







Resilience and Tenure: Key Factors for Improved Resilience

TEA DABRUNDASHVILI

Land Tenure Officer Food and Agriculture Organization United Nations







What is Resilience?

"Resilience is the ability to prevent disasters and crises as well as to anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover from them in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner."







What is Tenure Governance?

Tenure Systems define and regulate how people, communities and others gain access to natural resources, whether through formal law or informal arrangements. The rules of tenure determine who can use which resources, for how long and under what circumstance. They may be based on written policies and laws as well as unwritten customs and practices.

Governance of tenure comprises the mechanisms and processes according to which citizens and groups can articulate their interests, mediate their differences and exercise their (legal) rights and obligations in respect to land and other Natural Resources.







What is FAO's Work in Resilience?

FAO's resilience work is multisectoral, encompassing all aspects of agriculture: crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, natural resource management and value chains.

➢ Protecting and promoting resilient livelihoods is central to FAO's work around the world. Combining its strengths in humanitarian assistance and development actions, FAO assists countries to increase the resilience of households, communities and institutions to more effectively prevent and cope with threats and disasters that impact agriculture, food security and nutrition.

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What is Tenure Governance about?



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Voluntary Guidelines: sections on climate change and natural disasters (I)

- <u>Sections 23 and 24</u> of the VG's focus specifically on climate change and natural disasters. However, these sections should be read in the context of other sections, in particular:
- > 3A General Principles (5 principles)
 > 3B Principles of Implementation (10 principles), and
 > 4. Rights and Responsibilities related to Tenure





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Section 4: Rights and Responsibilities Related to Tenure

4.1. "States should strive to ensure responsible governance of tenure because land, fisheries and forests are central for the realization of human rights, food security, poverty eradication, sustainable livelihoods, social stability, housing security, rural development, and social and economic growth."









- **Voluntary Guidelines: sections on climate change and natural disasters (II)** Section 23.1 highlights:
- "States should ensure that the legitimate tenure rights to land, fisheries and forests of all individuals, communities or peoples likely to be affected, with an emphasis on farmers, small-scale food producers, and vulnerable and marginalized people, are respected and protected by laws, policies, strategies and actions with the aim to prevent and respond to the effects of climate change consistent with their respective obligations, as applicable, in terms of relevant climate change framework agreements."









Voluntary Guidelines: prevention and preparedness



In the Section 24, the VG's call on states to address tenure in disaster prevention and preparedness programmes.

In particular, the guidelines identify

- (i) insecure tenure and
- (ii) the potential loss of access to land, fisheries and forests, through displacement caused by disasters as key governance issues.



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MOST OF TODAY CHALLENGES HAVE A CLEAR TENURE DIMENSION SIERRA LEONE CASE: AUGUST 14, 2017



Where the most people are in the affected zones? Where to reallocate the displaced people? What the damages are? How to estimate the compensations?

Rapid Mapping Timeline



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SIERRA LEONE: Before Mudslide March 2017







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MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Ensure records of tenure rights are safe from the impact of disasters

An aspect of responsible **GOVERNANCE** is ensuring that records can withstand the destructive forces of a disaster.

How can tenure records be protected from natural disasters?

The type of protection put in place should be related to the **level and type of risk** and may involve:





Thank you

www.fao.org/nr/tenure



