

ICARDA's research on rangeland governance and pastoral development: Institutional arrangements for economic development



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in collaboration with CGIAR staff, IRA Medenine, and other national stakeholders.

Major research question:



WHICH LAND TENURE SYSTEM IS THE MOST CONSTRAINING AND HOW CAN WE IMPROVE RANGELAND GOVERNANCE UNDER THESE TENURE SYSTEMS?



NEED FOR INSTITUTIONAL EMPOWERMENT OF CBOS (WHY SOME OF THEM ARE LESS PERFORMING THAN OTHERS)



PATHWAYS FOR BETTER DIALOGUE BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS FOR RANGELAND RESTORATION IN COLLECTIVE RANGELANDS ...



OVERALL GOVERNANCE FAILURES AND HOW CAN WE DEAL WITH THEM THROUGH FUTURE REGULATORY AND POLICY DIALOGUES

ICARDA's Projects (between 2019 and 2022)

- CRP Livestock - FP Livestock and environment – *North Africa, and global (cross-cases) studies*
- CRP PIM: FP 5 on Natural resources governance – *North Africa, and global (cross-cases) studies*
- Viability project: Case study B- Understanding economic, social, and gender-equity implications of agroecological practices in agropastoral systems of arid and *semiarid Maghreb*

Key Innovations

- Identification of Pathways for enhancing rangeland governance under constraining land tenure systems
- Comparative assessment of GDA performances which have been taken up by an IFAD investment project in Tunisia
- Strategies and alliances for private and collective rangeland restoration co-identified and communicated to development agencies

Past evolution and emerging concepts to pursue

Early entry point: Natural resources (researchers / conservative approach) – Not well appreciated by development partners.

The entry point is rather the territory (Economic and territorial intelligence)

Uni-disciplinary research / aims at providing technical solutions TO development agents (extension / adoption)

- No research on rangeland governance, land tenure, etc. as the value was not yet very appreciated.
- Land tenure was considered as a development constraint. The objective was how to abolish it and not how to « deal with it »
- Development agents/agencies are only involved to take research findings to scale (adoption).

Multi-disciplinary research (Holistic/system approach). The objective was to provide mostly technical solutions that can be adopted (through extension).

- The question was how to link research to extension?!
- Socioeconomic discipline was involved to work on land tenure system
- Development agents starts to be involved in research projects ('research in involving development partners') To ensure high acceptance of the technical solutions developed

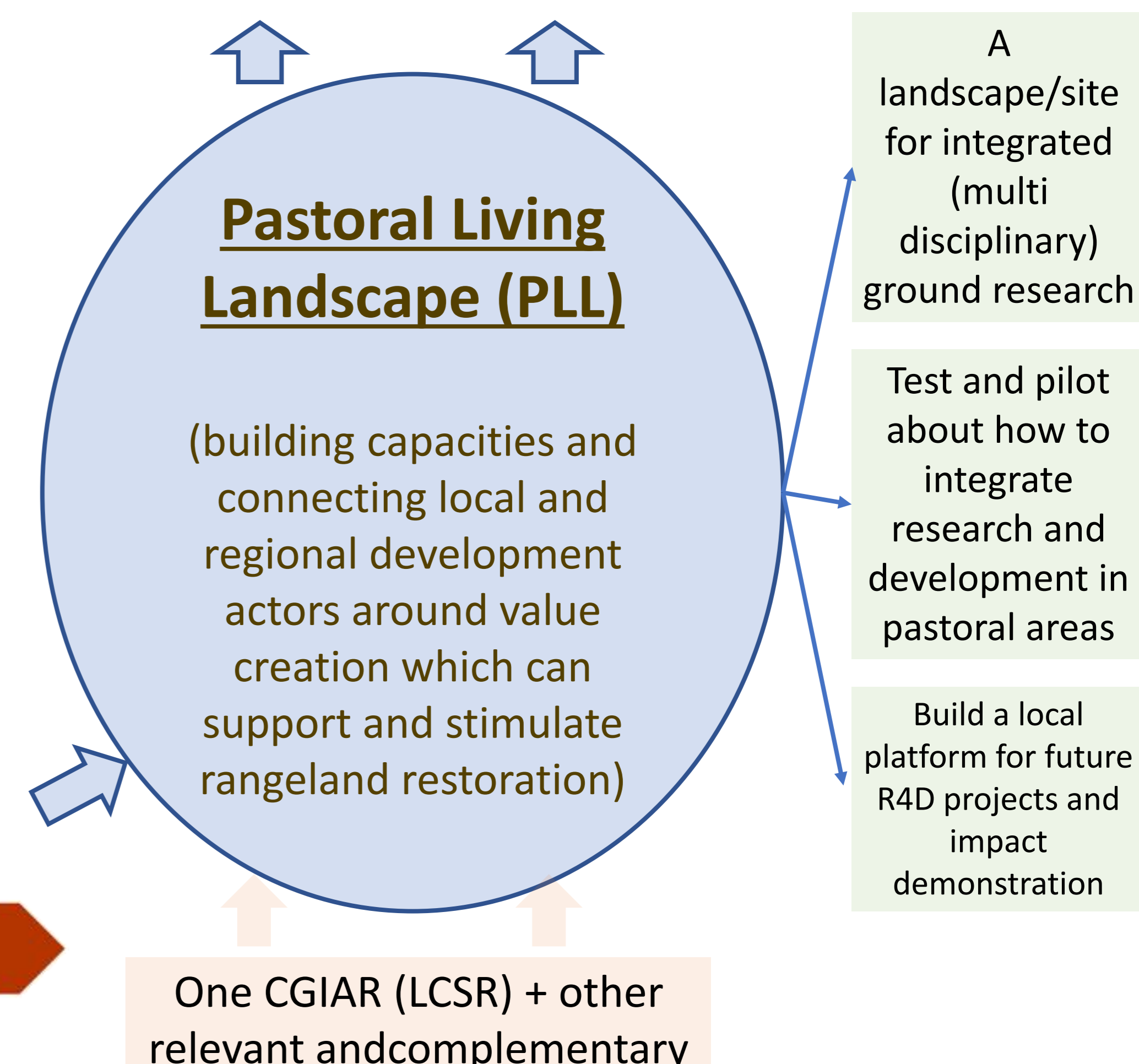
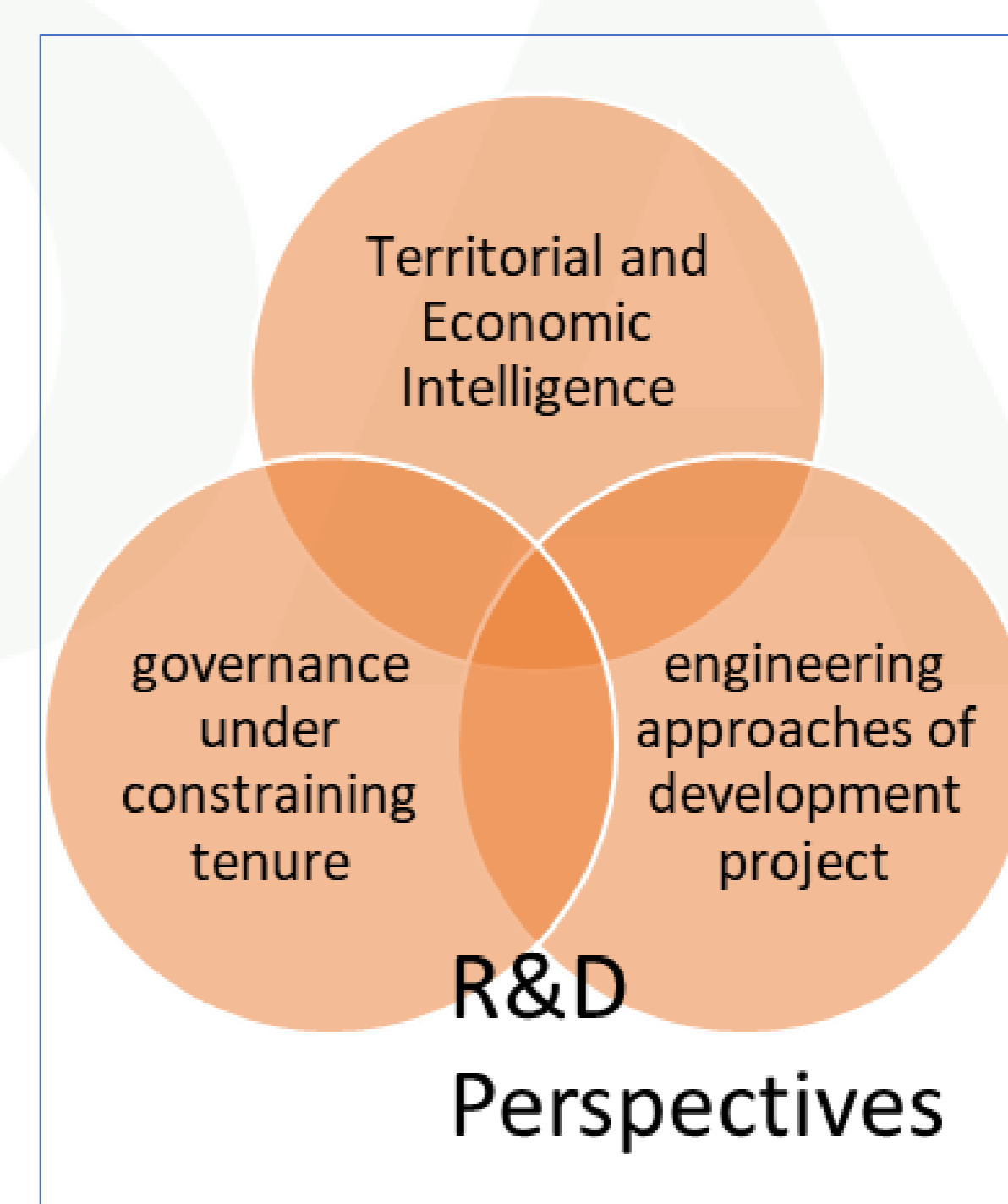
Research 4 development « Partnership » Multi-disciplinary, holistic (System)

- Socioeconomic research on land tenure systems, and farmers livelihood.
- All research activities are undertaken based on early consultation with development partners and with their full involvement,

Shift of paradigm – Value chains vision

R4D – Scaling and impact « Partnership and alliances » Multidisciplinary, Multi-disciplinary, Holistic (System), Multi-sectoral (Ecosystem services, entrepreneurship, social and civil society, NGOs, farmers groups, etc.)

- Research is facilitating the (larger public & private) innovation process by responding to the needs of local development actors.
- Tackle land tenure from a land security perspective and not from a rigid privatization perspective.
- Alliances, innovation hubs, living labs for higher impact of R&D activities.



Source: Own elaboration

Frija A. & Sghaier M. 2019. IFAD Webinar presentation

