

Evidences

Study #2808

Contributing Projects:

- P803 - 9. Landscape Governance

Part I: Public communications

Type: OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

Status: Completed

Year: 2019

Title: Changed understanding of key actors from governments, NGOs, academia, and international agencies. and more informed policy, governance, and implementation of Agroforestry concessions in Peru.

Short outcome/impact statement:

Through a multi-actor engagement approach the ICRAF led SUCCESS project in Peru aimed to contribute to more informed policy, governance, and implementation of a new tenure mechanism called agroforestry concessions (AFCs). The project provided evidence-based knowledge that was previously unavailable and facilitated dialogue among key stakeholders. This contributed to building networks and raising awareness about the importance of land tenure security for improving community livelihoods and sustainability purposes.

Outcome story for communications use:

In the Peruvian Amazon, communities scattered along rivers in the Amazonian regions of Loreto and Madre de Dios receive titles to agricultural areas, but only long-term usufruct rights to the forests on their land because forests are considered a public good. Overlapping land rights and oil and gas exploration also create tension in the region.

The project used a theory of change to identify specific goals and pathways, including historical and legal analysis, surveys with government implementers, and 22 community studies. Researchers engaged deeply with specific actors from central and regional government, non-governmental and indigenous organization, and local peoples through workshops, trainings, South-South country exchanges, and briefs, blogs, videos and tools – which many found useful. And they adapted their work to respond to emerging issues, such as the need for more emphasis on gender in reform processes.

Government officials in charge of titling gained greater awareness of the challenges for indigenous peoples, and some Amazon indigenous communities also have new capacities and tools to address these issues. There is also evidence that CIFOR's Global Comparative Study (GCS) on Forest Tenure Reform has brought attention to new ideas about gender and land tenure insecurity, among others, at least to some key stakeholders. And working directly with professors and students at several universities led to the inclusion of social and cultural issues in the forest department curriculum and helped to develop critical mass in land tenure thinking in the country – something that should last beyond the end of the project.

"What CIFOR does is different; they are asking how we can reinforce communal land tenure rights following a logic framework that applies globally. A key question that comes from this framework and that has had an impact on me is about gender. That is something that we normally don't see."

– Research partner from National Agrarian University (UNALM)

Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome: <Not Defined>

Part II: CGIAR system level reporting

Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies : No

Stage of maturity of change reported: Stage 1

Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDs:

- Enhanced institutional capacity of partner research organizations
- Enhanced individual capacity in partner research organizations through training and exchange

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes

SRF 2022/2030 targets:

- # of hectares of forest saved from deforestation
- # of people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty

Description of activity / study: <Not Defined>

Geographic scope:

- National

Country(ies):

- Peru

Comments: <Not Defined>

Key Contributors:

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- FTA - Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

Contributing Flagships:

- FP4: Landscape dynamics, productivity and resilience

Contributing Regional programs: <Not Defined>

Contributing external partners:

- MINAGRI - Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego (Peru)
- Ministerio del Ambiente / Ministry of Environment (Peru)
- SPDA - Peruvian Society for the Protection of Environmental Rights

CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:

ICRAF has published a series of technical modules about (a) legal aspects, technical and management prescriptions for smallholders to access Agroforestry Concessions; (b) geographic distribution of beneficiaries and the mitigation potential of Agroforestry Concessions in the Amazon area; and (c) identification of eligible zones for the implementation of Agroforestry Concessions. The modules can be accessed at the following link: <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/project/concessions/modules>

Innovations: <Not Defined>

Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:

CIFOR's Land Tenure Global Comparative Study project in Peru brought together diverse stakeholders and provided valuable and safe spaces for dialogue and ideas exchange. Through this process the project built actors' capacity in land tenure topics, raised awareness, and contributed to empowering stakeholders and creating a sense of knowledge ownership and co-production of knowledge.

Additionally, the project has been successful in sharing knowledge with key actors from governments, NGOs, academia, and international agencies.

The contribution of the GSC Land Tenure project to knowledge is significant, as noted by several informants. The project provided evidence-based knowledge that was previously unavailable and which is useful to inform guidelines for land titling, support current land tenure processes, and provide clarification regarding what needs to be done in order to improve land tenure reform implementation. Three key areas where the project provided evidence-based knowledge include:

- The need of gender disaggregated data to understand how social differentiation dynamics affect the ability of vulnerable groups to benefit from reform processes in context of collective tenure regimes. This knowledge provides insight into best practices during reform implementation that could avoid further exclusion and marginalization.
- Results point out to the varied perspectives on sources of tenure security and insecurity that communities recognize and the limitations of titling alone as the means to recognize and formalize collective tenure rights to ensure long-term livelihood benefits for local communities.

The project also facilitated dialogue and idea exchanges among key stakeholders which contributed to building networks as well as raising awareness about the importance of land tenure security for improving community livelihoods and sustainability purposes. The project also contributed to bringing attention to gender aspects in land tenure reform implementation and building the country's capacity in topics related to land tenure. For instance, through the work with academic research partners, the project contributed to strengthening national researchers' literacy in land tenure which is expected to have a lasting influence on research and educational activities. Enhanced literacy and capacity in land tenure topics was also fostered with non-academic actors, such as civil society (NGOs), indigenous leaders, native communities, and national and sub-national government. The project has also made the knowledge available in the international sphere by sharing findings and bringing land tenure reform implementation and gender considerations to the fore of international discussions.

References cited:

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4. Bourgeois, R., Liswanti, N., Mukasa, C., Zamora, A., Herawati, T., Monterroso, I., Mshale, B., Banjade, M.R., Mwangi, E., and Larson, A. 2017b. Guide for coelaboration of scenarios: Building shared understanding and joint action for reform and security of forest tenure. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR.
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6. Larson, A.M. and Dahal, G.R. Forest Tenure Reform: New Resource Rights for Forest-based Communities? Conservation and Society 10(2): 77-90.
7. Monterroso, I., Cronkleton, P., Pinedo, D., and Larson, A.M. 2017. Reclaiming collective rights: Land and forest tenure reforms in Peru (1960–2016). Working Paper 224. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR.

Quantification: <Not Defined>

Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:

Gender relevance: 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **Gender** relevance: 'Through the project research activities, training, and sense-making workshops, gender and minority groups' rights were emphasised and awareness was created among different stakeholders, including subnational and national government. Specific training workshops focussed on analysing the role of women in land tenure issues through activities such as role games and open discussions where stakeholder representatives from communities, government, and NGOs took place. Women from native communities that took part in the research activities reported an increase in their access to information and knowledge related to land tenure topics' (Outcome Evaluation Land Tenure Global Comparative Study-Peru case, 2018).

Youth relevance: 0 - Not Targeted

CapDev relevance: 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **CapDev** relevance: 'Through the project research activities, training, and sense-making workshops, gender and minority groups' rights were emphasised and awareness was created among different stakeholders, including subnational and national government. Specific training workshops focussed on analysing the role of women in land tenure issues through activities such as role games and open discussions where stakeholder representatives from communities, government, and NGOs took place. Women from native communities that took part in the research activities reported an increase in their access to information and knowledge related to land tenure topics' (Outcome Evaluation Land Tenure Global Comparative Study-Peru case, 2018).

Climate Change relevance: 0 - Not Targeted

Other cross-cutting dimensions: <Not Defined>

Other cross-cutting dimensions description: <Not Defined>

Outcome Impact Case Report link: [Study #2808](#)

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