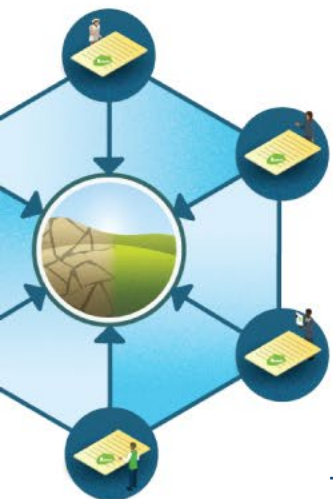
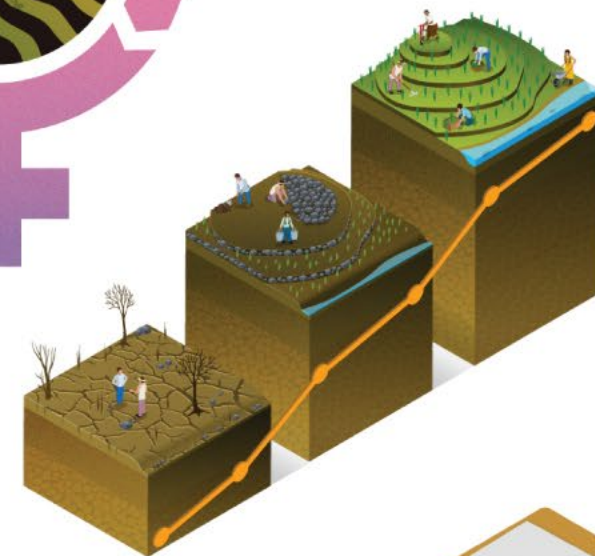




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Convention to Combat
Desertification



Technical Guide on the Integration of the VGGT into the Implementation of the UNCCD Convention to Combat Desertification and achieve Land Degradation Neutrality



Aurélie Brès



Land governance and tenure security

Land governance concerns the **rules, processes and structures** through which decisions are made about **access to land and its use**, the manner in which the decisions are **implemented and enforced**, and the way that **competing interests** in land are managed.

(FAO/UN-Habitat, 2009)

Land governance applies to land and property rights but can also concern all aspects of tenure

- landscape features above and below ground (trees, water, mineral resources, etc.)
- Seasonal and overlapping tenure rights
- Tenure with different stakeholders holding different rights at different periods in the year (ex: mobile pastoralists or inland fisherfolk)

Tenure Insecurity

from illegal occupation to forms of tolerated occupation or occupation legitimised by customary practices but not considered as legal by government or local authorities

ill-defined tenure terms and conditions (e.g., transfer, inheritance) can result in overlapping or conflicting claims and increased risk of encroachment or expropriation

incentives for land stewardship are often only provided through customary norms and sanctions



RIGHTS



LIMITATIONS



RESTORATION

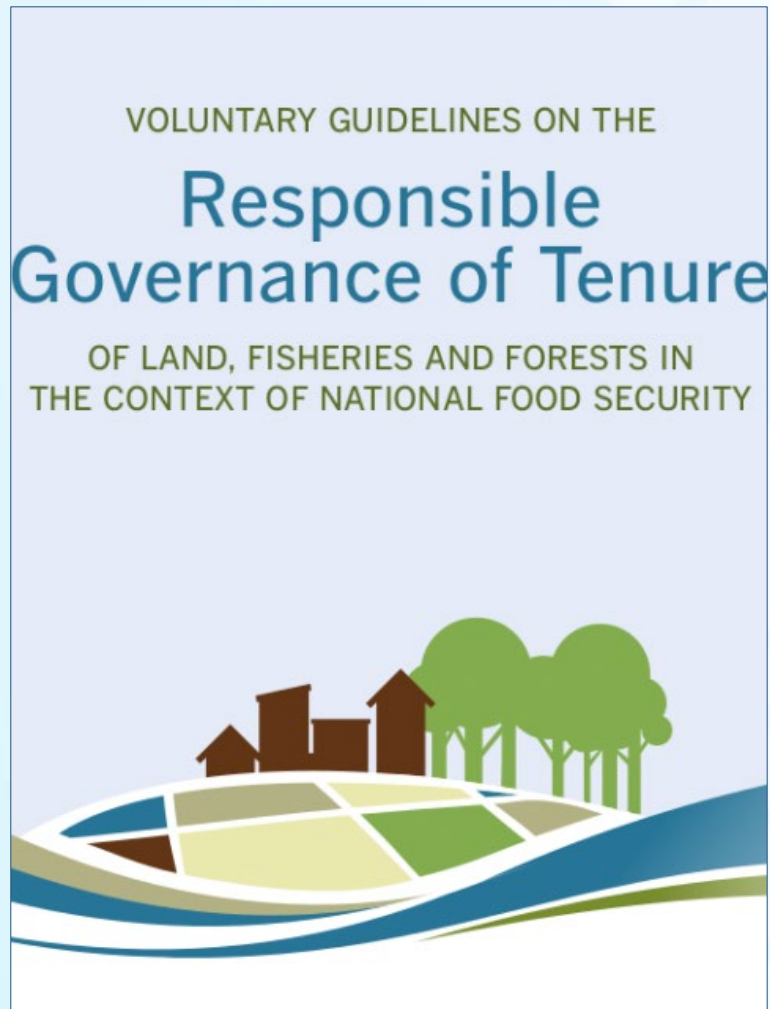
Tenure Security

whereby legitimate tenure rights (i.e., statutory or customary) are justiciable and enjoy effective protection by the state or local authorities against forced eviction

in exceptional circumstances, land may be subject to expropriation for a public purpose as clearly defined by the law

incentives for land stewardship are provided through secure long-term benefits and access to markets and services

Land governance and VGGT

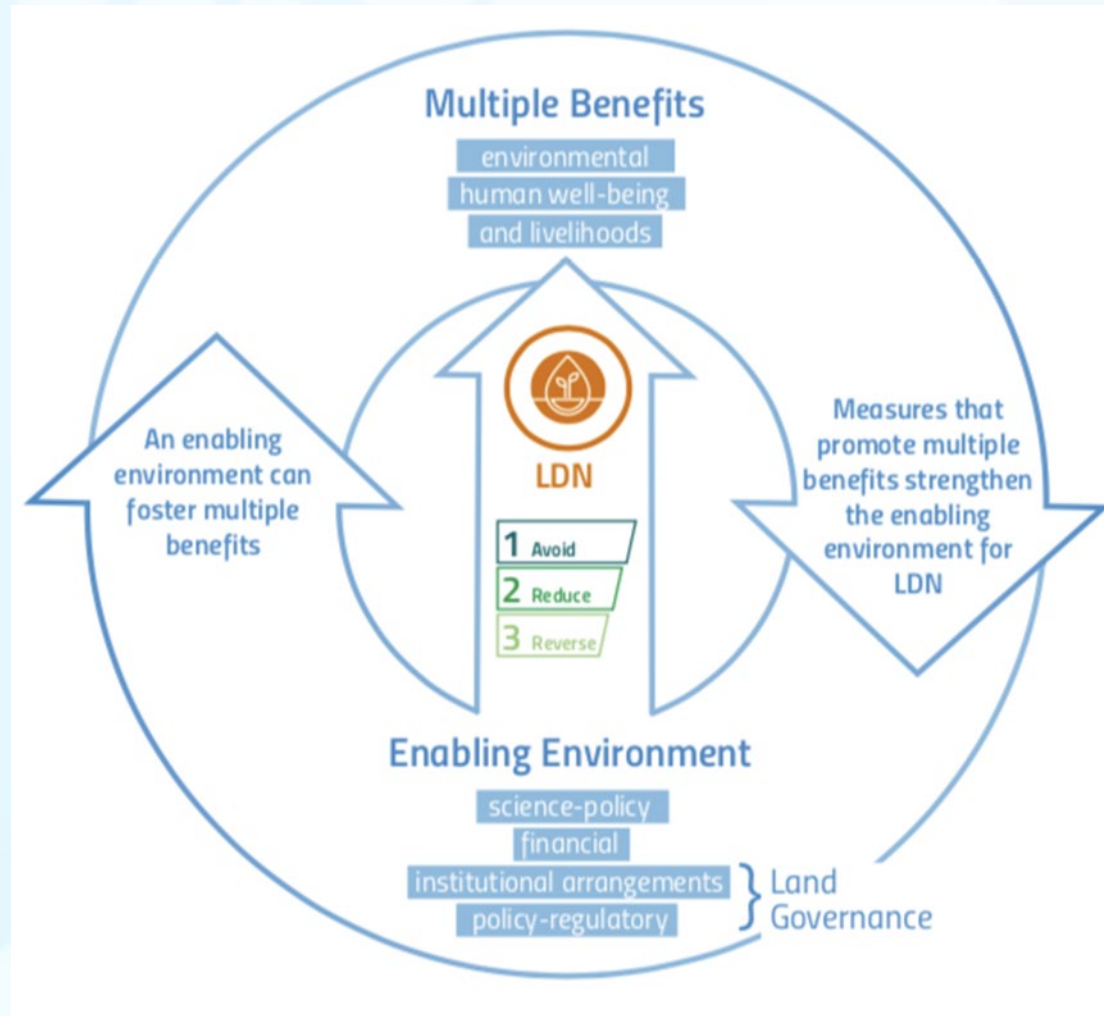


- ▶ Endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in May 2012
- ▶ Encourage states to recognize, respect and protect all legitimate tenure right holders and their rights, including indigenous and customary tenure
- ▶ Have a human-rights based approach
- ▶ The first global soft law instrument on tenure
- ▶ Consensus on “internationally accepted practices” that already exist
- ▶ Negotiated by governments, civil society and private sector representatives
- ▶ A reference for improving the governance of tenure

General Principles on the role of States:

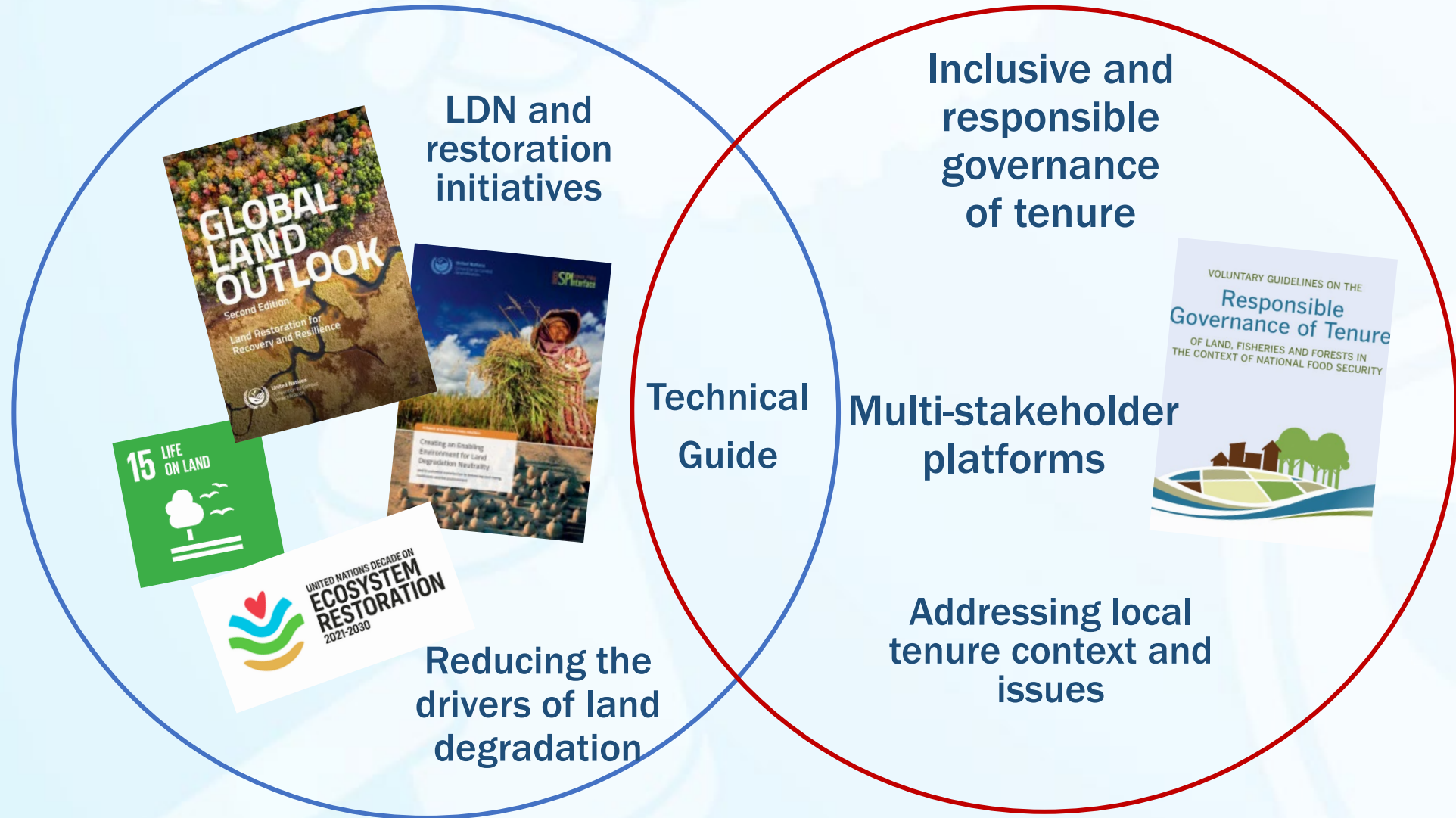
- ▶ **RECOGNIZE AND RESPECT** legitimate holders of tenure rights, and their rights.
- ▶ **SAFEGUARD** legitimate tenure rights against threats.
- ▶ **PROMOTE AND FACILITATE** the enjoyment of legitimate tenure rights.
- ▶ **PROVIDE** access to justice to deal with infringements.
- ▶ **PREVENT** tenure disputes, conflicts, and opportunities for corruption.

Land governance as a tool against land degradation

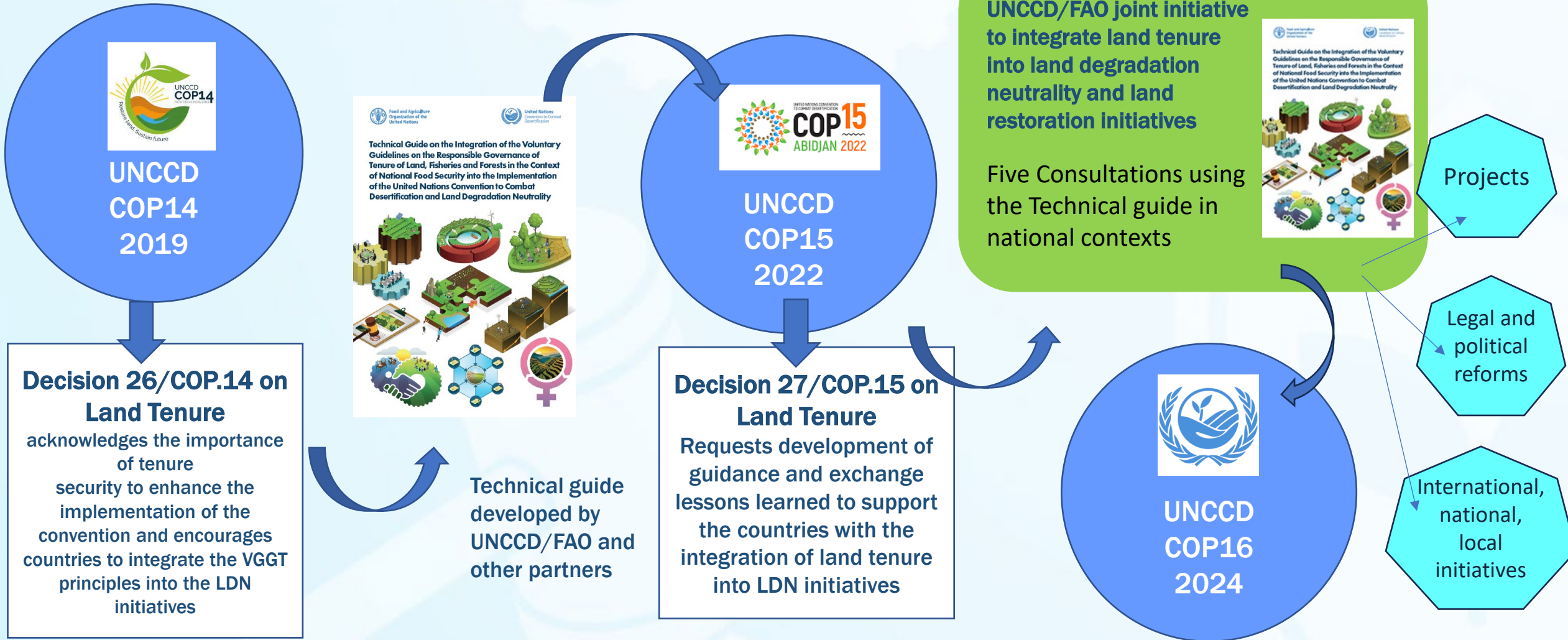


Source: *Creating an Enabling Environment for Land Degradation Neutrality: and its potential contribution to enhancing well-being, livelihoods and the environment.* (UNCCD Science Policy Interface). United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Mainstreaming VGGT into LDN initiatives



UNCCD/FAO joint initiative to integrate land tenure into land degradation neutrality and land restoration initiatives: from the creation to the mainstreaming of the Technical guide



The Technical Guide

► Scope

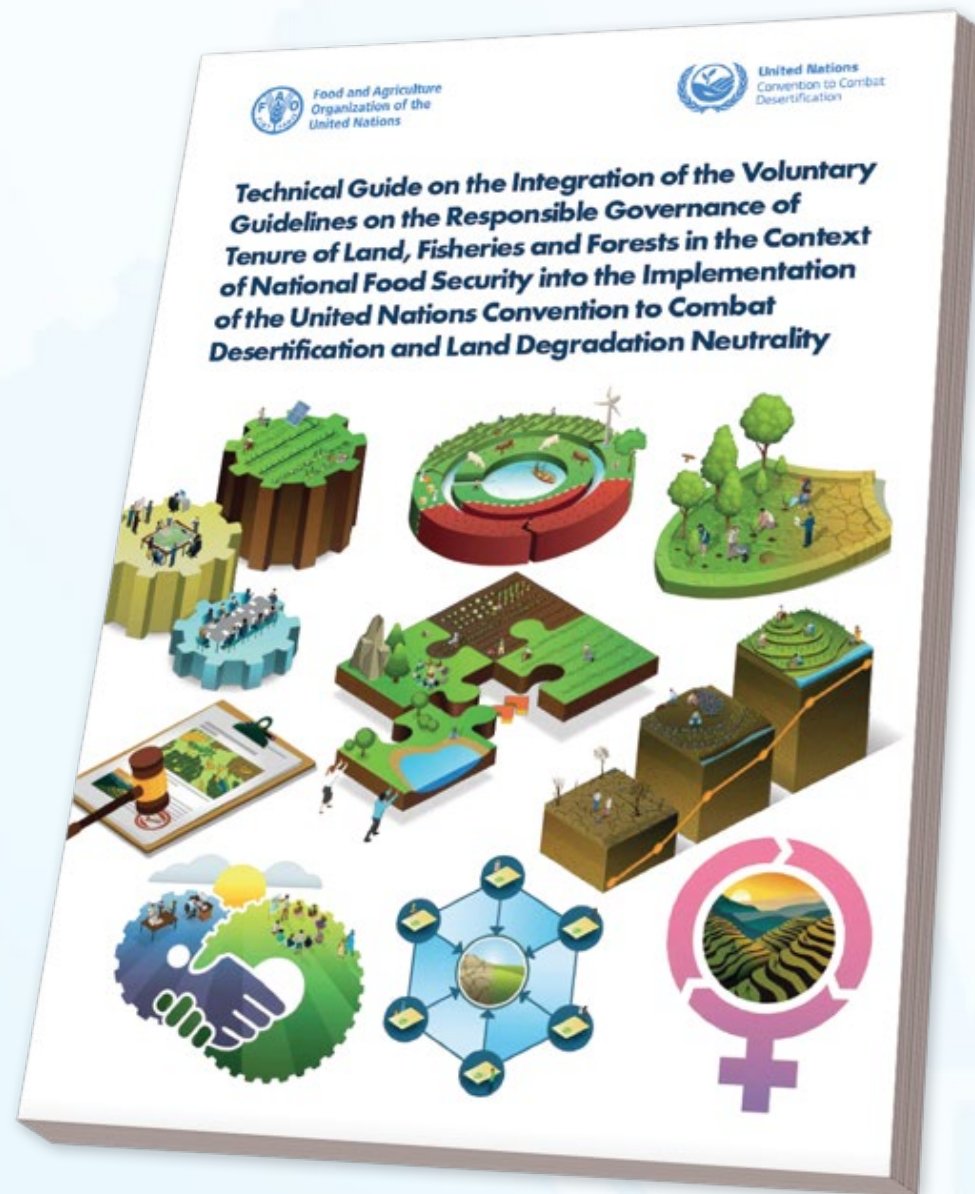
- Practical, answering the “how”
- Building on existing VGGT technical guides
- Actions at national and local levels

► Audience

- Policy and decision makers
- Land administrators and potential beneficiaries

► Key considerations

- Legitimate tenure rights
- Consultation and participation
- Gender-responsive approach



Key Messages from the Technical Guide

- ▶ Secure tenure increases the positive impact of LDN initiatives for people and the planet
- ▶ Addressing tenure in LDN initiatives begins with the assessment of the local needs and conditions
- ▶ Meaningful and inclusive consultation and participation of all stakeholders is essential to ensure that legitimate tenure rights are not overlooked in LDN initiatives
- ▶ Gender-responsive approaches address underlying inequalities in control and access to land resources and are needed for realizing transformative change
- ▶ Awareness-raising and the sharing of lessons learned on responsible land governance enhances dialogue, partnerships and mutual learning
- ▶ Data and indicators on land governance are currently limited in scope but essential for tracking progress and identifying gaps

Framing the VGGT into the implementation of UNCCD:

Pathway 1:
Enhancing policy and legal frameworks



Pathway 2:
Establishing targeted policy coordination mechanisms



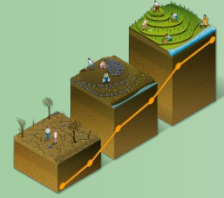
Pathway 3:
Securing women's tenure rights and access to land and natural resources



Pathway 4:
Setting up accessible and transparent grievance and dispute resolution mechanisms



Pathway 9:
Allocating and strengthening rights and duties on private land



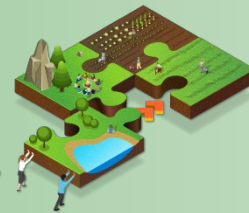
Pathway 8:
Recognizing and documenting tenure rights for the sustainable management of commons



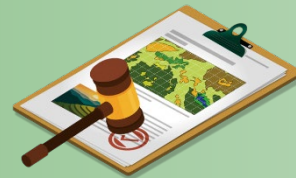
Pathway 7:
Recognizing and documenting legitimate tenure rights on public lands



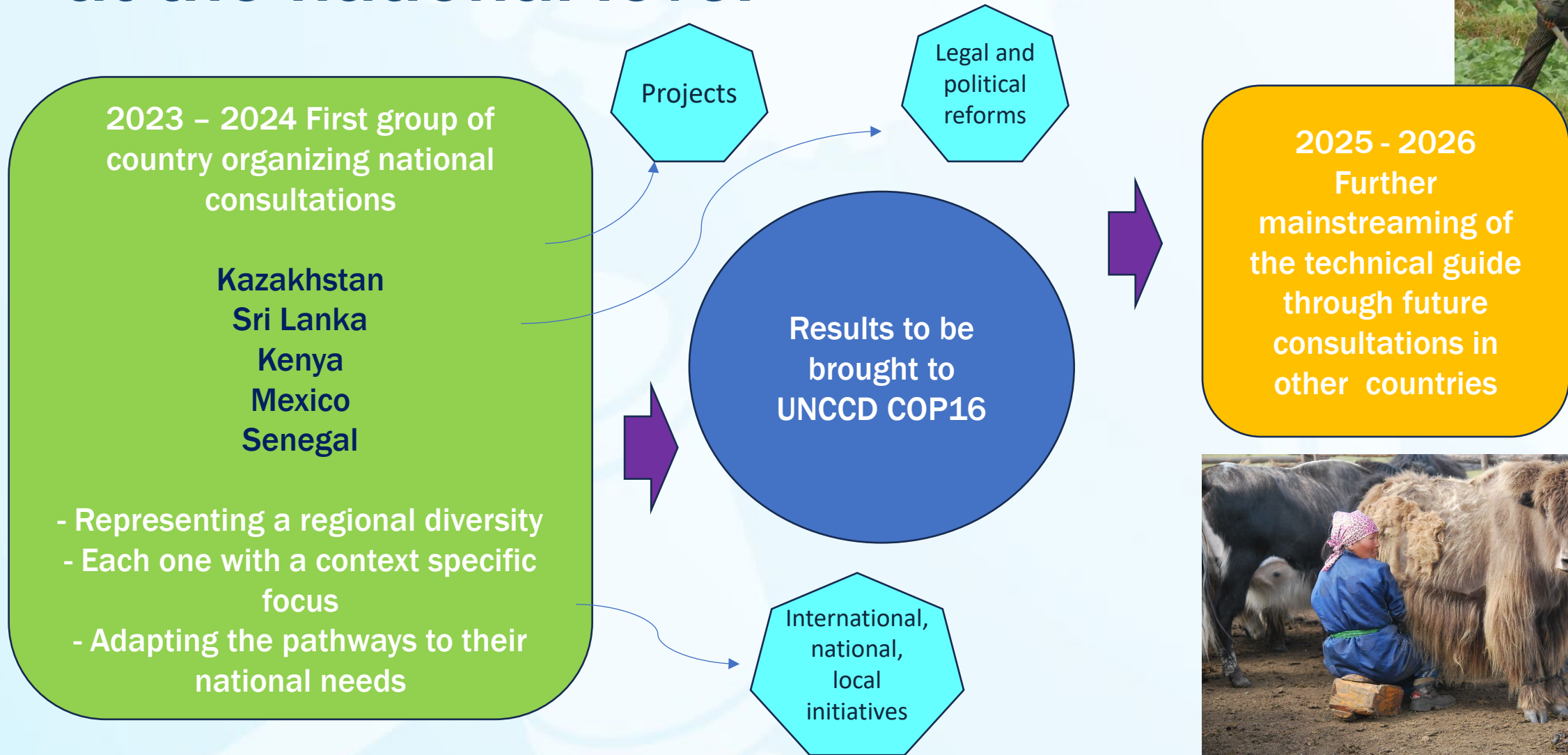
Pathway 6:
Supporting LDN through land administration tools



Pathway 5:
Designing and implementing tenure-responsive and participatory integrated land use planning



The implementation of the technical guide at the national level





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Thank you

