



Tenure Rights & Reforms around the World: Status and Opportunities

Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders

Claire Biason

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What do we mean by forest tenure?

A Bundle of Rights



- Access



- Withdrawal – NTFPs & Timber
 - Subsistence & Commercial



- Management – Independent & Joint



- Exclusion



- Due Process and Compensation



- Duration



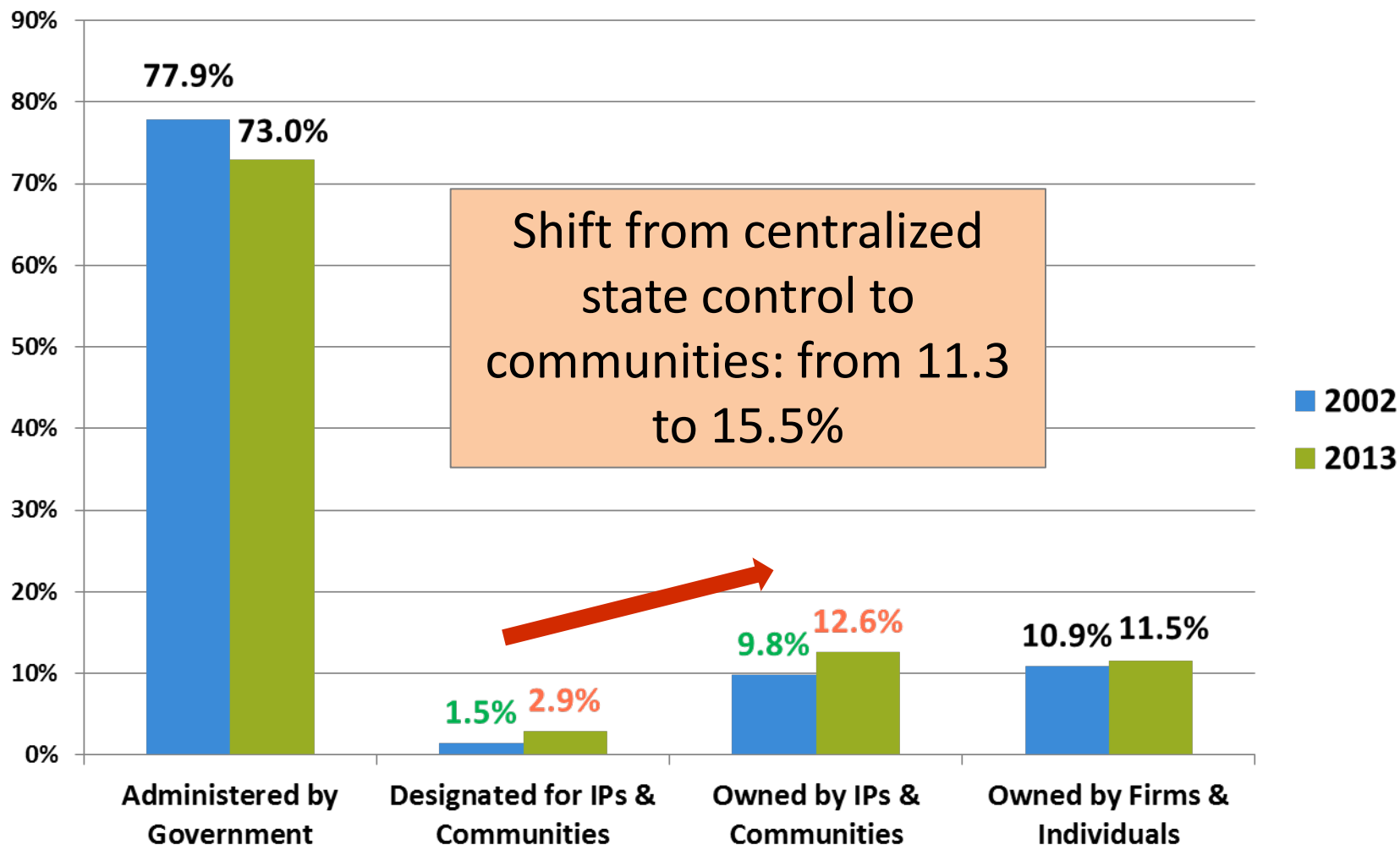
- Alienation (Lease, Sale, Collateral, Inheritance)

Why do tenure rights matter?

- Insecure land rights trigger widespread poverty, gender disparity, and lack of economic growth. Also leads to social unrest, conflicts and investment risks.
- Essential to tackle deforestation: lack of clear tenure recognized as a driver of deforestation and forest degradation.
- IPs and local communities with secure rights offer some of the most promising solutions to climate change.
- The “tenure transition” has already started.

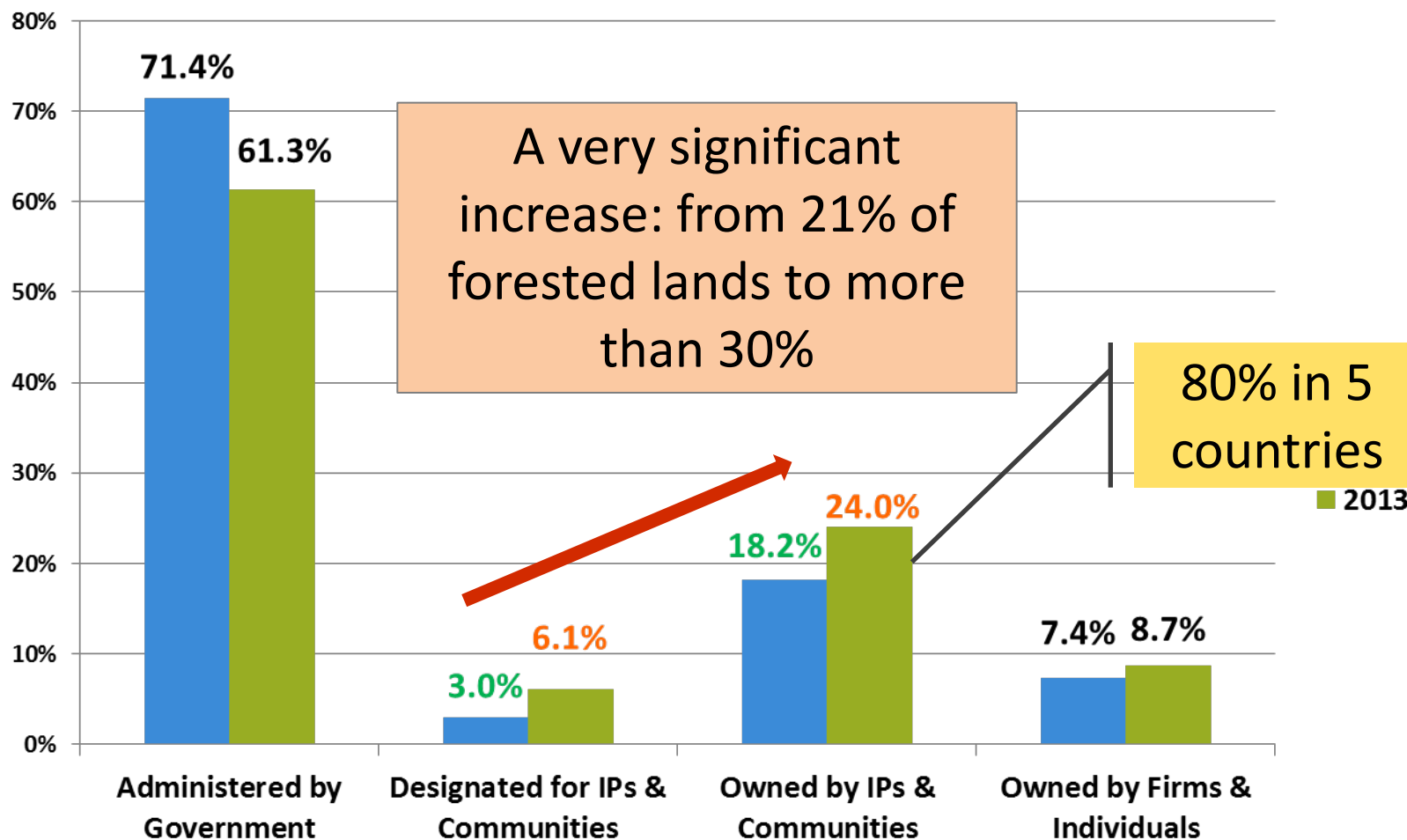
Continued progress...

Global forest tenure transition - 2002-2013



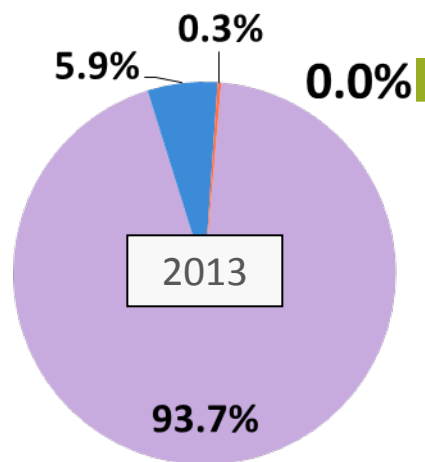
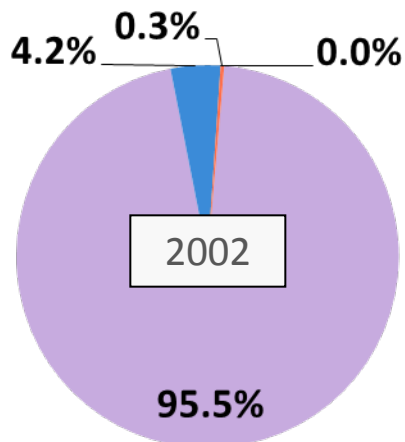
... Even more visible in developing countries

Forest tenure transition in LMICs - 2002-2013



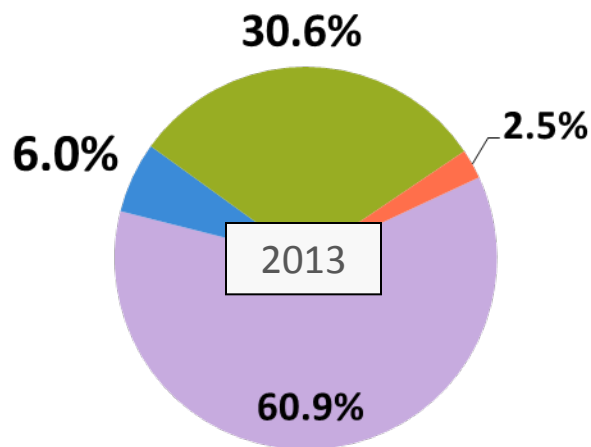
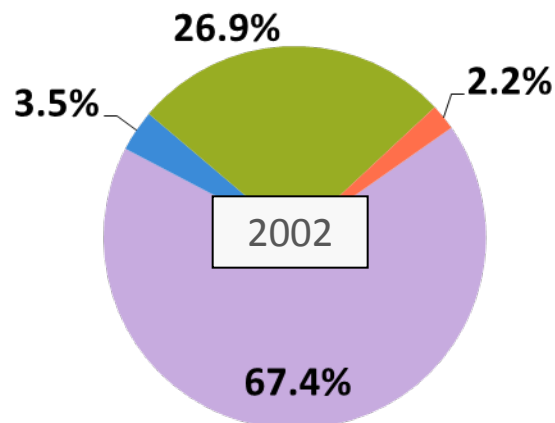
Uneven progress between regions (2002, 2013)

Africa



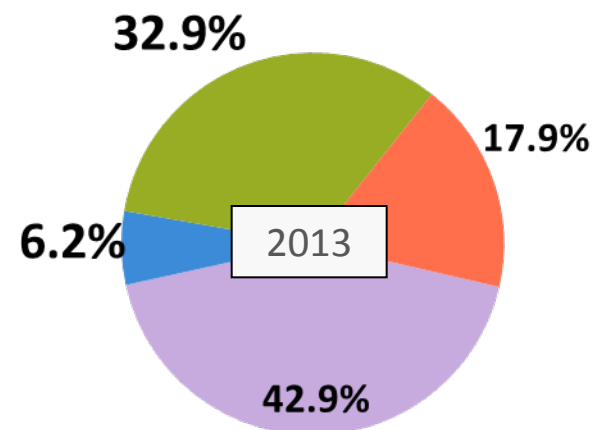
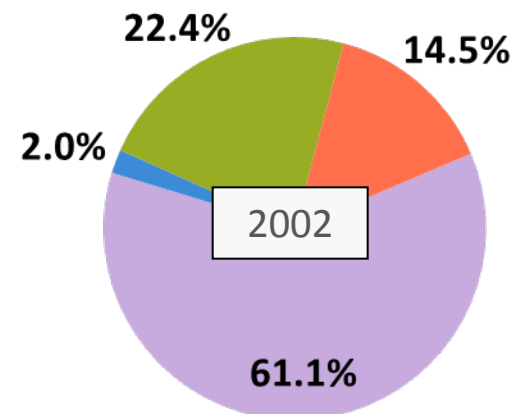
4.5% > 6.2%

Asia



30.4% > 36.6%

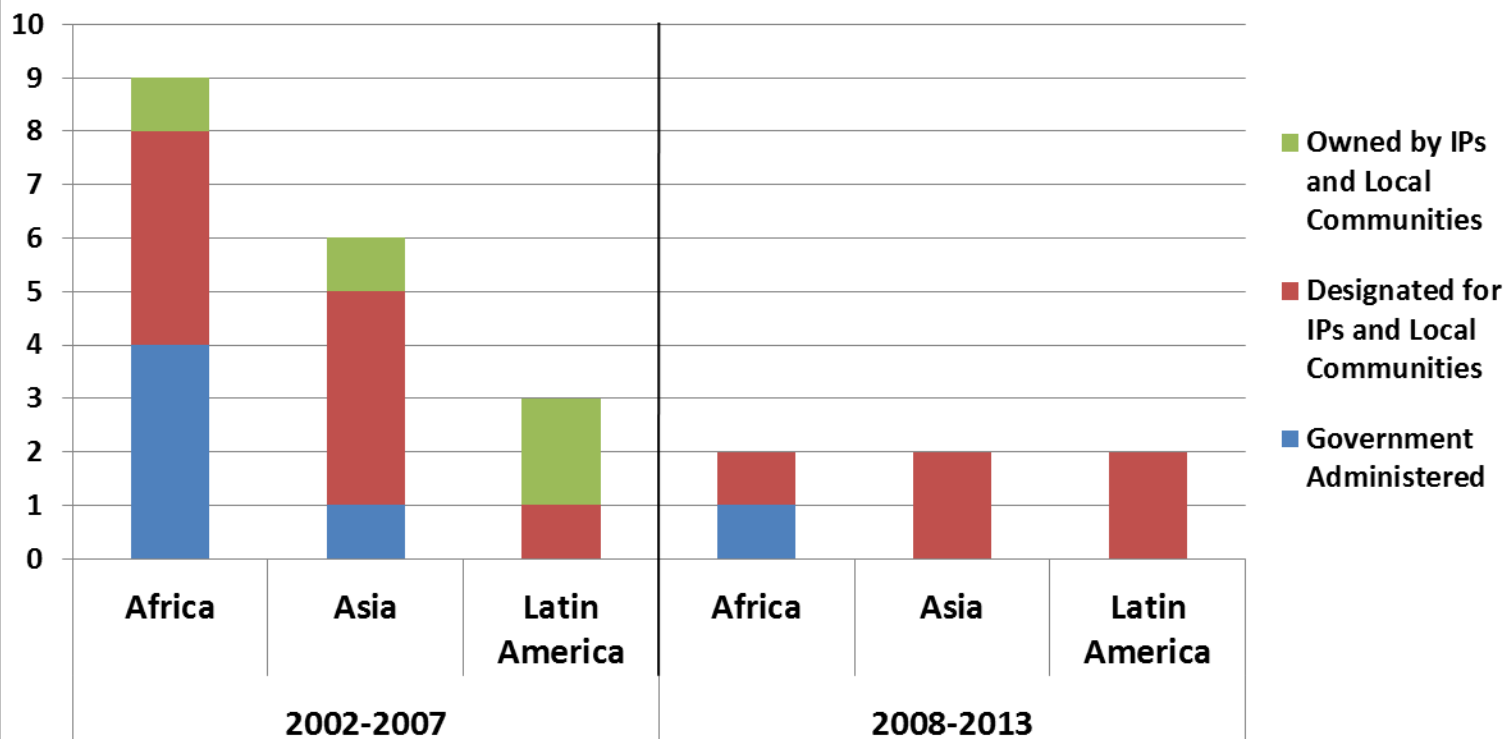
Latin America



24.4% > 39%

Weaker tenure frameworks created

Tenure frameworks created since 2002, by region and category



Fewer AND weaker laws since 2008
18 frameworks vs. 6 and 0 conferred ownership

2015 – a pivotal year

- Tenure reform processes in key countries - e.g. Indonesia, DRC, Cameroon
- Climate agreement - UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris
- Donors and multilaterals increasingly recognizing the central role of land rights
- Increased awareness and commitment from private sector companies > recognition of the “tenure risk”

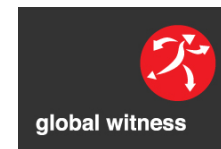
More awareness that communities have been an unrecognized counterparty to investments



- **31% of industrial concessions** in emerging market economies **overlaps with local land rights**. TMP, 2013
 - **93 to 99%** of concession areas inhabited; no such thing as a “**clean concession**.” The Munden Project, 2014
 - The financial costs of failing to account for the rights of communities can be **significant**; up to **29x** baseline operating costs to **abandonment** of operations.
- ➔ Incentives for companies to secure community land rights to reduce their financial and reputational risks and find new areas for future supply.

1. Interlaken Group – a “safe space”

- A unique multi-stakeholder forum composed of individuals from leading companies, financial institutions, NGOs committed to *expanding and leveraging private sector action in securing community land rights – committed to a “race to the top”*
- First product: *Operational guidance for companies committed to the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure*
- Three “asks” of companies and investors:
 1. Clean up own operation/supply chain/investment, past and future;
 2. Help get “laggards” to follow;
 3. Help encourage governments to act.



2. The Tenure Facility

Objectives: 1. Provide funding and technical support for strategic tenure reform projects. 2. Create a convening space to coordinate commitments and develop shared strategies on tenure reform (public, community, private).

What Makes it Different:

1. Focused on securing collective rights to land and forests
2. Independent, strategic, responsive, mid-size
3. Direct funding to IPs and local CSOs
4. Multi-stakeholder governance: rights-holders, governments, civil society, and investors (public and private)

THANK YOU!

cbiason@rightsandresources.org
www.rightsandresources.org

twitter: @rightsresources
facebook.com/rightsandresources

