



EUROPEAN REPORT
ON DEVELOPMENT



d.i.e

Deutsches Institut für
Entwicklungspolitik



German Development
Institute

European Centre for Development
Policy Management

ecdpm

**ERD 2012 Consultation Maastricht
18 – 19 May 2011**

Background Notes for each Session

Day 1 – Wednesday 18 May 2011

Session 1: Introduction

11.30 – 13.00

Presentations:

- Paul Engel, Director ECDPM, *Welcome*
- Dirk Willem te Velde, ODI and ERD Team Leader, *Introduction to the ERD 2012*

Chairperson: James Mackie, ECDPM and member ERD Core Team

This is the second Consultation on the European Report for Development 2012 after the first in Brussels on 6 April. The introductory session is intended to brief participants on the state of advancement of the overall ERD process and situate the current Consultation on Governance and Land issues.

Objectives of the session

- Ensure a common understanding of the ERD2012 process among participants
- Introduce the proposed structure and clarify the main elements of the ERD conceptual framework
- Outline the objectives for the Maastricht Consultation

Session 2: Governance, political economy and natural resources management

14.00 – 17.00, Wednesday 18 May 2011

Key question: What are the relevant governance and political economy dimensions of natural resource management and their linkages with inclusive growth? How to assess/analyse them?

Presentations:

- Dirk Willem te Velde (ODI) *The analytical framework of the ERD*
- Jan Vanheukelom (ECDPM) *Approaches to governance of sectoral operations*

Discussant: Ines Dombrowsky (DIE) and Heidi Wittmer (UFZ Leipzig)(tbc)

Chairperson: Imme Scholz, ODI and member of ERD Core Team

The analytical framework for this ERD study takes the particular historic, socio-economic, cultural and political context of local approaches to natural resource management as a starting point. Some donors have invested in developing and testing analytical frameworks that highlight and deepen the understanding of governance and political economy dimensions that matter for development outcomes. These relate to multiple internal and external stakeholders, the power and influence they exert, the distribution of resources, the formal and informal institutions and the incentives they create for different actors. This will help deepen the understanding of the existing governance, institutional and organizational context, as this is crucial for informing the EU on the existing margins for maneuver for improving natural resource management and contributing to inclusive growth. Recent work on the roles of institutions in development, the complexities of different levels of collective action related to 'the commons', the role of elites, on how to 'work with the grain' (as part of the Africa Power and Politics Programme), and the nature and effects of - perverse and positive - incentives due to regional and international processes can help to sharpen the focus to those aspects in a particular context that merit particular attention.

Objectives of the session:

- Discuss the governance approaches to be used in the ERD (principally Chapter 4)
- Discuss, modify and/or complete the components of a framework for multi-stakeholder analysis in the area of natural resource management
- Discuss linkages between natural resource management and to sustainable growth and development (examples)
- Discuss and devise a framework for drawing conclusions and formulating recommendations proposing governance solutions for improved managing natural resources management for the EU

Possible questions to be tackled in this Session

(a) Key concepts and analytical approaches on governance and their value to the ERD report

- *What working definition of the concept of 'governance' may be used to guide the analysis made in the report?*
- *What are the key governance and institutional dimensions of the overall concept of inclusive and sustainable growth that this report should look into, and how could this be done?*
- *In the context of NRM, which governance dimensions, political economy aspects, historic features and domestic, regional and global stakeholders require special attention?*

(b) Exploring particular tools and methodologies that can deepen the understanding of public and private actors in this field

- *What analytical tools/concepts can be used to analyse the specific actions by public actor, by for-profit and not-for-profit private actors, and the interactions between these multiple stakeholders in more detail?*
- *How can different contextual features be purposefully distinguished/categorised in function of facilitating a dialogue on improved external support to domestic NRM processes?*

(c) Bringing EU and international policies into the picture

- *How can political economy analysis contribute to improving an understanding of how regional and global drivers affect domestic NRM policies?*
- *How can political economy analysis inform on the margins of maneuver for external actors to contribute to multi-stakeholder cooperation in support of improved NRM and enhanced linkages with inclusive growth.*

Day 2 – Thursday 19 May 2011

Session 3: Land (1) – Identification of key issues on land for the ERD

9.00 – 10.30

Key Question: What are the main issues and the pressures on land that the ERD needs to cover?

Presentations:

- James Mackie (ECDPM)
- Annelies Zoomers (Utrecht University) *Trends emerging from the main findings of academic work on land acquisition*
- Michael Bruntrup (DIE) *The interaction between smallholders and large scale investors*

Discussants: Academic experts (to be announced)

Chairperson: Dirk Willem te Velde (ODI)

This session will be the first moment in the ERD 2012 process to discuss in more depth the land aspect of the WEL nexus. It will bring together a number of academic experts on land issues and policy makers so as to discuss what issues on land within the broader WEL nexus the ERD needs to cover.

The push for greater agricultural productivity, the expansion of large-scale commercial agriculture and the foreseeable demand for energy crops, compounded with the existence of non- or poorly-defined property rights, have increased the concentration of land ownership in many parts of the world. Finally, mining, the expansion of infrastructure and urbanisation will also claim considerable shares of land and reduce the space available for agriculture. This competition for land has socioeconomic and environmental implications. For instance, large tracts of land in sub-Saharan Africa (and elsewhere) are being purchased or leased by external interests, particularly from Asia, seeking to ensure food or energy supplies for rapidly growing economies. Often such land is not vacant but used by herders or smallholders with no titles, and private interests therefore come into conflict with traditional small-scale agriculture. The quest for land is often coupled with the pursuit of water, and this is likely to exacerbate water scarcity and desertification in the near future.

Objectives of the session:

- Consider a review of the main issues on land that the ERD should tackle
- Identify particular concerns that require more research
- Discuss the proposals from the authors of the commissioned papers on how they intend to tackle the topics agreed with them
- Sketch out a first rough structure for Chapter 5 of the ERD 2012

Possible questions to be discussed in this session

(a) Pressures on land – what are the hotspots?

- *Where are the countries/regions where large-scale land acquisitions/foreign investments are most acute?*
- *What are the factors driving large scale land acquisitions in these countries and regions?*
- *For what economic activities are the large-scale acquisitions being used?*
- *Who are the actors at the national and global levels making large-scale land acquisitions?*
- *What are the implications for land distribution/land tenure?*

(b) Economic and social implications of large scale investment in land for agriculture

- *What are the relative merits and implications for food production of large scale of investments in land versus smallholder agriculture ?*
- *What are the implications for peasant livelihoods?*
- *What are the implications for water access?*
- *What are the implications on energy use?*
- *What are the links to climate change?*
- *Is land scarcity really an issue? For whom? Where?*
- *Are the impacts on inclusive and sustainable growth of smaller scale land acquisition for agriculture different from those from large-scale land acquisitions?*

(c) Averted deforestation, climate change, land scarcity and inclusive and sustainable growth

- *Can payments for averted deforestation (REDD) help to tackle climate change, land scarcity and foster inclusive and sustainable growth?*
- *Are there other initiatives that have been used/can be used to tackle climate change, land scarcity and foster inclusive and sustainable growth?*
- *Is there a role for the private sector?*
- *What are the drawbacks / potentially negative consequences of such schemes?*

Session 4: Land (2) – The political economy and governance of land

11.00 – 12.30, Thursday 19 May 2011

Key questions: What aspects of governance and political economy are key to deepening the understanding of how land can best be managed for inclusive and sustainable growth? What are effective support strategies to strengthen the governance of managing land?

Presentations:

- Getnet Alemu (Addis Abeba University) *Investment in land: an Ethiopian case study*
- Regina Birner (University of Hohenheim)(tbc) *The governance of land, small holders and FDI trends*

Discussant: Jan Vanheukelom (ECDPM) and academic experts (to be announced)

Chairperson: James Mackie (ECDPM)

In this second session on Land the attention will turn more to the governance aspects at multiple interacting levels (global, regional, national and local) that matter for land management and the linkages with inclusive and sustainable growth. Particular attention will go to identifying relevant public and private/civil stakeholders (interests, power, incentives, culture, etc.); the various cultural, social and political institutions and how these shape the economic institutions as well as the incentives or disincentives for collective action, and actual experiences of multiple stakeholder cooperation and/or confrontation over land management and inclusion/exclusion in their historical context. The discussion will also seek to cover the insights that (political economy) research has contributed on collective action at different levels in managing the commons.

Issues of access to and competition over land, the different systems of land rights, land registration and land acquisition – including by foreign investors – ought to be understood against the backdrop of global pressures on natural resources, but also new global processes that alter incentives for elites and other domestic stakeholders (consumer initiatives, new global transparency and taxation initiatives, different forms of ‘rents’, etc..).

Objectives of the session:

- Deepen the understanding and identify the main stakeholders/actors, governance mechanisms, and institutions at different levels of land management
- Identify linkages with those dimensions in land management that contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth that have to be dealt with in the ERD.
- Identify areas where donors/EU may contribute to more effective land management and governance
- Consider how the ERD can best tackle the issue of governance of alternative and competing uses of land – agriculture, urbanization, etc and land intensive uses for other aspects of the WEL nexus: water (eg. dams) and energy (eg. biofuels, solar arrays)

Possible questions to be discussed in this session

- *In the context of land management, which governance dimensions, political economy aspects, historic features and domestic, regional and global stakeholders require special attention?*
- *What are the particularly promising linkages with water and energy management in relation to equitable growth?*
- *What research findings and experiences are particularly relevant for informing on the policy recommendations for the EU on these issues and challenges?*
- *What are the gaps that ought to be filled, and what type of case study can contribute to that?*

Other questions may include

- *Can large-scale agricultural land use be harnessed for inclusive and sustainable growth?*
- *If yes, in what ways can this be done? Are there cases from which lessons can be learned?*
- *How do different forms of resource rents incentivize different actors?*
- *What are the implications of land scarcity and foreign investment in land for EU development policy and other EU policies with implications for developing countries (i.e. Policy Coherence for Development)?*
- *What are the implications of land scarcity and domestic and foreign investment in land for policy in other sectors?*
- *What are the implications of land scarcity and foreign investment in land for global policy?*
- *How can the local and national issues and lessons learned be fed into global processes/policies?*

- *How can policy for land acquisition and management be crafted to mitigate water and energy scarcity?*
- *What are the policy implications of foreign investment in land for water and/or energy scarcity?*
- *To what extent do global policies reflect the interconnectedness between land acquisitions and water/energy scarcity?*

Session 5: Land (3) – Land and the WEL Nexus contextual framework

13.30 – 15.00, Thursday 19 May 2011

Key Question: *How does the Water-Energy Land (WEL) nexus help in providing a useful context for the analysis of Land issues and in their Governance?*

Key question: *What do we mean by the Water-Energy-Land Nexus in the context of the ERD?*

Presentation: to be announced

Discussant: Academic experts (to be announced)

Chairperson: Dirk Willem te Velde (ODI)

The proposed focus of this report will be on three critically important resources that are likely to be under great pressure in the near future: land, water and energy. The consumption of different types of resources and energy is linked. Food consumption is a good example: the demand for food requires land, water, a range of metals to produce agricultural and transport machinery, minerals for fertilisers, as well as energy to fuel machines, irrigation systems and the chemical synthesis of fertilisers. It is impossible to separate land issues from water issues, and these are at the same time affected by the availability of energy. Sustained population growth, the growing demand for biofuels, the shift towards a meat intensive diet, and the likely changes in temperature and rainfall as a result of climate change, all highlight the complex interplay between resources and economic and physical changes. Decisions about land use will be shaped by concerns about deforestation and the loss of biodiversity, but also by the incentives to use forests as carbon sinks.

We will explore this land-water-energy nexus, which offers a powerful tool with which to analyze the effects of global socioeconomic, demographic and environmental changes. Given their importance and linkages, we propose that the empirical case studies of the ERD focus on each of these in turn, but always within the broader context of the nexus among them.

Objectives of the session:

- Outline what the ERD team understands by the WEL nexus, so as to start to building up our understanding of the contextual framework it offers
- Establish a basic hypothesis/view of the nexus that can be revisited and refined as the ERD process advances

Possible Questions to be discussed in this session

Exploring the Nexus

- *Examine the interconnectedness between water, land and energy, e.g. the role of water scarcity in large-scale land acquisitions in developing countries and the relationship between land markets and energy markets.*
- *Identify and explore various hypotheses on this nexus, e.g. is interest in land acquisition partly linked to the water sources it contains?*
- *To what extent does EU policy making reflect the interconnectedness of land, water and energy scarcity as well as take account of the impact of such policies on developing countries?*

Session 6: The Way Forward

15.30 – 17.00, Thursday 19 May 2011

Key Question: What lessons to retain from this Consultation for the on-going ERD process?

Presentation: Dirk Willem te Velde (ODI)

Discussant: Ines Dombrowsky (DIE)

Chairperson: James Mackie (ECDPM)

This final session of the seminar will be the moment to pull together ideas from the different sessions and draw conclusions that can be fed in to the on-going process of preparing the ERD2012. There are at least three different types of conclusions that need to be taken forward into the ERD process and are likely to require summing up in this session. First, there are points on governance methodologies that will be further refined in the conceptual framework of the report (Chapter 4) and then used throughout the analysis. Second, this session needs to ensure that the points to feed into the process of preparing Chapter 5 of the report on Land are clearly formulated so that these can be taken up by the drafting team and the authors of the commissioned papers. Third the next Consultation session will be held three weeks later in Bonn and will focus on the other two aspects of the WEL nexus: water and energy. Thus any conclusions on the land aspects of the nexus from the Maastricht Consultation can be fed in to the preparation of this next event.

Objectives of the session:

- To bring the different strands of the discussion from the various sessions of the Consultation together and make connections and linkages
- To consider how the discussion on land in the earlier sessions 5 may have improved the understanding of the WEL nexus
- To summarise key conclusions emerging from the Consultation
- To identify issues that require further discussion in the next stages of the ERD2012 process