Contribution of Customary Land Tenure to Sustainable Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)

Thematic Session: Securing Tenure
Session T27, Tuesday 14 May 2024, 14:00-15:30. Venue: Preston

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Objective and Background

The objective is to reconcile customary land and forest tenure with the restoration of forest landscapes in the context of a scientific assessment by of the approach by CIFOR and supplemented by country implementation examples from Cameroon, Ethiopia and Madagascar by the Global Programme on Responsible Land Policy (GPRLP).

Forest lands (whether actually with forest cover or merely declared / classified as such) are generally state owned, with a low penetration rate of private land titles, and often no authority is given to the municipalities to manage forest in strongly centralized systems.

In reality and contrast to such a centralized government view on forests, traditional chiefs are "landowners" in the sense that they have the role to attribute land use rights to population groups, families in the villages or external persons. The livelihoods of forest inhabitants tend to be ignored in state tenure regimes and their customary systems are thus not recognized, as governments focus more on officially declared agricultural land for title documentation. Internally displaced people, land acquisition by external elites and weak binding land use planning undermine these parallel systems, hence there is a need to reconcile seemingly opposing settings.

The restoration of tree-based productive landscapes enhances the ecological functionality of landscape via the integration of trees and aims to increase the well-being / income of local populations. However, for local communities, it is crucial to have secure land tenure to allow them to participate in upscaling of restoration efforts, as returns from trees take several years (fruit trees) or decades (timber). Hence, securing land rights and legal tenure are crucial to sustainable Forest Landscape Restauration (FLR), as they can shape the willingness of local actors to engage and invest in FLR efforts.

In coherence with ongoing reforms of land tenure laws and regulations, the participating countries Cameroon, Ethiopia and Madagascar examine pathways to harmonize different tools applied at local level, so as to harmonize the need for the recognition of customary tenure in forest areas with the environmental forest conservation efforts by governments. Reconciling customary land and forest tenure with the restoration of forest landscapes is important in a context where formal and informal local tenure regimes exist in parallel and often differ from government land classifications. If land tenure is to become sustainable, administrations need to recognize local forest uses to ensure local community participation in restoration. Only when people are not afraid of forced evictions, will they join hands to maintain forests:

Cameroon

Cameroon hosts over 700 community forests, all in the non-permanent forest domain, of which only about 30 are exploited. There is a potential of using community forests including non-forested land combined with restoration measures to secure tenure rights via a management convention for 25 years. The land inside community forests is more secure for the local population than adjacent land

and allows investments in the long term, while the renewal of management conventions is done by declaring community forests with a clearly defined management structure.

Ethiopia

The Ethiopian land administration system has no harmonized procedures for registration and issuance of land use titles for communal land, resulting in unclear roles and responsibilities regarding management and benefit sharing. Forests on communal land greatly suffer from degradation (tragedy of the commons). Based on experiences of two German funded GIZ development cooperation projects, a management model based on six key factors (secure tenure, regulatory framework, strong governance, viable technology, adequate market knowledge, supportive bureaucracy) was implemented.

Madagascar

Forests and landscape restoration requires an interdisciplinary approach. Addressing sectoral coordination challenges, consensual approaches and decision-making tools have been developed and evaluated to integrate the land tenure dimension into this FLR process. These pilot initiatives provide a potential model for sustainable development and sectoral harmonization.

Recommendations on tenure security to foster FLR measures will be provided to illustrate the need for long-term engagements by stakeholders in order to render such an approach sustainable.

Programme

	Contribution of Customary Land Tenure to Sustainable Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) *Chair: Mrs. Fantaye Yalemzewid Demssie; Head of Land Administration and Geospatial Desk, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia*	
1	Welcome and Introduction; Chair: Mrs. Fantaye Yalemzewid Demssie	*5 minutes*
2	**Thematic Presentations** (30 min total) • Keynote / Introduction: "Land tenure and forest landscape restoration in Madagascar, Cameroon and Ethiopia", by Anne Larson, CIFOR • Summary presentation: "Nexus overview of GIZ work in Cameroon, Ethiopia and Madagascar" by the Global Programme on Responsible Land Policy (GPRLP) and the Global Programme Forests for Future (F4F), by Alexander Strunck, GIZ	*15 minutes each*
3	**Panel Session and Country Statements** Moderator; Mrs. Fantaye Yalemzewid Demssie (Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia) <u>Country team representatives</u> • Ethiopia – Mrs. Hiwot Workagegnehu (Project Manager, Forests for Future, GIZ) • Madagascar – Mr. Herinandraina Andrianandrasana (Technical Advisor, FLR and Land Tenure, GIZ) *Each Panelist has a short statement to highlight achievements and challenges* **General discussion with the audience**	*50 minutes*
4	**Summary and Policy Recommendations by A. Larson (CIFOR) and A. Strunck (GIZ)** *Summary of key points and any emerging policy actions* **Wrap Up and Closing; Chair: Mrs. F. Yalemzewid Demssie**	*20 minutes*

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Pastoralism in West Africa facing population growth, dwindling natural resources and climate change: best practices and challenges for public policies

By **Dr. Andrea Reikat** (GIZ), Thematic Session T07 (Preston), 15 May 2024

Le pastoralisme en Afrique de l'Ouest dans le contexte de la croissance démographique, la raréfaction des ressources naturelles et du changement climatique : bonnes pratiques et défis pour les politiques publiques

Pastoralism in West Africa facing population growth, dwindling natural resources and climate change: best practices and challenges for public policies

A joint presentation of country modules of the

Global Program for Responsible Land Policy (GPRLP)

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

World Bank Land Conference, 15 May 2024

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5. **Appui à la réorganisation des espaces**
6. **Vers un modèle de gestion: le cas du Benin**

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Contexte (1)

- En Afrique sub-saharienne, les éleveurs transhumants représentent des millions de personnes. Uniquement dans la zone sahélienne leur population est 58 millions, soit 11 % de la population totale.

- Les éleveurs l'économie et la culture, surtout dans la zone sahélienne, mais aussi dans certains pays côtiers de l'Afrique de l'Ouest ainsi que d'autres pays comme le Cameroun et Madagascar.

- En Afrique de l'Ouest, l'élevage transhumant compte entre 5 % (Côte d'Ivoire) et 44 % (Mali) du PIB agricole.

- En plus, 65 % de la viande de bœuf consommée (et 40 % pour les moutons et chèvres) est issue de l'élevage transhumant.

- Si le mode de vie des éleveurs transhumants est parfois considéré comme non viable car trop extensif, des études récentes ont démontrés que l'élevage transhumant reste adapté aux conditions climatiques et écologiques, notamment dans les pays sahéliens.
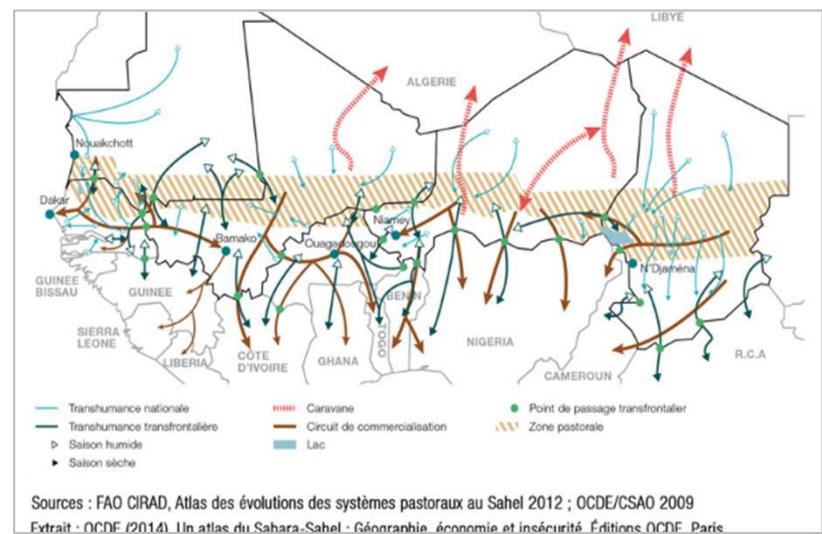
Sources : FAO CIRAD, Atlas des évolutions des systèmes pastoraux au Sahel 2012 ; OCDE/CSAO 2009
Extrait : OCDE (2014) Un atlas du Sahara-Sahel : Géographie, économie et insécurité. Éditions OCDE, Paris

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Contexte (2)

Par contre, les éleveurs transhumants se voient confrontés à de nombreux défis:

- Le développement démographique qui accroit la pression sur les ressources, notamment « terre » et « eau »

- Les faiblesses dans les gouvernances des espaces et la sous-représentation des éleveurs transhumants dans les cercles de décideurs au niveau national ainsi que local

- Les phénomènes de terrorisme et banditisme avec leurs conséquences notamment sécuritaires, mais aussi en termes de préjugés contre un mode de vie mobile (comme p.ex. le refus de certains pays d'accueillir les éleveurs transhumants)

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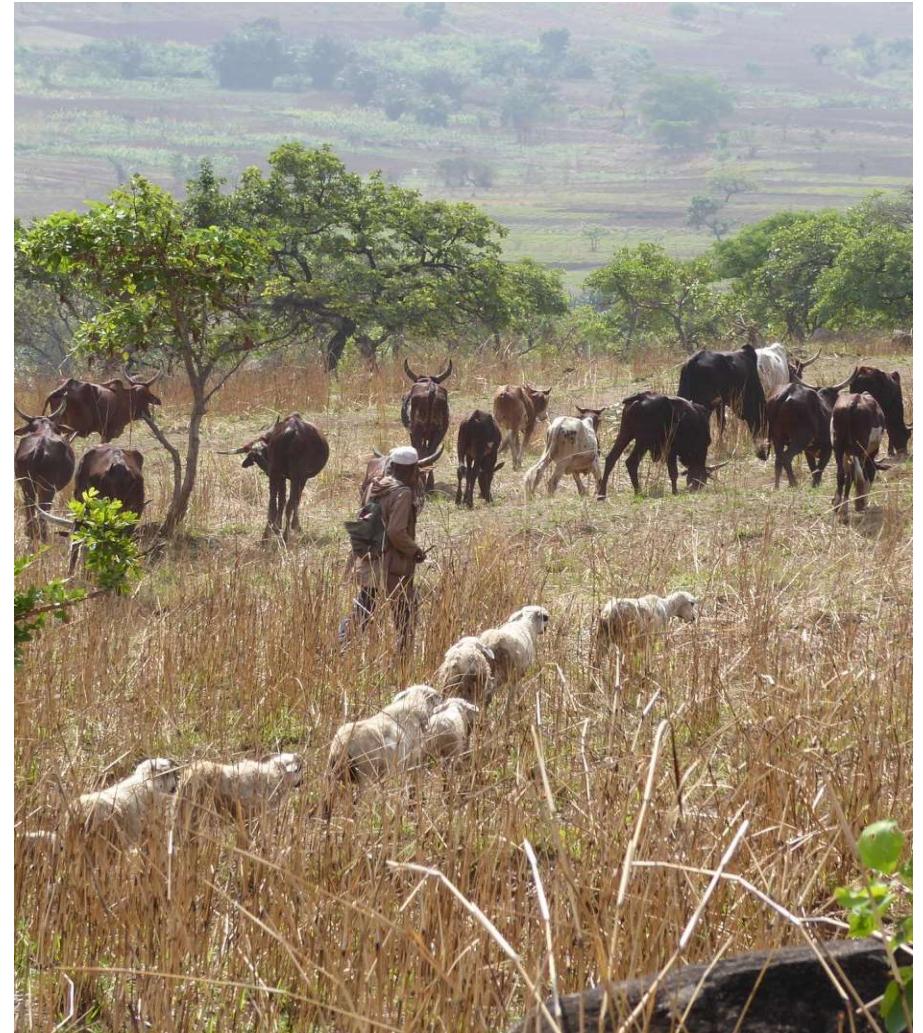
Le ProPFR en général et avec sa considération du pastoralisme (1)

Le **Programme pour une Politique Foncière Responsable (ProPFR)**

- Est un projet de la GIZ, financé en grande partie par le BMZ et en mineure partie par l'UE

- A été créé en 2015 et fermera en 2026

- Travaille actuellement dans sept pays (Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopie, Madagascar, Niger et Ouganda), mais a travaillé aussi, naguère, dans d'autres pays (comme le Bénin, Laos, Pérou)

- Autour de **3 champs d'action,** qui sont:
  - ❖ L'amélioration des conditions-cadre pour l'établissement des documents sécurisant le foncier
  - ❖ L'implication accrue de la société civile dans l'élaboration des lois concernant le foncier rural
  - ❖ La sensibilisation du secteur privé concernant les principes VGGT

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Le ProPFR en général et avec sa considération du pastoralisme (2)

Même si le pastoralisme n'est pas (originairement) le sujet central du ProPFR, la réalité dans ces pays d'intervention amène le projet à porter un regard particulier sur la cohabitation entre agriculteurs et éleveurs.

La prévention et la gestion de conflits entre ces deux groupes marquant le milieu agricole passe surtout par la négociation des droits d'usage pour les éleveurs, par la concertation et la sensibilisation.

Dans la plupart des pays d'intervention du ProPFR, ces activités sont couvertes par des indicateurs qui mènent les projets à considérer, de façon explicite, des groupes vulnérables dans la sécurisation foncière. Par conséquent, les éleveurs sont inclus, comme aussi d'autres groupes traditionnellement marginalisés dans la sécurisation foncière (comme les femmes, les jeunes, les migrants etc.).

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Le ProPFR en général et avec sa considération du pastoralisme (3)

En résumé, les différents modules pays du ProPFR travaillent sur :

- L'accompagnement des gouvernements dans les concepts innovateurs de la répartition d'espaces entre éleveurs et agriculteurs (Bénin) ou dans la relecture des textes régissant le pastoralisme (Burkina Faso).

- L'accompagnement des Collectivités Territoriales dans la régularisation de l'accès à la terre pour les éleveurs transhumants (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger)

- La production des outils de sensibilisation sur les modes de vie des éleveurs transhumants et sur les causes des conflits entre éleveurs et agriculteurs (Burkina Faso, Bénin, Niger)

- L'organisation des cadres d'échanges entre éleveurs, agriculteurs, Organisations de la Société Civile (OSC) et représentants des Collectivités Territoriales (Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Niger)

- L'accompagnement des éleveurs transhumants à l'obtention des espaces sécurisés dédiés aux pâturages (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger)

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Quelques exemples

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Activités de sensibilisation, d'organisation de cadres d'échange et formations (1)

L'ignorance et la méconnaissance de la transhumance sont des facteurs cruciaux qui alimentent les conflits entre éleveurs et agriculteurs, et qui mènent à des décisions erronées de la part des décideurs politiques.

Le ProPFR travaille donc à la sensibilisation des populations agricoles et urbaines sur le mode de vie des éleveurs transhumants à travers **la production et la diffusion des outils de sensibilisation** comme:

- ▪ Des films documentaires (Burkina Faso, Bénin)
- ▪ Des films courts de sensibilisation et pédagogiques en langues locales, dont quelques-uns diffusés sur YouTube et dans des réseaux sociaux (au Burkina Faso, Benin)
- ▪ Des fora théâtres (au Burkina Faso)
- ▪ Des émissions de sensibilisation en quatre langues locales diffusés par les radios communautaires (Bénin)
- ▪ Des posters de sensibilisation (au Niger)

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Activités de sensibilisation, d'organisation de cadres d'échange et de formations (2)

Le ProPFR organise **des cadres d'échange** sur plusieurs niveaux: national, régional et local. Ceci parfois dans des cadres prévus par les lois nationales, parfois aussi à des occasions spécifiques.

Quelques exemples:

1. Atelier régional sur le pastoralisme organisé par le ProPFR/Burkina Faso en avril 2022, suivi d'un webinar sur le thème organisé par le Timbuktu Institute

2. Forum à Tagazar au Niger sur l'accaparement des terres pastorales par des investisseurs agricoles. L'action a eu pour effet l'arrêt de l'exploitation de 250 ha spoliés pour l'agriculture végétale

3. Au Cameroun, un processus de mise en place de deux plateformes de dialogue intégrant éleveurs, agriculteurs, et personnes vulnérables, sur le règlement des conflits agro-pastoraux

Activités de sensibilisation, d'organisation de cadres d'échange et de formations (3)

Le ProPFR forme les acteurs, notamment au niveau communal et local, en vue d'une meilleure considération du pastoralisme dans la planification des espaces.

Quelques exemples:

- Au Burkina Faso, 4 sessions d'information sur le pastoralisme au profit des Services Techniques Déconcentrés des communes d'intervention du projet

- Au Niger, dans le cadre de l'élaboration des Schéma d'Aménagement Foncier, les sensibilisations ont porté sur la définition du pastoralisme et l'accès à la ressource pastorale

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L'établissement de documents d'accords sur l'usage des terres agricoles

Dans certains pays (comme p.ex. le Burkina Faso et le Niger), la loi prévoit des documents d'accord sur l'usage des terres agricoles. Dans d'autres pays (comme le Cameroun et la Côte d'Ivoire) la GIZ a élaboré, ensemble avec ses partenaires, des formats de documentation des accords trouvés entre éleveurs et agriculteurs.

Quelques exemples:

• En Côte d'Ivoire, 9 modèles de contrats d'agropastoralisme ont été développés et sont en cours d'essai par des communautés d'éleveurs dans le Nord du pays. Puis un processus de validation est prévu par l'Agence Foncière Rurale (AFOR)

• Elaboration d'une Charte Foncière Locale (CFL) délimitant et réglant l'accès à une zone pastorale intervillageoise dans la commune de Boni au Burkina Faso

• Au Cameroun, des accords entre transhumants et populations villageoises pour l'utilisation des terres destinées au pâturage sont en cours d'élaboration

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Appui à la réorganisation des espaces

Au-delà des accords locaux mentionnés dans la diapo précédente, certains états entament des procédures de réorganisation des espaces à une plus grande échelle. Le ProPFR appui certaines de ces initiatives:

1. Appui à la création des fermes et fermettes pastorales à l'intérieur d'une zone pastorale dans la zone d'aménagement de Bagrépôle au Burkina Faso

2. Appui à l'élaboration des plans locaux d'aménagement du territoire, intégrant les espaces dédiés au pâturage (au Cameroun)

3. Appui à la sécurisation des couloirs de transhumance (au Cameroun et au Niger)

4. Soutien à l'élaboration du Schéma National de l'Aménagement du territoire et appui à l'élaboration des Schémas d'Aménagement Foncier (SAF) dans trois des huit régions du Niger

5. Appui à la sédentarisation au Bénin à travers un module de gestion agro-pastorale

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Vers un modèle de gestion: le cas du Benin

Au Bénin, l'appui de la GIZ s'intègre dans une politique nationale, explicitement orientée vers la sédentarisation des éleveurs transhumants.

Cette politique s'inspire par des innovations du ProPFR Bénin, qui sont aujourd'hui multipliées et étendues sur l'ensemble du Nord.

L'initiative phare du ProPFR était l'élaboration du « module de gestion agro-pastorale » (nommée « Gah Kêssê » ou *nouveau campement*)

Un premier module est en place depuis mi-2023 (village de Tchatchou), couvrant 5.000 habitants avec ~ 11.000 bœufs. 18 forages/abreuvoirs sont installés sur 20.000 ha, dont 100 ha de cultures et 1.000 ha de plantation d'arbres fourragers. Dans l'approche, les principes de Gestion Durable des Terres (Modèle GDT de ProSOL) sont appliqués.

Le succès à ce stade d'expérimentation est lié aux facteurs suivants:
* Parfaite adéquation à la politique du gouvernement
* Demande forte des populations d'agro-éleveurs
* Intégration de la dimension de sécurisation foncière
* Innovation inclusive et intégrée d'une approche agro-sylvo-pastorale

Néanmoins, le focus politique sur la sédentarisation implique un grand changement de vie pour les éleveurs, y compris des sacrifices par rapport aux couloirs de passages, qui s'étendent sur les pays de la région.

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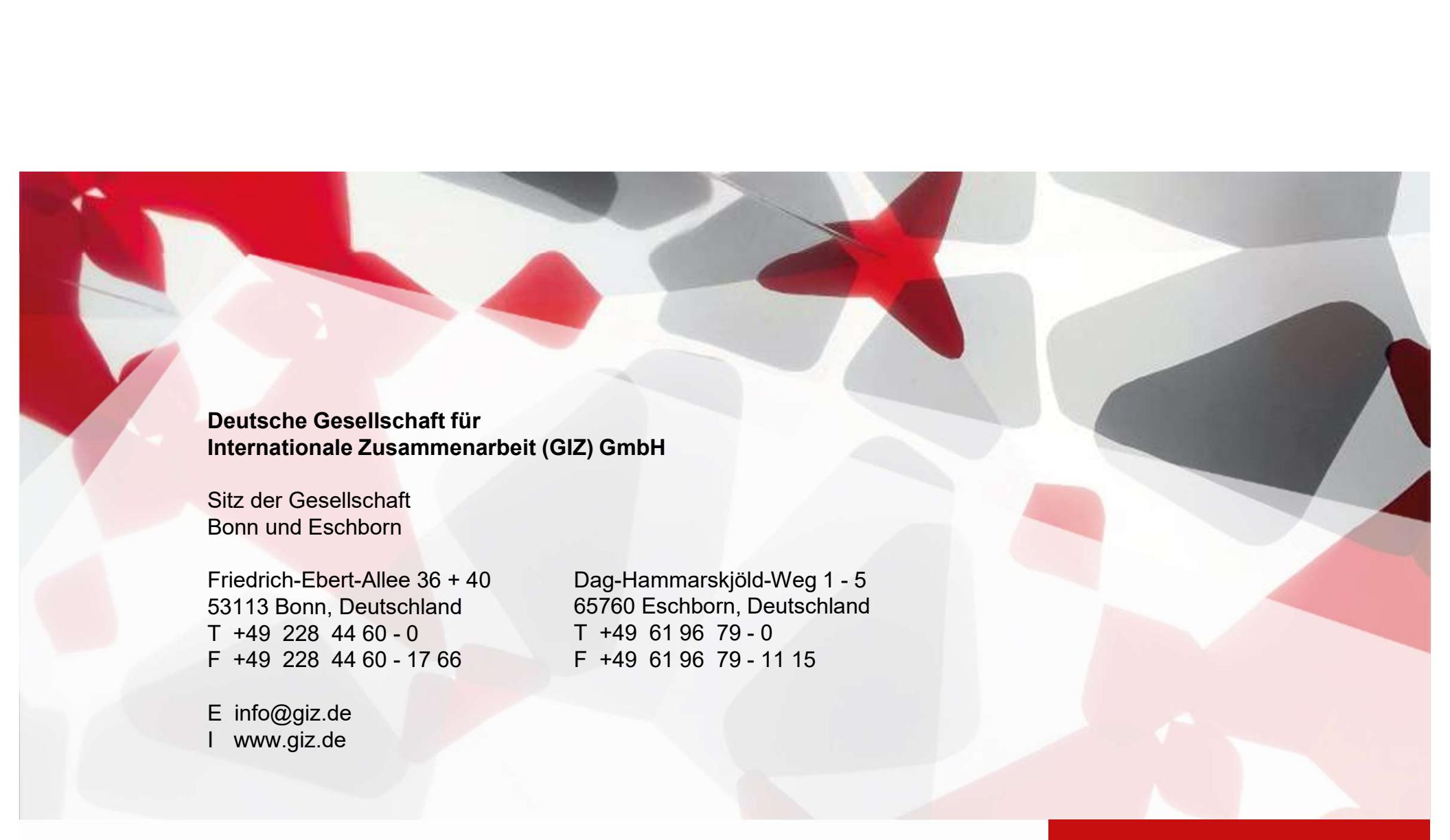
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Land tenure and forest landscape restoration in Cameroon, Madagascar and Ethiopia

Anne M. Larson, Rebecca McLain and the project team
May 14, 2024

World Bank Land Conference

Overall objective

- Better understand the relationship between tenure and FLR practices

- Identify ways to strengthen local tenure and support FLR

Primary Partner

- Laboratory for Applied Research (University of Antananarivo's Forestry Department)

Funder: BMZ (German Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation)
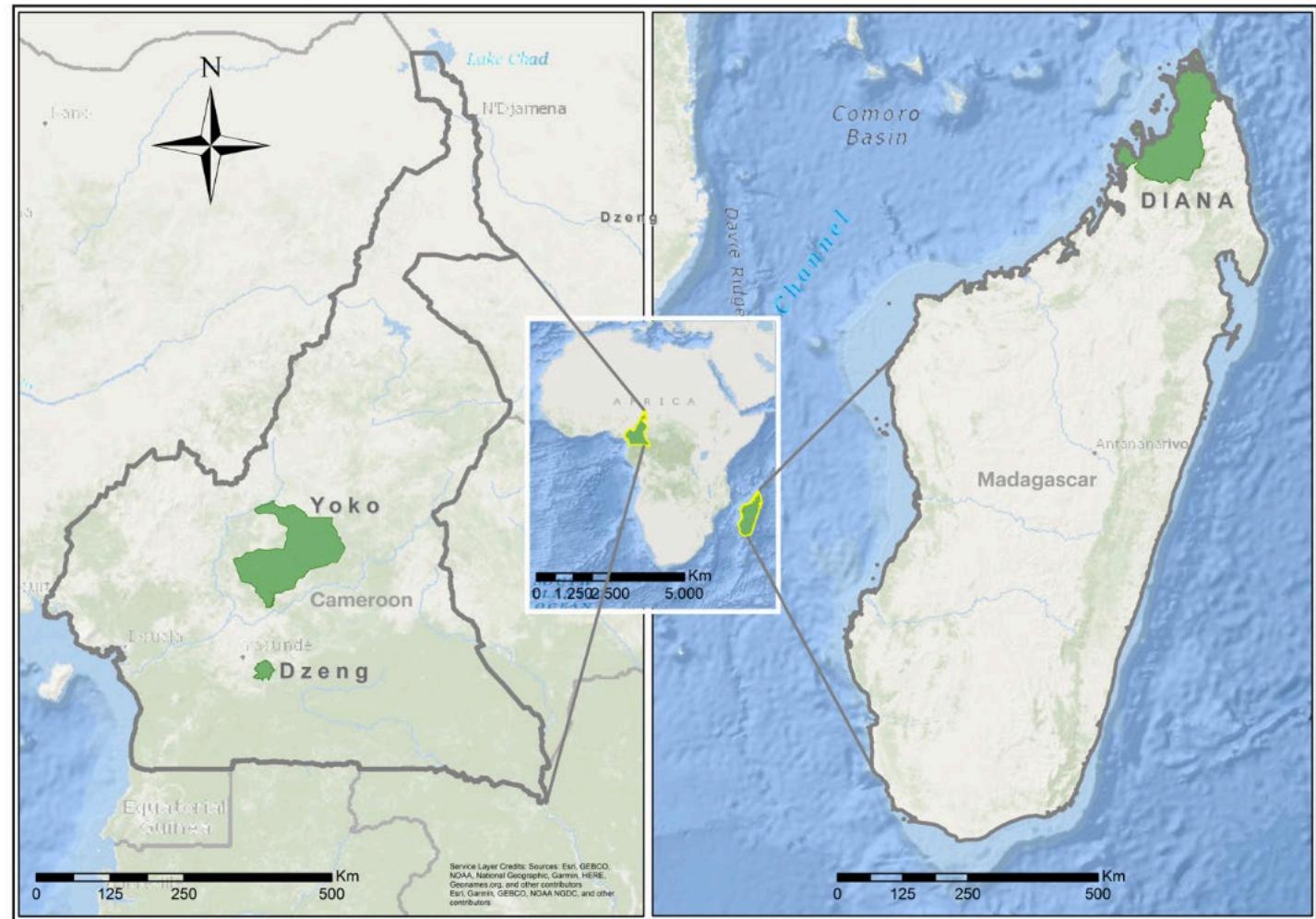
Map by Center for International Forestry Research

FLR is an adaptive process that brings people (including women, men, youth, local and indigenous communities) together to identify, negotiate and implement practices that restore and enhance ecological and social functionality of forest landscapes that have been deforested or degraded.

This process implies achieving an agreed balance of ecological, social, cultural and economic benefits of forest landscapes, taking into consideration different land uses and governance arrangements (formal and informal).

Source: elaborated by the project team based on IUCN, WWF and the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration

Cameroon Study Sites: Yoko and Dzeng Communes

Dzeng: close to capital city; local governance/ tenure system breaking down

Yoko: more remote; local governance/ tenure system still strong
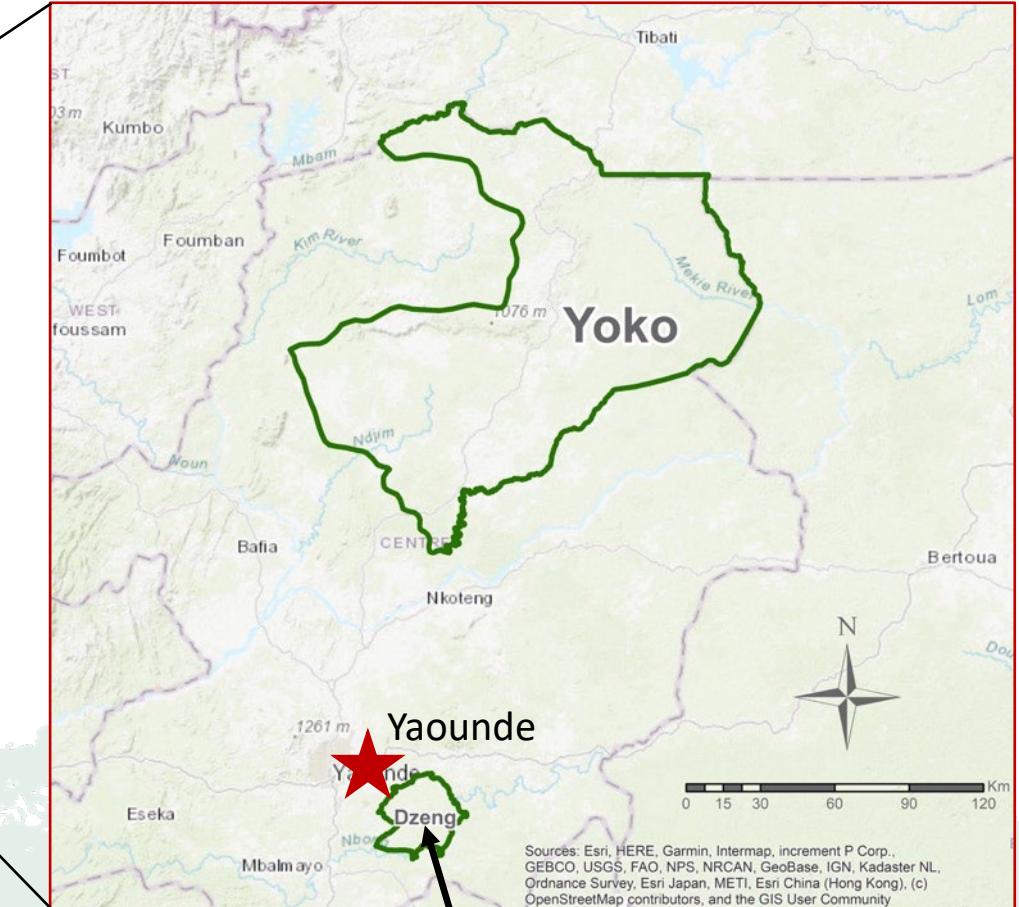
Madagascar Study Sites: Sadjoavato and Ambatoben'Anjavy Communes

Sadjoavato closer to major city; local governance/ tenure system breaking down

Ambatoben'Anjavy more remote; local governance/ tenure system still strong

Antsiranana

Sadjoavato

Ambatoben'Anjavy

LEGENDE

- Région Diana
- Limites des distcts
- ■ Chef lieu de Région
- ● Chef lieu de District
- — RN6
- Commune Sadjoavato
- Commune Ambatoben'Anjavy

0   25   50   75 km

Sources : BD 500, FTM
Projection : WGS 84 - EPSG 4326

Map by: Fabrico Nomenjanahary, LRA

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Global Landscapes Forum

Resilient Landscapes
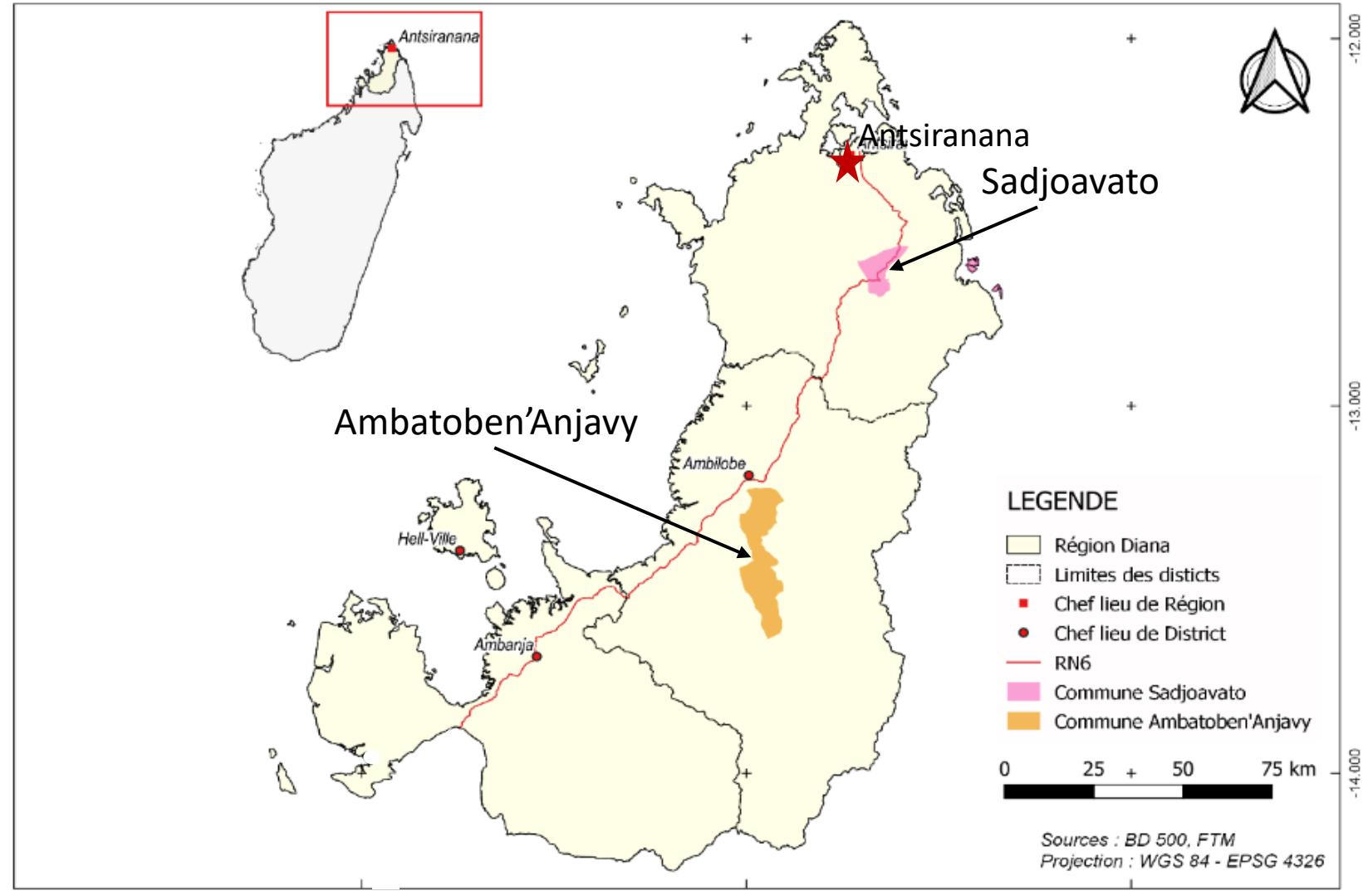
Hypothesized associations between tenure security and FLR

High security, low adoption Expected: What are the additional enabling factors for FLR? (Food security?)	High security, high adoption Expected: What drives security and enables high adoption?
Low security, low adoption Expected: What drives insecurity and low adoption?	Low security, high adoption Unexpected*: What types of practices are adopted/ what enables adoption in the face of insecurity?

*Although this might be expected in areas where planting trees can claim rights

Household Surveys

20 villages in each commune

Minimum of 12 HH per village

  Madagascar: 495 HH (48% women)

  Cameroon: 479 HH (41% women)

Focus group discussions

 6 villages per commune

 Madagascar: 36 focus groups (3 per village)

 Cameroon: 12 focus groups (1 per village)

Field visits (land portfolios)

 6 villages per commune

 Madagascar: 36 field visits (3 per village)

 Cameroon: 36 field visits (3 per village)

Photo credit: Madagascar field team

Cameroon

Key takeways:

- Our hypotheses generally hold, specifically or tree planting and agroforestry, but not entirely
- The bigger, consistent issue is the state – the inadequacy of the law; the state seen as a source of insecurity

Three main categories of state-defined land tenure

- Public domain (responsibility of ministries)
- Private domain
  - of the state (e.g. protected areas)
  - of private individuals (e.g. titled land)
- National domain – the largest, and where communities are located

-> Customary regimes predominate, without legal recognition

In our field sites: We found no one with a land title

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Resilient Landscapes

Communities cannot be located inside state private domain lands. But…

A forest sign erected in the heart of Bondah village in Yoko.

**FOCUS GROUPS 12 VILLAGES**

Among those who see their tree planting and/or agroforestry as secure:

- 57% fear their land will be converted into State private domain
- 43% fear land invasions

Perception de l'insécurité foncière par les ménages

Drivers of insecurity

Causes de l'insécurité foncière

Cause	Yoko	Dzeng
Construction des routes et autres infrastructures	5	0
Installation des transhumants	15	0
Envahissement des terres par les villages voisins	35	0
Exploitation forestière	30	0
Occupation des terres par les allogènes	10	5
Vente des terres	10	20
Création de domaines privés de l'Etat	55	55
Litiges fonciers entre autochtones	5	70

Nombre de village (%)

■ Yoko ■ Dzeng

N (Yoko)   = 20 villages
N (Dzeng) = 20 villages
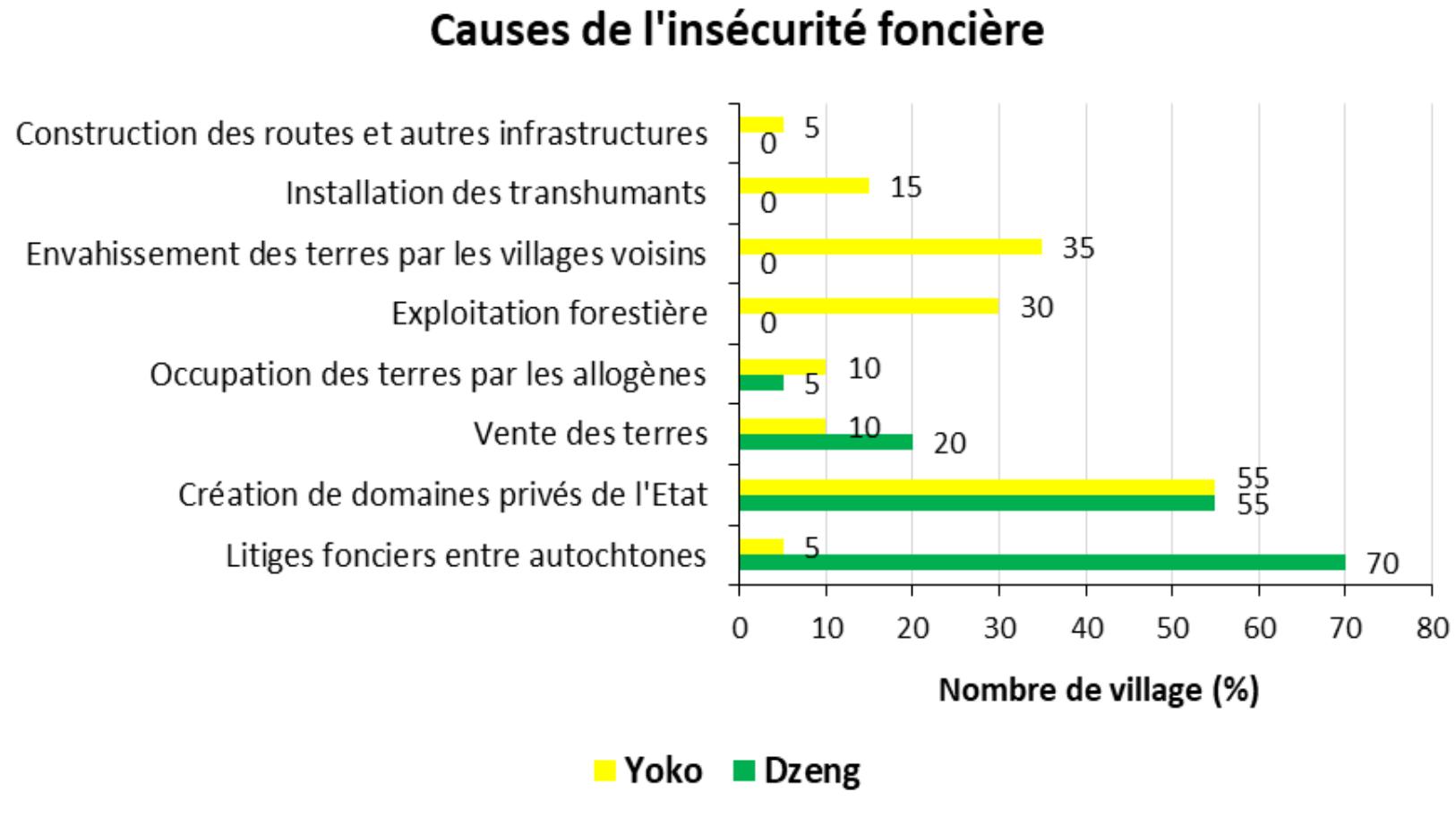
A common fear is the creation of private state domain lands. This highlights the lack of trust of the state itself, and the fear in particular that tree planting will be a means by which the state will take over land – a challenge for state-run FLR programs.

Relationship between perceived security and FLR practices

DZENG

n % en ligne % en col.	Planting_Yes	Planting_No	Total
Plot_Secure: YES	313 40.49 86.70	460 59.51 75.66	773 100
Plot_Secure: NO	48 24.49 13.30	148 75.51 24.34	196 100
Total	361 100	608 100	969

YOKO

n % en ligne % en col.	Planting_Y	Planting_N	Total
Plot_Secure: YES	232 44.11 69.67	294 55.89 65.33	526 100
Plot_Secure: NO	101 39.30 30.33	156 60.70 34.67	257 100
Total	333 100	450 100	783

P-value <0.0001

P-value= 0.2014

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Resilient Landscapes

- Tree-planting and agroforestry – in general – are more likely to occur in areas where people perceived their tenure to be secure (typically on national domain land).

- Local communities know they don't have consolidated rights on land, but they make their claims in the private state domain, both through clearing land and sometimes through tree planting.

- Local people plant food-bearing trees in the State private domain as a strategy to reinforce their land claims.

- The customary and state regimes are competing. The state owns the land but it doesn't have the means to manage it. This creates insecurity.

- **Strengthening land user rights will be instrumental for encouraging FLR practices in Cameroon, but livelihoods options need to be supported as well**

Madagascar

Key takeaways:

- There was no significant relationship between security and FLR practices except in one case where the opposite pattern is significant!
- Most striking is the importance of "family land" and the different configurations of decision-making which likely have an impact on FLR

2005 Land Law (revised in 2022)
- Created five main categories of state-based tenure:
  - Private state domain
  - Public state domain
  - Private titled lands
  - Private untitled lands
  - Specific status lands (i.e., national parks, protected areas, etc.)

- Recognized customary rights to untitled land that has been occupied and placed into production (farmland, residential areas, tree plantations) – but not collective tenure
- Introduced commune land offices and land certificates
- Did not recognize customary rights to forests and pasturelands

-> Very little state land is actually mapped

Perceptions of Tenure Insecurity

Perceived risk of losing the plot within five years (% of plots)
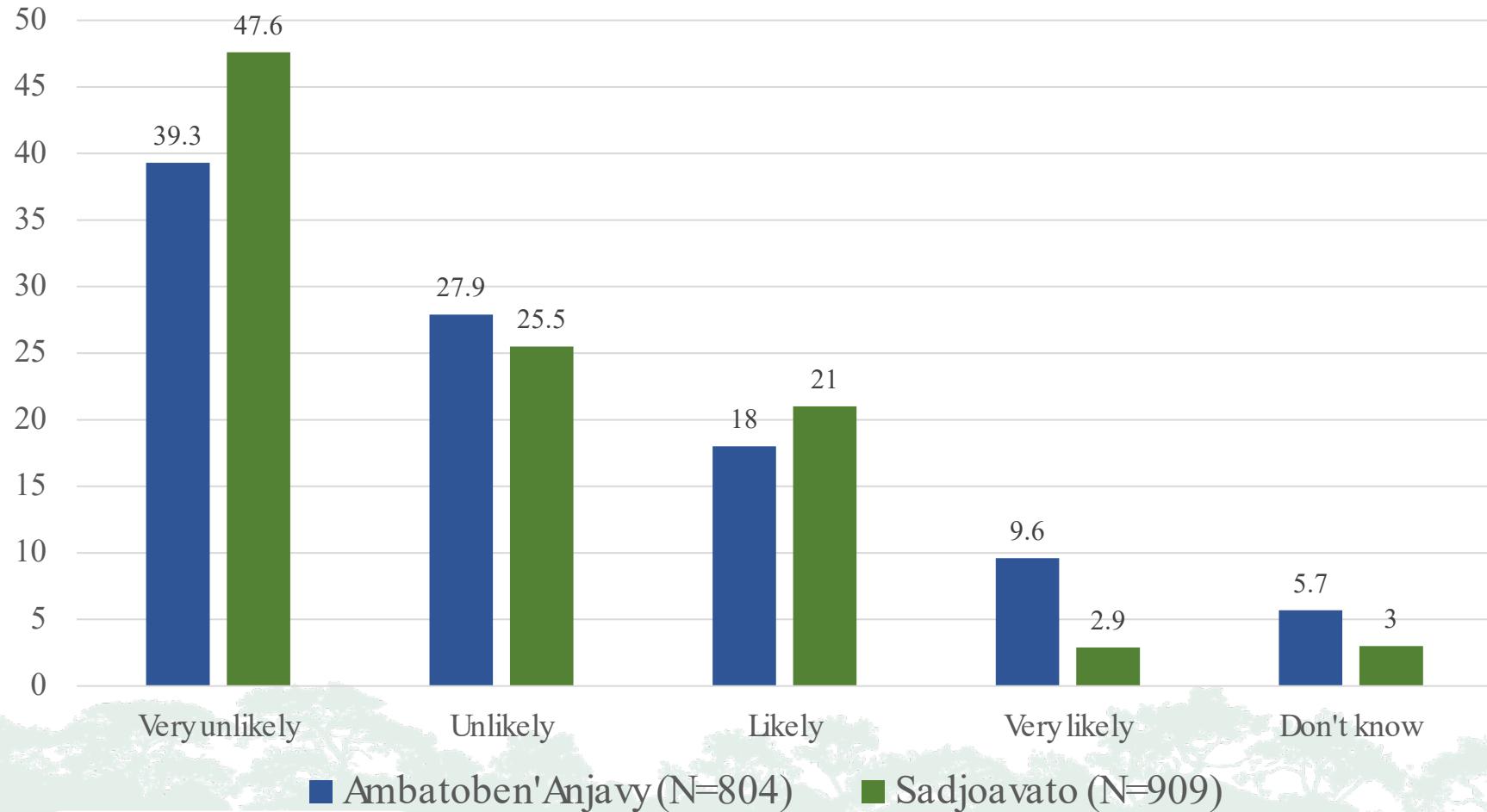
Key point

Tenure is perceived as secure on most plots

Insecure:
28% and 24%

Gender and Tenure Security Perceptions

Perceive it likely or very likely will lose the plot in 5 years
(% plots)

A: Women-held plots (N=446) Men-held plots (N=358) S: Women-held plots (N=324) Men-held plots (N=585)
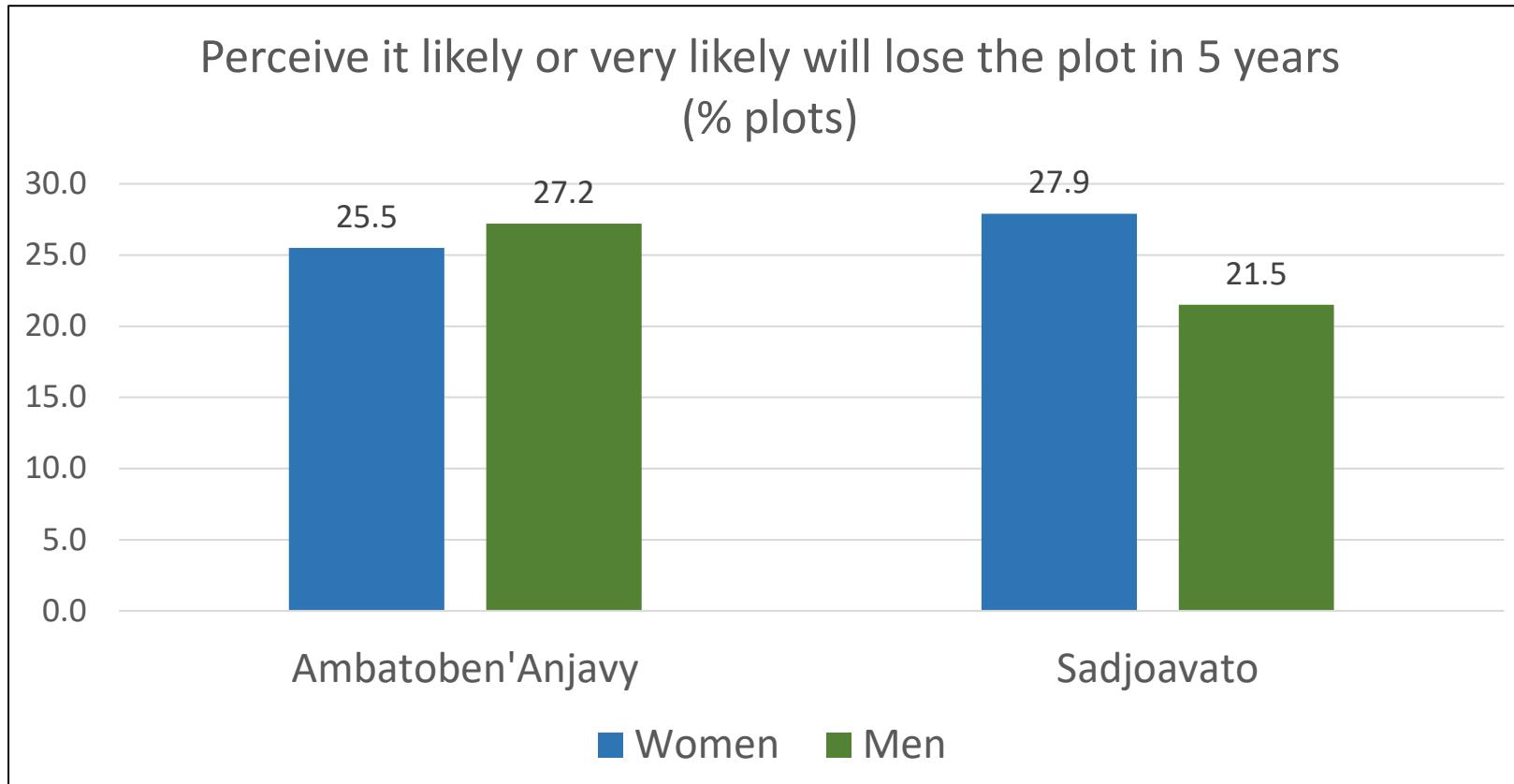
Key points
- Women in S. more likely than men to feel their tenure was insecure

- But most women respondents in both sites felt that their tenure was secure.

Gender and Land Access (% of plots)

Relationship between Perceived Security and FLR Practices

FLR practice	Ambatoben'Anjavy	Sadjoavato
Tree planting	None	None
Forage planting	None	None
Erosion control measures	More likely on parcels perceived as insecure*	None
Assisted natural regeneration	None	None
Controlled burns	None	None

* Farmers in some Ambatoben'Anjavy villages use erosion control measures to create agroforestry plots on the banks of the Mahavavy river.

Photo credit: Madagascar field team

Mode of Acquisition and Tree-Planting Behavior (Ambatoben-Anjavy)

Planted trees (N=118) Didn't plant trees (N=755)
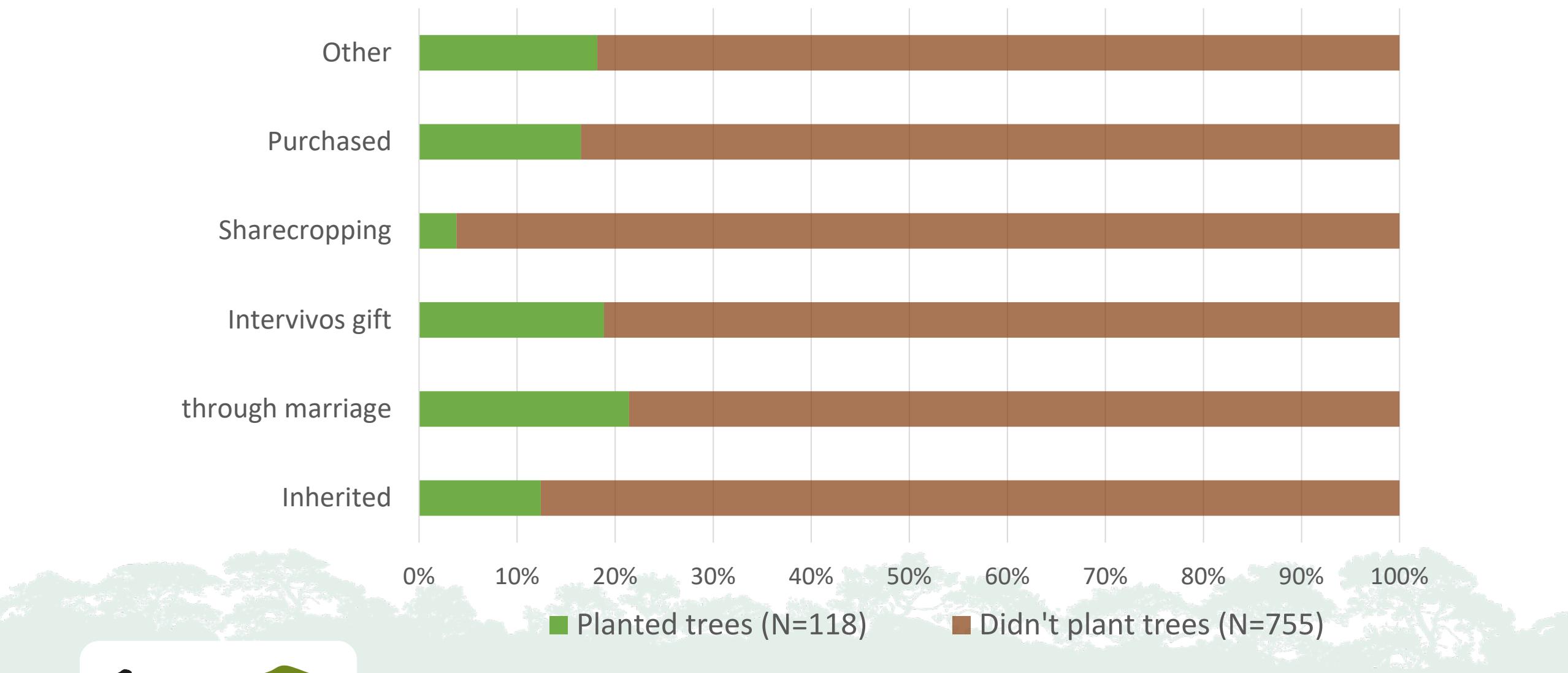
Note:
Tree planting on 14% of plots compared to 40% across the Cameroon sites

Distribution of "Ownership" Types (% of plots)

Ambatoben'Anjavy (N=857)
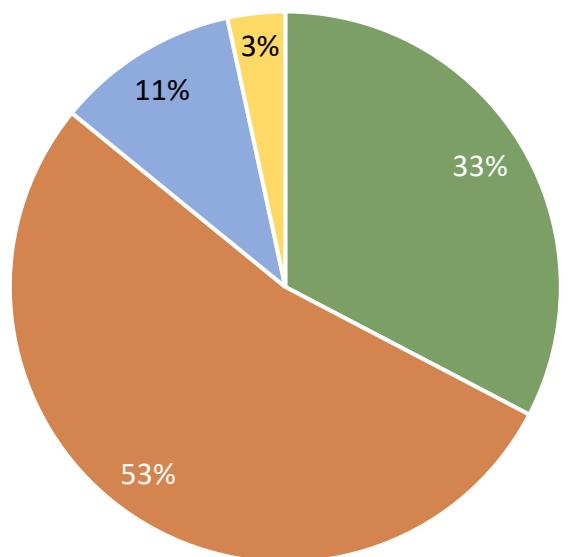
- ■ Individual owner
- ■ Other joint ownership
- ■ Tany la famille
- ■ Other type of ownership

Sadjoavato (N=851)
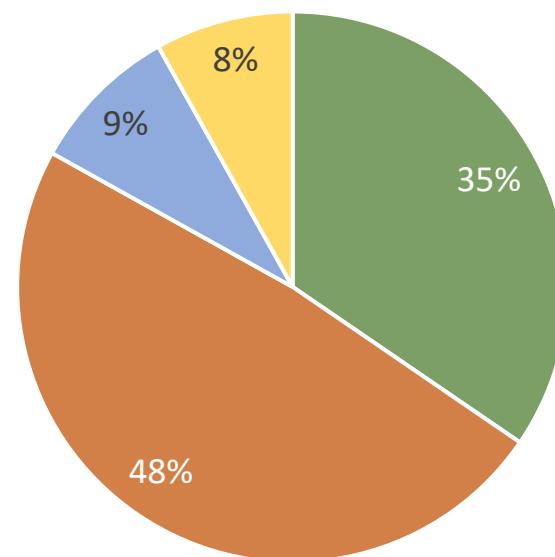
- ■ Individual owner
- ■ Other joint ownership
- ■ Tany la famille
- ■ Other type of ownership

Rights to Family Lands*

Dimension 1 – Shifting or fixed rights to specific parcels within family land

Dimension 2 – Whether land can be sold and who makes the decision about land sales

RIGHTS	Shifting	Fixed	Shifting	Fixed	Fixed
Use Management Exclusion Sharecrop Transfer to heir	Household members	Individual family member	Household members	Individual family member	Individual family member
Sale	Land cannot be sold		Heirs meet to make joint decisions about land sales		Individual makes decisions about land sales but must inform other heirs

*Family group: children, grandchildren, siblings, sometimes other relatives; land usually acquired through inheritance or clearing; sometimes gifted

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Global Landscapes Forum

Resilient Landscapes

- Tenure is more complex than what is found in laws/land policy: need for understanding local tenure categories and how the bundle of rights for parcels are distributed

- There are significant differences between men and women regarding tenure security perceptions and how they acquire land

- On the parcels villagers regard as their own:
    - They use a large variety of species (142 species, both planted trees and natural regeneration) for many different uses (9): Food, timber, animal fodder, NTFPs, shade, medicine, soil protection, fertilizer, cultural uses

- **This suggest the need for greater emphasis on agroforestry and fruit tree plantings in FLR projects**

Seedling survival by tenure type
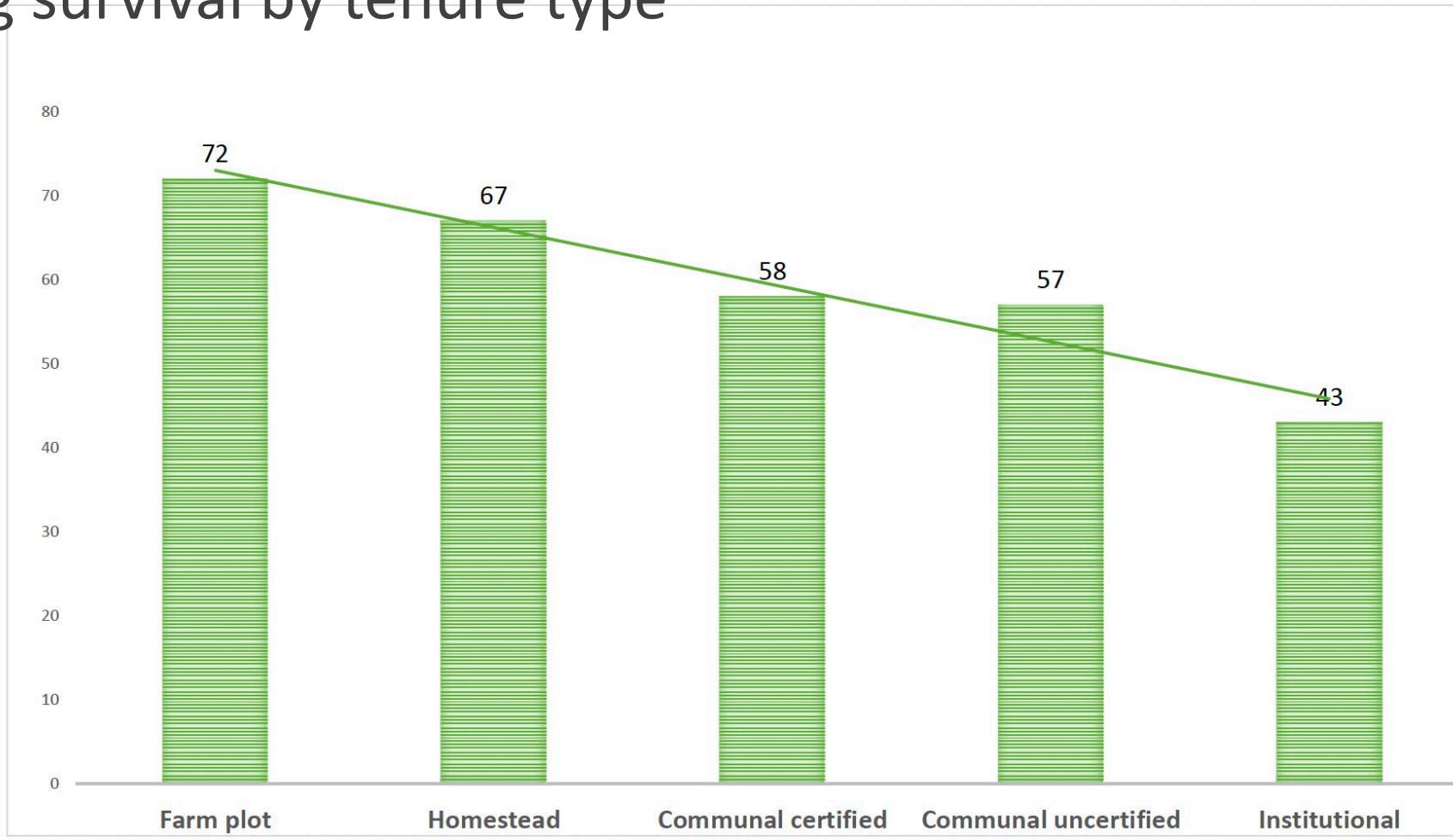
**Figure 7: Stocking rate (%)of seedlings planted between 2019 and 2022 by land use right category**

- Security and insecurity are relevant to tree planting & survival/ FLR

  … but where and why is not consistent across sites

- Overall local communities want trees that provide benefits, especially food & nutrition

- A vast majority of customary landholders (in these sites) feel their plots are secure

- Within community differences are important to consider (women, sharecroppers…)

- The law is out of step with local reality, and there is little understanding of customary tenure configurations or how they might affect FLR

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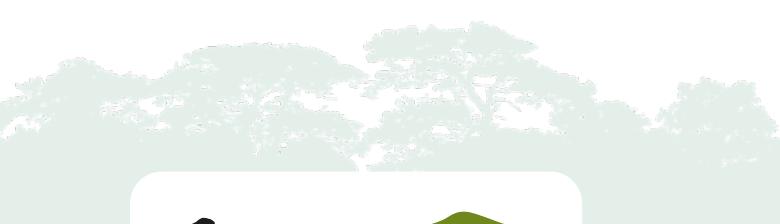
Photo credit: Madagascar field team

Contribution of Customary Land Tenure to Sustainable Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)

Nexus overview of GIZ work in the Global Programme on Responsible Land Policy (GPRLP) and the Global Programme Forests4Future (F4F)

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Land Governance and FLR

From Land Governance Projects to

➜ Cooperation between Land and FLR Projects

➜ Combined Projects

➤ Secure land tenure or FLR as Output

➤ Extended impact for FLR through secure land tenure as the objective

Domaine Forestier du Cameroun, © MINFOF, WRI 2020

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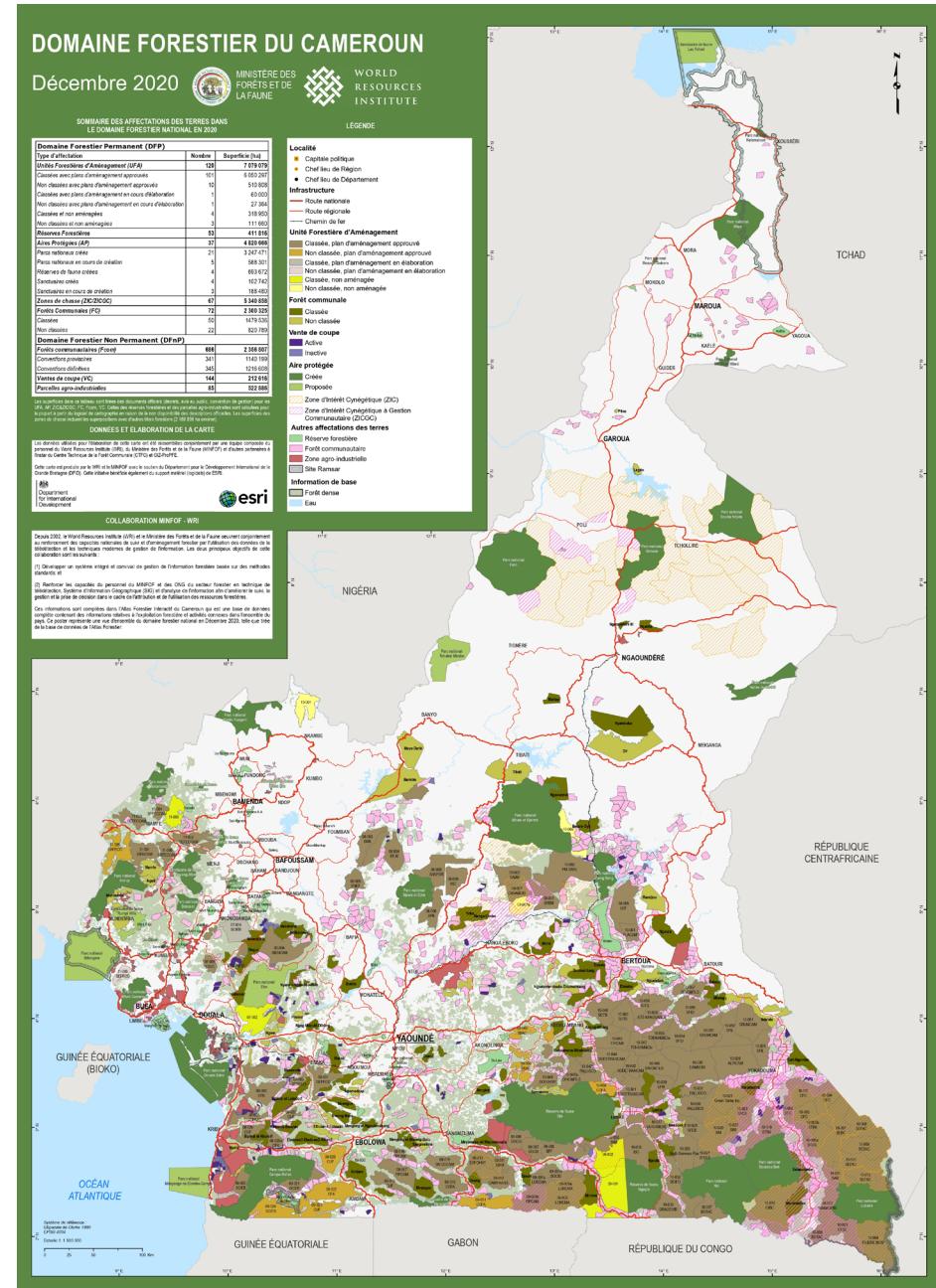
Land Governance / FLR Projects

Important aspects in Land Governance / FLR Projects

- Policy Assessment on land tenure, forest, tree planting

- Capacity Development

- Fit-for-Purpose Approach

- Exchange on the competing demands on land

- Customary tenure as a possible opportunity for FLR activities

- Discuss direct benefits for local communities to increase interest in FLR

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Our Actions in Cameroon: Enhancing Community Forest Management and Land Tenure Security

- Support the development of Land Use Plans to further enhance land tenure security, reduce conflicts, and plan for FLR locations

- Support to establish and manage community forests

- Improve documentation of individual and collective land rights

- Strengthen involvement of civil society and private sector actors in forest management and land tenure security

Role Game, © Riccardo Pavesi, GIZ 2023

Assessment of restoration potential, Mbeimbeing, © Malin Elsen, GIZ 2022

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Our Actions in Madagascar: Integrating Land Tenure into FLR Initiatives

- Support the use of tools like Local Land Use Planning

- Foster dialogue among stakeholders at all levels to increase collaboration and develop comprehensive approaches to land tenure security and restoration endeavors

- Engage local organizations in activities to secure land rights, enhancing community involvement and ownership

- Implement integrated pilot approaches to secure specific areas such as forests and customary grazing lands

Participatory planning of FLR interventions (1) and forest tenure security (2), Madirobe, © GIZ Madagascar 2023

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Our Actions in Ethiopia:
Forest Landscape Restoration through
Communal Land Titling

The certification process

- Assessment of national and regional policies
- Cooperatives are responsible for the management of communal lands
- Communal lands has been certified in the name of the involved cooperatives

Implication for successful FLR

- Ownership triggers motivation and creates sense of belongingness

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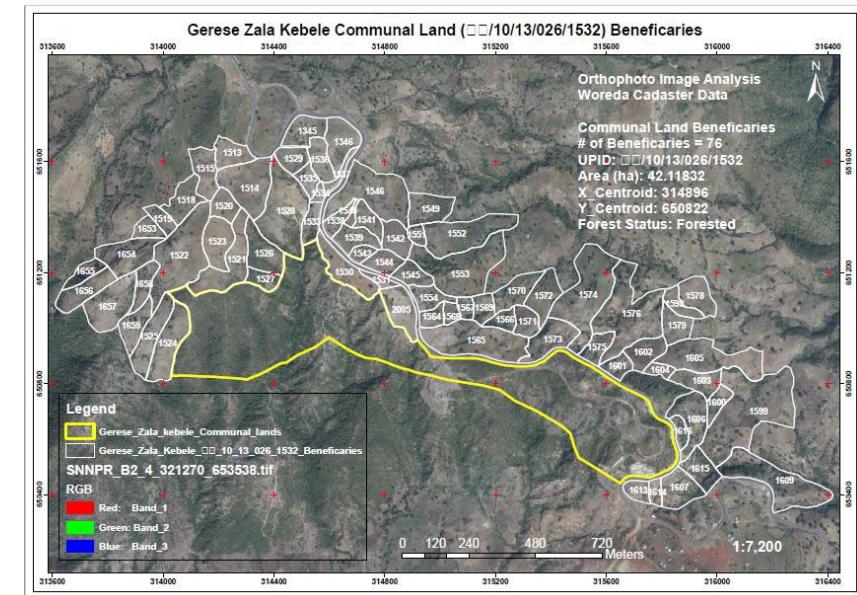
Thank you for your attention!

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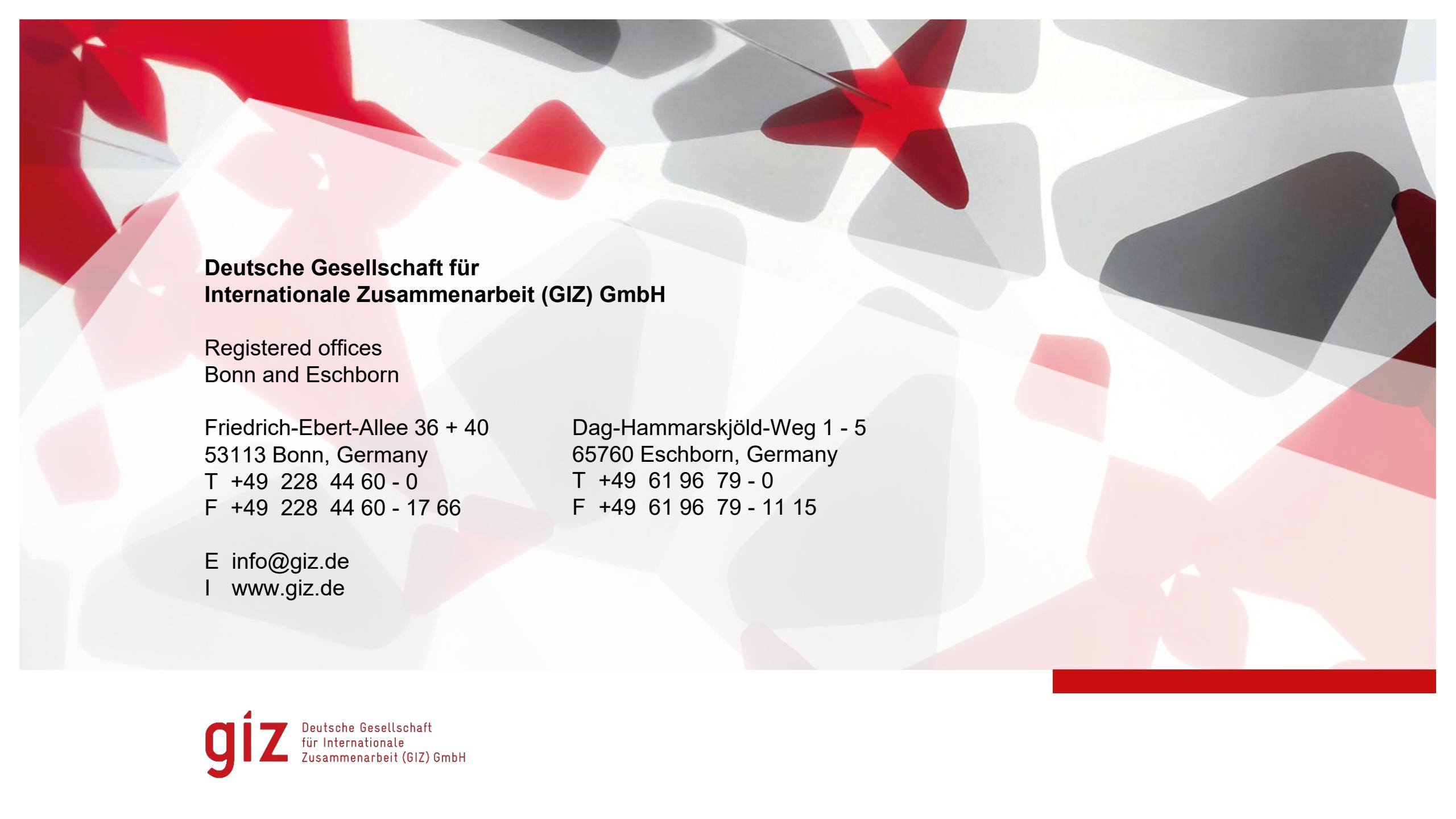
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