



**Eberswalde University
for Sustainable
Development**

Biosphere Reserves Institute

Land use in socio-ecological and socio-economic contexts



Week 2: April 16, 2025



Recap

- Four higher level facts
 - Land has multiple meanings and values
 - Land as a complex system
 - Land abundance is a myth
 - Land justice calls for
 - Recognition
 - Procedural
 - Distributive
 - Intergenerational



Recap from last week

- Main drivers of biodiversity loss can be connected to our food system
 - Land use change
 - Overexploitation of species
 - Invasive species
 - Pollution
 - Climate change
- Biodiversity losses have been “exported” to countries whose food are being “imported” by richer countries



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Gender and land use

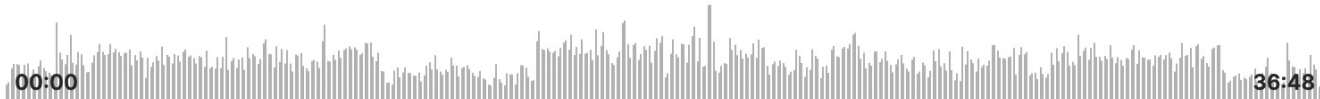




Listening time

Where do we land up on gender equality?

Land UP!



<https://www.spreaker.com/episode/where-do-we-land-up-on-gender-equality--48979547?>



LGBTQ+

LGBTQ is an acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning. These terms are used to describe a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.



INTERSEX

Intersex is a general term used for a variety of conditions in which a person is born with a reproductive or sexual anatomy that doesn't seem to fit the typical definitions of female or male.



LESBIAN

of, relating to, or characterized by sexual or romantic attraction to other women or between women.



AROMANTIC

a person who experiences little or no romantic attraction to others. People identifying as aromantic can also experience romance in a way otherwise disconnected from normative societal expectations



GENDERQUEER

Genderqueer people are individuals who don't conform to society's ideas of how they should act or express themselves based on the gender they were assigned at birth



PANSEXUAL

Pansexuality is sexual, romantic or emotional attraction towards people regardless of their sex or gender identity



NON BINARY

any gender identity which does not fit the male and female binary spectrum.



BISEXUAL

attracted to both men and women



ASEXUAL

Asexuality is defined as a lack of sexual attraction; an asexual is someone who is not sexually attracted to anyone.



TRANSGENDER

Transgender people have a gender identity or gender expression that differs from their sex assigned at birth.



GENDERFLUID/ GENDERFLEXIBLE

Genderfluid people often express a desire to remain flexible about their gender identity rather than committing to a single definition



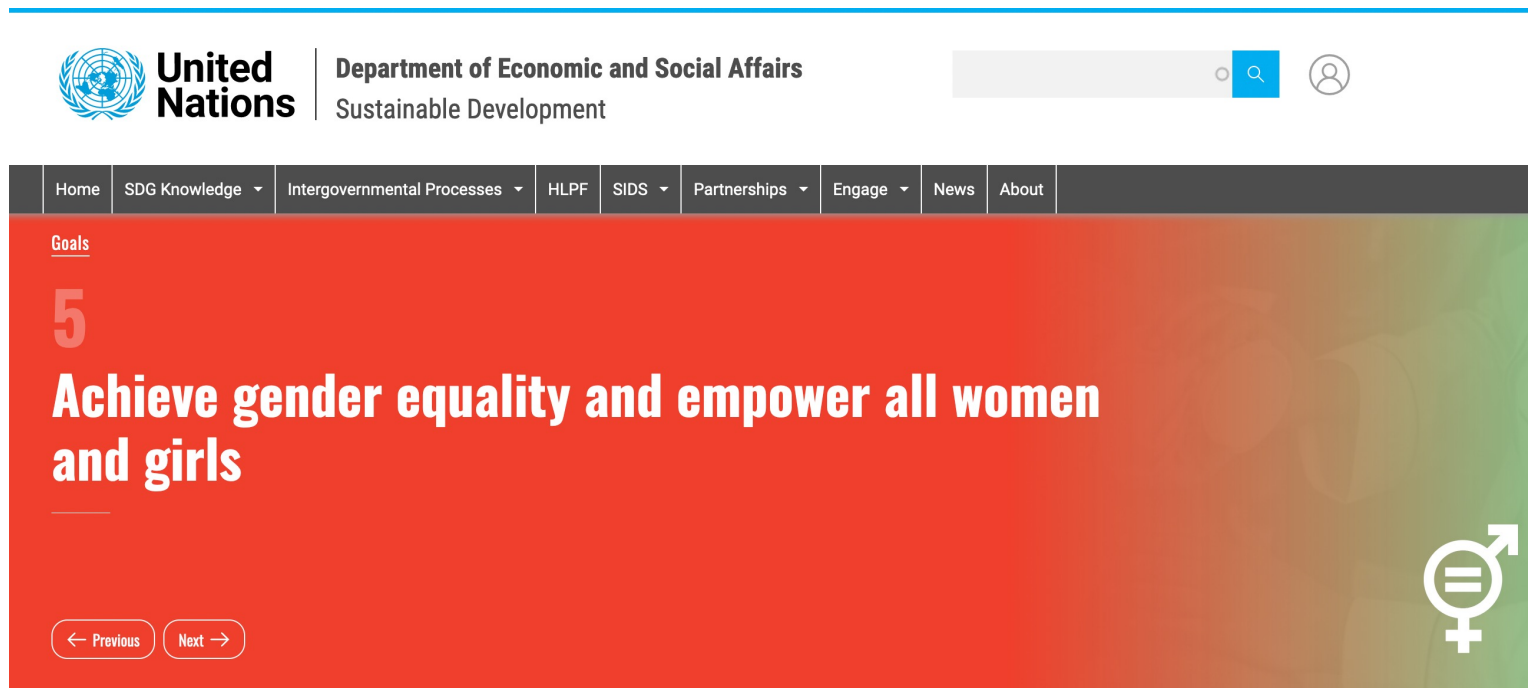
GREY ASEXUAL

experience sexual attraction very rarely, with very low intensity, or only under specific conditions eg. Demisexuality

Source: Amber 2020

Gender and land use (UN DESA 2021)

- Often overlooked





ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

**WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION
IN DECISION-MAKING IS CRUCIAL FOR
COVID-19 RESPONSE AND RECOVERY,
BUT GENDER PARITY REMAINS FAR OFF**



WOMEN REPRESENT



**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
PERSISTS AT UNACCEPTABLY HIGH LEVELS AND
IS INTENSIFIED BY THE PANDEMIC**



1 IN 3 WOMEN (736 MILLION)
HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE
AT LEAST ONCE IN THEIR LIFETIME SINCE THE AGE OF 15
(2000-2018)

UP TO **10 MILLION GIRLS**
**WILL BE AT RISK
OF CHILD MARRIAGE**



OVER THE NEXT DECADE
AS A RESULT OF COVID-19

IN ADDITION TO THE **100 MILLION**
WHO WERE PROJECTED TO BECOME
CHILD BRIDES BEFORE THE PANDEMIC



**PANDEMIC IS ADDING TO THE BURDEN OF UNPAID DOMESTIC AND
CARE WORK AND SQUEEZING WOMEN OUT OF THE LABOUR FORCE**

WOMEN ALREADY SPEND **ABOUT 2.5 TIMES** AS MANY HOURS AS MEN
ON UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK

Source: UN DESA 2021

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2021: [UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2021/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/)



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[Economy Profiles](#)

[User Guide](#)

[Full report](#)



Full report

Published: 11 June 2024

Global Gender Gap Report 2024



FAO 2022 Gender and Land Rights Database



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

ENHANCED BY Google

العربية 中文 English Français Русский Español

Gender and Land Rights Database

[Home](#) [Background](#) [Country profiles](#) [Statistics](#) [Legal Assessment Tool](#) [Resources](#) [Team](#)



FAO launches the Legal Assessment Tool (LAT) for gender-equitable land tenure



Land is a crucial resource for poverty reduction, food security and rural development. However, men and women do not always enjoy the same rights to land.

Exploring the Gender and Land Rights Database (GLRD)

Learn more about the different factors that relate to gender inequalities embedded in land rights by exploring the [country profiles](#), [gender and land-related statistics](#) and the recently-developed [legal assessment tool \(LAT\)](#).

COUNTRY PROFILES

This database analyses the extent to which national legal frameworks and policies and programmes support the advancement of women or induce gender-differentiated access to land in 84 countries [+MORE](#)

GENDER AND LAND-RELATED STATISTICS

Land-related statistics disaggregated by gender, including the share of men and women who are agricultural holders. Access the statistics through the search tool or the interactive map. [+MORE](#)

THE LEGAL ASSESSMENT TOOL (LAT)

To provide prompt, targeted and effective policy advice. Based on the legal information of the country profiles, the LAT assigns scores to 30 legal indicators to identify areas where action is required and advance gender-equitable land tenure. [+MORE](#)

Select a Country ▼
Select a Topic ▼ SEARCH

Select a Country ▼
1.F - Distri... ▼ SEARCH

Select a Country ▼
Select LAT ▼ SEARCH

<https://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/en/>

References

- Amber (2020): “LGBTQIA+ guide to pride flags” ([Link](#))
- CBD (2022): “COP 15” ([Link](#))
- FAO (2022): “Gender and land rights database” ([Link](#))
- Howick et al. (2019): “Establishing a causal link between social relationships and health using the Bradford Hill Guidelines” ([Link](#))
- UN DESA (2021): “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” ([Link](#))
- WEF (2021): “Global gender gap report 2021” ([Link](#))
- Thank you to ChatGPT for the help 😊



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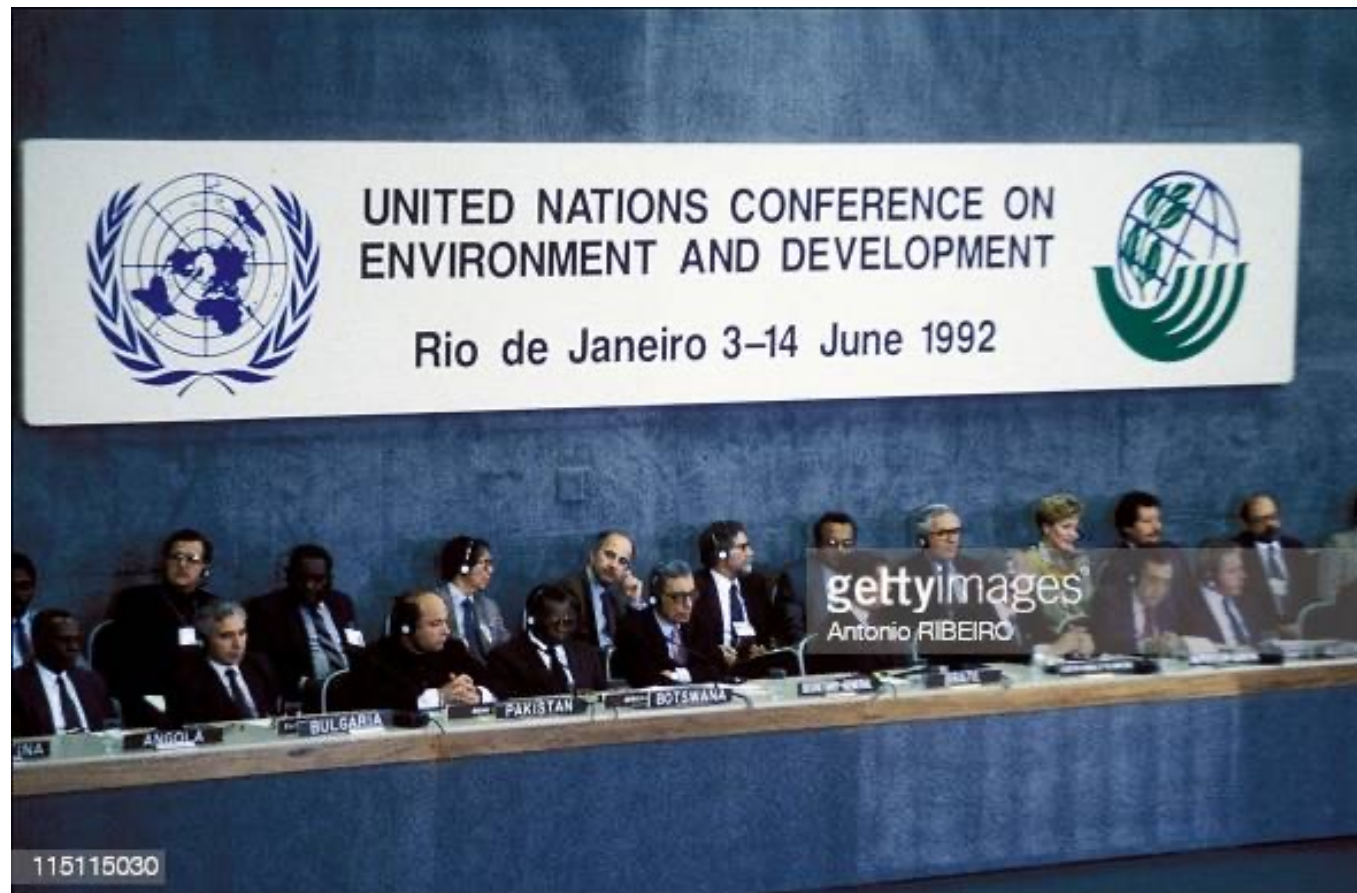


Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (2022)





Background: Rio Conventions



Multilateral environmental agreements (MEA)

- Main instruments available under international law for countries to collaborate on a broad range of global environmental challenges.
- “Soft-law” or “hard-law”



United Nations
Climate Change



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

Soft law

- **Non-Binding Guidelines:** typically consist of guidelines, declarations, or resolutions that are not legally binding. They provide frameworks or goals that countries are encouraged to meet but are not legally required to do so.
- **Examples:** Declarations from international summits or action plans like Agenda 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals) or the more recent non-binding sections of international climate agreements.




Hard law

- **Legally Binding:** legally binding agreements that require parties to adhere to specified terms. Failure to comply can lead to legal consequences, such as sanctions or international disputes.
- **Examples:** Treaties and protocols such as the Paris Agreement on climate change or the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

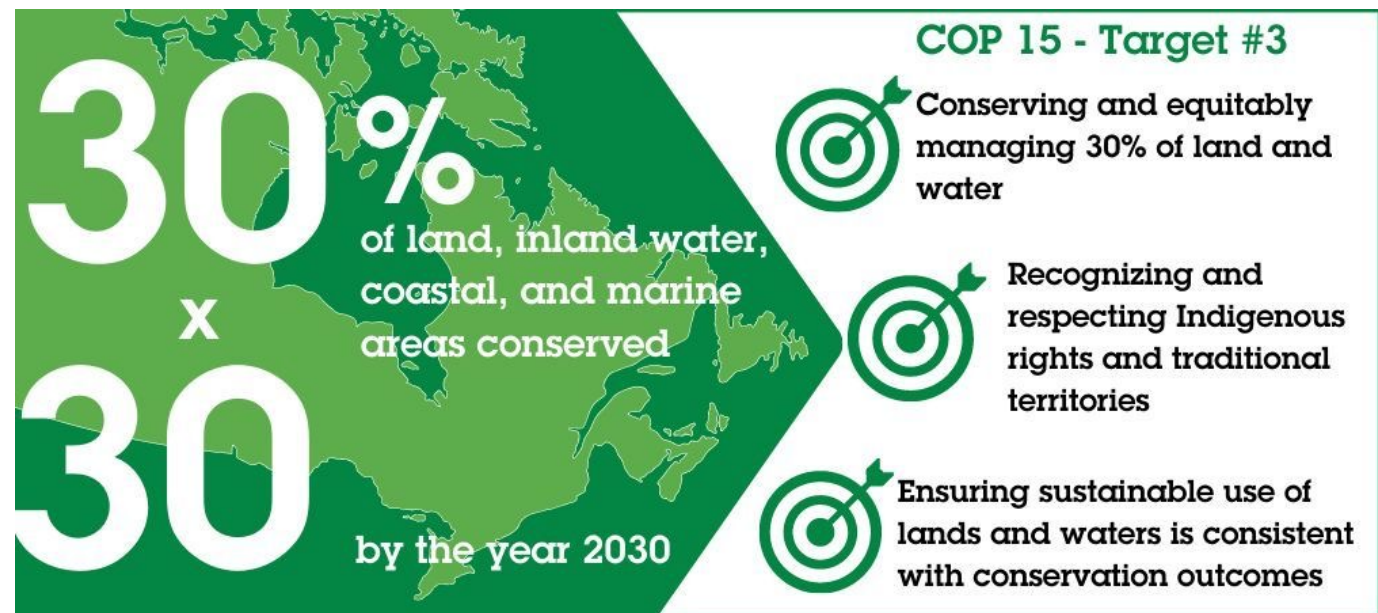
- Follow up to
 CBD's
 Strategic Plan
 for Biodiversity
 2011-2020 and
 its Aichi
 Targets

Aichi Targets

	Understand values		Reduce pollution		Enhance resilience
	Mainstream biodiversity		Reduce invasive spp.		Implement Nagoya Prot.
	Address incentives		Minimize reef loss		Revise NBSAPs
	Sustainable production		Protected areas		Respect and conserve TK
	Halve rate of loss		Prevent extinctions		Improve knowledge
	Sustainable fisheries		Conserve gene pool		Mobilize resources
	Manage within limits		Restore ecosystems		

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

- Four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity
- 23 (interim) targets to be achieved by 2030



Target 3

Issues with the 30 x 30

- Aichi Target 11: terrestrial & inland water 17%, coastal & marine 10%
- UNESCO Biosphere Reserves have a big role in reaching 30 x 30
- Quantity versus quality (e.g. connectivity, biodiversity)
- “Fortress conservation” and respect for Indigenous rights



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Protect half the land and sea



half the earth for the rest of life

www.half-earthproject.org



Examination group work

- Reflect on how your BR can contribute to the 30 by 30
- Is your BR on the Half-Earth Project?



Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures

A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values (CBD, 2018).

The screenshot shows the IUCN website's 'Technical Guidance' page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: 'About IUCN', 'News & Events', 'Press', 'Blog', 'Regions', and 'Other Sites'. A search bar is on the right. Below the navigation bar is a header section with the IUCN logo, 'Nature 2030', 'Our Work', 'Our Union', 'Resources', and a 'Get involved' button. A breadcrumb trail reads: 'Home / Our Union / Expert Commissions / Commissions Group / Technical Guidance'. Social media share icons are also present. The main heading is 'Technical Guidance'. Under 'Overview', there are two columns: 'More information' (with links to 'OECM Films', 'Technical Guidance', and 'Training materials') and 'Guidance and tools'. The 'Guidance and tools' section features a publication titled 'Recognising and reporting other effective area-based conservation measures' (EN), dated 2019. It includes a thumbnail image of the publication cover and a brief description: 'In November 2018, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted at the 14th...'. The IUCN logo is visible in the top left of the publication thumbnail.

www.iucn.org



OECDMs versus Protected Areas (PAs)

- **Protected Areas:** conservation as the primary objective of management
- **OECDMs:** effective and enduring *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity regardless of the management objectives

Source: Jonas et al. 2017

Examples of OECMs

- ICCA (Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas)
- Private conservation areas
- Sacred natural sites
- Military zones



Yeoncheon Imjin River Biosphere Reserve, Republic of Korea



Located in the Chugaryeong Tectonic Valley, the Yeoncheon Imjin River Biosphere Reserve encompasses the entire county of Yeoncheon and the Imjin River basin. Its core area consists of forests and cultural heritage protection zones, with the Imjin River as its centrepiece. The Imjin River, mostly untouched by humans, is home to Korean endemic fish species, such as *Acheilognathus gracilis* and *Tanakia signifier*, and mammals, including water deer, otters and leopard cats.

Designation date: 2019

[Photo gallery](#) | [Press release](#)

Description

[Map](#)

Administrative Authorities

Yeoncheon County Office



IUCN (since 1948)

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About IUCN

IUCN is a membership Union of government and civil society organisations. Together, we work to advance sustainable development and create a just world that values and conserves nature.



World Database on OECM



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Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WDOECM)

OECMs complement protected areas through sustained, positive conservation outcomes, even though they may be managed primarily for other reasons. They are documented in the World Database on OECMs.

Explore OECMs

<https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/oecms?tab=OECMs>

OECMs

About

Methodology



- an intergovernmental body which draws from the latest available science to assess the state of biodiversity globally
- aims to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development.