



Land & Natural Resources Governance

HEKS/EPER's strategy and achievements on sustainable governance of land and natural resources.

Why Land Rights and Sustainable Land Management Matter

Global challenges

Land and natural resources rights are increasingly disputed due to environmental stresses and degradation, impacts of climate change, demographic pressure and land grabbing. With natural resources diminishing and a third of the soil worldwide degraded and affected strongly by flood and drought¹, good land governance, intact ecosystems, more profound knowledge on the efficiency and sustainability of land and water usage, and peaceful solutions to land and water disputes are vital. In addition, evidence is mounting that **where indigenous peoples and local communities have secure tenure, they are often the most capable custodians of the planet's natural capital.**

Although there has been progress in many countries, commitments to respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities often remain empty promises. Forest, water, rangeland and mineral resources continue to be the primary target of rapidly expanding investments and 'development' projects that displace indigenous peoples and local communities. The growing number of people killed for defending their land is a stark reminder of the enormous challenge and unspeakable violence.

Analysis shows that despite a history of customary use and ownership of over half of the world's land area, the world's indigenous peoples and local communities – up to 2.5 billion women and men – possess ownership rights to just one-fifth of the land is rightfully theirs².

Therefore, **strengthening land, territorial and natural resources rights is key to eliminate poverty, strengthening food sovereignty, reducing inequality and conflict, advancing gender equality, and preserving biodiversity and ecosystem services.** Local communities with secure tenure rights and the possibility to sustainably use and manage natural resources are more resilient to external shocks and stresses and protect and restore landscapes that directly contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation.



Global figures related to land. Source: Adapted from Oxfam, International Land Coalition, Rights and Resources Initiative (2016). Common Ground. Securing Land Rights and Safeguarding the Earth.

¹ FAO (April 2017). FAO and the SDGs: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6919e.pdf>

² Oxfam, International Land Coalition, Rights and Resources Initiative. 2016. Common Ground. Securing Land Rights and Safeguarding the Earth. Oxford: Oxfam.

How HEKS/EPER responds

Land and natural resources governance entail the **rules, processes, structures and traditions that determine how power and responsibilities over land and resources are exercised** and how decisions about access to land, its use and management are taken. It describes the manner in which those decisions are implemented and enforced, the way in which competing interests in land and resources are managed and how land users are included in decision-making processes.

HEKS/EPER fosters governance principles that relate to inclusive decision-making, transparency, responsiveness and accountability. They are oriented towards effective, equitable and sustainable natural resources management and livelihood enhancement, and embrace diverse cultures and knowledge systems.

Thus, for HEKS/EPER, land and natural resources governance means people and communities having **secured rights to land ownership and/or land use, and that they can control, manage and use the land and its affiliated resources in the long term**. HEKS/EPER supports the development of inclusive land governance models and sustainable land-use practices.

Based on its expertise and reflecting on the realities in the countries it operates, HEKS/EPER acknowledges the importance of and sets a special **focus on territories / landscapes³ and the role of ecosystems** in providing and sustaining key services such as the provision of food, fresh water, biodiversity, their role in climate and flood regulation and water purification, but also their spiritual, cultural and recreational services, and their essential role for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Territorial development can be understood as the 'capacity of the actors located in a territory to exercise control over its changes and its future'⁴. In this sense, secured access to territories and restoring and sustaining ecosystem services ensures human well-being in the sense of secured access to land, water and other resources, sufficient nutritious food, social cohesion, peaceful co-existence between different user groups and locally adapted economic development opportunities.

HEKS/EPER not only mobilises people and communities' participation but also engages with state actors and holds them accountable to create a favourable political, legal and economic environment and encourage the private sector to create opportunities for people and the environment.

HEKS/EPER core demands promoting sustainable governance of land and natural resources

PROMOTE THE RIGHT TO LAND

HEKS/EPER requests that the right of every person or community to access, use and manage land and resources are respected, protected and fulfilled. Land is the basis for the fulfilment of the right to food, the way of living and the cultural identity of local communities.

ENABLE COMMON LAND USE

HEKS/EPER is convinced that community-organised management forms lead to sustainable use and conservation of finite resources and public assets such as land, water, forests and biodiversity. HEKS/EPER sets a particular focus on, promotes and legally protects this economic and living form of the traditional 'common land'.

PROTECT LAND ACTIVISTS

HEKS/EPER works to ensure that human rights defenders who are committed to the implementation of land, territorial and environmental rights are supported in their work and better protected against discrimination and violence.

³ There is no universally accepted definition of a landscape / territory. Thus, HEKS/EPER context-specifically defines it at programme / project level. However, it will usually consist of a combination of a cultural, ecological and geographic scope.

⁴ Deffontaines J.-P., Marcelpoil E., Moquay P., 2001. Le développement territorial : une diversité d'interprétations. In : Re-présentations spatiales et développement territorial: bilan d'expériences et perspectives méthodologiques (Lardon S., Maurel P., Piveteau V.,ed.). Paris, Hermès, 39-56.

Promising Practices Worldwide

Niger – Securing mobility and access to resources for pastoralists

The project ZAMAN TARE POTAL (Zaman Tare = cohabitation in Hausa language, Potal = peace in Fulani language) or ZAMTAPO: It is a project to **secure the mobility of herds in the Maradi region in Niger**. The project initially started its activities in 2011. The intervention on pastoral land is part of the territorial planning and requires close collaboration of civil actors representing pastoralists as sedentary farmers with different government bodies responsible for implementing the Rural Code and thus specific committees held **negotiation about use and management of land and other**

natural resources. The committees' composition, the collegiality of their decision, and their superstructure from the bottom up increase the sustainability of the actions they take. For this reason, they are essential in Niger for securing access and management of pastoral land and resources.



Niger: demarcation pole to indicate the cattle corridor used by pastoralists.

With the ZAMTAPO project, HEKS/EPER has facilitated the formation of various commissions and supports them in the negotiation process and the **recognition of land rights for pastoralists and settled peasants**. A vital instrument to reconcile the potential for conflict between sedentary farmers and pastoralists is the clear demarcation of corridors for pastoralists and their herds. The commissions are responsible for conducting the negotiations between all parties concerned, monitoring compliance with agreed rules and acting as a mediator in the case of conflict. The process of demarcation of the corridors has three different phases with twelve distinct steps where each stage involves different responsible and associated actors.

Secured access to grazing areas for pastoralists



In Niger, cattle corridors covering more than 1'500 km in length have been negotiated, secured by legally binding contracts and physically marked, which benefit more than 40'000 people (pastoralists and sedentary farmers).

Results between 2011 and end of 2018

Agreements of all actors regarding demarcation and definition of access rules for the pastoral zones:

- 1'553 km of transhumance corridors demarcated until end of 2018.
- 605 km of live hedges planted by the communities to ensure that the boundaries of the transhumance corridors are respected.
- 97 inter-community forums organised concerning transhumance corridors and rest areas. In addition, a so-called 'peace caravan' was organised. These activities led to the signing of 2'572 issued land transactions by landowners along the transit zones.
- Conflict assessments and mediations: A first step of the project was to assess all conflicts related to pastoral transit zones and water points. These assessments are repeated regularly. So far, 19 intercommunal mediations were conducted by the structures of the Rural Code.

Management systems to maintain the network of transhumance tracks, rest areas and wells, and future conflict management:

- 160 basic land commissions have been set up and trained.
- 24 training workshops for the land commissions conducted to enable the commissions to play their role as administrators for land transactions, conducting mediation in case of land conflicts.
- 49 pastoral wells (41 new and 8 rehabilitated) constructed along the transhumance corridors and pastoral areas, including the appointment of the corresponding management committees.
- signing of a bilateral agreement between the Maradi region in Niger and the state of Katsina in Nigeria in July 2017 on the organisation and management of cross-border transhumance between the two regions. The agreement aims to foster and strengthen socio-economic activities between the two states emphasising free movement of people and animals in line with the ECOWAS charter.

Senegal – inputs from civil society to the ongoing land reform process

Within the framework of a national land reform, HEKS/EPER and its partner organisations are committed to the design and elaboration of a land legislation for the benefit of smallholders as well as pastoralists. Since 2015, through the conduction of different multi-stakeholder fora, meetings and various radio broadcast HEKS/EPER and its partner organisation worked towards **the sensitisation and participation of the rural population in the debate on the ongoing land reform and the formulation of concrete proposals for change of the current land legislation.**

As a major achievement, most propositions by civil society actors have been taken into account in the land policy document submitted to the Head of State. In addition, a document analysing and proposing legal improvements on the draft pastoral code, taking into account the concerns of pastoral populations was handed over to the Minister of Livestock and Animal Production. However, since 2018, the reform process is on hold by the government. Nevertheless, HEKS/EPER and its partner organisations continue to lobby and advocate that the land rights of local communities are further strengthened.

Cambodia – ICT-based sensitisation service for land rights issues

HEKS/EPER Cambodia is testing innovative means to build capacities of local communities on land law / land rights, land registration and related topics through an ICT-based sensitisation service. End of 2017, the project has developed the so-called **3-2-1 service – a mobile phone-based tool, where you can call the number 3-2-1 and get pre-defined information on land rights, land concessions, land dispute solution mechanisms and defamation lawsuits.**

To develop this service HEKS/EPER partnered with the social business Viamo, known initially as VOTO Mobile, which started in 2012 by a handful of Ghanaian and Canadian engineers in Kumasi, Ghana. The founders noticed that there had been a massive increase in mobile phone usage, but that very few organisations were using this communication channel to reach their end-users. So, they decided to first create an SMS channel to spread information to end-users but soon found that it did not effectively reach or engage rural populations, especially rural women. They decided to add a voice (IVR, Interactive Voice Response) channel, which proved much more effective. Ever since Viamo has expanded its products, reach and impact, to improve lives via mobile by reaching the most isolated populations and providing them with information to make informed decisions for a healthy, prosperous life.

From its start in September 2018 until March 2020, the 3-2-1 service was called 3'800 times, whereas 40% of the requests were linked to getting info on land rights in general, about 25% on land laws, about 12% on land concessions, and about 10% each on land dispute solution mechanisms and defamation lawsuits.

India – successes of the Peoples Forums for Land Rights

Since 2000, HEKS/EPER India has supported partner organisations for lobbying and advocacy on land mobilisation, and over the years, three so-called land forums – KPFLR, APFLR, and TPFLR emerged. In the beginning, the forums were functioning as a loose network of partner organisations coming together periodically for lobby and advocacy on land-related issues. **Since their inception until 2015, the members of the three forums had mobilised more than 100'000 ha of land to the benefit of 96'370 families.**

From 2016, the forums were further institutionalised and focused on assisting landless people in getting legal access to agricultural land, provide assistance or help them to mobilise resources from different government schemes to increase agriculture production through sustainable agriculture practices and building resilience against risks. Within the period of three years (2016-2018), 21'386 people got legal access to 103'458 hectares of land⁵, whereas about 92'000 hectares have been community lands and the remaining individual land.



India: Campaigning for their land rights – HEKS/EPER supports landless and small-scale farmers to access their land as foreseen by Indian law.

⁵ In 2016: 4'574 ha for 6'037 people; in 2017: 4'264 ha for 5'751 people; in 2018: 94'620 ha for 9'598 people.

Brazil – governance of territories and natural resources

The governance of territories and natural resources by indigenous and other traditional peoples and communities is at the centre of HEKS/EPER interventions in Brazil.

The Serra do Espinhaço, in the Alto Jequitinhonha territory in Minas Gerais, is home to traditional communities that, for centuries, have developed and practised a complex agricultural production system. It combines the cultivation of highly diversified food production, particularly around their homesteads, and a collectively organised management system of the natural resources of their ancestral territories (non-timber forest products). The most important activities are gathering wild fruits and medicinal plants of the Cerrado ecosystem and collecting dry wildflowers and grasses in the upper parts of the region.

The rural communities play an **essential role as custodians of the enormous biodiversity and water resources** of the fragile ecosystem of the savannah rangelands, known as Cerrado. The flower picking, processing and selling is the most important source of income. Without access to these collecting areas, the food security of the communities is threatened, and their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change increases. Today, access to their ancestral territories is increasingly threatened by green grabbing, the implementation of enormous eucalypt plantations and mining activities. All this has led to increasing land disputes and violence in the region.

HEKS/EPER supports the *Commission for the Defence of the Rights of the Flower Picking Communities* (CODECEX), a regional movement of local communities, which integrates more than 50 different local organisations to claim their right to land and develop sustainable land-use strategies. In this regard, in March 2020, the specific agricultural system was officially recognised as a **Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS)**, granted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The GIAHS dossier prepared by CODECEX and its network partners included a description and analysis of the traditional agricultural system of the flower picker communities as well as a dynamic work plan for the use of natural resources. In addition, it proposes a set of participative instruments to promote inclusive land governance models, such as Biocultural Community Protocols and the regulation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent processes.



Brazil: The flower picking communities of the Serra do Espinhaço are custodians of the biodiversity and water resources by sustainably managing their territories.

issues, international organisations as well as civil society, research institutions and the tourism sector. All this has led to **better recognition of CODECEX** as the legitimate interlocutor of the traditional local communities in the political negotiations with government authorities concerning issues of land governance and agricultural development.

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)



The recognition of the traditional management system of the Serra do Espinhaço in Brazil as GIAHS enables the protection of local sustainable land use, as by the flower picking communities.

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

On 17 December 2018, the international community adopted the 'Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas' (UNDROP). Twenty-eight articles describe the most essential rights that peasants worldwide are entitled. These include the right to land, including collective land rights, the right to water, to seeds, to agroecological forms of production, based on an intact environment or the right to determine one's own economic goals and nutritional patterns.

The declaration outlines states' responsibilities to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of peasants and other people working in the rural area, who historically have been discriminated. Switzerland has advocated for the adoption of the UNDROP during the negotiations and, with its approval in New York, sent a clear and praiseworthy signal. But the real work begins now: The concrete implementation of the UNDROP will also present challenges within Switzerland, when it comes to bringing Swiss agricultural or trade policy in line with the UNDROP, for example with regards to bilateral trade agreements or laws on intellectual property rights. **HEKS/EPER has joined forces with a broad alliance of civil society organisations to promote the implementation of the declaration in the North and the South.** The alliance aims at entering into a dialogue with Swiss administration in order to follow up on its commitments towards the UNDROP.

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

The UNDROP builds on, and includes agreed language taken from a number of binding international treaties. States must therefore play a key role in its implementation, in line with the numerous UNDROP provisions defining their obligations.

The Declaration encompasses all the important rights of HEKS/EPER's core constituencies to overcome systematic discrimination. Therefore, HEKS/EPER will continue to enhance the implementation of the UNDROP in future. HEKS/EPER will support peasants around the globe to meaningfully claim and enjoy their rights.



India: Peaceful rallies of peasants advocating for their land rights were part of a successful strategy to claim land.

A new [study published in 2020](#), commissioned by HEKS/EPER, Bread for All, CETIM, Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund, FIAN, SWISSAID and Uniterre, analysed that there is a considerable need for action in Swiss foreign policy to advance the implementation of the UN Declaration to which Switzerland has committed itself. The study examined Swiss foreign policy in the areas of trade, seeds, land rights and development cooperation. It revealed shortcomings – e.g., considering Switzerland's focus on trade liberalisation or specific measures to protect Swiss agriculture – and presented a catalogue of demands as this nationally oriented policy disadvantages small farmers in the countries of the South and violates the rights enshrined in the UNDROP. As a result, countless people lose their right to land, biodiversity, and a clean and healthy environment. Here, Switzerland is called upon to review the impact of existing or future free trade agreements on farming families in Switzerland and partner countries.

GENEVA
ACADEMY

Académie de droit international
humanitaire et de droits humains
Academy of International
Humanitarian Law and Human Rights



FASTENOPFER
ACTION DE CAREME
SACRIFICIO QUARESIMALE

uniterre
POUR UNE AGRICULTURE DURABLE



BROT FÜR ALLE



CETIM



HEKS
EPER



FIAN
INTERNATIONAL
SUISSE / SCHWEIZ

SWISSAID

RESEARCH BRIEF

DIE SCHWEIZER AUSSENPOLITIK UND DIE ERKLÄRUNG DER VEREINTEN NATIONEN
ÜBER DIE RECHTE DER KLEINBAUERN UND - BÄUERINNEN

Achievements & Perspectives

Achievements over the past years

Global results

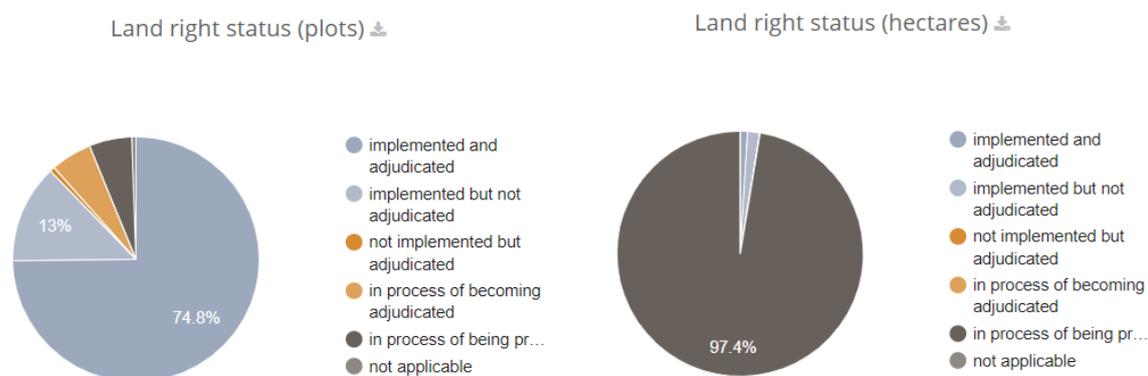
Number of people benefitting from secured land rights in the years 2016 to 2020: **365'065 people**.

Total hectares covered by new land rights in the years 2016 to 2020: **324'452 ha**.

Between 2013 and 2020 the trend of HEKS/EPER projects taking up the issue of 'access to land' is more systematically included in their strategies – a trend which had set in phase between 2008 and 2012 – has been further pursued in the majority of HEKS/EPER's focal countries. Accordingly, the number of projects focusing on access to land has increased over the past to 44 projects in 14 countries in 2020. **From 2009 till 2020, land projects led to improved access to land for about 692'553 individuals.**

Achievements 2020

From land rights data analysed in 13 projects in 6 countries, HEKS/EPER together with its partners facilitated in 2020 access to **92'829 hectares of land for 140'213 individuals** covered by different access rights. Almost all, 99% (91'927 ha) of this surface is covered by collective and only 1% (901 ha) by individual land rights. 99.3% (92'176 ha) are use rights for the people living on and from the land and 0.7% (653ha) are transfer rights. 611 individuals (281 are women) profited from individual land rights of which 281 are women and 139'602 from collective land rights of which a slight majority 70'644 are women, which can be rated as a success.



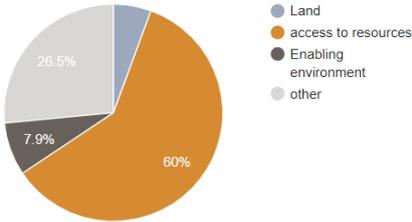
Status of land rights of people supported in their legal fight for securing their land 2020.

The figures show the status of land rights of the land secured for these people in 2020. When we look at individual plots, **74.8% of the analysed plots are implemented and adjudicated** – meaning that the land right is a legally binding right, usually documented and assigned by legal authority and implemented in the sense that the concerned land is de facto utilised. When we look at the status of land rights with regard to hectares, the great majority (97.4%) of analysed land have a status of being in the process of protection. This high number stems from a land access process in Senegal, where in the North Eastern province Ferlo, after years of negotiation, 87'500 ha of land is now in the process of being reforested and protected with the help of the Ministry of Livestock. However, formal adjudication on the national level is still outstanding.

Fifty plots comprising 87'500 ha of land were newly in the process of becoming adjudicated – most of them collective land rights. Such processes need distinctive follow-up by the people claiming their land rights and steady efforts of HEKS/EPER supporting these people over the years. The fact that 99% of all ha of land HEKS/EPER is facilitating access are collective land rights (91'927 ha), yet they form only 20% of the plots.

The other 80% of the plots comprise only 1% of the land. This finding is in-line with HEKS/EPER’s ambition to focus more on collective land rights.

In addition, for 9 projects from 4 countries (see graphic right) enabled 12 claims related to access to land and 129 related to access to resources (60% of all claims). Duty-bearers accepted 7 land claims and 67 claims for resources. In total, 52% of these claims are already accepted by the duty-bearers and 41% are of a legally binding character. The vast majority of the claims related to land and resources were individual claims (about 87%) but also comprise group and national claims. In total, about 15’000 households shall benefit in the different project regions.



Claims: Most claims by people in HEKS/EPER projects are related to land and resources.

Despite the difficulties and complexity of addressing land rights issues in many contexts, HEKS/EPER is working, substantial progress could be achieved during 2020 and security of access to land – individually or collectively – increased.



Brazil: Access and quality of land is endangered as big national or multinational enterprises grab land of local communities.

Perspectives

Land and natural resources governance has been one of the core topics of HEKS/EPER programme for many years. It remains high on the agenda also within the new HEKS/EPER International Programme 2021-24. In continuation of HEKS/EPER efforts related to land and natural resources governance since 2009, the organisation intends to sharpen its profile further and gain local, regional and international recognition. In the new phase 21-24, a particular focus is given to a territorial working approach and more strategically links country-based and international work related to policy and practice change. A specific priority of the next four years will be given to the following four distinct but interlinked intervention lines:

- Sharpening the profile in specific countries/regions with focus on territorial governance and sustainable management of land and natural resources.
- Sharpening the profile in specific countries/regions with focus on seeds, biodiversity, and resilient food systems.
- Sharpening the profile in specific countries/regions with focus on territorial economies and markets.
- International advocacy and case work supporting the achievement of the three other intervention lines.

The pandemic showed the fragility of people's access to essential resources disbalancing food systems – with growing inequalities and inequities leading to more hunger, malnutrition, and extreme poverty in many countries HEKS/EPER works in. A shift towards diversified agroecological production systems is urgent. Thus, for HEKS/EPER, securing land, territorial and natural resources rights remain crucial to respond to the mid- and long-term effects of COVID-19 crisis, to eliminate poverty and to strengthen people's food sovereignty.

Based on this, HEKS/EPER will continue advocating for the fulfilment of land and tenure rights and will also explicitly link its work related to the governance of land and natural resources to overarching legal frameworks. HEKS/EPER will also systematically use the legal power at national and/or international level such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Nagoya Protocol, The UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, the ILO Convention 169, and the FAO Tenure Guidelines. HEKS/EPER will continue its **territorial approach** combined with **advocacy and casework** on the governance of land and resources focusing on:

- Community of Practice on land and climate change, fostering linkages between land rights and land governance, ecosystem services, nature-based solutions, highlighting important role indigenous and local communities have as custodians of natural resources.
- Strengthen rights and governance capacities of local communities on natural resources (seeds, biodiversity, water) through the development of Community Protocols (Biological and/or FPIC).
- Support initiatives that value traditional, local agricultural food systems preserving territories, e.g., in the context of FAO's Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems initiative.
- Support inclusive market system initiatives that develop locally promising value chains and market services that derive from sustainably managed forests, pastures, savannas, or marine ecosystems.
- Introducing ICT solutions supportive for small-scale farmer and producers, particularly in the context of agroecological production, land governance and territorial markets.
- Creating synergies between BfA and HEKS/EPER already in 2021, 2 projects start tackling the topics Free Trade Agreement EFTA-Mercosur and climate justice.
- UNDROP in selected countries: Activities focus on capacity building and awareness rising to support policy work of HEKS/EPER's partners. In Switzerland, HEKS/EPER re-enforces its cooperation with the Friends of the Declaration NGO group.
- HEKS/EPER and its partners further support the international struggles of the Guaraní Kaiowá people to secure their ancestral territories. This case is currently pending in the Interamerican Human Rights Commission in Washington.



Brazil: Securing land means also to enable small-holder farmers to take up or continue production and to market it profitable.

This is HEKS/EPER

HEKS/EPER is the aid organisation of the Swiss protestant churches and campaigns for a more peaceful and equitable world supporting in 2020 jointly with 100 partner organisations and strategic global alliances with 143 projects in 33 countries people and communities in economic and social need, investing worldwide 37.58 million CHF.

HEKS/EPER is active in **development cooperation** ameliorating in 2020 with 16.14 M CHF the life of 205'000 people directly – indirectly, 2.63 M people were reached. HEKS focuses on access to land and resources, securing basic services, fostering agroecological production and inclusive market systems. It promoted conflict transformation and inclusive governance structures in the countries as well as social, economic and political inclusion of disenfranchised people.

With a budget of 17.49 M CHF, HEKS/EPER's **humanitarian aid** supported 3'388'000 people affected by disasters with emergency interventions, to save lives, restoring livelihoods and rehabilitating infrastructure. In the frame of **Church Cooperation** HEKS/EPER enabled with 3 M CHF social work of Reformed Churches in Eastern Europe and the Middle East reaching out to 38'700 people. Additional 0.94 M CHF were invested in cross-sectional IC activities such as capacity building of partners and communities. **Systemic change** and the **human rights-based approach** are guiding principles, also promoting the **nexus** between humanitarian and development activities. HEKS/EPER cultivates constant dialogue with all relevant development and Government actors, protecting civil society actors and enabling them to advocate for their needs and rights.

In Switzerland, with a budget of 28.8 M CHF, HEKS/EPER supported disadvantaged people in becoming socially and economically integrated by promoting equal opportunity and assists jobless people, refugees and other individuals with providing day structures, legal advice, vocational trainings, language courses, and dialogue platforms in 14 cantons.

Other HEKS/EPER publications related to 'Land & Natural Resources Governance'

- HEKS/EPER (2019). Securing the mobility of pastoralists. The ZAMTAPO project in Niger – Capitalisation of HEKS/EPER experiences. Working Paper N°4, 04/2019, Zurich, April 2019.
- HEKS/EPER (2018). Access to Land Annual Report 2017. Report on Swiss Church Aid's activities, impact and perspectives related to access to land. April 2018.
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Strategies, policies, reports published on HEKS/EPER ID's Governance website: https://en.heks.ch/Institutional_Governance



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