



GLTN

GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL

Land Tenure and Climate Vulnerability: Climate Resilient Land Administration

HONARARY ASSOC. PROF. DAVID
MITCHELL
RMIT UNIVERSITY

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GLTN PARTNERS MEETING

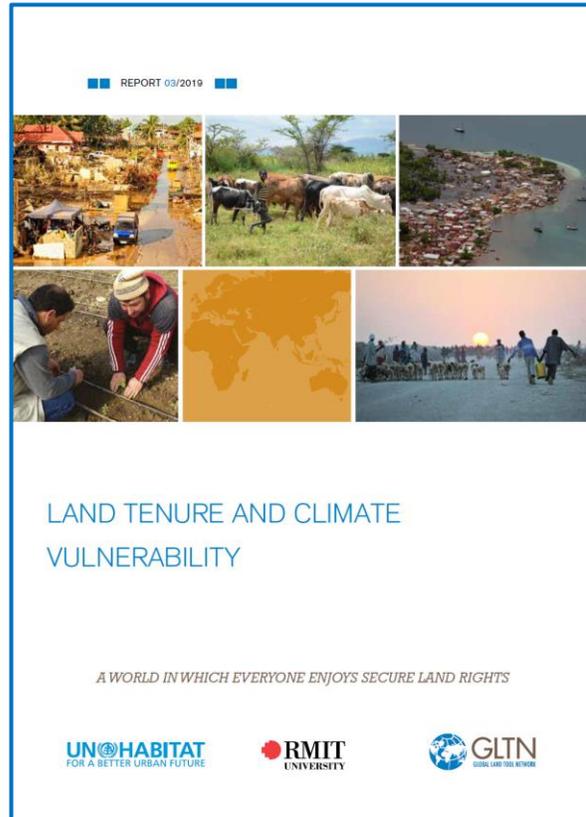


What this presentation covers

- Land Tenure and Climate Vulnerability report.
- Development of the GLTN Climate Resilient Land Administration tool
- Climate-Resilient Land Administration Framework
- Bringing a climate-resilience and tenure-responsive lens to land and climate projects.

Land Tenure and Climate Vulnerability

(David Mitchell & Darryn McEvoy, RMIT University, 2019)



- *This report examined the strong inter-relationships between land tenure and climate vulnerability and highlighted some of the complex and inter-linked challenges facing marginalized communities.*
- We argue that progress against the development goals of the SDGs, the NUA, the Sendai Framework* and the Paris Agreement are undermined by land impacts, including conflict over land.
- **Improved understanding of the links between these complex human and natural drivers and contemporary issues of responsible land governance is needed to inform more integrated approaches that are designed to address these fast-evolving challenges.**
- In essence, people-land relationships should be front and centre in efforts to address climate vulnerability.

Conflict over land & natural resources

Climate change is a “threat multiplier”- Urbanization, economic development, and climate change constrains access to natural resources & indirectly increases risks of conflict by increasing existing inequalities.

The more vulnerable & marginalized are more likely to lose access to land, livelihoods and assets, and have less ability to contest this loss of access.

Adaptation at odds with land tenure rights can aggravate existing disputes. Maladaptation resulting from adaptation that causes conflict are more likely where land tenure and conflict-management systems are ineffective.

How current and future climate impacts affect tenure security

Damage to land, buildings and livelihoods.

Human mobility: Displacement, migration, resettlement.

Challenges for adjudication or restitution.

Insecure tenure for planned relocation.

An increase in land disputes.

Adverse impacts for the vulnerable and marginalized.

Limited capacity in the land sector to respond.

How tenure insecurity influences exposure and sensitivity?

- Tenure insecurity and poor land governance can impact **exposure** through:
 - Land use that increases degradation and deforestation.
 - The spread of informal housing into hazard-risk zones, as well as utility access and public use zones.
 - Climate impacts on food and water security.
 - Impacts on traditional pastoral adaptation actions through seasonal migration.
- Tenure insecurity and poor land governance can affect **sensitivity** through:
 - Losing access to public infrastructure and services.
 - Poor housing quality on informal sites.
 - Impacts on access to land and resources.
 - Tenure insecurity affects post-disaster financial support.
 - Women are more likely to have insecure tenure.

Climate change adaptation & tenure security

Actions to increase disaster- and climate- resilience to disasters can have an adverse impact on security of land tenure if the actions are not planned and implemented carefully.

Some adaptation or DRR responses may have unintended consequences (maladaptation), with potential impacts on tenure security and land governance.

Actions may entrench existing vulnerabilities and enforce inequalities or lead to land disputes, eviction and land grabbing, which particularly affects the residents of slums and informal settlements.

Climate-Resilient Land Administration Tool

(Developed by David Mitchell and colleagues, RMIT University, 2022)

- Overall project coordination – Uchendu Eugene Chigbu and Siraj Sait, with support from Jean Du Plessis.
- Builds on '*Land Tenure and Climate Vulnerability*'.
- Literature review by Menare Royal Mabakeng, Mario Siukuta, Laina Alexander, and Vanessa Simataa, from Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST); and M.A. Sait from University of East London (UEL).
- Informed by project work in Nepal and Solomon Islands, Land journal Special Edition on FFP Land Administration, Responsible Land Governance.

Climate-Resilient Land Administration: A Framework for National and Settlement Level Implementation

GLTN Training and Research Cluster

Acknowledgements:

Author: Honorary Assoc. Prof. David Mitchell, RMIT University

Literature review: Menare Royal Mabakeng, M.A. Sait; Mario Siukuta, Laina Alexander, and Vanessa Simataa (Namibia University of Science and Technology)

Contributions from: Clara Butow and Diana Carrillo Silva (UN-Habitat)

Coordinators: Eugene Chigbu and Siraj Sait (GLTN Training and Research Cluster)

Support: Jean Du Plessis (GLTN)

Cross-cutting issues that the Climate-Resilient Land Administration Land Tool aims to solve

1. **Human mobility**. Insecure tenure can exacerbate vulnerability related to human mobility: permanent ***displacement*** after disasters, ***migration***, involuntary ***resettlement***.
2. **Environmental degradation and impacts** on ecological integrity. Key driver – ineffective land use planning.
3. **Food and water insecurity**. Impacts on climate vulnerability and tenure insecurity on livelihoods.
4. **Conflict over land and natural resources**. Land disputes can impact adaptation, mitigation and DRM interventions.
5. The **siloes nature of land, disaster and climate institutions**.

Tenure security in hotspot areas

Tenure-responsive LUP

Reduce land disputes

Reduce climate exposure

Climate risk informed decisions

Key principles

Consultative, inclusive and participatory (including FPIC).

Pro-poor and Gender responsive approaches.

Operationalise the continuum of land rights.

Assess climate vulnerability, risk and tenure insecurity to inform interventions.

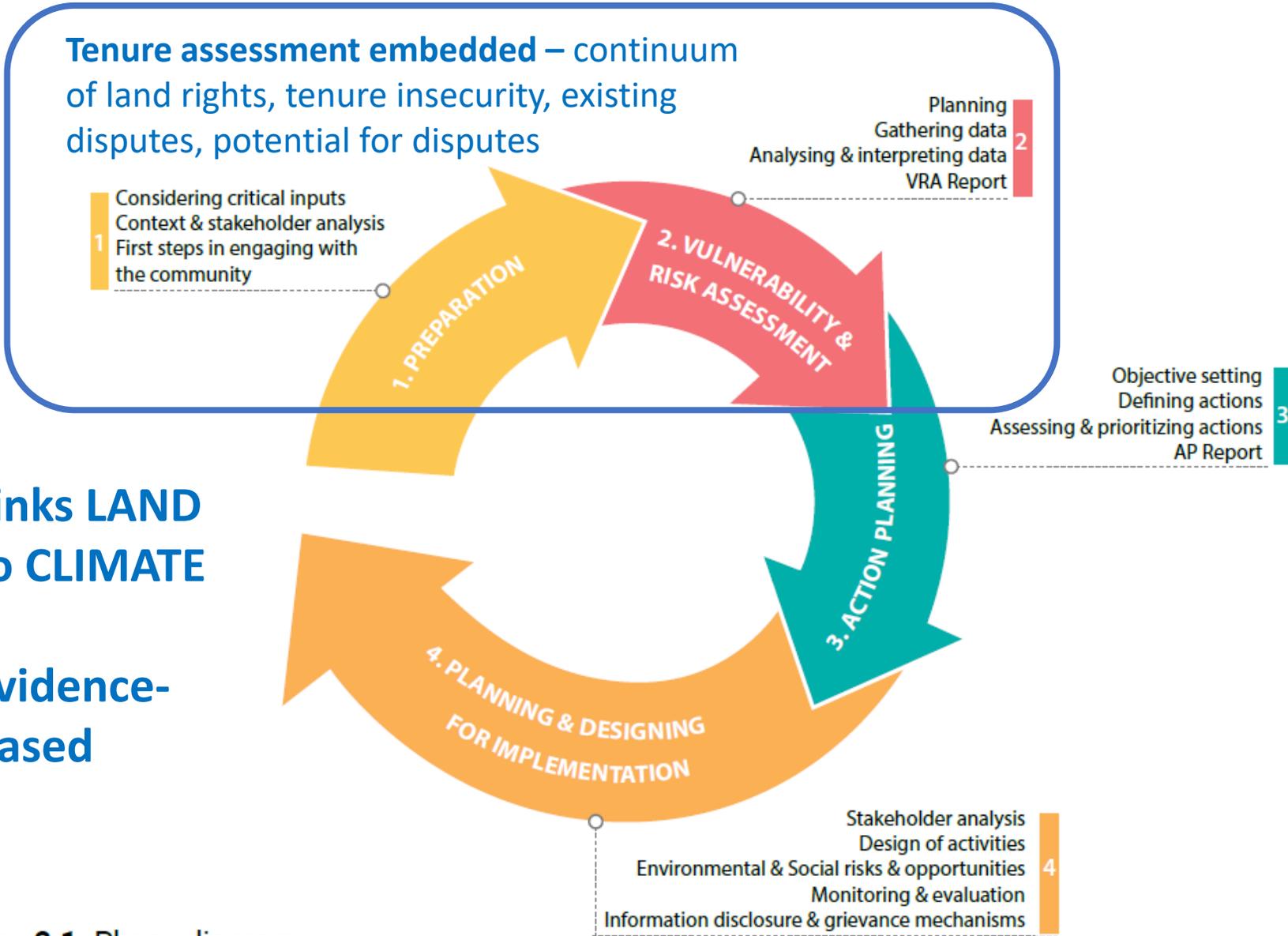
Considers past, existing and future climate risk and land tenure systems.

Tenure security – applying a ‘climate resilience’ lens to FFP Land Administration in climate hotspot areas.

Safeguards needed

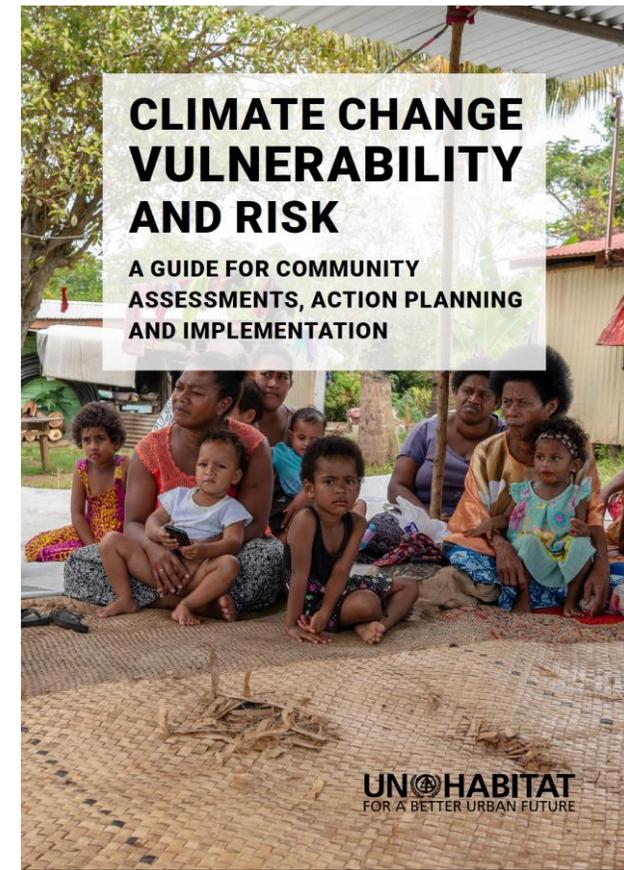
1. The most vulnerable to climate impacts often also have poor tenure security. The combination of climate vulnerability and tenure insecurity impacts decisions on (i) where they live, (ii) what type of dwelling, (iii) the type of land use, and (iv) adaptation and DRR measures taken.
2. **Gender Inequality**. Also, youth, elderly.
3. **Indigenous and tribal peoples**. Also, minority groups, etc.
4. Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).
5. Specific ESS such as resettlement.

Vulnerability, Risk & Tenure Assessment (VRTA)



Links LAND to CLIMATE

Evidence-based

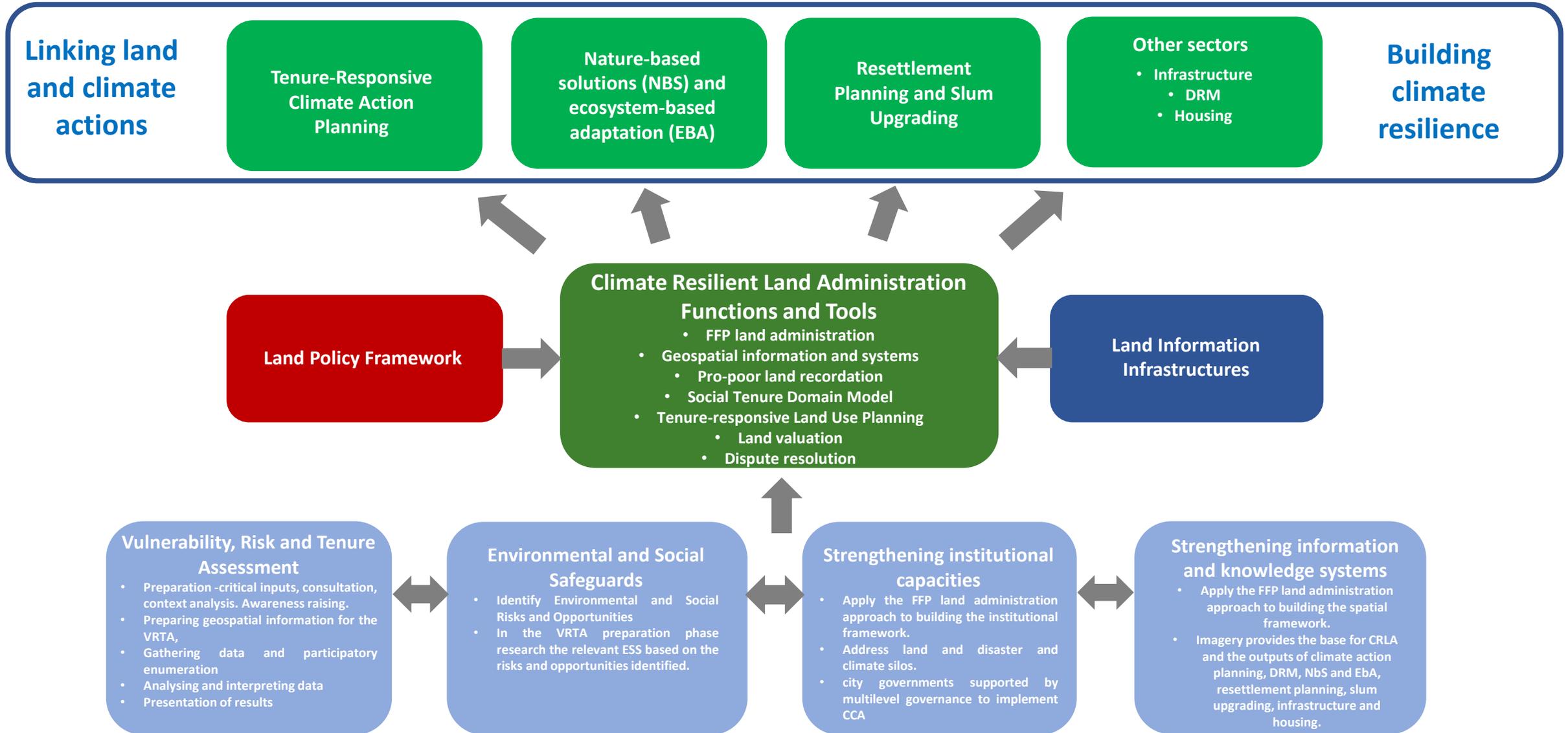


Source: Salvador, 2020)

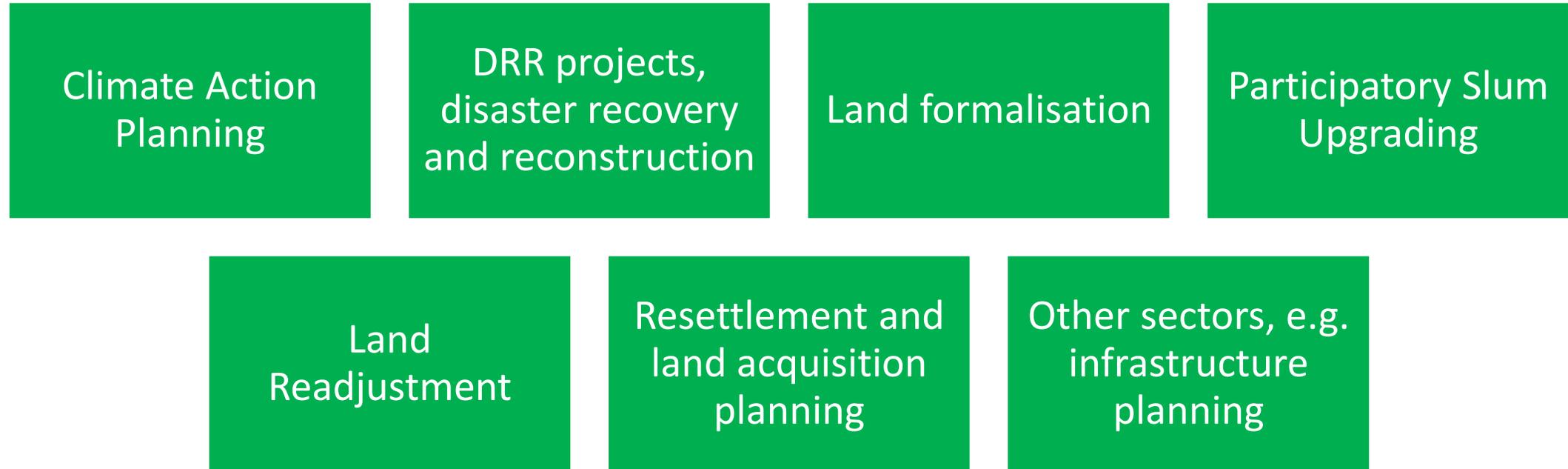
- Outputs: VRTA report, community profiles, Climate actions report.

Figure 2.1. Phase diagram

Climate-Resilient Land Administration Framework



The VRTA informs land and climate interventions about the local context and supports “equity-centred restoration”



CRLA – Brings both a ‘climate-resilience’ lens and a ‘tenure-responsive’ lens to land and climate interventions

CRLA - Bringing together several land tools



Continuum of Land Rights.

Gender Evaluation Criteria.

FFP Land administration.

Pro-poor land recordation.

Tenure-responsive land use planning.

Participatory Enumeration – Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM).

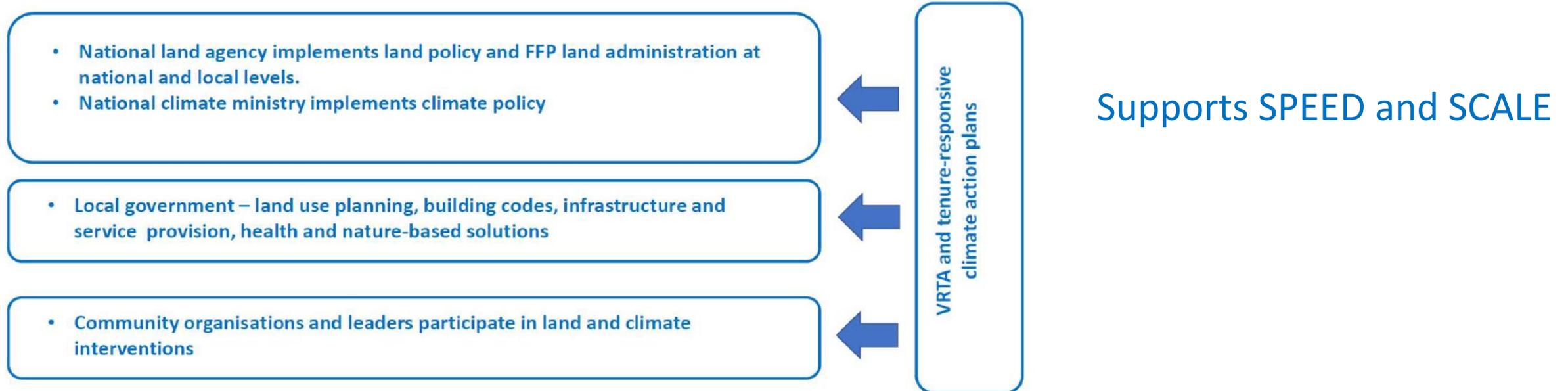
Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment (PiLAR)

VRTA informed FFP Land administration

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KEY PRINCIPLES OF CLIMATE-RESILIENT LAND ADMINISTRATION			
FIT-FOR-PURPOSE LAND ADMINISTRATION			Climate-resilience framework
Spatial framework	Legal framework	Institutional framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible (physical) boundaries rather than fixed boundaries. • Aerial/satellite imagery rather than field surveys. • Accuracy relates to the purpose rather than technical standards. • Demands for updating and opportunities for upgrading and ongoing improvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A flexible framework designed along administrative rather than judicial lines. • A continuum of tenure rather than just individual ownership. • Flexible recordation rather than only one register. • Ensuring gender equity for land and property rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good land governance rather than bureaucratic barriers. • Integrated institutional framework rather than sectorial silos. • Flexible ICT approach rather than high-end technology solutions. • Transparent land information with easy and affordable access for all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial framework informed by climate vulnerability and risk assessment. • Legal framework provides for mainstreaming of climate assessment and coordination with climate and disaster agencies. • Institutional silos addressed to facilitate effective land and climate coordination.

Table 1 Key principles of Climate-Resilient Land Administration (Adapted from Enemark et al, 2016)



Next steps

- Expert Group Meeting November 2020.
- The Climate Resilient Land Administration tool was validated at an EGM in November 2021.
- Publish the CRLA tool report 2023.
- Field testing planned for 2023.
- CRLA in different contexts?

Thankyou