

# Governance of resources: Land reforms and their implications on food availability in uncertain climate condition

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# Background

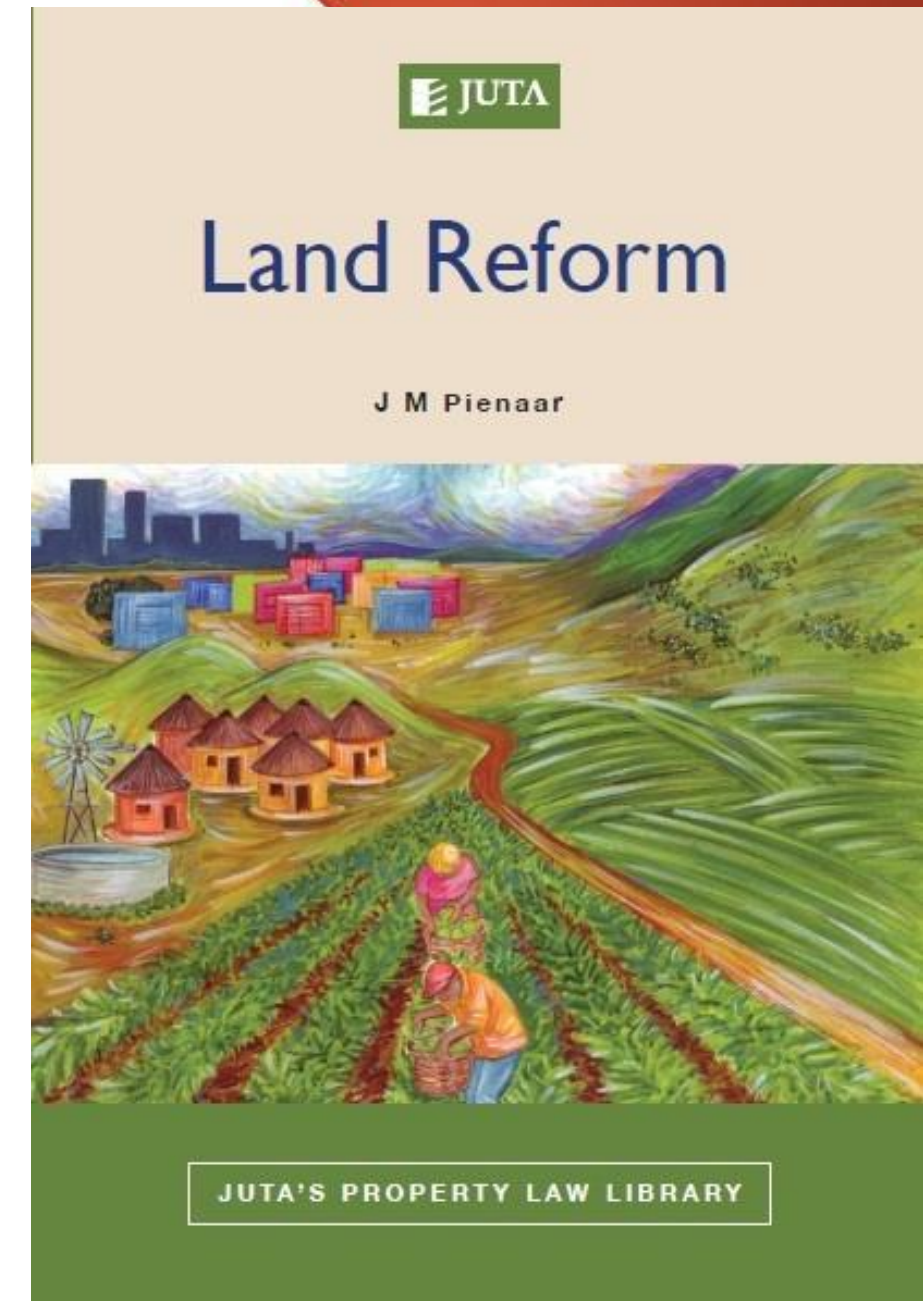
In most of African countries, land-tenure rules are characterized:

- legal pluralism (customary and statutory norms and practices)
- ambiguity about land holding status

Since 2006, the Land Act was reviewed by the GoMali from the ***top*** to “secure agricultural investments”

- ... makes provision for land *registration*
- ... classified unregistered customary lands as a public property
- ... creates confusion over land ownership for migrants

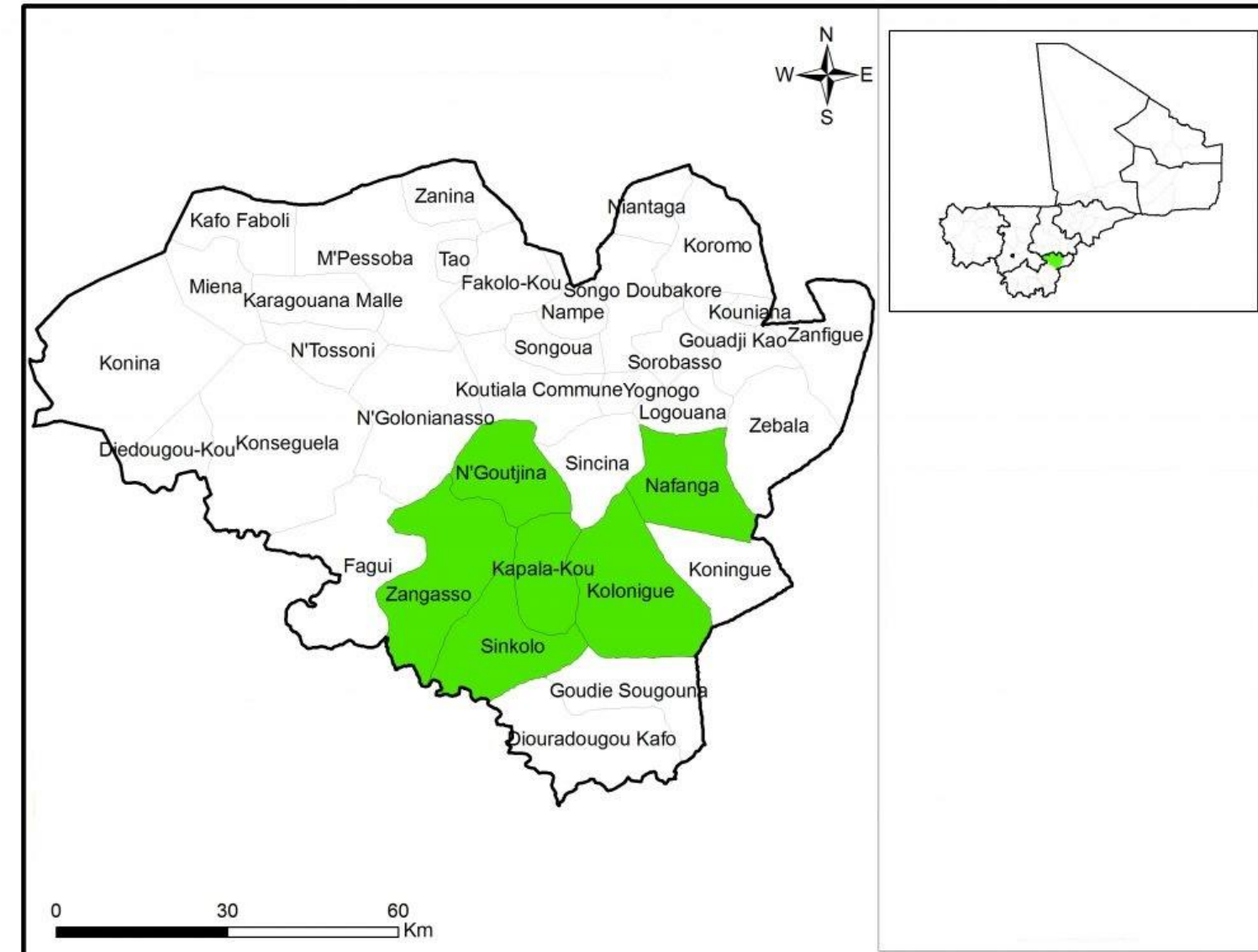
Study aims to understand the **implications of the land reform on the dynamic of tenure arrangement and food security**



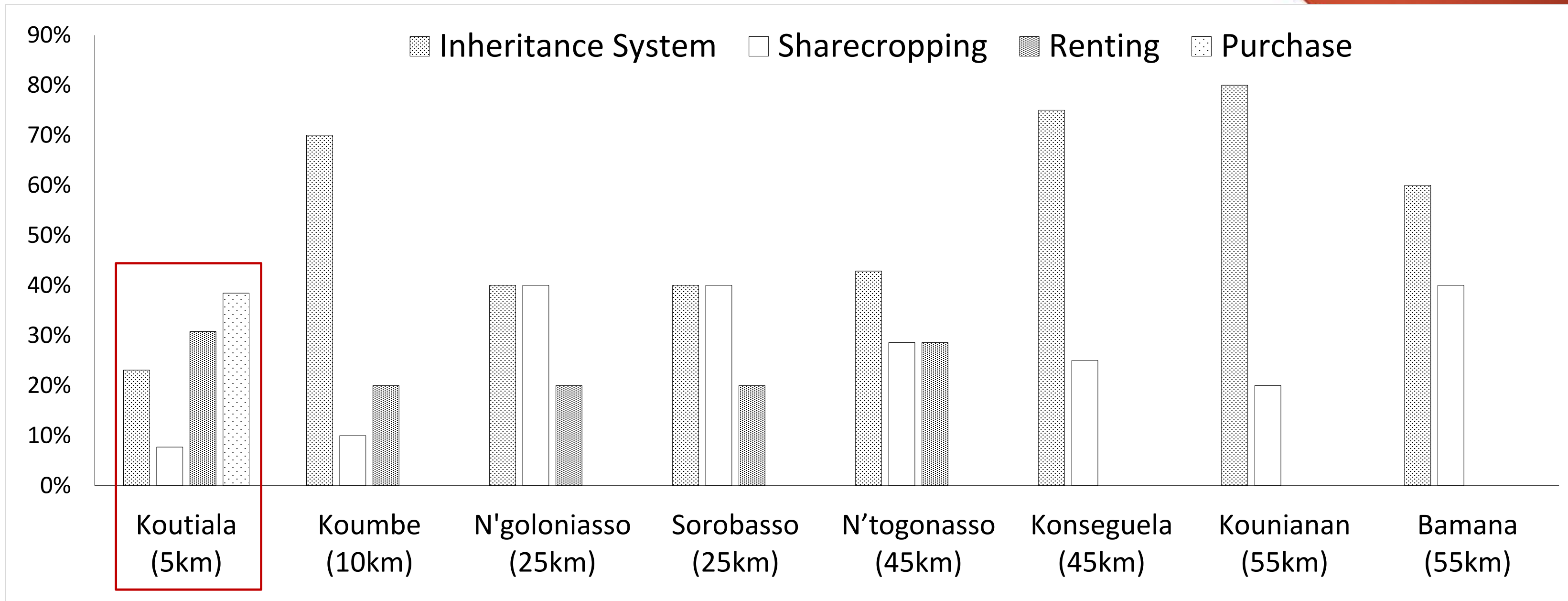
# Structure of family farming in Mali

Integrated collective farms are dominant in Koutiala:

- with extended families
- ... consists of collective plots controlled by the patriarchs
- decisions over resource-allocation and income pooling are *only* made by the patriarch
- members share labor between collective plots and their individual farms
- resulting production from collective plots are shared by everyone in the extended families



# Dynamics of land tenure systems



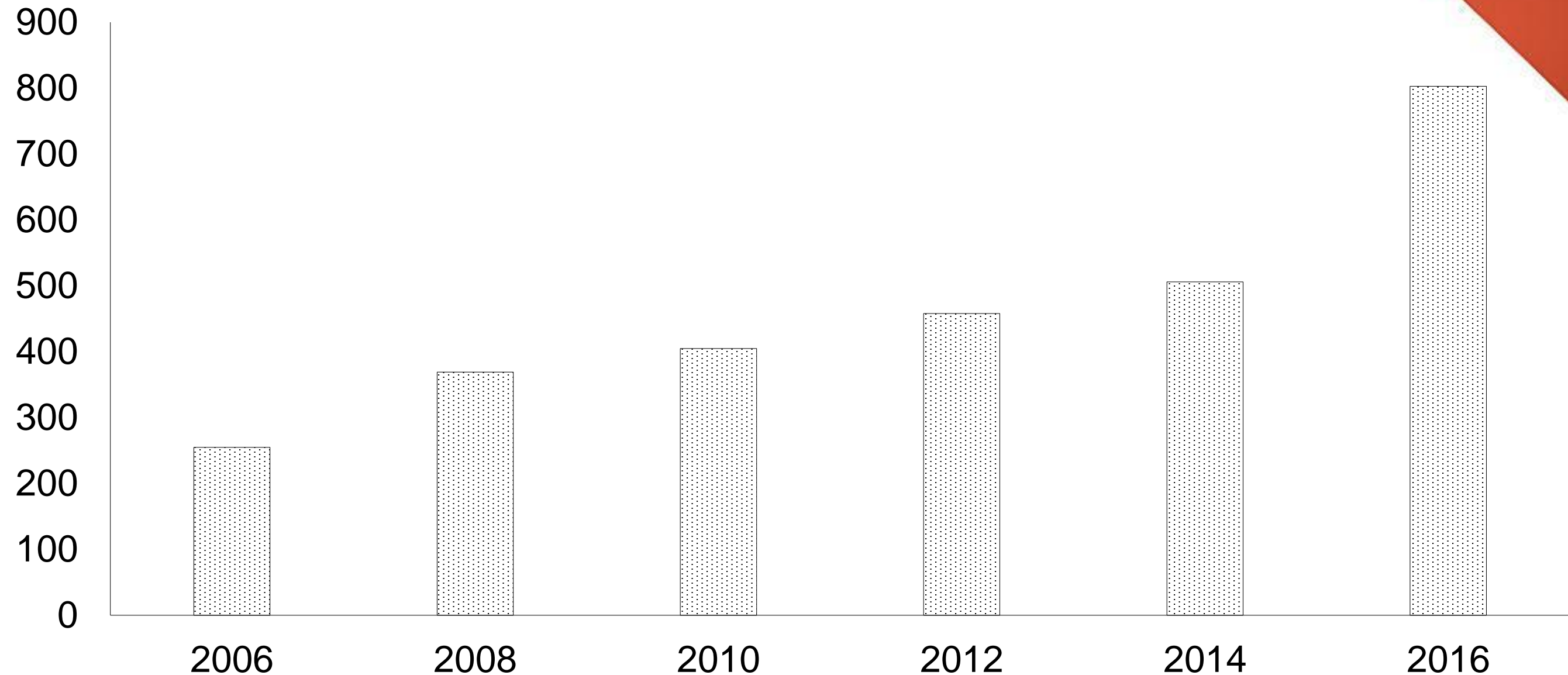
# Dynamics of land tenure systems



- Interviews show that the emergence of new tenure arrangement is :
  - ... not only related to urbanization
  - ... coping with the new reforms as reforms state “unregistered customary lands as state lands”
  - land business has increased during the last 10 years
  - A lot of pressure on collective farming around Koutiala

# Dynamics of land tenure systems...

## Land purchase



land businesses have accelerated during the last 10 years...

# Implications for food system

Many “migrants” farmers, settled in a more remote areas

*“ I was settled in Koutiala with my family since 1985. I got a piece of land to produce cotton, maize and groundnut. [...] I was forced to move to N'goloniasso, five years ago because my land was sold...”*

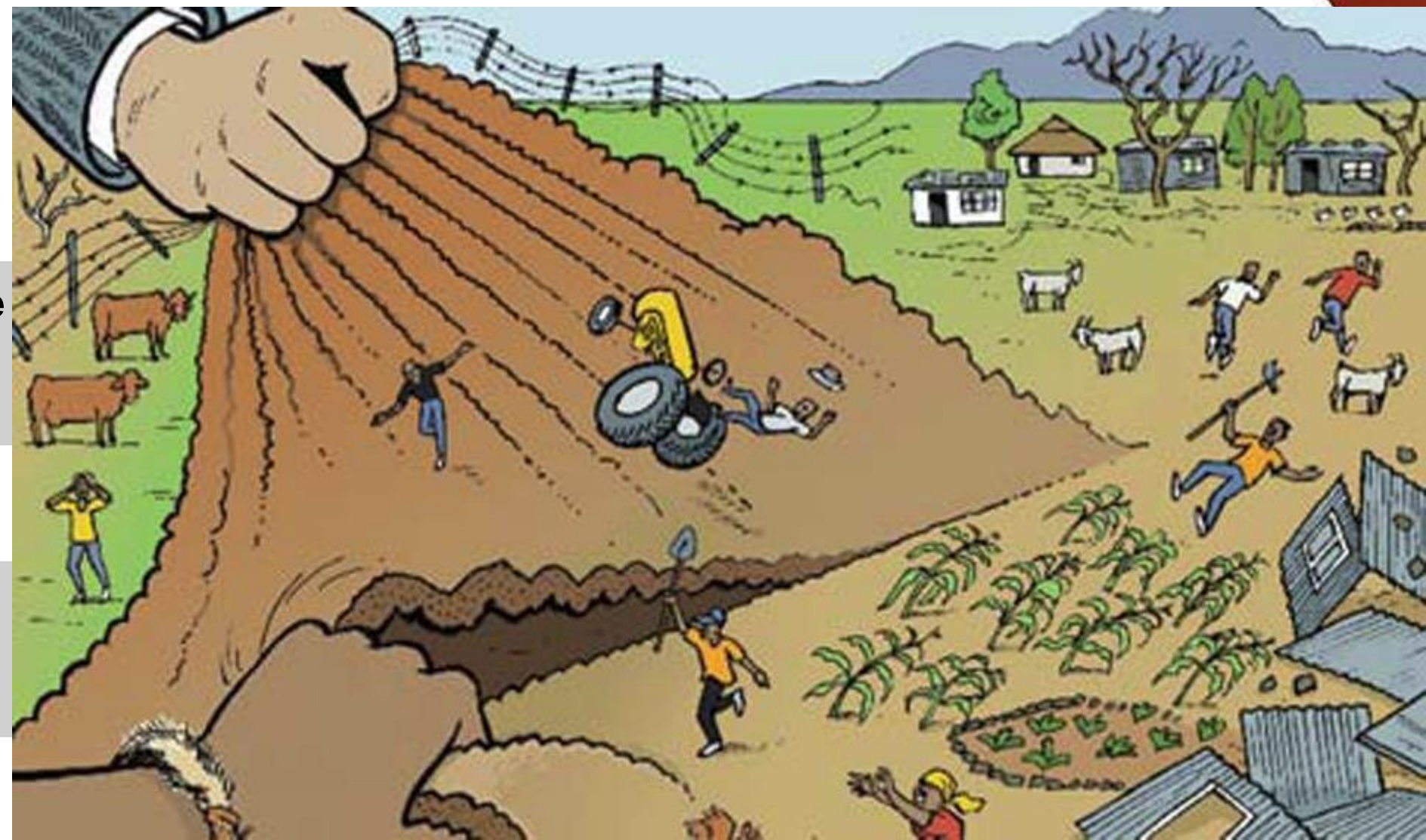
## Renting

- Groundnut in rotation with maize
- Vegetable
- Sorghum

## Purchased

- Cotton

in Semi-Arid Regions



# Implications for food system...

## Renting lands → no security for investment

- Produce crops with less investments (mainly in fertilizer)
- → Crop yields' failure because of the insecurity in investments
- → Reluctant for adoption some innovations because of the limitations
  - Any technology that implies tree planting (*Gliricidia*) may not be welcome



# Implications for livelihoods ...

**Disconnect reform** → urge implications on small scales' farmers



# Lessons learned

**Tension over land status** was not certainly what the government hope for with the reform

**Insecurity of investments** was not the intended role of the reform

Disconnect between the national land reform and the local tenure system is the risk for farmers being unable to secure investment in land for agriculture production



## Land Reform in Developing Countries

Property rights and property wrongs

Michael Lipton



Priorities for Development Economics

# Lessons learned...

Our case-study shows that

- policy can hardly be enacted when it is disconnected from the local context.
- This calls for more integration of policy mechanism by considering as well social and institutional realities across scales to support effective development processes.



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