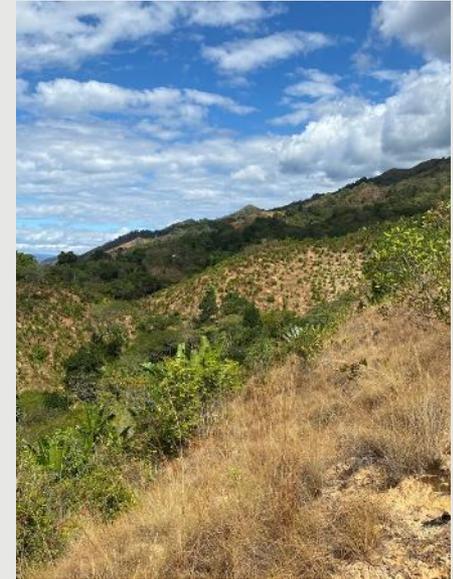
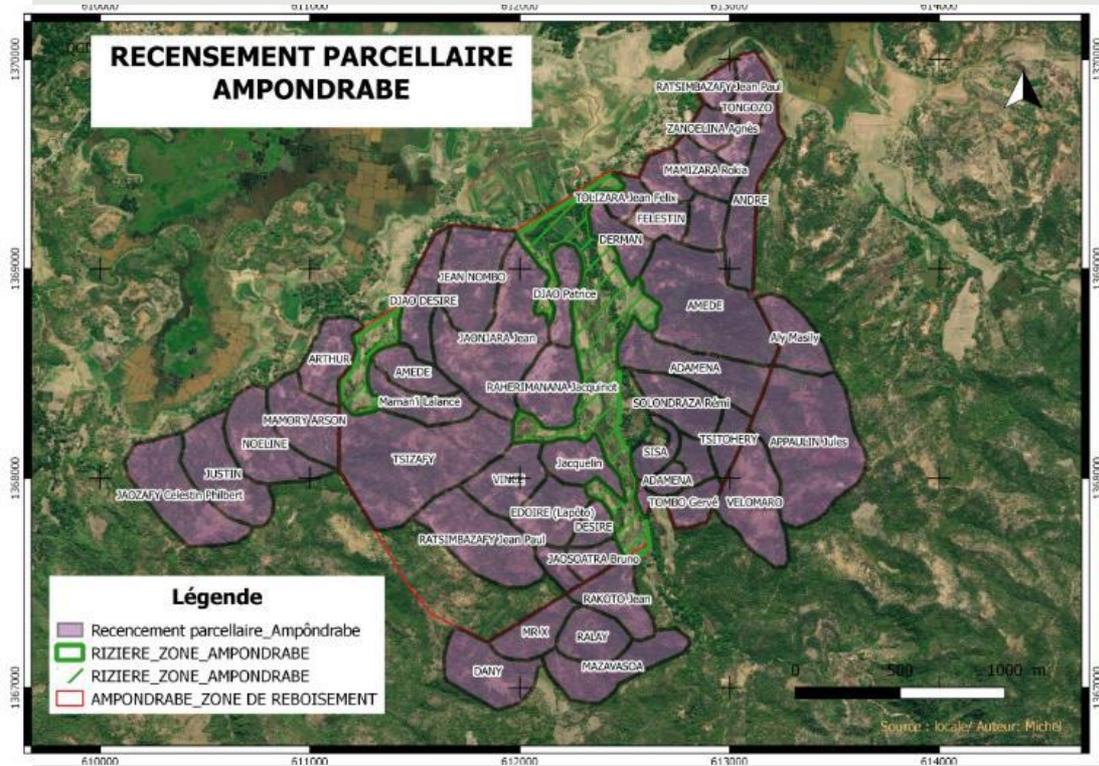
Fuel Efficient Cook stoves and solar cookers sold in local markets

Madagascar: Institutional Innovations



Reforestation and Land Restoration
Linked to Land Rights Clarification and
Formalization

Madagascar: Institutional Innovations



Maya Wolfensberger

Ampondrabe: Reforestation of degraded hillsides for charcoal production - 422Ha site; 18,000 trees planted in 2023

Concluding Observations

- *Since so many land governance issues in this era of rapidly unfolding climate change are happening at the local level, what do you think are emerging trends in the land tenure sector in anglophone and francophone countries like Ghana and Madagascar?*



Mark Freudenberger

Sabine Jiekak



Yolande Razafindrakoto

Yolande Leondaris Razafindrakoto

Wrap-Up

Conference Participant Q & A

Synthesis Remarks
Iona Bouvier
USAID

THANK YOU!



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