



FIG Congress – SIDS Workshop
Small Island Developing States and The Millennium
Development Goals






A Case Study on Land Tenure &
Climate Change from the
Department of Planning
perspective

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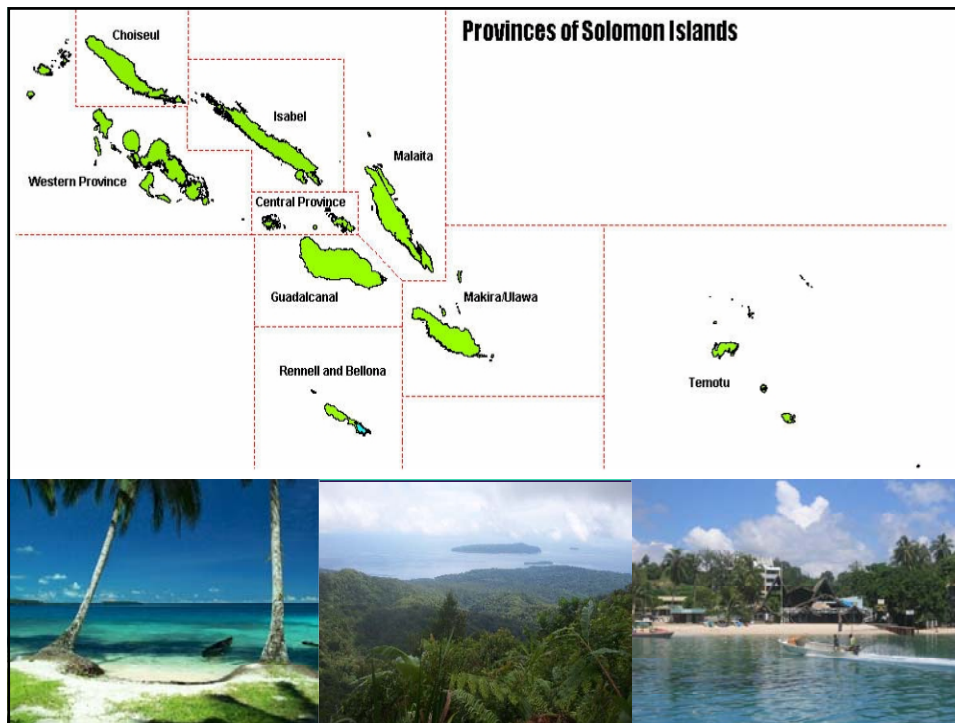
Vulnerability of SIDS


- ❖ Vulnerability of the small island developing states is unquestionable
- ❖ Recent earthquakes and tsunami in Solomon Islands and Samoa are sufficient enough to prove our vulnerability
- ❖ Unsustainable harvesting of forest resources in the name of development a contributing factor to climate change
- ❖ Our readiness to meet the challenges in the future, depends on our responsive capability
- ❖ Island survival strategies vary depending on their resources


Land tenure & security

- Primary task to provide security of land tenure to those directly affected by the disaster,
- Relocation and resettlement on state owned land or rural land is a complex issue
- Case study attempts to look at ;
 - a. Problems associated with land tenure & security on land
 - b. Political influence that can derail the processes on relocation, rehab and reconstruction
 - c. Coordinating dissemination of relevant informations and ability to utilize the information,
 - d. Capacity of local professional s and NGO's in implementing the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases.







Defining the roles played by Lands Task Force





- ❖ To assess communities affected by disaster
- ❖ To identify suitable sites for resettlement
- ❖ To prepare subdivision designs and planning scheme
- ❖ To formulate land policies
- ❖ To address conflict related land issues
- ❖ Recommend land allocation process, and
- ❖ Carry out physical survey and demarcation





Resettlement

- ❖ Resettlement is an obvious decision to make as a result of earthquake & tsunami
- ❖ Resettlement on state land a preferred option to take by the displaced families
- ❖ Resettlement on rural land includes mobilization of tribal groups in the process of identifying sites
- ❖ Rural communities are capable of providing the necessary support to the relocation process,
- ❖ Leadership in communities plays an important role





Coordination

- ❖ All stakeholders have a coordinating role to play in a disaster situation
- ❖ Key informations are to be assessed and communicated between stakeholders
- ❖ The National Disaster Council play a key role in ensuring that informations are disseminated to relevant authorities
- ❖ NGO's and donor agencies should not work in isolation from the government agencies



Critical Points

- ❖ Firstly, because rates of climate changes are unpredictable an adaptive management is difficult
- ❖ Secondly, the importance of reliable local mapping to identify low-lying areas, fragile and risk areas, and other geomorphologic features that require protection
- ❖ In the post disaster period the sharing of information and data's between stakeholders is essential in addressing the 3 "r"



Conclusion

- ❖ Until we have better predictive tools, offshore, coastal communities must form individualized plans for adaptation, evacuation and rescue in independent taskforces,
- ❖ The reality of the SIDS vulnerability to natural disasters relating to climate change must not be taken lightly,
- ❖ SIDS capacity in dealing with the issues of resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction after a disaster is important,
- ❖ Pro-active involvement in undertaking awareness programs in the risk proned areas.

