

Collective action and polycentric governance for climate resilience

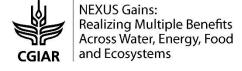
Ruth Meinzen-Dick

Senior Research Fellow

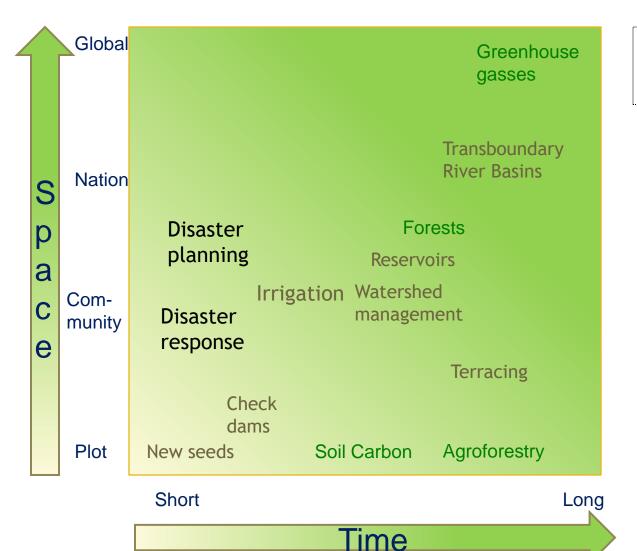
International Food Policy Research Institute

Presentation at World Bank Land Conference 2024

Governance for climate response



Property Rights



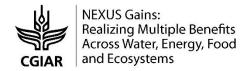
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Collective Action eyets

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Collective action



Identifying common interests

Social capital as a critical asset

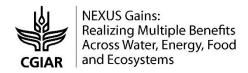
Building on existing mechanisms of mutual assistance

- Better for addressing idiosyncratic than covariate risks
- Avoid crowding out existing collective action, but don't expect too much

Collective tenure reinforcing collective action

Addressing heterogeneity of assets, power, interests

Polycentric Governance

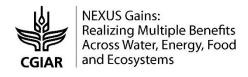


Spanning boundaries

- Involving multiple institutions, actors
 - State (different agencies)
 - Civil society (different types of groups)
 - Market, private sector
- Different levels
- Different sectors
- Different resources

Addressing complementarities, tradeoffs, conflicts

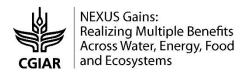
- Multiple, semi-autonomous decision centers are nested, networked at various levels or scales
- Shared interests/need
- Formal and/or informal mechanisms exist for cooperation, coordination, conflict resolution and information sharing (manage trade-offs)
- Arrangement is capable of change



Elements of Polycentric Governance

- Multiple, semi-autonomous decision centers are nested, networked at various levels or scales
- Shared interests/need
- Formal and/or informal mechanisms exist for cooperation, coordination, conflict resolution and information sharing (manage trade-offs)
 - Arrangement is capable of change

Polycentricity—from above or below?



Who leads "convergence"—state or communities?

Requires information about programs available

Flows of labor, financial, technical resources & information

"Commoning"



Sahel Social Cohesion Research In Burkina Faso

and Niger









INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

NEXUS Gains:

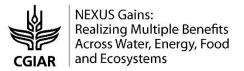
and Ecosystems

Realizing Multiple Benefits

Across Water, Energy, Food

Peace is Possible because Change is Possible

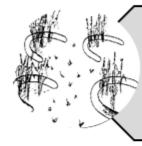
WFP interventions for asset creation and distribution





Land Asset Recovery and Improvement

- Recovery of lost lands
- Rebuilding of water resources



Soil Fertility Improvement

- Training in the production and use of organic manure/fertilizer
- Supply of inorganic fertilizers
- Awareness creation and application of improved farming technics e.g. demi-lunes and zaïs



Increased Livestock Feed Production

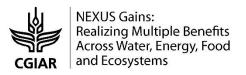
- Diversification of livestock feed
- Providing seeds for growing fodder
- Building of water points for livestock

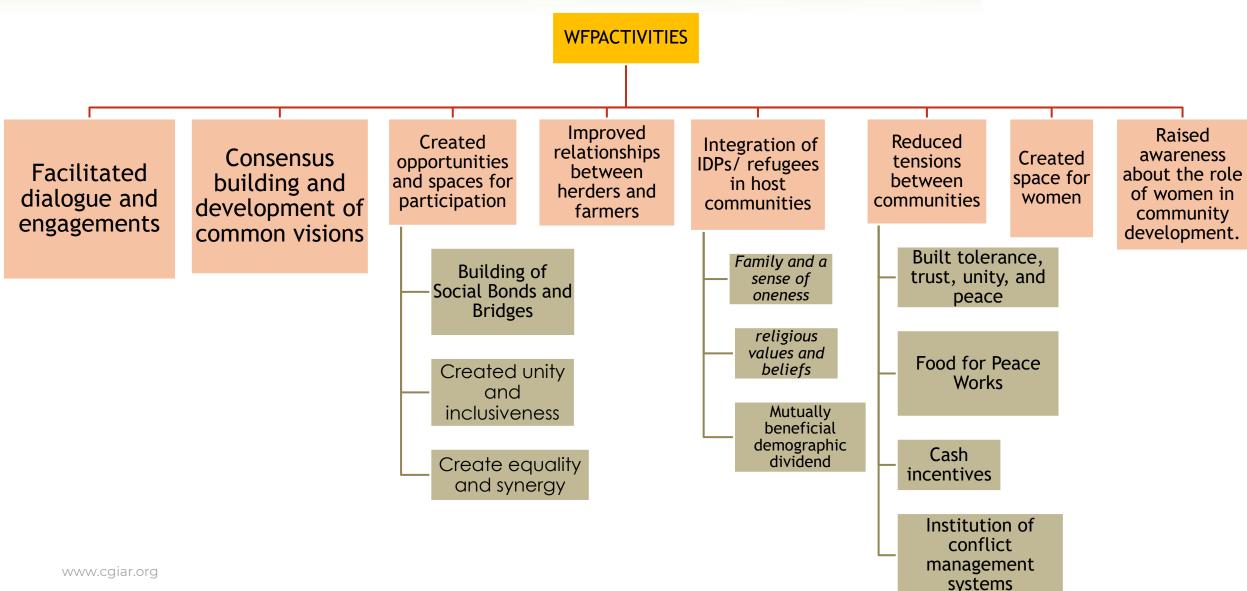


Improved Access to Water

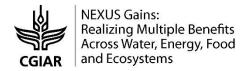
- Training and technical assistance for the construction of water infrastructure <u>e.g.</u> water towers, boreholes, wells
- Building of water points for livestock.

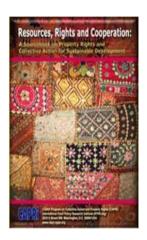
WFP Contribution: Facilitating Intra and Inter-community Dialogue (Horizontal Social Cohesion)





Resources





Resources, Rights and Cooperation: A Sourcebook on Property Rights and Collective Action for Sustainable Development http://www.capri.cgiar.org/sourcebook.asp

Pul, H., R. Meinzen-Dick, B. Konde, D. Zogho, E. Kuuchille, N. McCarthy, and W. Marivoet. (2023). Sahel social cohesion research in Burkina Faso and Niger. WFP Research Brief. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). https://doi.org/10.2499/p15738coll2.136696

Daniel Aldrich. 2010. <u>Fixing recovery: Social capital in post-crisis resilience</u>

