



2nd Knowledge Exchange Workshop (KEW) / 2ème atelier d'échange de connaissances (KEW)

7th – 11th of October 2024 / 7 - 11 octobre 2024
Somone, Senegal



KS1

Land conflicts, conflict resolution and awareness-raising

Key Messages

1. Institutionalizing local governance structures, such as land chartas and conflict resolution mechanisms, enhances efficiency and sustainability in conflict management. Best practice: Burkina Faso, Niger
2. Climate change increases human mobility (temporary and permanent migration); hence the risks for conflicts, therefore, we need more flexible systems securing and planning land access. Example: Land tenure chartas, resettlement plans

Recommendations

1. Governments and partners need to generate evidence to confirm the effectiveness of their programmes to promote institutionalization.
2. CSOs and the government should contextualise gender-transformative approaches in conflict resolution to do no harm (“Culture is not a problem but specific practices”).
3. Governments should invest in digitalization and data systems to track land usage and conflicts, as this will enhance transparency, reduce corruption, and improve monitoring, facilitate conflict resolution, and support better-informed decision-making. Exemple: Livestock tracking tool in Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali
4. National and decentralized government structures should valorize traditional practices to ensure long-term sustainability of approaches.

KS2: ***CUSTOMARY AND COLLECTIVE LAND RIGHTS***

Key Messages

1. Customary and collective land rights (in all its complexities) are essential for long-term tenure security for rural populations. However, these legitimate rights are often not yet (or not sufficiently) adequately recognised or protected within existing legal frameworks.
2. There are effective policies and practices that promote Customary Land Rights, including those with a specific focus on gender inclusiveness. These innovative approaches need to be highlighted and incorporated into national policies to ensure broader implementation and sustainability

Short term recommendations *(2025/26)*

1. Continue supporting community initiatives and multi-stakeholder platforms to strengthen Customary Land Rights (CLR) and incorporate successful practices for broader implementation and scaling up.

Long-Term recommendations *(beyond 2026)*

2. Lobby and advocate for stronger linkages between Customary Land Rights and the objectives of the Rio Conventions to ensure that land rights are recognised.
3. Include Customary Land Rights in new or updated national intersectoral policy frameworks, ensuring that these rights are integrated into inclusive national land governance strategies.
4. Establish links between Customary Land Rights, climate funding and land restoration mechanisms, so that local communities can directly benefit from these resources and contribute to sustainable land management
5. Involve research to support understanding and skills building of customary land tenure systems

KS3

SYSTEMATIC LAND USE REGISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Key Messages

1. Sustainable and scalable land registration requires creation of an enabling environment with **inclusive** policies and legal frameworks, cost effective and accessible processes, robust safety standards, digital innovations and learning.
2. **Institutionalized project approaches:** Anchor efficient projects approaches in **government processes** (eg. PLOF, POAS, land contracts, local conventions etc.) to enhance integration of land registration in other administrative systems such as Land use planning, ecosystem protection, etc.

Short term recommendations (2025/26)

1. **Cross-learning on land registration frameworks:** Implementing partners and government institutions to do cross learning on suitable framework to promote the implementation of systematic land (use) registration in the context of climate change and for gender transformative approach
2. **Inclusive multi stakeholder and multi sectoral platforms:** CSOs, Private and Public Sector to create/improve MSP for synergies and monitoring of the implementation and sustainability of good practices and enhance inclusive and meaningful participation of communities

Long-Term recommendations (beyond 2026)

1. Implementing partners and CSOs to support the government effort in getting updated centralised and quality land data which could support various initiatives such as value chains, ecosystems protection and restoration, etc.
2. Development partners to advocate for and support governments in investing in technical infrastructure (eg. Geodetic networks, GIS and LIS, etc) and in continuous capacity building and knowledge transfer for institutions and practitioners for improved accessibility of land registration information

KS4

CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORMS

Key Messages

Alliance building and network enhancement for effective collaboration: Develop and foster the realization of a common vision and understanding to create sense of urgency on land governance, which will drive motivation of key stakeholders to establish active modes of collaboration and stay engaged in the platform. These alliances should involve CSO, government, media, private sector and academia - while creating safe spaces for the vulnerable.

Institutionalization of platforms at all levels has best prospect, if it contributes and highlights the added value of the network in the respective land governance system and adopts “generative dialogue” to generate buy in of the governmental stakeholders

Short term recommendations (2025/26)

1. **Donors, implementing partners and technical cooperation** should support platforms in developing resource mobilization / advocacy / communication strategies and built capacities accordingly - particularly concerning digital infrastructure and skills for CSO actors
2. **Platforms** should – in their respective local, national or regional context - clarify roles and responsibilities of their members, reflecting on the different roles which CSOs play (watchdog versus collaborator) in land service provision, in order to identify entry points for their advocacy work
3. **Platforms** will map the 3 most important processes in their respective countries to identify windows of opportunities and use these for their strategy formulation. This mapping will include the commitments concerning the Rio conventions and gender transformative best practices

Long-Term recommendations (beyond 2026)

4. **Donors** should allow for adaptative programming and co-design of projects with technical implementing partners and CSO - while **platforms** at the same time need to explore options and creative ways for independent financing (e.g. pooling of financing, co-financing, PPP, membership contributions, social enterprises etc.)

KS5

RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Key Messages

1. Responsible land-based investment needs to take into account tenure security, inclusivity and grievance mechanisms, facilitate endogenous ownership mechanisms, promote livelihoods, enhance food security and preserve natural resources, biodiversity and climate
2. Responsible land-based investment requires access to alternative sources of finance and the adoption of transparent market-driven strategies as well as robust regulatory frameworks and monitoring systems in line with recognized frameworks

Recommendations

1. Improve and enforce RAI based on land use planning and enhance investment tools in line with VGGT through collaborative learning and multistakeholder commitment
2. Enhance investor engagement for sustainable land management by smallholders and inclusive public-private partnerships
3. Use of alternative sources of finance (e.g. carbon finance) to secure land rights by incentivizing sustainable land management practices and supporting climate action initiatives
4. Integrate sustainable land governance into national policy and strengthen tenure systems