

The Right to Life, Liberty, and Land

By [Tharanga Yakupitiyage](#) |



Erin Myers Madeira who leads the Nature Conservancy's Global Programme on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities says that communities outperform the government and other stakeholders in stopping deforestation and degradation. The Akaratshie community from the Garu and Tempene districts have been able to restore degraded land. Credit: Albert Oppong-Ansah/IPS

UNITED NATIONS, Feb 7 2019 (IPS) - Sustainable land management is becoming more important than ever as rates of emissions, deforestation, and water scarcity continue to increase. But what if you don't have rights to the land?

While the impact of agriculture on land is well known, the relationship between land degradation and land tenure seems to be less understood.

In fact, research has shown that insecure land tenure is linked to poor land use as communities have fewer incentives to invest in long-term protective measures, thus contributing to environmental degradation.

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“Establishing secure tenure and secure rights to territory and resources for indigenous people and local communities is one of the most important things we can do around achieving positive

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Posted by Joan Russow
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outcomes for conservation,” said Erin Myers Madeira who leads the [Nature Conservancy](#)'s Global Programme on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

“Communities outperform the government, other stakeholders in stopping deforestation and degradation,” she added to IPS.

Despite holding customary rights to more than half of the earth’s lands, indigenous people and local communities legally own only a 10 percent slice.

[Resources and Rights](#) also found the legal recognition of community forest tenure rights also still remains adequate, amounting to just over 14 percent of forest area as of 2017.

While this is partially a result of a lack of government policies, land grabs by companies which fail to acknowledge communities’ ancestral lands are increasingly common around the world.

In 2006, 200 families lost access to their land in Cambodia’s Sre Ambel district to make way for a sugar plantation.

In Liberia, Liberian farmers were evicted after the government allocated 350,000 hectares to Malaysian multinational corporation Sime Darby, causing widespread resentment and conflict in the area.

According to the [United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification \(UNCCD\)](#) , 35 percent of the remaining available cropland across Africa has been acquired by large entities, with over 70 million hectares allotted for biofuels.

Many have put up a fight against the expanse but it came with a deadly cost.

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According to [Global Witness](#), a record 201 environmental defenders were killed in 2017 trying to protect their land from mining, agribusiness, and other industries.



Drone visual of the area in Upper East Region, Ghana prior to restoration taken in 2015.
Credit: Albert Opong-Ansah /IPS

People-Led, Better-Led

Karina Kloos Yeatman, the Women's Land Rights Campaign Director at [Landesa](#), highlighted the importance of people-led conservation and sustainable land management but the first step is land rights.

"If we aren't looking forward and thinking about land use and land tenure security and finding more solutions to help people make long term investments to sustainably use their land, we are going to continue to see an even larger influx of climate migrants and people being displaced," she told IPS.

Yeatman particularly pointed to successes of how secure lands rights have led to increase long-term investments in sustainable soil and forestry management.

For instance, smallholder farmers with secure rights in Ethiopia were 60 percent more likely to invest in soil erosion prevention.

In forests where indigenous land rights have been recognised, deforestation rates have

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dramatically declined.

In Bolivia, deforestation is 2.8 times lower within tenure-secure indigenous lands.

This has not only helped halt land degradation, but such measures have also mitigated forest-based emissions and curbed global warming.

Both Yeatman and Madeira noted that land rights alone is not enough to promote sustainable land management, but rather four pillars. These are securing the rights to territories and resources; support strong community leadership and local governance; promoting multi stakeholder collaborations, allowing local communities to engage in high levels of decision-making and; identifying environmentally sustainable economic development opportunities in line with communities' cultural values and sustainable management.

“It's when you have the four of those ingredients that is when you end up with enduring conservation, communities who have the power to protect those peoples and who can also benefit economically from their stewardship of those places,” Madeira said.

In an effort to curb logging and deforestation, Peru's Shipibo-Conibo indigenous communities residing in the Amazon enlisted over 6,000 hectares—80 percent of their territory—into the country's conservation programme and helps manage the land in a way that provides sustainable sources of income.

As part of the National Programme for Forest Conservation, communities receive 3 dollar per year for every hectare they assign to conservation which amounts to potential earnings of at least 18,000 dollar. In order to receive the payment, they must commit to protecting the forest.

A significant proportion of the money received is thus invested back into the forest and its communities who engage in activities such as ecotourism and the sustainable extraction of forest resources.

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Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in the Lower East Region of Ghana
The Lower East Region of Ghana is one of the most vulnerable regions to the impacts of climate change, particularly drought and desertification. The region's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, and the loss of land productivity due to drought and desertification has led to significant food insecurity and poverty. The Government of Ghana, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has implemented a Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Project in the Lower East Region. The project aims to help the region's people and communities adapt to the impacts of climate change and build resilience to future shocks and stresses. One of the key activities of the project is the promotion of agroforestry, which involves the integration of trees and shrubs into agricultural systems. Agroforestry can help to improve soil fertility, reduce soil erosion, and provide shade for crops, all of which can help to increase agricultural productivity and resilience to drought and desertification. The project has supported the establishment of agroforestry systems in several communities in the Lower East Region, and has provided training and technical assistance to farmers and community leaders. The project has also supported the development of community-based organizations and networks, which can help to coordinate and support agroforestry efforts. The project is a key example of how climate change adaptation and resilience can be achieved through a combination of government action, international support, and community-led efforts.