



Norwegian People's Aid



Civil society perspectives on land governance.

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Why do we focus on LRR?

- Secure access to life-sustaining resources are essential to poverty reduction and dignity
- Increased pressure on limited and deminishing resources is leading to further marginalisation of the poor
- Both at national and global marketbased resource management enhances privatisation and centralisation of control/power.
- Increased marginalisation of women and their property rights
- Weak, fragmented and/or elitistic governments are not able/willing to secure poor peoples rights and needs. - The law is used to deny poor people their rights
- Marginalised people are poorly organised in their struggle to fight for their rights, they lack information, awareness and political power
- By the development "world", technical solutions are seen to be the answer,
- Political solutions challenge power imbalances and the elites



NPA strategic objective

*NPA has a rights based approach to land and resources. We shall focus on rural peoples **capacity to fight for their rights** to natural resources on which they depend. Once these rights are secured, peoples livelihood security must be protected and enhanced through sustainable use of these resources.*

*Thus **land policy and reforms** thereof are seen in the wider context of men and womens **right to productive resources**, such as water, technology and agricultural inputs, securing the long-term ecological **sustainable use** thereof.*



Where and How?

- 14 countries: Africa, Asia and Latin America
- Focus on both
 - policy* change and *practical* interventions
 - Partner- programme level
 - Networking
 - Capacity building
 - Information sharing
 - Linking demining and resource rights through : TIA



Tanzania

Focus at **local** level:

1) Land access/Security:

- Land use mapping/certificate/conflict management= **Village** land act follow-up- DONET (Dodoma)
- Land use mapping/certificate/conflict management= **Pastoralists** (UCRT (Ujama community resource trust))
- **Womens** land rights (Tawla)

2) Land use:

- Sustainable land/resource management-RUDDO-DONET



Tanzania

Focus **regional** and **national** policy level:

- Influencing and assessing **PRS**- and NAP & Land law implementation and Wildlife act.
(NPF(National policy Forum) & (WWG/UCRT)
- Addressing **PER** (Public expenditure review)
- Push Local Government Reform Program
- New investment and banking policies...(Making "unused land" available for investment)
- De Soto/ILD - Mkurabita



Angola

National level policy:

Rede Terra:

- Influence Land Law- policy process
- How will it affect rural development/people
- Information/awareness to local level

Regional level:

NPA Pilot project:

- Land/resource use
- Peoples perception of their rights
- Conflict resolution mechanisms
- Understand formal/ informal institutions
- Identify needs NRM – improved land use

Assess and document effects of land law

Information campaign



Global level

- NPA HO will work together with partner organisations and EO (External Offices) and other NGOs (ForUM) with the aim of influencing policies by lobbying Norwegian officials and international institutions/bodies that define the global structural development options
- NPA will map experiences on methods/approaches that secure people's right to resources (focus 2007- SEA)



Market based formalisation - past experiences

Experience shows that market motivated formalisation tends to undermine poor peoples rights:

- Women and other marginalised groups loose out when land becomes scarce and is turned into an economic asset.
- Poor people often occupy land that is already “owned” – formalisation does not address redistribution - formalising existing (without questioning them) rights may thus cements inequity.
- Land-registration often leads to speculative investment and more and better land in the hands of the elite



How to ensure pro-poor land governance ?

- What is to be formalised – private land, commons etc?
(def: formalisation = registration/formal legalisation)
- How they are brought into the process (at all levels)?
- Their access to information
- Their decision making authority
- A legal system they can trust
- Accountable government and institutions
- Access to inputs in agriculture (incl. credit)



What do the poor/marginalised demand.

- **Tenure/property security (both communal and individual)**
How?
 - Community land demarcation and collective titling
 - Devolve land administration to village level/committees
 - Decentralise land registration to local government or land boards
- **Legal security (incl register) of their assets *when these are under pressure.***
- **”Formalise” their informal rights”**

Formalisation efforts should thus focus on:

*”how the legal system can be adjusted to
”accommodate” other systems – not to
mainstream one property system”*



NPA thus works to:

- Strengthen CBOs, farmers organisations etc
- Enhance *participatory* land planning, mapping, conflict management
- Fight land evictions – due compensation
- Encourage district development/decentralisation