

# **The Global Drylands Imperative**

**Devolving Resource Rights and the MDGs in Africa**



# Acknowledgements

It took me time to think how best I could acknowledge all the people who have assisted me in undertaking this study. There are too many names to list, including individuals and groups whom I met at community level, government officials from local to national levels, researchers, academics, development partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), people from the private sector, students, interns, and drivers, among others, from more than 60 institutions. Since I am unable to list everyone, I sincerely acknowledge and express my gratitude to all those who facilitated, shared information, commented on the report, drove, served coffee during meetings or supported this work in any way.

Some institutions provided enormous assistance in facilitating my visits, particularly in countries where I would not have had the capacity to establish contact with remote communities.

I wish to thank all the staff of Integrated Environmental Consultants Namibia (IECN), based in Windhoek, who organized and facilitated my visit to Namibia. I also thank the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Namibia office for having facilitated and provided space for a stakeholders meeting to discuss the challenges faced in community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in that country.

The visit to Ghana was facilitated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Regional Office for Africa, the Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines, BirdLife International, the Forestry Research Institute of Ghana, UNDP Ghana Office and the Resources Management Support Centre of the Forestry Commission (FC), which also provided resources such as a vehicle for the work done in Kumasi. To all I extend my sincere gratitude.

In Kenya, staff from the Coordination of the Land Reform Policy Formulation of the Ministry of Lands, the University of Nairobi, the Kenya Private Sector Association, and Kituo Cha Sheri in Mombasa helped build a web of contacts whom I had the privilege of meeting. Thank you.

Finally, despite my good knowledge of Mozambique's institutions, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat) in Mozambique provided invaluable assistance in extending the contacts, particularly in dealing with urban land issues.

I wish also to acknowledge the communities and grassroots organizations whose experience in exercising their rights and impacts was a source of information without which this paper would not have been able to bridge a good understanding of policy implementation versus the rhetoric. These communities are the conservancies of Joseph Mbambangandu, Nyae Nyae and Njana and community forests of Ncamangoro, Ncaute and M'kata and a San community all located in the Kavango Region of Namibia; Adwenase Community Forestry, the Wurakase Community of Kumasi in Ghana; Kituo cha Sheria, Valuers and Property Investment Consultants, Kisauni Lands Lobby Group, Coast Land Rights Forum, Bububu

Resettlement Scheme, Catholic Peace and Justice Lobby Group, Malindi Human Rights Forum (Bahati Primary School, Longobaya), Marereni settlement of dwellers evicted by salt mining companies, Likoni Community Development Programme and Women and Children's Rights Advocacy Group of the Coast Province of Kenya; and Madjadjane and Mahel communities in Maputo Province of Mozambique.

I also would like to acknowledge the technical publications support provided by Sarah Anyoti, in particular for facilitating the editing and publishing of this report.

Last but not least, I offer my sincere gratitude to Eric Patrick for the technical support, the rich interrogation of issues and fruitful discussions we had during the realization of this work. In addition, I wish to acknowledge that this work was undertaken for the United Nations Development Programme – Drylands Development Centre (UNDP-DDC) with support from the Canadian Agency for International Development (CIDA).

# Table of Contents

<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Acronyms</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Executive summary</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>13</b>
1.1 Rationale and objectives of the Challenge Paper	13
1.2 Relevance for continental, regional and national processes	14
<b>2. Bridging the gap between policy discourse and practice</b>	<b>17</b>
2.1 The analytical framework: From a human-rights-based approach to sustainable livelihoods	17
2.2 Practical links between access to assets and achievement of the MDGs: Case studies from Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Namibia	20
2.2.1 Country case studies and the broader picture	20
2.2.2 Methodology	24
<b>3. The challenges of securing property rights in Africa: From the colonial legacy to the current policy provisions and practices</b>	<b>27</b>
3.1 Customary laws and structures: Do they serve the interests of the people?	27
3.2 Land resource policies in Africa: The need to move beyond blaming colonization and to deliver security of resource rights to communities	33
3.3 Devolution of resources: Linking policy discourse, practices and impacts	35
3.3.1 Highlights of policy provisions	35
3.3.2 Case studies of participatory natural resource management	38
3.3.3 Land resources policy, rights and the MDGs: Challenges that need an integrated and multi-dimensional approach	42
<b>4. Conclusions and final recommendation</b>	<b>51</b>

**Annex 1 Highlights from the case studies 57**

1.1	Customary rights and equitable access to resources	57
1.2	Resource devolution initiatives (CREMAs and collaborative management of forests) in Ghana	58
1.3	The slow pace of establishing a legal framework defining clear land resource rights to communities	61
1.4	Mozambique devolution initiatives: The challenges of sustainability	63
1.5	Namibia's conservancies and community forests pave the way towards sustainable livelihoods	65

**List of Boxes**

Box 1	Land ownership and customary allocation of land in Ghana	28
Box 2	Examples of land allocation elsewhere in West Africa	29
Box 3	The customs and delivery of basic human rights: Access to and security of tenure over assets	31
Box 4	Devolution of natural resources to communities in Mozambique	37
Box 5	Development partners and entry points for addressing the resource devolution challenges	44

**List of Figures**

Figure 1	Sustainable livelihoods approach (DFID)	17
Figure 2	The Improved African Hut: How rights can result in economic and ecological benefits	18
Figure 3	CBNRM non-acknowledged phases: investment, growth and consolidation	46

**List of Tables**

Table 1	Stumpage fees collected by the Forestry Commission and distribution	40
Table 2	Land-related indicators to be considered in monitoring long-term development plans and field initiatives	48

# Acronyms

AALS	Affirmative Action Loan Scheme
AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CBNRM	community-based natural resource management
CFC	Community Forest Committee (Ghana)
CIDA	Canadian Agency for International Development
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CREMA	community resources management area (Ghana)
CTV	Centro Terra Viva (environmental research and advocacy NGO, Mozambique)
DDC	Department of Development Co-ordination (Kenya)
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DPGL	Development Partners Group on Land (Kenya)
DUAT	Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra (land use certificate, Mozambique)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FC	Forestry Commission (Ghana)
FR	Forest Reserve (Ghana)
GBP	British Pounds Sterling
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Cooperation)
Helvetas	Swiss NGO
ICG	International Crisis Group
IECN	Integrated Environmental Consultants Namibia
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Credit Institute, Germany)
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MA	Ministry of Agriculture (Kenya)

MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (Kenya)
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development (Kenya)
MVP	Millennium Villages Project
NACSO	Namibia Association of Civil Society Organizations
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission (Ghana)
NET	Núcleo de Estudos da Terra (Centre for Land Studies, Mozambique)
NGO	non-governmental organization
NNF	Namibia Nature Foundation
NPC	National Planning Commission (Namibia)
NPV	net present value
NRM	natural resource management
NTFPs	non-timber forest products
OASL	Office of Administration of Stool Lands (Ghana)
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RMSC	Resources Management Support Centre (Ghana)
RUDEYA	Rural Development for Youth Association (Ghana)
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UN	United Nations
UN-Habitat	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-DDC	United Nations Development Programme – Drylands Development Centre
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_13360](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_13360)

