

PARTICIPANT HANDBOOK

STRATEGY WORKSHOP ON WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS AND THE RIO CONVENTIONS

Reducing systemic inequalities, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and conserving biodiversity through nature conservation, sustainable land management and restoration



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



Robert Bosch
Stiftung

Organisers: Robert Bosch Stiftung, TMG Research, and UNCCD Secretariat

Venue: Robert Bosch Stiftung, Französische Straße 32, 10117 Berlin, Germany

Dates: 3-5 July 2023

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Objective of the document

Welcome to the handbook prepared for the Strategy Workshop on Women's Land Rights and the Rio Conventions. This handbook aims to serve as a first guide into our exchanges and a resource to unpack some of the complex issues surrounding women's land rights in the context of the Rio Conventions. To this end, the handbook includes:

- insights and background information on the intersection of women's land rights and the Rio Conventions, by delving into topics such as gender action plans, COP decisions, and national perspectives of major stakeholder groups.
- a recap of the concept note that introduces the overall framing of the workshop
- the profiles of the participants to highlight the diversity of experiences and expertise you are going to meet and exchange with during the workshop.

PART 1: Factsheet on Women's Land Rights and the Rio Conventions

Setting the scene

Rio Conventions Gender Action Plans & COP Decisions related to Women's Land Rights

"Rio Conventions Gender Action Plans & COP Decisions" refers to the strategic frameworks and decisions formulated within the context of the Rio Conventions, namely the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Parties to all three Rio conventions – the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – have committed to take an operational and forward-looking approach to becoming more gender responsive in the design and implementation of measures to achieve their respective goals and targets.

The Gender Action Plans (GAPs) associated with the Rio Conventions outline specific measures to address gender inequalities and ensure women's meaningful participation in decision-making processes related to climate change, biodiversity conservation, and land degradation measures. These plans recognise the importance of empowering women, acknowledging their unique knowledge and perspectives, and promoting their active participation in governing the implementation of measures to reach the targets.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) refers to the meetings held under each of the Rio Conventions where member countries meet to discuss progress, negotiate agreements and make decisions on various issues related to environmental protection. These decisions often emphasise the need for gender-sensitive approaches, recognition of rights, capacity building and enhanced cooperation to effectively address the intersecting challenges of environmental sustainability and gender inequality.

Overview of relevant decisions and GAPs¹

Title	Focus area	Relevant highlights	Link
UNCBD			
Kunming Montreal Target 3	Equitable governance, indigenous peoples & local communities	Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.	https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/e6d3/cd1d/daf663719a03902a9b116c34/cop-15-l-25-en.pdf
Kunming Montreal Target 22	Representation in decision making, land rights, women, gender-responsive	Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.	https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/e6d3/cd1d/daf663719a03902a9b116c34/cop-15-l-25-en.pdf
Kunming Montreal Target 23	Gender equality, land access, decision making, land rights, land access, women's leadership	Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity	https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/e6d3/cd1d/daf663719a03902a9b116c34/cop-15-l-25-en.pdf

¹ Please note, this is not a complete list of Decisions, only a brief overview of some Decisions and the respective links.



<p>COP 15, Decision 5: Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</p>	<p>Monitoring, indicators, sex-aggregated data, land tenure, gender</p>	<p>Target 22b indicator: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p> <p>Target 23b indicator: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments Indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation; and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p>	<p>https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-05-en.pdf</p>
<p>COP 15, Decision 11: Gender Plan of Action</p>	<p>Women's rights, land ownership, participation and leadership, capacity building</p>	<p>Objective 1.1 Increase all women and girls' rights to ownership and control over land and access to natural resources and to water, to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>	<p>https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/f64f/e1b9/e8da56802bc2c458a56cfef/cop-15-l-24-en.pdf</p>
<p>COP 15, Decision 8: Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation</p>	<p>Women, indigenous peoples & local communities, capacity building, expertise sharing, human rights</p>	<p>Also urges Parties and invites other Governments to put in place enabling environments including relevant policies, legislation and administrative measures, as appropriate, to promote and facilitate capacity-building and development at various levels, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and women and youth organizations</p> <p>Guiding Principles 8e. Indigenous peoples and local communities, gender and youth perspectives should be fully integrated into biodiversity capacity-building and development efforts, taking into account the Gender Plan of Action</p> <p>Goals and Objectives 1c. To promote and facilitate the development, transfer and use of appropriate technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies subject to free, prior and informed consent, according to national legislation</p>	<p>https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-08-en.pdf</p>
<p>COP 15, Decision 28: Biodiversity and agriculture</p>	<p>Soil, tenure, women, indigenous people & local communities</p>	<p>Activity 1.9 Promote ways and means to overcome obstacles to the adoption of good practices in sustainable soil management associated with land tenure, the rights of users of land and water, in particular women, the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, in accordance with national legislation and international instruments, recognizing their important contributions through their knowledge and</p>	<p>https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-28-en.pdf</p>



		practices, gender equality, access to financial services, agricultural advisory services and educational programmes	
UNCCD			
COP 14, Decision 26: Land Tenure	Land tenure	Noting the importance of land tenure within the framework of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Also noting the relevance of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, endorsed by the United Nations Committee on World Food Security, to the implementation of the Convention, Recognizing that tenure rights should take into account the rights of others and matters of public interest that promote general welfare, according to national legislation, Also recognizing that responsible land governance is a fundamental component of sustainable land management and is important to addressing desertification/land degradation and drought.	https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/sessions/documents/2019-11/26-cop14.pdf
COP 15, Decision 3	Land degradation neutrality, governance, land tenure, women	2c. Creating an enabling environment for the achievement of land degradation neutrality, including through the responsible governance of land and tenure security, the engagement of all relevant stakeholders and the improved access of smallholder land users to advisory and financial services, in particular for women and vulnerable populations 5a. Support Parties to create an enabling environment for the achievement of voluntary national land degradation neutrality targets, including the modalities for more responsible governance of land and tenure security, efforts to increase sustainable and gender-responsive approaches to land restoration, respecting social and environmental safeguards, the engagement of relevant stakeholders, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, and better access to innovative financing sources	https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-10/3_cop15.pdf



COP 15, Decision 22	Land tenure, land restoration, indigenous peoples & local communities, women, governance, VGGT, migration	Recognizing that the degradation of all ecosystems, such as peatlands, grasslands and savannas, which are fundamental for food and freshwater security, especially for Indigenous peoples and local communities, youth and women and any other vulnerable people whose livelihoods depend on these ecosystems, may contribute to forced migration and displacement	https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-10/22_cop15.pdf
COP 15, Decision 27	Land tenure policy framework and thematic issues follow up	Acknowledging that decision 26/COP.14 on land tenure is a landmark decision for the Convention, Recognizing United Nations General Assembly resolution 76/206, which recalls the invitation to Parties to the Convention to legally recognize rights to equal use and ownership of land for women and the enhancement of women's equal access to land and land tenure security, taking into account national context.	https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-10/27_cop15.pdf
UNCCD Gender Action Plan	Gender Action Plan	The Convention recognizes the importance of women in the implementation of the Convention, and identifies critical areas for their engagement: (i) awareness-raising, and participation in the design and implementation of programmes; (ii) decision-making processes that men and women adopt at the local level in the governance of development, implementation and review of regional and national action programmes (RAPs and NAPs); and (iii) capacity-building, education and public awareness, particularly at local level through the support of local organizations. The adoption, in September 2017, of a Gender Action Plan to accompany implementation of the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework enhances the implementation of the Convention.	https://www.unccd.int/resources/publications/gender-action-plan
UNFCCC			
COP 23, Establishment of Gender Action Plan	Women, gender-responsive climate policy, participation, capacity building	Noting that gender-responsive climate policy continues to require further strengthening in all activities concerning adaptation, mitigation and related means of implementation (finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building) as well as decision-making on the implementation of climate policies.	https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbi/eng/l29.pdf



<p>COP 25, Decision 3: Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender</p>	<p>Women's participation, gender responsive, leadership, enhanced Lima work programme, Gender Action Plan priorities</p>	<p>Acknowledging the important role of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the UNFCCC process, demonstrated by the review by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation</p> <p>Encourages Parties and relevant organizations to participate and engage in the implementation of the gender-related activities within the gender action plan, as appropriate</p>	<p>https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2019_13a01E.pdf</p>
<p>COP 26, Decision 20: Gender and climate change</p>	<p>Women's participation, leadership, enhanced Lima work programme, Gender Action Plan priorities</p>	<p>Recognizing that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women in all aspects of the UNFCCC process and in national- and local-level climate policy and action is vital for achieving long-term climate goals and inviting Parties to engage youth and indigenous peoples in climate action, including by considering their inclusion in Party delegations</p>	<p>https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop26_auv_13%20gender_and_climate_change.pdf</p>
<p>COP 27, Decision 1: Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan</p>	<p>Women, indigenous peoples & local communities, gender responsive, Lima work programme</p>	<p>Recognizes the important role of indigenous peoples, local communities, cities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change and highlights the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action in this regard; Encourages Parties to increase the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, including by fully implementing the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, to raise climate ambition and achieve climate goals; Invites Parties to provide support to developing countries for undertaking genderrelated action and implementing the gender action plan;</p>	<p>https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2022_10a01_adv.pdf</p>



<p>COP 27: Decision 24: Intermediate review of the implementation of the gender action plan</p>	<p>Women, gender responsive, capacity building, indigenous & local communities</p>	<p>Priority area A: capacity-building, knowledge management and communication Priority area B: gender balance, participation and women's leadership Priority area C: coherence Priority area D: gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation Priority area E: monitoring and reporting</p>	<p>https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2022_10a03_adv.pdf</p>
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Other important resources on women's land rights and the Rio Conventions

General comment No. 26 (2022) on land and economic, social and cultural rights

Right to land as it connects to food, housing, water, health, cultural life, and self-determination.
Women, indigenous peoples & local communities, land tenure, corruption, human rights defenders

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G23/000/35/PDF/G2300035.pdf?OpenElement>

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Indigenous peoples,

Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources,

https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas

Stressing that peasant women and other rural women play a significant role in the economic survival of their families and in contributing to the rural and national economy, including through their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, but are often denied tenure and ownership of land, equal access to land, productive resources, financial services, information, employment or social protection, and are often victims of violence and discrimination in a variety of forms and manifestations

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1650694?ln=en>

VGGT - Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security

The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means of eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development and enhancing the environment. They were officially endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012. Since then, implementation has been encouraged by G20, Rio+20, United Nations General Assembly and Francophone Assembly of Parliamentarians.

<https://www.fao.org/3/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>

<https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-05/cb9656en.pdf>



PART 2: The Workshop

All three Rio Conventions have set themselves ambitious land-based targets for climate change action, biodiversity protection and against land degradation to achieve within the next few decades or even years. Land presents a common thread to all three Conventions, inextricably linking them. At the same time, commitments to gender responsiveness and the recognition of rights across the Conventions present unique gateways for enhancing the operationalisation of land-based commitments and provide the opportunity for synergies. These synergies, once identified and leveraged, could significantly advance the realisation of women's land rights into the implementation of the Rio Conventions.

This is especially relevant as member states and other stakeholders to the Rio Conventions move to

- revise and align their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).
- update their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- strengthen their Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) plans and targets considering their coherence and complementarity with the GBF targets and updated NDCs.
- develop gender responsive policies, programmes, and projects to ensure that the progressive realization of women's land rights is an integral part of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and land degradation neutrality targets.
- operationalise key narratives and strategic guidance documents, such as those produced by the EMG IMG on human rights and the environment, to integrate the human right to a healthy environment

The question we ask is: What approaches, strategies and concrete actions can we identify that allow us to leverage synergies for advancing women's land rights across the Rio Conventions?

Objective

The objectives of the workshop are to:

- identify the intersections of (land) rights and gender commitments under the Rio Conventions, keeping in mind their key role as key enablers of the realisation of land-based targets.
- develop a joint and practical understanding of the challenges to and opportunities for synergies for realising commitments to women's land rights across the three conventions
- identify concrete action points potential synergies in work programmes to foster new partnerships and greater cooperation for enhanced impact on the ground.

To achieve these objectives, the workshop is bringing together key actors representing local, national, international perspectives, including those of national focal points, the Convention secretariats and other UN bodies, and civil society organisations working to implement women's land rights agendas nationally and advocating internationally. All actors bring unique experiences, capacities and entry points to the table that are needed to identify ways of leveraging synergies.



Expected Output

We aim to conclude the workshop with a document that

- summarises our discussions and records our collaborative efforts we will have developed, and
- outlines possible specific operational next steps and innovative pathways for discretely identified stakeholders.

PART 3: Introduction of Group Discussion Questions

To foster productive, constructive and collaborative discussions on aspects critical to the advancement of the land rights agenda within and between the Rio Conventions, the workshop will include two dedicated sessions structured around pre-defined discussion questions. You as the participants will have the opportunity to choose from these discussion groups. The thoughtfully formulated questions are intended to encourage open discussions, promote innovative ideas and encourage out-of-the-box thinking. **To help you prepare for the sessions, the handbook includes a brief summary of the proposed questions.**

As organisers, we have suggested five proposals for discussion questions (see below). Based on our discussions throughout day 1, we can jointly adapt these questions or also add an additional one if deemed necessary.

To facilitate a structured and effective approach, the questions will be addressed in a stepwise manner:

Monday (Day 1): You will engage in World Café-style sessions on the questions listed below. This format encourages the formation of a common understanding of the questions and allows you to provide their input into multiple discussion questions.

Tuesday (Day 2): In-depth group discussions will take place, each focusing on a specific question. You will each join one break-out group and will be asked to indicate two preferences for a group they would like to join on Monday morning. The expectations of the group work are to formulate very specific operational steps to address women's land rights in the future. The outcomes of the group work are key to define the future collaborative efforts of this group invited to the workshop.

By actively participating in these group work sessions, you will have the opportunity to contribute their unique perspectives, exchange knowledge, and collectively drive progress towards promoting gender equality and sustainable land practices within the context of the Rio Conventions.



Five discussion groups

Question 1: What are necessary and feasible approaches to systematically empower civil society groups that work with women to ensure women's land rights at the local level?

Rationale: In most contexts, local civil society organizations are the ones driving the change to secure land rights of women, indigenous peoples and local communities. Most of the CSOs are not eligible for large-scale funding, neither do they have the information or capacity to apply for large grants. There is a need to find new avenues for systematic support of and coordination between small civil society organizations, as well as ways to engage them meaningfully in international processes.

Objective: The breakout group would focus on institutional innovations that can help to better support and respond to the needs of those driving change on the ground. Depending on the needs articulated by CSOs, this can include ways to address capacity building needs, new approaches to cover the transaction costs of developing project proposals and grant management (thereby also offering a response to the question of increasingly demanding auditing regulations), or to better identify and engage relevant groups and be able to capture their needs.

Question 2: How can we align and coordinate the work of National Focal Points of the three conventions at national level to achieve more impact on securing women's land rights?

Rationale: National Focal Points work with global processes and funding mechanisms that follow different and complex logics. This might result in a lack of coordination and alignment, as Focal Points of sister conventions might not be aware of COP decisions or projects that are relevant to their own work. In addition, capacities of National Focal Points are limited to pursue synergies. As a result, opportunities to create synergies through alignment and coordination are foregone.

Objective: The breakout group would work with National Focal Points and those contributing and complementing their efforts (e.g., CSOs feeding into national processes or implemented nationally planned activities, or institutions providing technical guidance) to surface feasible approaches that can support in coordinating and aligning national level activities across the work programs of the Focal Points. Approaches could touch on coordination mechanisms, national monitoring frameworks and data availability, national-level awareness raising or capacity development.

Question 3: How can we align and coordinate our joint advocacy on women's land rights at the global level across the work programs of the three conventions?

Rationale: Often, advocacy on women's land rights also focuses on one global process alone. There is a risk that possible synergies cannot be identified and realized.

Objective: The breakout group proposes innovative avenues to strengthen collaborative advocacy across the conventions that can be coordinated among different stakeholder groups (e.g., CSOs, NGOs, UN Organizations).

Question 4: What are proven approaches or suggested practices to achieve meaningful participation of legitimate tenure rights' holders – particularly women – in national decision making on land related projects?

Rationale: It is crucial to actively involve legitimate tenure rights' holders, including women, at various stages of land-related projects such as proposal development, assessment, implementation, and monitoring. By doing so, we can promote their meaningful participation and foster a sense of ownership in the process. This, in turn, can contribute to the development of social cohesion and enhance overall project resilience.



Objective: The breakout group reflects on past experiences and proven approaches to formulate a strategy encompassing best practices to ensure meaningful participation of legitimate tenure rights' holders, particularly women, in national decision-making on land related projects.

Question 5: How could a funding approach for strengthening women's land rights look like that would build on the complementary strengths of philanthropy, and technical and financial cooperation?

Rationale: Apart from funding priorities, different types of donors have (or could develop) different characteristics regarding their approach to risks, funding volume, different interests in working with the conventions and their approaches, as well as approaches to integrate women's land rights in their portfolios. At the same time, funding purposes, instruments and sources might not always be aligned in the most efficient ways. These different characteristics could complement each other in a systematic approach to strengthen women's land rights. However, such complementarities are seldom sought and realized. While the question on funding is a cross-cutting theme of all questions, this group is dedicated to identifying new approaches since there is a distinct need to strategise on avenues / solutions of how to work differently with available funding and capacities.

Objective: The breakout group identifies / proposes strengths of philanthropic funders and technical and financial cooperation to invest in strengthening women's land rights through the work of the Rio Conventions



Agenda

Day 1: Monday, July 3 rd	
from 0815	Registration & Coffee
0900-0930	Welcome & Introduction UNCCD: Andrea Meza TMG Research: Alexander Müller Robert Bosch Stiftung: Ottilie Bälz
0930-0945	Keynote Address by Violet Shivutse, Shibuye Community Health Workers
0945-1000	Keynote Address by Sebastian Lesch, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
1000-1030	Getting to know each other
1030-1100	Coffee Break
1100-1130	Rio Convention Commitments on Land Rights and Gender Input by Rio Convention Secretariats
1130-1230	Comments by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juliet Grace Luwedde, UNCCD Youth Caucus • Annabel Kennedy, Women Engage for a Common Future • Amelia Arreguín Prado, UNCBD Women's Caucus Followed by an open discussion
1230-1400	Lunch
1400-1530	From Commitment to Implementation: National Perspectives and Perspectives of Major Stakeholder Groups Comments by national focal points or their representatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asher Nkegbe, UNCCD Ghana • Valeria Cruz Blancas, UNCBD Mexico • Lucy Wambui Ng'ang'a, UNCBD/UNCCD Kenya Comments by civil society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ana Di Pangraco, Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN) • Dunia Baroud El Khoury, Women's Association of Deir El Ahmar (WADA) Followed by an open discussion
1530-1600	Coffee Break
1600-1630	Introduction of World Café
1630-1730	World Café Collecting key elements for enhanced collaboration to strengthen women's land rights through the Rio Conventions
1730-1745	Closure and reflection of day 1
From 1800	Informal exchanges or personal time
1900	Dinner



Day 2: Tuesday, July 4th

0830-0900	Coffee
0900-0915	Introduction of the day
0915-1000	<p>From Commitment to Implementation: Examples of successful synergy-building on the ground</p> <p>Presentations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aurélie Brès , FAO • Ombretta Tempra, UN Habitat • Venge Nyirongo, UN Women • Asako Hattori, OHCHR <p>Followed by an open discussion</p>
1000-1015	Introduction to Breakout Groups
1015-1045	Coffee Break
1045-1300	Breakout groups: Strategising around elements for enhanced collaboration
1300-1430	Lunch
1430-1615	<p>Discussion of results: Pathways and mechanisms for realizing synergies and for accelerating action from commitment to implementation</p> <p>Followed by an open discussion</p>
1615-1645	Coffee Break
1645-1715	<p>Outlook to Day 3</p> <p>Reflections & Synthesis of day 2</p>

Day 3: Wednesday, July 5th

0830-0900	Coffee
0900-0915	Introduction of the day
0915-10:00	Short break-out sessions on write-up
1000-1045	Coffee Break / reading document / informal discussions
1045-1245	Plenary discussion: impressions and way forward
1245-1300	Closure of the workshop
1300-1430	Lunch

Profiles of the three organisers:

UNCCD Secretariat

The UNCCD Secretariat plays an instrumental role in addressing the causes and devastating impact of land degradation and drought. It supports countries that want to:

- achieve national/regional land degradation neutrality
- identify how land and soil are critical for climate change adaptation and mitigation
- implement land management practices
- design programmes and projects that transform communities
- provide science and research needed to take informed decisions.

It sets the global land agenda and represents a multitude of stakeholders around the world. The Secretariat acts as a bridge between science and policy. It builds momentum for a global commitment to halt land degradation and rehabilitate degraded land.

The UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework is the most comprehensive global commitment to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN). It aims to restore the productivity of vast expanses of degraded land, improve the livelihoods of more than 1.3 billion people, and reduce the impacts of drought on vulnerable populations. The UNCCD permanent secretariat is located in Bonn, Germany.

Contacts

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Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH

The Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH is one of Europe's largest foundations associated with a private company. The Foundation operates on a non-profit, independent, and non-partisan basis across the areas of health, education, and global issues, and harnesses the power of civil society to initiate positive change. In the "Global Issues" support area, the foundation is committed to achieving peaceful coexistence worldwide. It focuses on climate change, migration, inequality, democracy, immigration society and peace and on the interlinkages between these issues.

The Foundation runs its own institutions, carries out innovative projects, enters into partnerships, and promotes third-party initiatives. It supports interdisciplinary exchange between research, politics, and society, it bolsters prestigious international think-tanks, empowers the creation and growth of non-partisan networks of policy makers, and strengthens evidence-based political decision-making.

Contact:

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TMG Research gGmbH

TMG Research gGmbH is a not-for-profit, transdisciplinary research organization guided by our overall mission of fostering inclusive processes for driving transformative socioeconomic change within planetary boundaries. Within their land governance work, TMG Research works to promote the rights of legitimate tenure rights holders as a fundamental precondition for sustainable and inclusive development, especially within the context of the three Rio Conventions, such as [monitoring the implementation of the UNCCD Land Tenure Decision](#). TMG's approach to addressing tenure issues involves analyzing structural barriers that hinder land users from enjoying their legitimate rights and developing context-specific solutions and innovations to overcome these barriers.

They work at the local, national, and global levels, creating space for community-based organizations, supporting the implementation of progressive national policies, and engaging in global policy processes. TMG Research also contributes to the development of [monitoring tools](#) to increase transparency and accountability in the land sector. Additionally, TMG Research explores [social innovations for sustainable land management practices](#) to works towards improving rights-based land governance.

Contact:

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