



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Integrated Assessment

Presenter: Diane Russell

Treasure, Turf and Turmoil: The Dirty Dynamics
of Land and Natural Resource Conflict

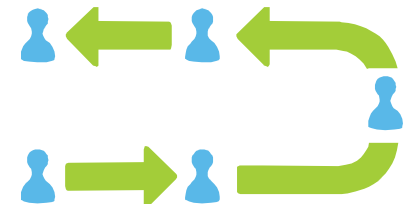
June 2011

Assessment modes

- Strategy assessments
- Sectoral assessments
- Program and project level assessments

So what is an “integrated assessment”?

...Or an assessment that integrates





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Bottom line

- Synergy and efficiency → Entry point



- Disconnect and conflict → Take care





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Conflict equation

What Else do You Need to Take Into Account when
Conducting a Conflict Analysis?

Mitigating Factors



Motives + Means + Opportunities =

The Context



Violent
Conflict


Conflict lens

Conflict assessments

Conflict toolkit



LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS BASE MATRIX

		BASE MATRIX	LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS	TREES AND FORESTS	FRESHWATER LAKES, RIVERS, GROUNDWATER
		CONSTRAINTS			
		Resource Conflict and Displacement	Weak Governance	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Inequitable Access to Land and Resources
INTERVENTIONS	Institutions and Governance				
	Legal and Regulatory Framework				
	Rights Awareness and Empowerment				
	Conflict and Dispute Resolution				
	Restitution, Redistribution, and Consolidation				
	Rights Delivery and Administration				
	Resource Use Management				

- Protected areas legislation
- Forest / pasture law reform
- Water policy reform
- Sustainable agriculture policy / legislation
- Environmental sanctions

- Civil society strengthening for rural legal education
- Reinforcing forest management groups
- Legal recognition of forest management groups

Tools to Address Tenure: Country Briefs



LTPR Quick Sheets and Issue Briefs



USAID ISSUE BRIEF

LAND TENURE, PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND FOOD SECURITY

EMERGING IMPLICATIONS FOR USG POLICIES AND PROGRAMMING
PROPERTY RIGHTS AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE BRIEFING PAPER #1

SUMMARY

Food security is the state of having sufficient quantity and quality of food throughout the year for a healthy and productive lifestyle. It is consumption-based and may apply to individuals, families, or a nation, as in personal or national food security. The relationship between land tenure and property rights (LTPR) and food security may be direct (i.e., securing property rights in land or improving land access thereby enabling investment of land, labor, and capital in food production); or indirect (i.e., selling agricultural produce for sale or securing property rights for businesses that provide wages, earnings, or income that enable farmers, owners, and workers to buy food). Broadening access to resources and securing property rights are necessary conditions for agricultural and economic growth but not sufficient. In addition, farmers and businesses require access to well functioning markets, improved technology, affordable credit or finance, and technical knowhow. The essential problem in linking property rights with food security is how to sequentially and effectively integrate these factors in ways that help households, farmers, and businesses obtain access to property rights, resources, and markets to improve food production and/or consumption.

Beyond food production and economic growth, land and related natural resources is also a safety net for securing livelihoods and subsistence when markets are weak or absent, or when coping with political uncertainty or disaster. LTPR issues also stem from vulnerability that arises from threat of food deprivation, for example, vulnerability arising from land grabbing by powerful interests, vulnerability experienced by people displaced or divested of property as a result of war, conflict, or natural disaster; or vulnerability created by HIV/AIDS when survivors, widows and youth, lose land to the deceased's family, elites, or speculators. Insecure LTPR affects all citizens but in particular women, the displaced, HIV/AIDS infected, and marginalized by divesting them of land, property rights, and resources that threaten their welfare and livelihood. The linkage between LTPR and food security thus encompasses food production, economic growth, governance, and vulnerability dimensions.

U.S. Agency for International Development
www.usaid.gov



USAID ISSUE BRIEF

CLIMATE CHANGE, PROPERTY RIGHTS, & RESOURCE GOVERNANCE

EMERGING IMPLICATIONS FOR USG POLICIES AND PROGRAMMING
PROPERTY RIGHTS AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE BRIEFING PAPER #2

The Second Working Group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2007) and other scientific bodies present the case that climate change profoundly shapes ecological, social, and economic interactions. As the specter of global climate change unfolds, existing struggles will deepen over use, control, and management of land and other natural resources. In unpredictable ways, climate change will provoke adjustments in the value of land and other natural resources; simultaneously, climate change will intensify human migration and displacement. These forces will invariably destabilize governance and property rights regimes, spur the evolution of both statutory and customary tenure arrangements, and open the door for powerful actors to expand their claims on land and other natural resources. Similarly, climate mitigation initiatives, such as carbon sequestration policies and programs, may profoundly alter institutions of governance and property rights. In some cases, promising mitigation initiatives like reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD) may lead to the expropriation of land and other natural resources from poor and vulnerable peoples. In both climate change adaptation and mitigation, contentious struggles for access and control of resources may turn violent unless stakeholders from the local to the international scale engage in open and transparent processes to negotiate new rules of access to land and other natural resources. Dispute resolution must go hand-in-hand with policies to restructure both statutory and customary tenure.

National and international policy makers are beginning to explore the place of property rights and resource tenure in the discussions of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. International donors like USAID can play an important role in working with host country governments and civil society to integrate property rights and resource governance considerations into policies and programs to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, and at the same time, foster mitigation activities. This issue paper presents a framework for categorizing analysis of the interface between climate change, governance, and property rights, and it describes ways for USAID to incorporate tenure considerations into climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

ISSUES LINKING CLIMATE CHANGE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE
Resource governance, tenure, and property rights—the complex institutions and rules determining the ownership and allocation of land and natural resources—will be stressed, destabilized, and forced to evolve in response to climate change impacts. At the same time, these same governance institutions setting the rules for tenure and property rights will certainly mediate destabilizing impacts. Modifications in tenure regimes will also be needed for the successful implementation of mitigation activities. Five key implications for USG policies and programming stand out at this intersection of climate change, property rights, and resource governance:

U.S. Agency for International Development
www.usaid.gov



USAID ISSUE BRIEF

LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS IN PAKISTAN

FAILURE TO ADDRESS LTPR GRIEVANCES MAY FOSTER SUPPORT FOR THE TALIBAN
PROPERTY RIGHTS AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE BRIEFING PAPER #3

SUMMARY

Rural discontent over chronic poverty, corruption, and displacement is widespread. It is one aspect of a broader crisis of confidence in the government and a feudal system that has allowed the ruling elite to exploit the poor and the landless. The crisis is deepening as the government's failure to address LTPR grievances has fostered support for the Taliban.

based in part upon unfair owner-tenant relations, deep resentment by landless, and the effects of land grabbing by powerful interests.

in Pakistan, 74% of the population is poor, the incidence of landlessness is high, and the landless are the primary victims of land grabbing by powerful interests.

landlessness, poverty, and the inability to secure customary rights of use and control are the primary causes of landlessness, poverty, and the inability to secure customary rights of use and control.

Climate change and associated policy responses will cause progressive, extreme and unpredictable shifts in the value of land and natural resources.

Climate change and societal responses will disrupt existing tenure regimes by contributing to the forces that drive migration.

Tenure considerations will be crucial to the equitable distribution of benefits and the management of transaction costs in mitigation efforts.

Responses to climate change will attenuate current land tenure claims and property rights of women, poor and marginalized peoples.



USAID ISSUE BRIEF

LAND TENURE, PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND HIV/AIDS

APPROACHES FOR REDUCING INFECTION AND ENHANCING ECONOMIC SECURITY
PROPERTY RIGHTS AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE BRIEFING PAPER #4

SUMMARY

Insecure land tenure and property rights for women can contribute to the spread of HIV and to a weakened ability to cope with the consequences of AIDS. Although infection is transmitted more by men than women, women are about twice as likely as men to contract HIV. In Africa, 60% of persons who are HIV positive are women (around 12 million women), while in Asia 35% are women (1.7 million) and 30% in Latin America.¹

The link between insecure land tenure and property rights for women and the spread and ability to cope with the effects of HIV is particularly acute in sub-Saharan Africa and is leading to decreased agricultural production, food insecurity, rural outmigration, and additional infection in that region. Strengthening women's property and inheritance rights (WPRs) is critical to reversing the downward spiral and stemming the tide of female poverty and new HIV infections across the globe. Insecure land tenure indirectly contributes to HIV risk and vulnerability but it also directly affects families after HIV infection as they experience asset erosion. Still, we have more to learn about how insecure land tenure and property rights influences and increases vulnerability to HIV. Similarly, we need a better understanding about how intervening to improve land tenure and property rights can reduce vulnerability.

WOMEN'S LAND, PROPERTY, AND INHERITANCE RIGHTS

Land is one of the most critical economic assets for the poor in most developing countries, serving as the main source of production, food security, and social security for many families, both urban and rural. Women constitute up to 70% of the agricultural labor force, but they own less than 10% of property in the developed world and 2% in the developing world.² While reliable, comparable data is limited in many parts of the world, it is estimated that an increasing proportion of the people living in housing poverty and homelessness are women and children. Evictions due to urban slum clearance or development projects can put a disproportionate burden on women because in

Insecure land tenure and property rights for women are both contributing to the spread of HIV and weakening their ability to cope with the consequences of AIDS. Land is one of the most critical economic assets for the poor in most developing countries, yet women frequently lack access to and control over land as well as other critical assets.

Women's weak tenure status, potentially worsened by eviction and resulting landlessness, sets in motion a series of impacts that may lead to the spread of HIV infection: diminished agricultural production and food security, engaging in unsafe sex for survival, and finally increased HIV/AIDS infection and spread.

Women with insecure land tenure who lose their rights to land are less able to cope with the effects of HIV/AIDS.

Legal protection against discrimination, legal assistance for women, joint titling of land, and recognition of women's property inheritance rights are all crucial in addressing the LTPR aspects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

¹ AVERT 2008. Women, HIV and AIDS. <http://www.avert.org/women.htm>

² United Nations General Assembly, Sixty-fourth session, 2009. Report of the Secretary-General. Advancement of women, improvement of the situation of women in rural areas. 4. <http://www.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/H09/433/31/PDF/0904333.pdf?OpenElements>

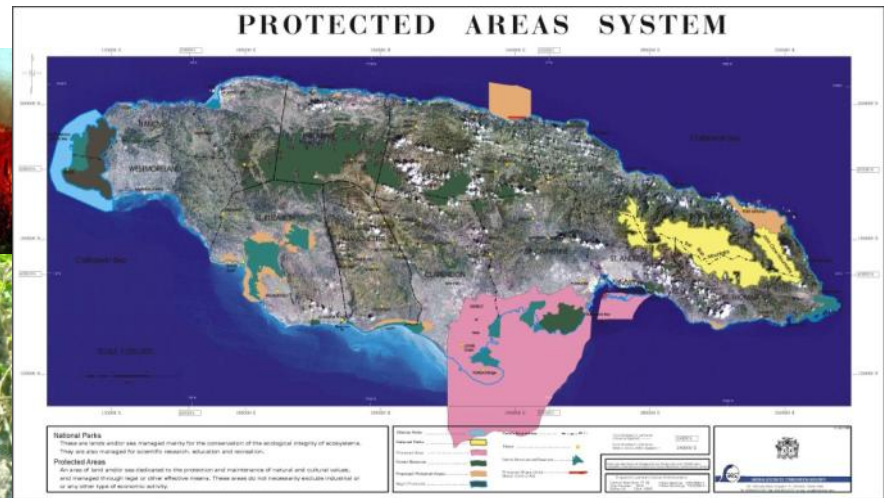
U.S. Agency for International Development
www.usaid.gov



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

NRM lens

- 118-119 Assessments and ETOAs
- Reg 216
- Biodiversity Threats Assessments





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Working with the tools

**Conflict
Equation**

- Identify conflict actors and link to means & motives
- Have there been triggering events?

**LTPR
Assessment**

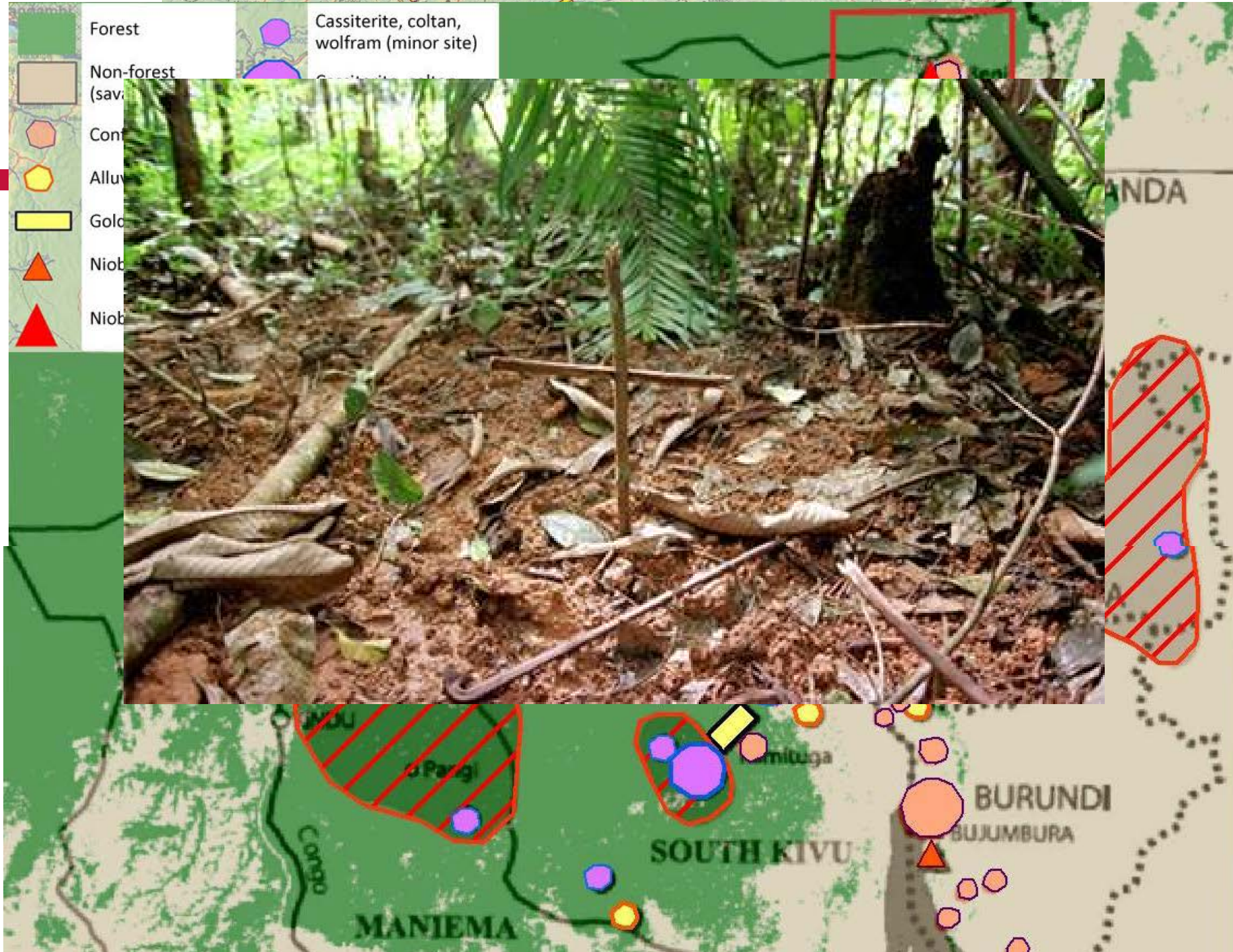
- Identify LTPR systems
- Uncover relationship of LTPR to conflict & natural resources

**Biodiversity
Assessment**

- Identify key natural resources & biodiversity
- What are key threats to biodiversity?

Integration

What about integrated tools?



Behavioral modeling

Transhumant cattle go astray and eat into a field; conflict begins

Differentiation
Avoidance

Herders do not wish to interact with agriculturalist; they settle the issue quickly (pay a fine) and decide not to come again in the area.

Escalation
During
Differentiation

Herders and agriculturalists engage in a verbal, then physical "war"; violence erupts.

"Successful"
Differentiation

Herders and agriculturalists expose their views and identify their needs.

Conflict is avoided

Conflict escalates

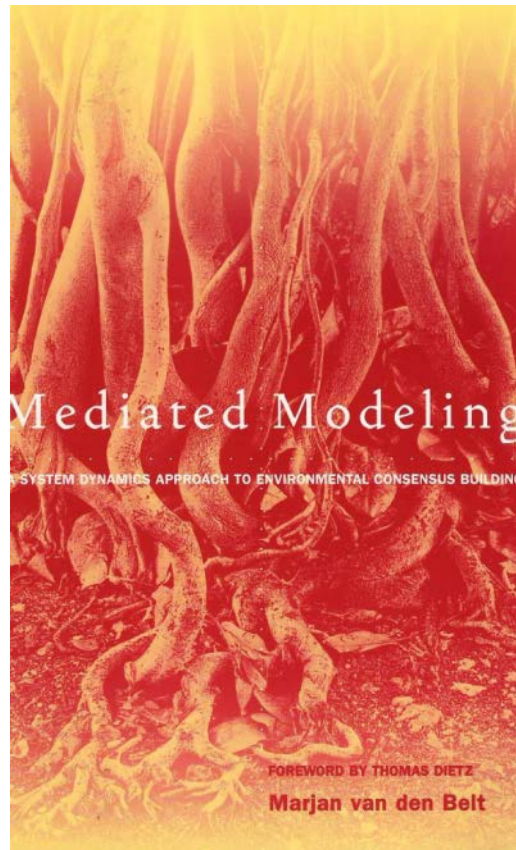
*Groundwork is
laid for
negotiation*

Pastoralists lose access to pastoral resources; agriculturalists lose access to manure.

People get hurt; pastoralists lose access to pastoral resources; agriculturalists lose access to manure.

Integration: the parties in conflict have identified their respective needs and may begin to think about possible solutions.

Stakeholder modeling



<http://www.iapad.org/>

Mediated modeling/mapping

SCALE Whole System in the Room

