

GLTN PARTNERS' LAND TOOLS REVIEW WORKSHOP

Venue: Room CR-9, UN-Habitat HQ, Nairobi
5 and 6 September 2022
11h00 – 15h30 EAT
(Hybrid format: online and in-person)

CLIMATE-RESILIENT LAND ADMINISTRATION: A FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL AND SETTLEMENT LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION

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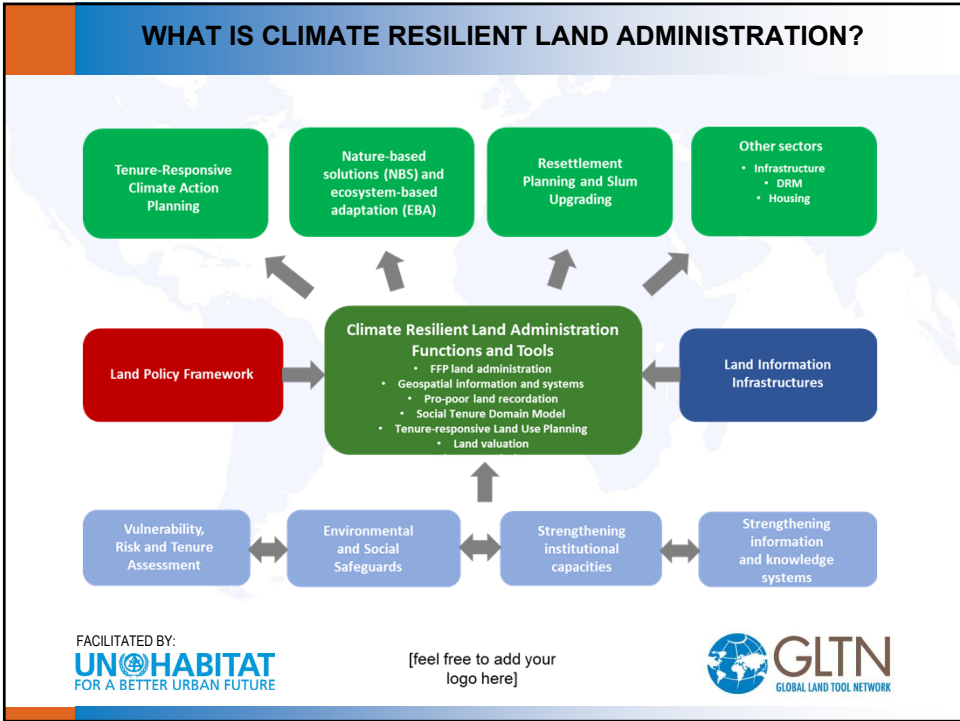
CLIMATE-RESILIENT LAND ADMINISTRATION: A FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL AND SETTLEMENT LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

- What is Climate Resilient Land Administration?
- Progress in the tool development
- Overview of the CRLA tool and its potential application,
- field testing needed.



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GLTN CLIMATE RESILIENT LAND ADMINISTRATION TOOL

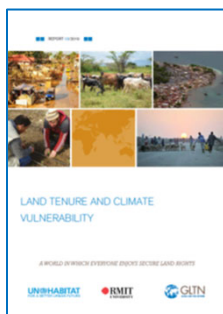
PHASE 1: SCOPING

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Land Tenure and Climate Vulnerability

(Mitchell & McEvoy, 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.

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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.

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How do current and future climate impacts affect tenure security?

Damage to land, buildings and livelihoods.

Displacement.

Challenges for adjudication or restitution.

Providing secure tenure for planned relocation.

An increase in land disputes.

Adverse impacts for the vulnerable and marginalized.

Limited capacity in the land sector to respond.

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How does tenure insecurity influence 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 adaption through seasonal migration.
- Tenure insecurity and poor land governance can affect **sensitivity** through:
 - Lack of 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.

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Climate change adaptation impacts on 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.

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Human rights and a focus on risk

The IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (WGII AR5) presented a new focus on risk to support decision making in the context of climate change (IPCC, 2014).

The fifth assessment report considers how impacts and risks related to climate change can be reduced and managed through adaptation and mitigation. This report is framed around the IPCC (2014) risk and vulnerability framework description of disaster risk elements comprising the elements of **'hazards'**, **'vulnerability'** and **'exposure'**

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Global governance frameworks and human rights



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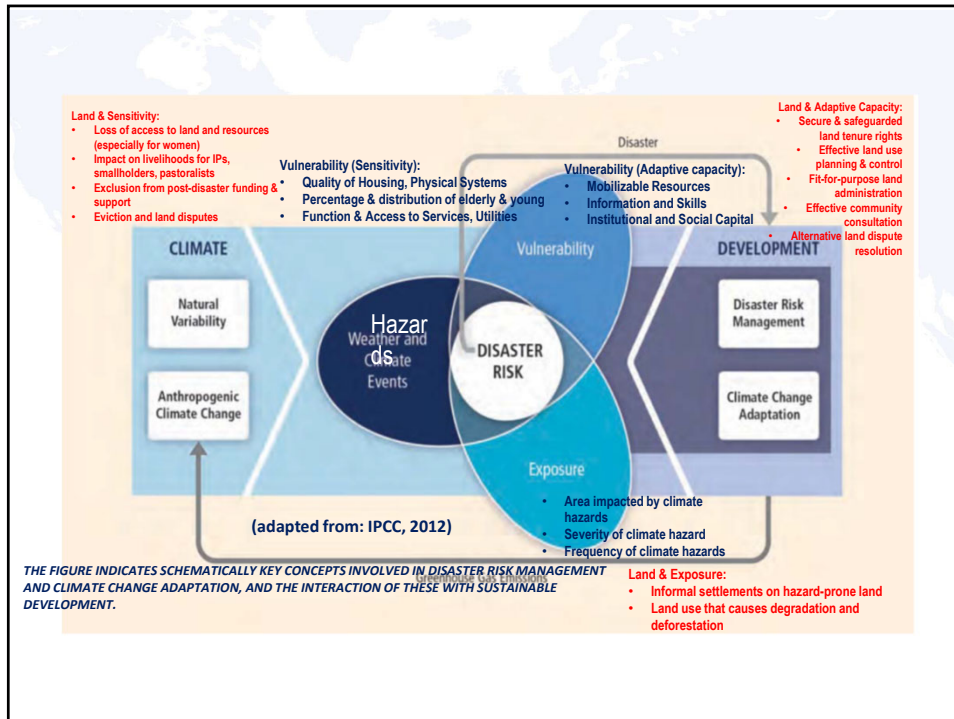
	Prospective	Corrective	Compensatory
Disaster risk reduction	Preventing or avoiding the generation of new risks	Reducing or mitigating existing risks	Strengthening financial and social resilience to disasters
Climate change	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Strengthening resilience to climate risks
Sustainable development	Contributing to the sustainability of new development	Strengthening the sustainability of existing development	Strengthening resilience to everyday risks and shocks

(Source: UNISDR.)

Aligning DRR, climate responses and sustainable development under a risk approach

- Bringing DRM and climate resilience together into a climate-resilient pathway for development requires that the government institutions involved be brought together and given capacity to influence climate and disaster resilient planning decisions across other line ministries.

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PHASE 2: THE CRLA FRAMEWORK AND ITS APPLICATION

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CRLA: FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL AND SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

TOOL DEVELOPMENT

INCEPTION REPORT & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
Development of a GLTN land tool for addressing land rights and climate change
Siraj Sait & Uchendu E. Chigbu

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UCL/NUST GLTN PROJECT ON LAND, LAND RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Land, Land Rights and Climate Change: A Scoping Study

Investigator(s): M.A. Sait; Mario Siukuta, Laina Alexander, and Vanessa Simataa
Project Manager: Menare Royal Mabakeng
Total Word Count: 9,000 words
Duration of Project: 13-30 July 2021

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CRLA: FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL AND SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

REPORT

REPORT XX/2022

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

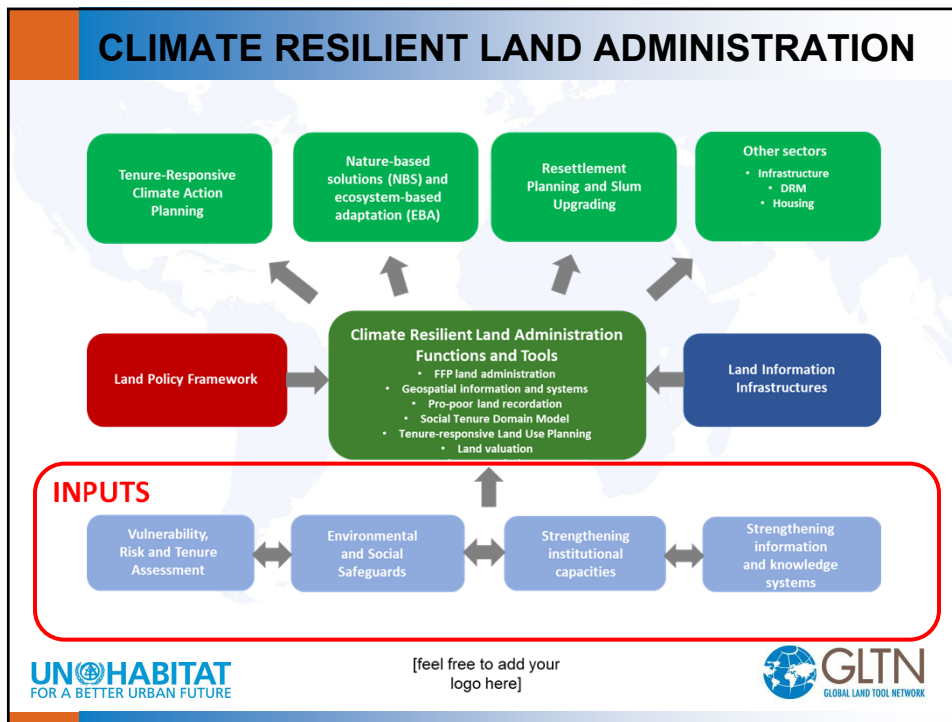
GLTN Training and Research Cluster

Acknowledgements:
Author: Honorary Assoc. Prof. David Mitchell, BMIT 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 Butov and Diana Carrillo Silva (UN Habitat)
Coordinators: Eugene Chigbu and Siraj Sait (GLTN Training and Research Cluster)
Support: Jean Du Plessis (GLTN)

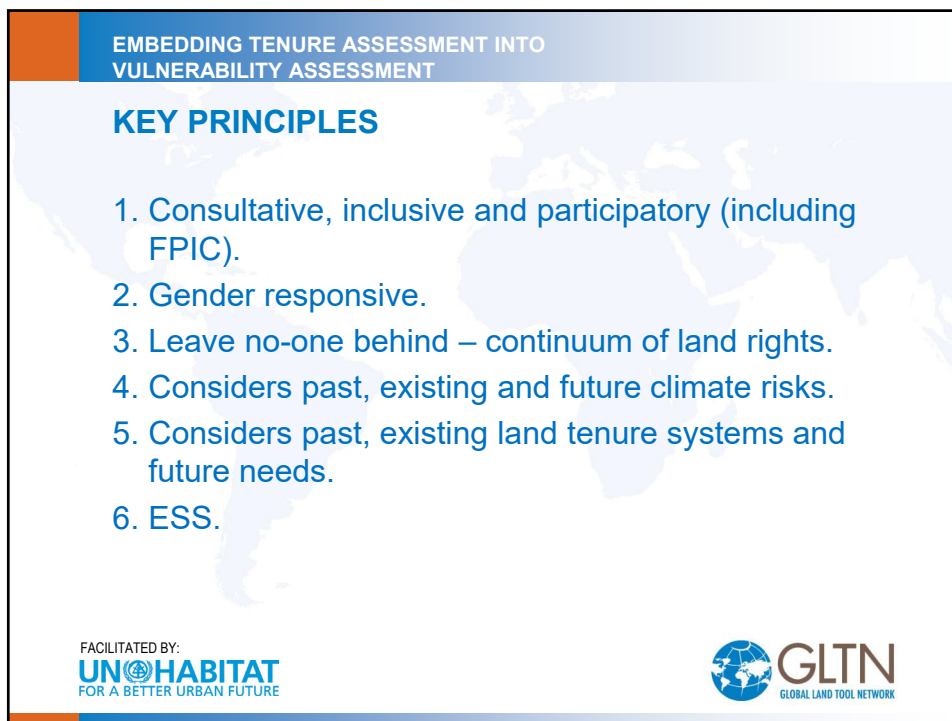
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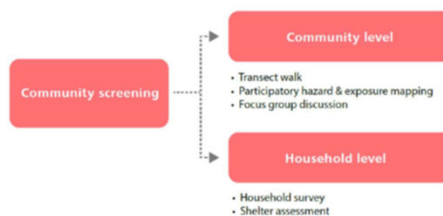
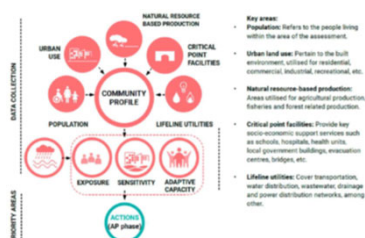
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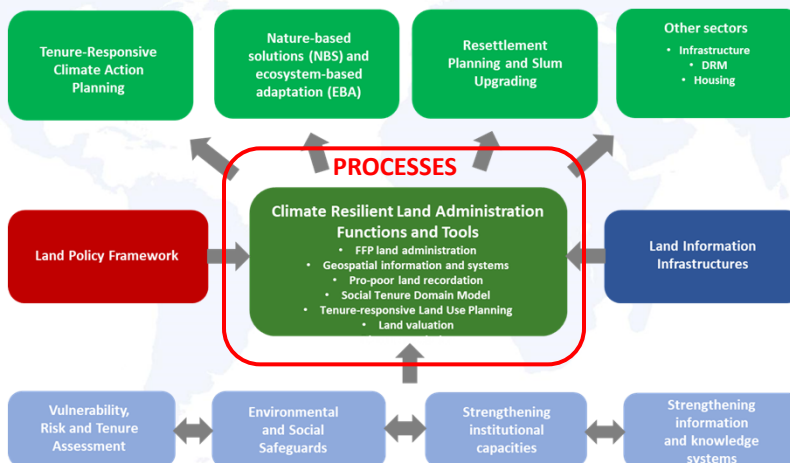
Vulnerability, Risk and Tenure Assessment

- Captures people-to-land relationships including social tenures.
- Community meetings and FGD
- High resolution imagery and mapping
- Transect Walk
- Participatory mapping
- Participatory Enumeration - Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM).
- Household survey
- Potential adjudication of boundaries



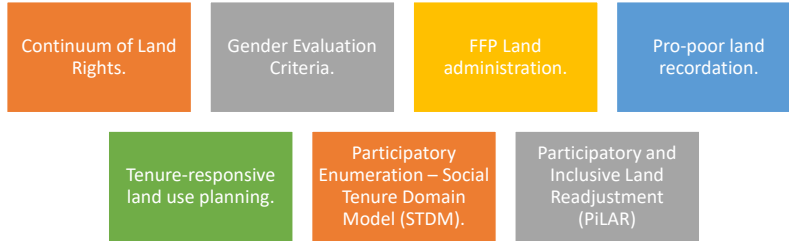
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CLIMATE RESILIENT LAND ADMINISTRATION

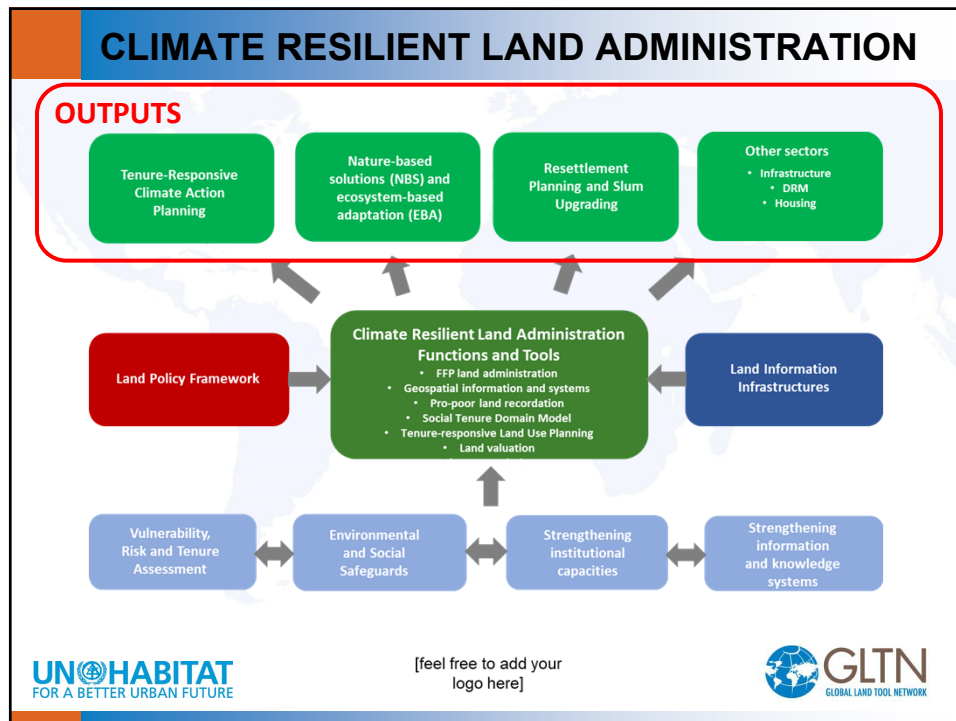


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CRLA - Bringing together several land tools



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



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FIELD TESTING NEEDED

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The slide features a world map in the background. At the top, there is a blue gradient bar with an orange square on the left. At the bottom, there are logos for UN HABITAT, RMIT UNIVERSITY, and GLTN.

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INITIAL THOUGHTS ON FIELD TESTING

- **Objectives**
 - Test the overall CRLA framework at the settlement level.
 - Establish best practices.
 - Clarify roles of all stakeholders.
 - Further refine the land tool based on feedback
- **Some Criteria for field test context**
 - Building on an existing climate/DRR and/or land project. Either expanding FFPLA into climate action planning or addressing land issues in existing climate/disaster project.
 - Context of disaster-prone informal settlement or high levels of climate vulnerability.
 - GLTN partners already working there.
 - Experience with GLTN and other tools – FFPLA, STDN, continuum, TRLUP, an advantage.
- **Support needed**
 - Partner with existing climate/land projects to build upon
 - Local champion

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THANKYOU

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