



Land tenure consideration in agricultural fuelbreaks

**AfrioCAT Learning
event, March 2024**

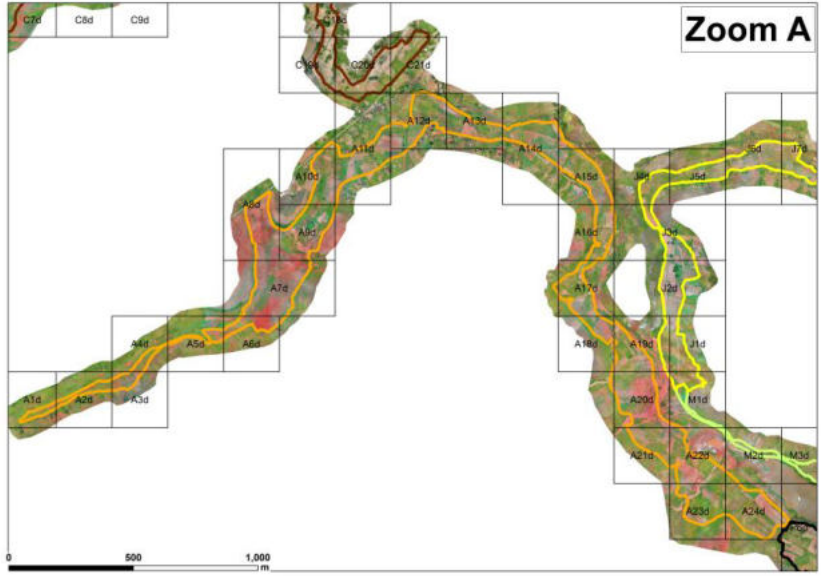
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Why agricultural fuelbreaks

- local observation
- cultivated lands are fire-resistant and can serve as fuelbreaks due to the presence of moisture and the lack of dry fuel
- degraded land is considered as 'waste land'

Zoom A



A7d



Principles

- Waste land = No interest from most of the stakeholders
- Cultivated land = natural capital
- The transition needs new investment + management of the possible risks
- Systematic land titling for the local farmers



Technical details

- Established in open landscapes dominated by grassland (Width generally between 25 to 100 m)
- Integration of systems that reduce the frequency and spread of uncontrolled fires (e.g. : regular cultivation).
- Land use rights must be secured for long-term investments.



Technical details

Additional information

WOCAT technology

https://qcat.wocat.net/fr/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_6742/



Lessons learned

- Land tenure clarification is always considered as very challenging
- The process is relatively short when all the stakeholders have been clearly informed



Lessons learned

- The investment cost on reviving degraded land is still very high (600USD / ha including land titling)
- The return on investment is covered in 5 years (limited without subsidies but can be sustained by PPP)



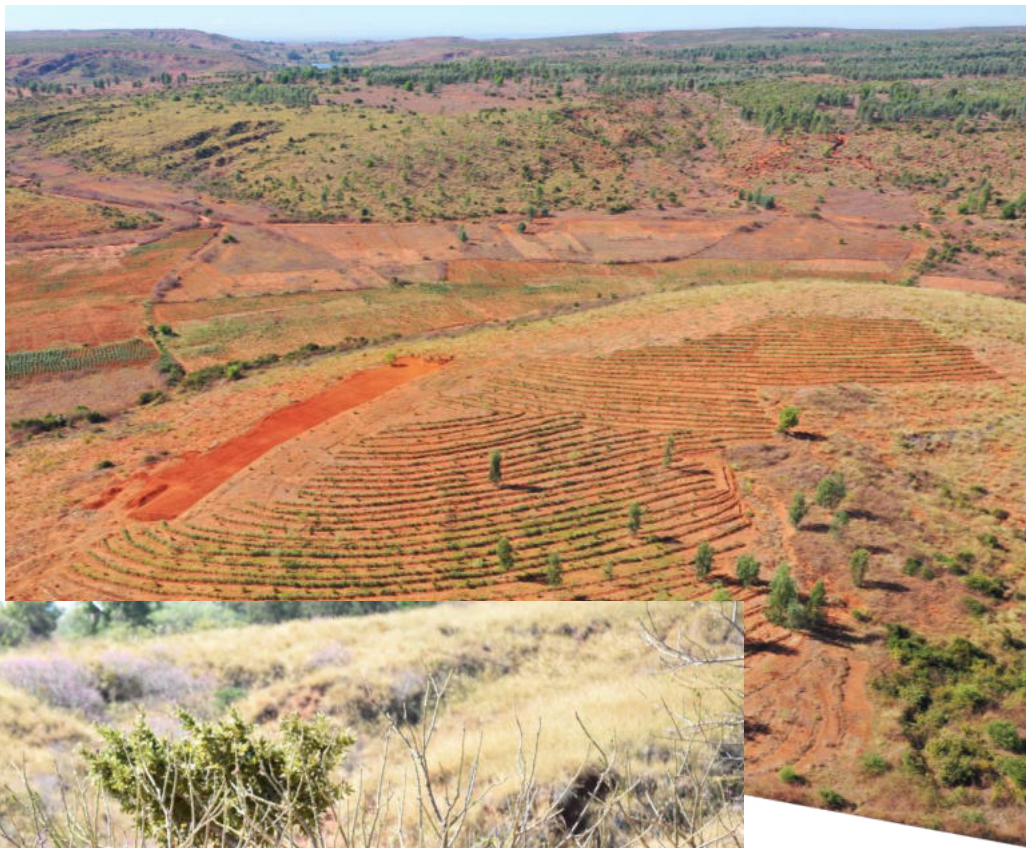
Lessons learned

- Primary production has a low return on investment
- The extension process has to be sustained by value chain promotion (integration)



Lessons learned

- The transformation is only possible with a proximity of sectoral services (including land securing services)
- The availability of extension services is key at local level



Risks / perspective

- Reduction of pastureland
- Need to integrate the process in the landscape (creating resilient landscape) + agriculture / livestock integration
- Key role of local territorial planning

