

Workshop introduction – The context and specific vulnerabilities of SIDS

Plenary Session 1

*FIG SIDS Workshop, Christchurch, New Zealand,
Saturday April 30th, 2016.*

Assoc. Prof. David Mitchell
RMIT University, Melbourne
@Dmitchell_Land

Overview

- SIDS common characteristics and diversity
- Urbanization and SIDS
- Disaster risk and SIDS
- Workshop aims
- Framing Questions
- Program
- Towards the “Christchurch Declaration”

Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

- distinct and diverse group of 52 countries spread across the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, and the Caribbean, Mediterranean and South China seas .
- Despite their social, cultural, economic and geographical differences, SIDS identify themselves as a group that shares similar environmental and development issues.

Recognition of the Diversity of SIDS

- SIDS have huge diversity with regard to
 - Land tenure types
 - Total population
 - Rate of urbanization
 - proportion of population living in areas where elevation below 5m
 - *UN-Habitat (2015): Urbanization and Climate Change in Small Island Developing States*
- We recognise this diversity in our discussions.

| <i>SIDS</i> | <i>Customary/ Communal /Family lands (%)</i> | <i>Urban Population (thousands)</i> | <i>Total Population (thousands)</i> | <i>% urban</i> | <i>Average % Annual Rate of Change of the Urban Population 2010-2015</i> | <i>Population in largest city (% of urban)</i> | <i>Largest city (by inhabitants)</i> | <i>land area where elevation below 5m (% of total land area)</i> | <i>population living in areas where elevation below 5m (% of total population in 2000)</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| American Samoa | | 65 | 70 | 93.2 | 1.87 | 100 | Tafuna | 17.9 | 9.9 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | 27 | 90 | 29.8 | 0.96 | 100 | St. John's | 32.4 | 32.3 |
| Bahrain | | 1,174 | 1,324 | 88.7 | 2.21 | 15.5 | Manama | 39 | 66.6 |
| Barbados | | 122 | 274 | 44.4 | 1.35 | 92.7 | Bridgetown | 15.7 | 15.7 |
| Cook Islands** | 95 | 15 | 20 | 73.5 | 0.88 | | Avarua | | |
| Cuba | | 8,459 | 11,254 | 75.2 | -0.08 | 25.20 | Havana | 12.7 | 10.1 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 65 | 25 | 112 | 22.6 | 0.98 | 29.7 | Pohnpei | 33.4 | 54.9 |
| Fiji | 88 | 454 | 868 | 52.2 | 1.55 | 39.7 | Nasinu | 11.4 | 11 |
| Guyana | | 214 | 756 | 28.4 | 0.53 | 59.5 | Georgetown | 2.7 | 31.3 |
| Haiti * | | 5,409 | 10,124 | 53.4 | 3.68 | 53.7 | Port-au-Prince | 3.9 | 5.4 |
| Jamaica | | 1,432 | 2,751 | 52 | 0.51 | 41.4 | Kingston | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| Kiribati* | >45% | 44 | 101 | 43.9 | 1.83 | 101.9 | Bairiki | 96.7 | 95.2 |
| Maldives* | | 132 | 320 | 41.2 | 3.91 | 97.1 | Malé | 100 | 100 |
| Mauritius | | 546 | 1,307 | 41.8 | 0.57 | 28 | PortLouis | 7.1 | 5.6 |
| Niue** | 98.5 | 1 | 1 | 37.9 | -1.63 | - | Alofi | - | |
| PapuaNewGuinea | 97 | 874 | 7,014 | 12.5 | 2.73 | 37.5 | PortMoresby | 1.8 | 2 |
| Samoa* | 81 | 37 | 184 | 19.9 | 1.44 | 97.1 | Apia | 7.3 | 15.6 |
| SolomonIslands* | 87 | 113 | 552 | 20.5 | 3.01 | 71.4 | Honiara | 11.5 | 13.4 |
| St.Lucia | 42 | 31 | 176 | 17.5 | 1.1 | 45.6 | Castries | 8 | 8 |
| St.Vincent&theGrenadin es | | 54 | 109 | 49.3 | 4.65 | 53.2 | Kingstown | 22 | 22 |
| Timor-Lesté* | Most | 327 | 1,154 | 28.3 | 4.25 | 54.4 | Dili | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| Tonga | 0 | 25 | 105 | 23.4 | 0.84 | 100 | Nuku'alofa | 40.5 | 31.3 |
| TrinidadandTobago | | 185 | 1,346 | 13.7 | 2.21 | 32.9 | Chaguanas | 8 | 7.5 |
| Tuvalu* | 95 | 5 | 10 | 50.6 | 1.04 | 100 | Funafuti | 100 | 100 |
| Vanuatu* | 98 | 61 | 246 | 24.9 | 3.64 | 77.8 | PortVila | 11.7 | 10.8 |
| Average of all SIDS | | 749 | 1251 | 54.6 | 1.44 | 66.2 | | 24.9 | 28.8 |

Urbanization level and rate of change

World Urbanization Prospects (UNDESA, 2015)

| <i>Region</i> | <i>% urban (2015)</i> | <i>Average % Annual Rate of Change of the Urban Population 2010-2015</i> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Average of all SIDS | 54.6 | 1.44 |
| Caribbean | 70.4 | 1.52 |
| Melanesia | 19.3 | 2.14 |
| Micronesia | 66.8 | 1.09 |
| Polynesia | 42.5 | 0.55 |
| World | 54.0 | 2.05 |
| High-income countries | 80.4 | 0.76 |
| Least Developed Countries | 31.4 | 3.97 |
| Solomon Islands | 22.3 | 4.25 |
| Vanuatu | 26.1 | 3.42 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 65.1 | 3.58 |
| Haiti | 58.6 | 3.78 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 49.3 | 4.13 |

Population density - Persons /km2 (2011- 2015)

Source: World Bank 2016

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST>

| Selected SIDS | Population density (people per km2) World Bank 2016 | Global Density ranking - Index Mundi 2016, CIA 2016 |
|------------------|---|---|
| Singapore | 7,988 | 3 |
| Bahrain | 1,729 | 8 |
| Maldives* | 1,320 | 9 |
| Barbados | 659 | 16 |
| Mauritius | 653 | 16 |
| Aruba** | 575 | 19 |
| Nauru | 452 | 26 |
| Tuvalu* | 415 | 27 |
| Marshall Islands | 392 | 29 |
| Haiti * | 384 | 33 |
| Comoros * | 343 | 36 |
| Grenada | 313 | 41 |
| Guam** | 296 | 42 |
| American Samoa | 274 | 45 |
| Jamaica | 251 | 46 |
| Kiribati* | 128 | 87 |
| Timor-Lesté* | 80 | 121 |

Perception of Corruption Index 2014

Transparency International

| Country Rank | Country / Territory |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 7 | Singapore |
| 17 | Barbados |
| 24 | Bahamas |
| 29 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 31 | Puerto Rico |
| 39 | Dominica |
| 43 | Seychelles |
| 47 | Mauritius |
| 50 | Samoa |
| 55 | Bahrain |
| 63 | Cuba |
| 76 | Sao Tome and Principe |
| 85 | Jamaica |
| 85 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 100 | Suriname |
| 115 | Dominican Republic |
| 124 | Guyana |
| 133 | Timor-Leste |
| 142 | Comoros |
| 145 | Papua New Guinea |
| 161 | Guinea-Bissau |
| 161 | Haiti |

Unique, complex and severe vulnerabilities and characteristics

- SIDS are unique in regard to
 - Size. Small population & high density. Limited scope of resources & dependent on international trade
 - Isolation, dispersed in nature and physical isolation from markets.
 - Climate change and sea level rise: A large coastal zones and limited land area and vulnerable to effects of climate change, particularly sea level rise and extreme weather events that impact on human settlements and activities.
 - Natural and environmental disasters: Exposed to intense and frequent natural disasters with high levels of economic, social and environmental repercussions.

SAMOA Pathway

Climate change

31. We reaffirm that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, and we acknowledge that climate change and sea-level rise continue to pose a significant risk to small island developing States and their efforts to achieve sustainable development and, for some, represent the gravest threat to their survival and viability.

32. We also reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and we express profound alarm that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally. We are deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase in such impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. In this regard, we emphasize that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority.

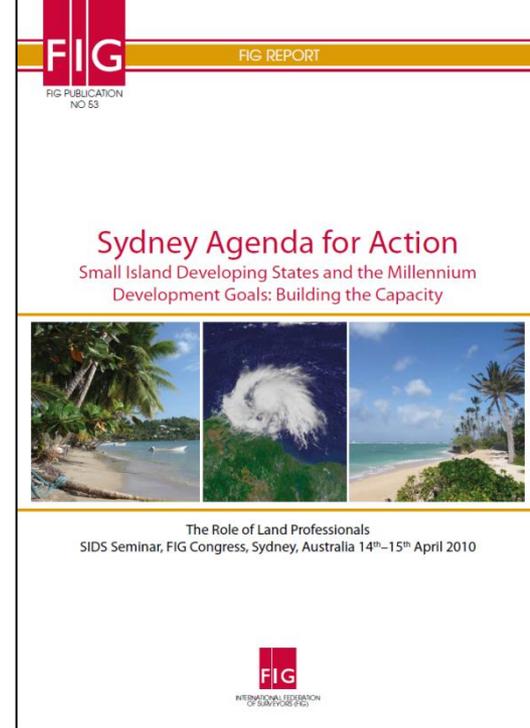
World Risk Index 2015

United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Safety

| SIDS | World Risk Index Ranking |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Vanuatu* | 1 |
| Tonga | 2 |
| SolomonIslands* | 5 |
| PapuaNewGuinea | 9 |
| Timor-Lesté* | 11 |
| Mauritius | 13 |
| Guinea-Bissau* | 15 |
| Fiji | 16 |
| Jamaica | 20 |
| Haiti * | 21 |
| Guyana | 22 |
| Dominican Republic | 25 |
| Cape Verde * | 36 |
| Suriname | 49 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 56 |
| TrinidadandTobago | 62 |
| Comoros * | 63 |
| Belize | 85 |
| Cuba | 96 |
| Bahamas | 122 |
| Seychelles | 153 |
| Bahrain | 164 |
| Kiribati* | 165 |
| Grenada | 167 |
| Barbados | 168 |

Workshop Aims

- Build on the outcomes from the SIDS workshop at FIG 2010 in Sydney, and the 2013 Fiji Symposium.
- Move beyond the challenges and identify ways forward for improved land governance and tenure security in SIDS.
- Identify the role of land professionals in this.



Framing Questions – key challenges and vulnerabilities

1. What are the key vulnerabilities and challenges for SIDS countries in contributing to their countries resilience to natural disasters & sea level rise –what are the roles of land sector agencies & land professionals in this regard?
2. What are the key vulnerabilities and challenges for SIDS countries in relation to rapid urbanisation and how can this be addressed by the land sector agencies and land professionals?
3. What are the constraints in improving land governance and administration in SIDS countries?

Framing Questions – how these challenges can be addressed by land governance

4. How can these land governance and administration constraints be addressed by the land sector agencies and land professionals – including applying the VGGTs and Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration Systems?
5. What capacity building is required for the land professionals to fulfil this role and how can this capacity building be best implemented?
6. What professional and organisational collaboration is needed by associations such as FIG, the PGSC, the SSSI, NZIS, and the RICS in helping land professionals in SIDS countries respond to the vulnerabilities and in fulfilling their roles?

Plenary Session 1

- 9.00 Welcome address (***Diane Dumashi, FIG***)
- 9.10 NZIS
- 9.20 Introduction and workshop program - The context and specific vulnerabilities of SIDS: The importance of land governance (***David Mitchell, RMIT University***)
- 9.40 Urbanisation and disaster risk in SIDS (***Max Kep, PNG***)
- 10.00 Challenges for improved land governance in SIDS (***Faatasi Maloga, Tuvalu***)
- 10.20 The Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure and SIDS (***Paul Munro-Faure, FAO***)
- *10.40 Discussant summary*
- **10.45 – 11.15 Morning Tea**

Day 2 Responsible land governance and land administration for SIDS

9.00 – 10.30 **Technical Session 3 – Regional and country perspectives**

10.30 – 11.00 **Morning Tea**

11.00 – 12.30 **Technical Session 4: VGGTs for SIDS**

Presentation: Addressing key vulnerabilities and challenges through implementing the VGGTs
Mr Paul Munro-Faure, FAO
Panel and floor Discussion

12.30 – 1.15 **Lunch**

1.15 – 3.00 **Technical Session 5: Land tools and secure land rights for all**

Presentation 1: GLTN Land Tools and their application to SIDS Mr Cyprian Selebalo, GLTN
Presentation 2: STDM Piloting in St Lucia and St Vincent Ms Charisse Griffiths-Charles, UWI
Panel and floor Discussion

3.00 – 3.30 **Afternoon tea**

3.30 – 6.00 **Workshop 2 - Responsible Land governance and administration**

Break out groups (Questions 4-6)

Groups report back.

Day 3 – Wednesday May 4th , 2016: 2 to 3.30pm “*Christchurch Declaration*”

- *Welcoming remarks and Introduction of the Speaker and Panel Members*
- *Presentation: Draft Declaration*
- *Panel Discussion*
- *Questions and comments from the audience*
- *Discussion summary*
- *Closing remarks*

Your Privacy

- The Declaration will draw general conclusions about the key messages from all discussions at the workshop.
- Comments by individuals in discussions won't be included or referenced.
- Powerpoint presentations and papers will be included in the workshop proceedings – and so will be publicly available.

Acknowledgements

- Bill Robertson
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- UNFAO, GLTN, NZAID, NZIS
- All presenters, chairs and discussants.

We reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food, the rule of law, gender equality, women's empowerment, reducing inequalities and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development...

While the well-being of small island developing States and their peoples depends first and foremost on national actions, we recognize that there is an urgent need to strengthen cooperation and enable strong, genuine and durable partnerships at the subnational, national, subregional, regional and international levels to enhance international cooperation and action to address the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States so as to ensure their sustainable development.

(SAMOA Pathway)

Thankyou