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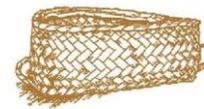
# "Land governance in climate-induced relocation; and what role for land professionals?"

Dalila Gharbaoui

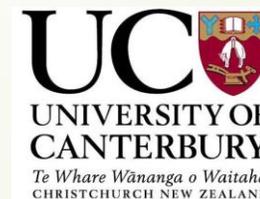
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COST Action IS1101 Climate change and migration: knowledge, law and policy, and theory aims to build a broad body of social science research concerning climate change and migration.



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**UNIVERSITY OF  
CANTERBURY**  
*Te Whare Wānanga o Waitaha*  
CHRISTCHURCH NEW ZEALAND



**Université  
de Liège**

*\*Based on forthcoming book chapter in "Migration, Risk Management and Climate Change: Evidence and Policy Responses - Empirical evidence and potential policy responses", IOM series "Global Migration Issues" (SpringerScience)*

# Context of the study

- 1) Based on findings from “The reason land matters: relocation as adaptation to climate change in Fiji Islands” Forthcoming Book Chapter Publication in **IOM series “Global Migration Issues” (SpringerScience)** edited by the **United Nations University-Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), May 2016.**
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• Research developed within the context of **COST Action on Climate change and migration** (European Cooperation in Science and Technology project): knowledge, law and policy, and theory aims to build a broad body of social science research concerning climate change and migration.

# Context of the study

- ▶ 2) Based on preliminary findings from: PHD thesis research on “**Climate-induced relocation and land governance in the Pacific region**” taking Fiji, New Caledonia and Solomon Islands as case studies. The PHD thesis is realized under the New Zealand Government Marsden Fund designed to rethink future regional security and exploring the nexus between state-based and indigenous security systems in the Pacific.
- ▶ PHD Candidate in Political and Social Sciences, jointly at the Center for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM), University of Liege (Belgium) and at the Macmillan Brown Center for Pacific Studies, University of Canterbury (New-Zealand).



# Agenda

- 1) **Research Questions & Methods**
- 2) What is environmentally-induced migration? Pacific and Need for Adaptation
- 3) Customary Land Tenure in the Pacific
- 4) Land Tenure and Environmentally-induced Migration: An Overview of Local Adaptation Strategies
  - Case studies
- 5) Conclusions

# Research Question:

► **Research Question:**

- To **what extent** is **customary land tenure key** to forming **sustainable adaptive response** to climate change through **migration** in the Pacific Islands Countries & Territories (PICTs)?
- How to integrate **Customary land tenure** into **policy-making** on **Climate Change adaptation** and **relocation**?

# Methodology

- ◆ Theoretical Framework:

- Overview of **current literature** and **scholarly debates**
- Exploration of **historical and recent cases** of relocation caused by environmental events within the region → a **desk review** of case studies in Fiji Islands.

# Methodology

## ◆ Field Study: Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands

*Qualitative semi-narrative interviews at community and institutional level.*

### ➤ **Fiji:**

- Interviews at Institutional level: including observation of current decision-making process around relocation planning and relocation policy
- Interviews at community level: Post-relocation evaluation around issues related to land governance and customary land tenure including slow-onset (sea level rise) relocation and post-disaster relocation

### ➤ **New Caledonia:**

- Interviews at Community level: Pre-relocation evaluation around issues related to land governance and customary land tenure including slow-onset relocation including interviews of Customary Chiefs
- Interviews at Institutional level: Observation of the existing frameworks on land governance allowing collaboration between Kanaks and State-based actors

### ➤ **Solomon Islands:**

- Interviews at Community level: Interviews of Communities and traditional chiefs in Community-led relocation driven by climate change

## (i) Customary Land Tenure in the Pacific

### Main research Focus

→ Access to Land: a major challenge for environmentally-induced relocation

### Recognition of the issue by the scientific international community

*IPCC fifth assessment March 2014:*

→ **Past examples** in the Pacific region, shows that **environmental change can affect land rights and land use**, and at the same time, **change of land use has also become in turn drivers of migration**



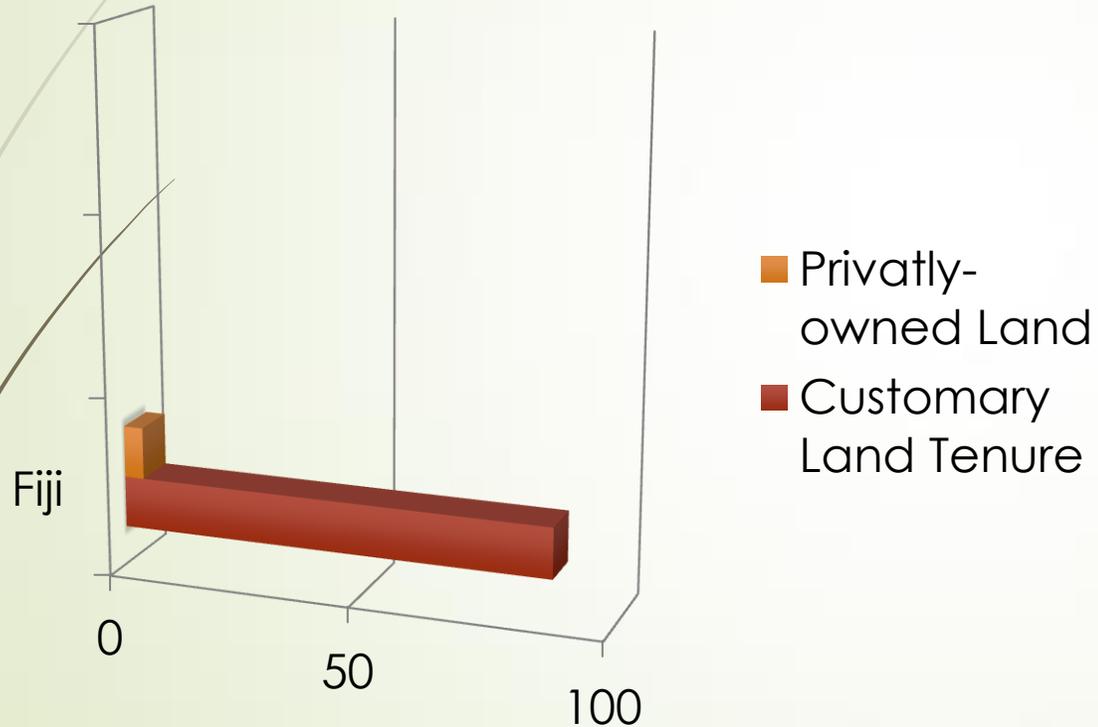
## (ii) Customary Land Tenure in the Pacific

**Customary Land tenure should be considered in relocation in the Pacific as:**

- **80%** of the Land in the Pacific is *customary* based
- Reflects **cultural & spiritual identity**
- Dictates **usage, conditions & “leases” of land**
- Defines **scale of economic development** but also **social harmony**

# Case studies: Fiji Islands

88% of land in Fiji is customary based



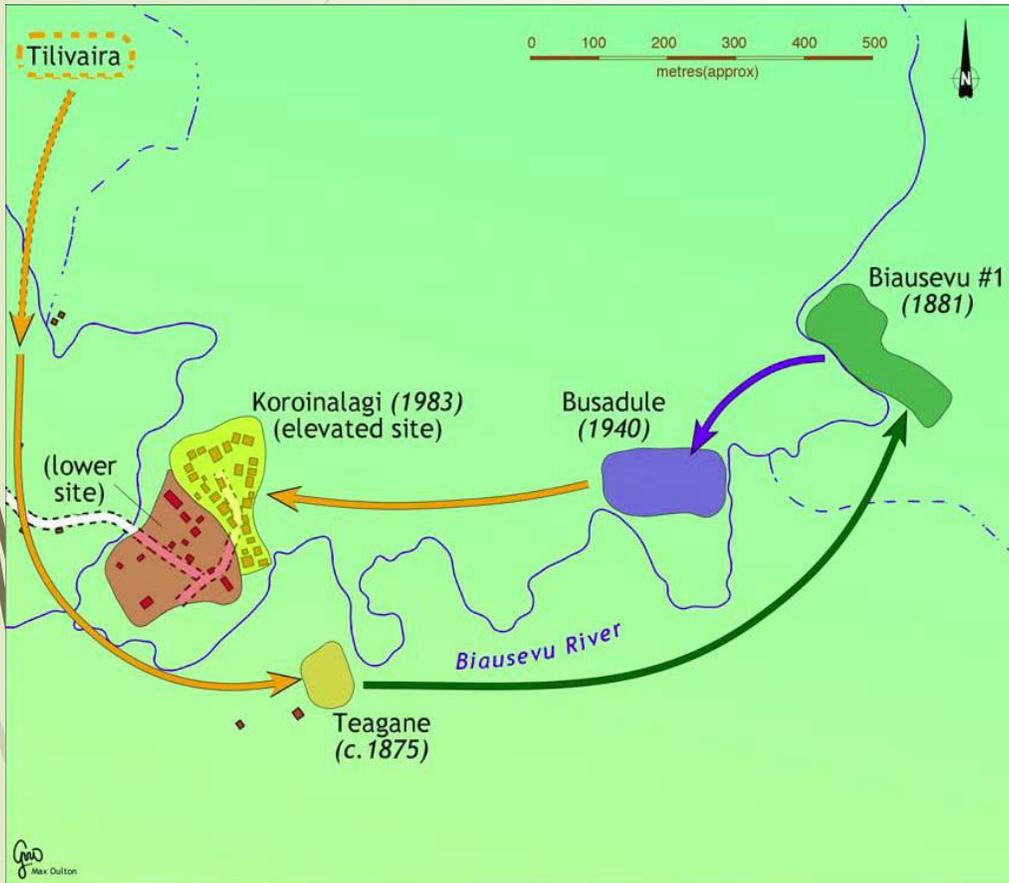
## Biausevu relocation

- Under Colonial admin (1881)
- Relocation within same land tenure as facilitator

## Solodamu relocation

- Independent State (1970)
- Challenges of relocation within same Land tenure

# 1) Fiji Island: Biausevu relocation



→ It took 130 years (and three 'failed' relocations) before the relocation could be considered as **"sustainable"**

**The final success of Biausevu relocation** from the perspective of land was that all of the relocations carried out by the people of Biausevu were to sites **within their own land tenure systems**. For this reason, there were few land related problems.

## 2) Relocation within the same Land Tenure: Challenges- Solodamu relocation in Fiji (Cagilaba, 2005)

**Case study:** Village of Solodamu, Kadavu, **Fiji**.

**Type of Relocation:** 1970 Community Relocation (atoll community) after Cyclones within same land tenure can also be problematic

**Lessons →** The move **was enabled through the application of traditional methods of negotiation between the relocatees and the host community**. However, by the turn of the 21st century, **younger people** from the community that provided the land were threatening **litigation**, based on the lack of a formal deed, to **obtain the land back**

## 2) Relocation within the same Land Tenure: Challenges- Solodamu relocation in Fiji (Cagilaba, 2005)

### Solodamu Relocation:

→ Underlines the possibility **of inter-generational backlashes between proponents of individual land rights (relying on formal deeds) and proponents of collective land rights (relying mainly on oral ownership).**

**Underlines need to profoundly consider the long-term protection of the hosting communities' land rights, as well as compensation for the previous land holders. The inclusion of all stakeholders, including inter-generational groups, is needed to avoid conflicts over land and to ensure long-term security for all.**



# Conclusion

- ❖ Pacific region is noted for its **long tradition of short-distance whole community migration** (Campbell et al. 2005: 3)
- ❖ **Climate change** is likely to create **long-term and immediate risks** that will **exacerbate** this tendency and **oblige authorities to plan for community relocation**.



PICT Governments have **already started** introducing such strategies (AIATSIS 2008).

**Fiji is a leading** in concretizing planned relocation as a climate change adaption measure with solutions-oriented policies

# Current initiatives on land and relocation policies undertaken by Fiji at National level.

❖ In Fiji only, **800 coastal and river bank communities** are becoming **inundated** and **45 communities** will need to be relocated **within the next 5 to 10 years** (Chandra 2015).

❖ **Number of examples of planned internal relocations** executed **recently in Fiji** (Vunidogoloa, Narikoso village and Denumanu Village, Vuya).



# Conclusion

**Following** migration **insecurity of land tenure** could **potentially be very high**;

❖ Urgent need for clear government policies on climate change adaptation and relocation planning combining both modern and traditional approaches.

→ Should be based on a **participative approach** (including all stakeholders) ensuring that affected communities have an **access to reliable information** at all stages of relocation process.

→ Should be based on **exploration of ancestral and recent relocations** taking lessons from the past while observing contemporary challenges related to land tenure.

→ Should emphasize on **community cohesion** and the **preservation** of Pacific people's **identity, social and belief systems**.

**Land tenure boundaries** could serve as the main borders to be considered when planning for relocation of communities in the region



# Agenda

- 1) Research Questions & Methods
- 2) What is environmentally-induced migration?
  - *The Pacific and the need for Adaptation*
- 3) Customary Land Tenure in the Pacific
- 4) Local adaptation strategies: An overview Customary Land tenure and Environmentally-induced Migration
  - *Case studies*
- 5) Conclusions
- 6) Tool for including Customary Land tenure into EIM governance, what role for land professionals?



# “Climate Change Relocation Planning Guidelines/ Checklist inclusive of Customary Land Tenure”

→ **Scope: Improve Understanding of migration decision-making process inclusive of the Local context.**

## **What is it?**

- Suggested **Guidelines** for regional decision-making on environmentally-induced migration inserting local consideration of customary Land tenure.
- Theoretical Results of Research **Translated** in a practical tool addressed at Regional and National Level of Governance

# “Climate Change Relocation Planning Guidelines/ Checklist inclusive of Customary Land Tenure”

## **Why is it essential?**

**-Demand for more appropriate governance by Pacific Islanders:** “Governance mechanisms to ensure ownership of decision-making process that prioritise Pacific Islands’ values in order to promote sustainable, equitable, and spiritual development of our own human and natural resources for the current and future benefit of our region’s peoples”

*(Sitiveni Halapua, Pacific Responses to the Economic Crisis: “Business as Usual” or “Getting Growth Right”?, Honolulu, September 2009)*

**-Disconnection** exists between stakeholders (resource users, developers, policy makers, land experts and communities)

-Lack of information about climate change impacts **tailored to the needs of the people**

(PACC,2014)



# *“Climate Change Relocation Planning Guidelines/ Checklist inclusive of Customary Land Tenure”*

## **Methodology used:**

- Theoretical Results of a combination of research projects including “and Regional Recommendations on Customary Land
- Layout and Framework Based on existing **Guidelines** and relevant materials:
  - 1) Including Guidelines of **Adaptation to Climate Change in the Pacific Region (SPREP)**
  - 2) Including **Good Governance of Land tenure globally (FAO)** and **Customary Land Tenure in the Pacific (PIF)**
  - 3) Including Good governance on **Relocation (ADB)** and **IDPs (UNHCR)**

# “Climate Change Relocation Planning Guidelines/ Checklist inclusive of Customary Land Tenure”

Checklist Framework includes 3 Main Dimensions including a series of tools:

## 1) **Climate Change Adaptation Governance:**

- Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC)  
[” Mainstreaming Climate Change into Development in the Pacific: A Practical Guide”](#) (2014)

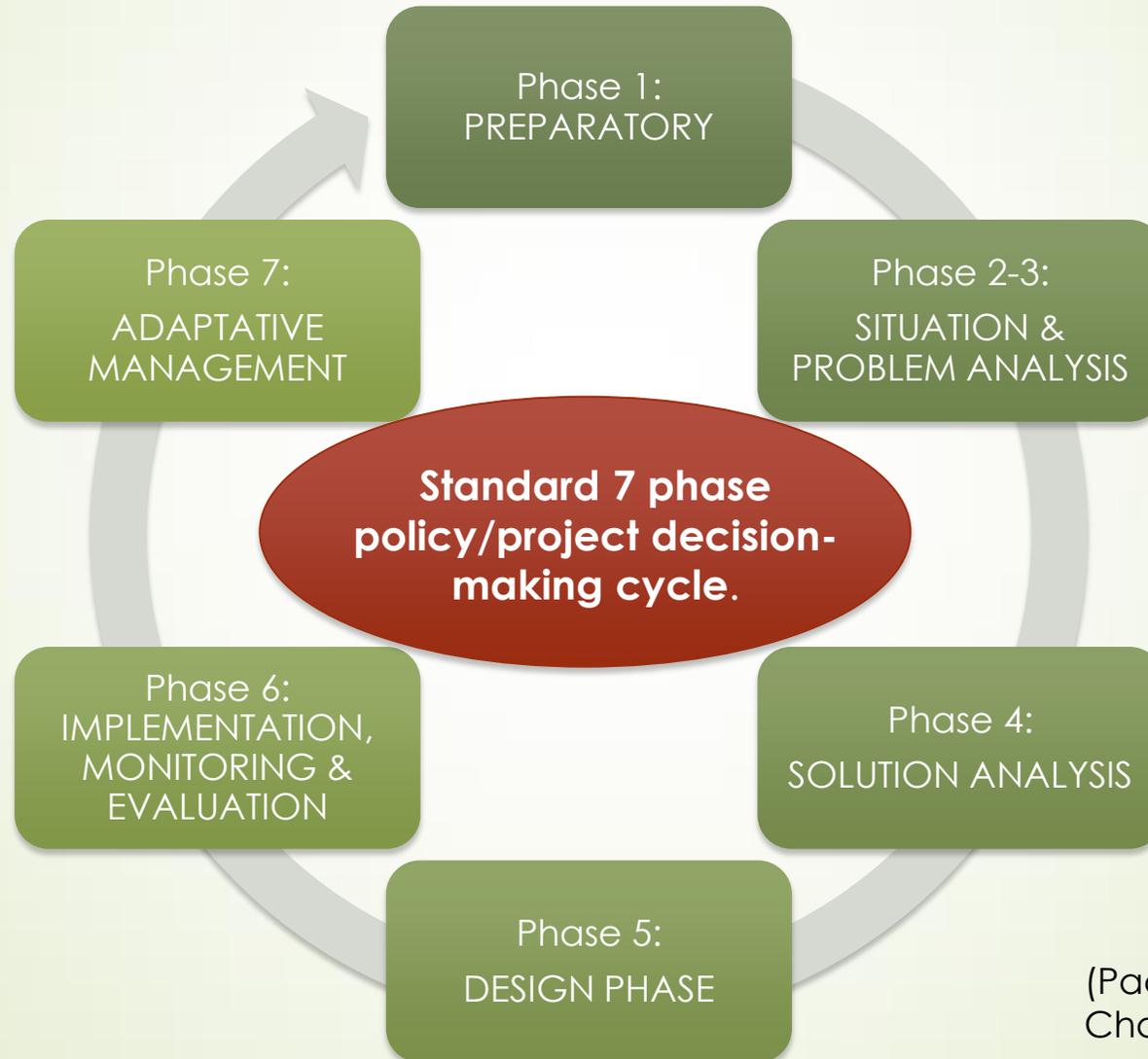
## 2) **Good Governance of Land tenure**

- Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security (VGGT)
- Good governance in land tenure and administration, FAO, 2007;
- Good Governance of Land tenure and Natural Disasters, FAO, 2008;
- Customary Land Management and Conflict Minimisation Project (LMCM); Guiding Principles and Implementation Framework for Improving Access to Customary Land and Maintaining Social Harmony in the Pacific, PIF, 2008

## 3) Ensuring **Sustainable Relocation** in Decision-Making:

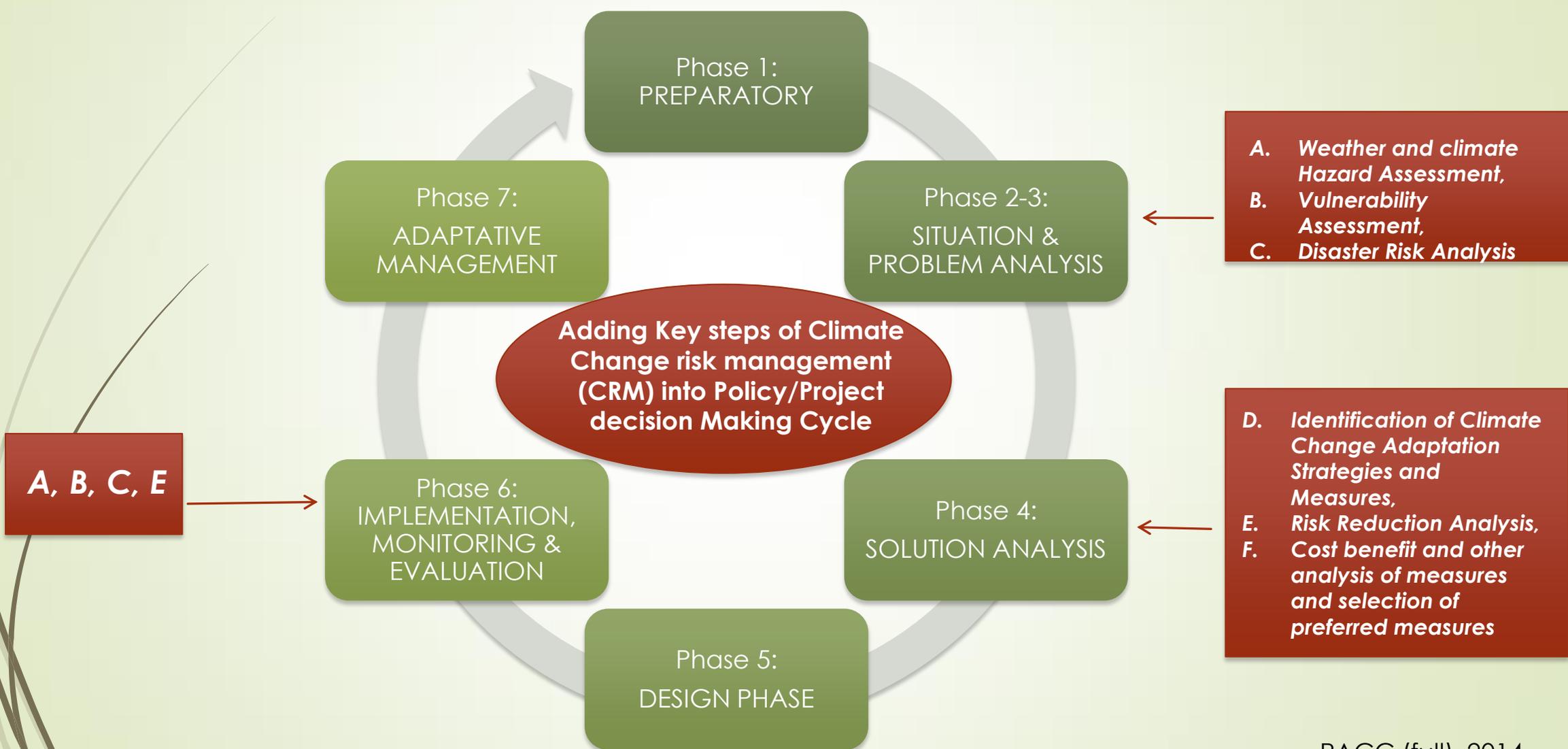
- ADB Handbook on Resettlement (1998)
- UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
- IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons

# (i) Decision-Making on Climate Change and Adaptation (CCA) Strategies



(Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project 2014)

# (i) Decision-Making on Climate Change and Adaptation (CCA) Strategies



## (ii) Project/Policy Cycle on Relocation (ADB, Handbook on Resettlement, 1998)

### 1. Project Identification/ Risk Assessment Phase:

Identification of Adaptation Options and type of relocation: No relocation, Onsite Relocation (local) , Internal, Regional Relocation/ Partial or cohesive relocation

**CCA → D, E**

### ADB Checklist on Relocation:

1) Consider all options and develop alternative relocation strategies in close consultation with APs. (ADB)

### 2. Feasibility Study:

**Selection of Preferred Relocation Options, Choice of Relocation Site:** Identify relocation sites, Conduct feasibility Study of the Sites, Involve APs and Hosts in site selection, Draft RP for review/ MRM, Budgeting, Appraisal, Loan Negotiation

**CCA → F**

2) Select suitable relocation site(s), if required, as part of the feasibility study.

3) Promote participation of APs and host communities in decisions concerning site selection, layout and design, and site development.(ADB)

### 3. Project Design/ Implementation:

Develop all infrastructures, social and civic amenities, Involve APs, hosts and NGOs in implementation, Involve women in the development of layout and all social amenities at sites, pay allowances and transfer costs



4) Consult women and women's groups in the settlement layout, including communications, social services, cultural sites, and development of other civic amenities.

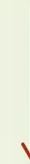
5) Establish targets and develop relocation plans in consultation with and participation of the potential APs.

6) Ensure that relocation sites are completed with all amenities before any relocation takes place.

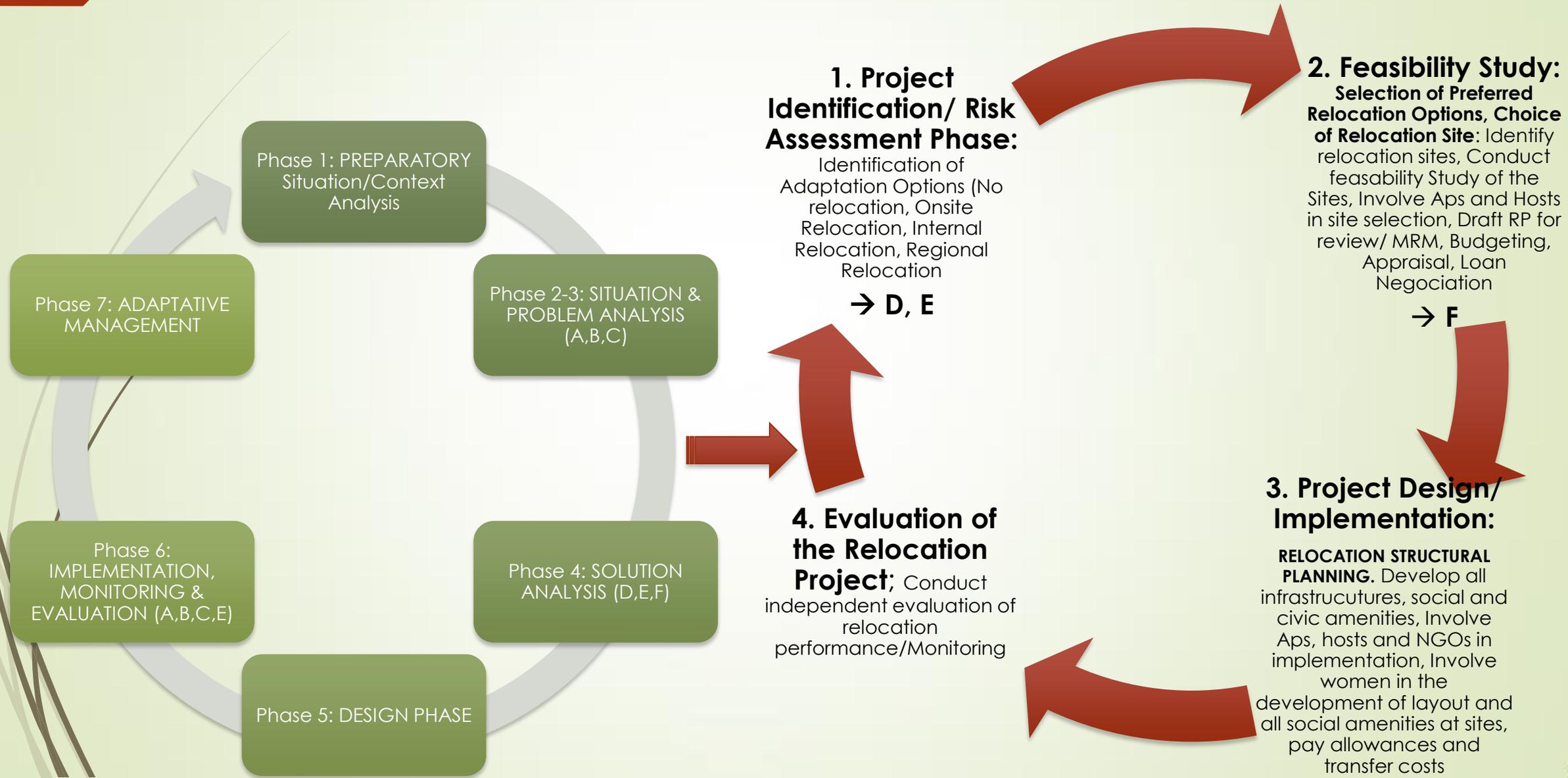
7) Develop programs that can benefit both APs and the host population jointly to foster prospects for social integration. (ADB)

### 4. Evaluation of the Relocation Project;

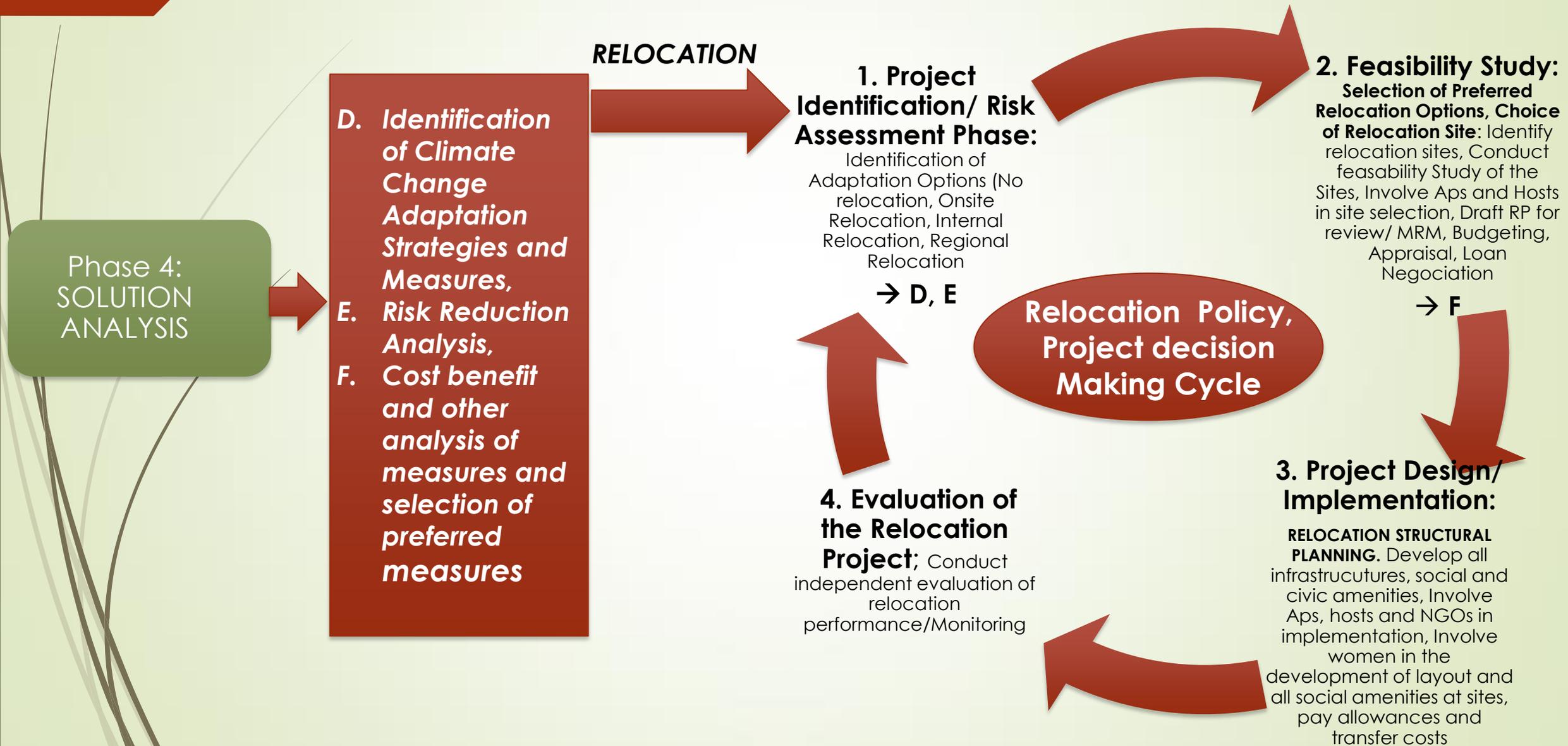
Conduct independent evaluation of relocation performance/Monitoring



(iii) Inserting “Relocation in the Project Cycle: Key Action Points”  
ADB Handbook on Resettlement (1998) into CCA decision making



(iii) Inserting “Relocation in the Project Cycle: Key Action Points”  
ADB Handbook on Resettlement (1998) into CCA decision making



# 1. Project Identification/ Risk

## Assessment Phase: CCA: (D, E) Identification of Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Measures, Risk Reduction Analysis,

### Checklist:

1) **Assessment Phase:** Identification of CCA options, **Is relocation really necessary? Should be last resort**, Consider all options.

Relocation assessed as CCA Strategy

2) **Identification of Relocation Options:** Develop alternative relocation strategies in close consultation with **APs (community), Local Leaders, Land experts.**

→ **Costs increase with Distance:**

- ❖ Onsite relocation preferred **within same customary Land tenure.**
- ❖ Beyond Customary Land, **Internal relocation** preferred to Regional Relocation  
→ IDPs Status allows more international protection

→ **Partial relocation should be avoided** as much as possible and **cohesive relocation** prioritized to preserve community cohesion and Society structure around Customary Land tenure.

**Useful Tools:** Community-Based Monitoring Tool (CBM), Land and Natural disasters, FAO, 2006, ADB Handbook for pract., 1998, S. Zahir, R. Sarker, Z. Al-Mahmud; "An Interactive decision support system for implementing sustainable relocation strategies for adaptation to climate change: a multi-objective optimisation approach" International Journal of Mathematics in Operational Research 2009 - Vol. 1, No.3 pp. 326 – 350, This methodology include a mathematical calculation including model base, user interface

## 2. Feasibility Study: Selection of

**SUSTAINABLE Relocation Site:** → CCA: (F) *Cost benefit and other analysis of measures and selection of preferred measures*

### Checklist:

Most Critical Phase in Displacement related to Land & Natural Disaster Management (FAO) implying key land issues

- 1) **Consultation:** Promote **participation of APs (local community), potential hosting communities, Local Customary Chiefs (origin and destination if different), Local Land Expert** in decisions concerning site selection. (ADB)
- 2) Ensure that **women are consulted** and women's groups in the site selection and clarify their role and responsibilities within Customary Land Tenure System at origin and destination
- 3) Select **sustainable** relocation site(s) including;  
•**Sustainable Basic Resources**  
→ Water and Food Security (Coastal Management & Fisheries)

**Usefull Tools:** VGGT (FAO 2015), *Voluntary Guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land and other natural resources*, FAO, 2008; *Voluntary Guideline to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security*, 2004, *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*, 1995

## 2. Feasibility Study: Selection of SUSTAINABLE Relocation Site: → CCA: (F) Cost benefit and other analysis of measures and selection of preferred measures

### Checklist:

#### • Sustainable Environment

→ Evaluation of Hazards and Risks in new site including:

- ❖ Risk Mapping, historical records
- ❖ Consultation of **Local and community Knowledge.**

**Useful tools:** Geographical Information Systems (GIS), urban neighborhood consultations, rapid rural appraisal (RRA), participatory rural appraisal (PRA) or, in urban areas, Community Action Planning (CAP).

#### • Sustainable Land Management

**FAO (2007) Key Land issues in the context of Displacement & Natural Disaster Management:**

- ❖ Tenure Security
- ❖ Access to Land
- ❖ Settlement Planning

→ **Inserting consideration of Customary Land Tenure is central**

**Useful tools:** VGGT (FAO 2015), Good governance in land tenure and administration, FAO, 2007; Good Governance in Land Administration principles and good practice, FAO 2006; Customary Land Management and Conflict Minimisation Project (LMCM): Guiding Principles and Implementation Framework for Improving Access to Customary Land and Maintaining Social Harmony in the Pacific

## 2. Feasibility Study: Selection of SUSTAINABLE Relocation Site: → Sustainable Land Management

### Checklist:

**Sustainable Land Management → including Consideration on Customary Land Tenure:**

**1) Consultation with CBM tool:** Involve **community** (host and origin) and **Customary Chief(s)** in each steps of the cycle in order to consider customary Land tenure by using Community-Based Monitoring Tool (CBM) including Community Mapping, Participation Assesment, Capacity Building and Information Gathering in supporting decision-making

**2) Determination of the customary hierarchy and the type of customary land right** exercised in the relocated and hosting community site → **Same high Chief facilitate relocation process**

**Useful tools:** VGGT, RRA, PRA, CAP These tools are also useful for identifying underlying land rights, local governance institutions and potential social risks. (FAO, L&A)

## 2. Feasibility Study: Selection of SUSTAINABLE Relocation Site: → Sustainable Land Management

3) **Consult women** and women's groups in the site selection and clarify their role and responsibilities within **Customary Land Tenure System** at origin and destination

4) **Ensuring Conflict Prevention methods related to customary land between hosting and origin communities.**

### *Key issues:*

- **Tensions Collective vs. Individual Land Claims:** New generations of Pacific Islanders questioning customary based system. Ongoing reform might be affected as relocation of Customary-based community would undermines the land claims of hosting community groups

- **Tensions** with host communities exacerbated **if they do not have the same High Chief** (Different Customary based system) and if **Statutory and customary laws operate in parallel**

- **Tensions** related to a **lack track and information** on customary-based system at origin and destination

- **Tensions** over the **Allocation of same parcel of land** to more than one community in planning

## 2. Feasibility Study: Selection of SUSTAINABLE Relocation Site: → Sustainable Land Management

### Key Strategies:

- **Avoid relocation to sites where land claims differs drastically/Raise awareness** on various land claims and **support protection** of land claims.
- Consultation and active **participation** by all stakeholders in the negotiation of leases is crucial to ensure their **acceptability, ownership and to minimize the opportunity for future disputes.**
- **Include Customary Chief(s) (if not the same) in the understanding of hosting community's conflict resolution mechanism as** Customary system could **coexist** with Public Administration with **complementary competencies** but Land issues are settled by Customary Chief exclusively → Provide **targeted training programmes for Landowners and each Customary High Chiefs in relation to customary land tenure at origin and destination.**
- **Community education** in all aspects of customary land tenure, land recording, registration as well as record keeping is critical
- If external agency in charge of the relocation process, National Government could **ensure capacity building and training of land administrators** (usually trained in the West) on social and cultural aspects of customary land in the Pacific ( in comparison with the western notion of property rights). This should include **customary chiefs and Local land experts.**

## 2. Feasibility Study: Selection of SUSTAINABLE Relocation Site: → Sustainable Land Management

- **Identification of the boundaries and responsibilities concerning customary lands in destination site.**
- **Clarifying responsibilities of customary authorities and local governments** for both hosting and origin community as the demarcation and registration of the customary lands associated with communities have provided formal recognition and enabled the communities to use legal means to defend their claim to their lands
- **Developing clear demarcation and land administration procedures for recording** and registering of customary land, customary land lease negotiations and recording of lease arrangements.
- **Improvements to record-keeping.** Strengthening the ability to **keep and maintain records of allocations** in relocation **reducing** the possibility of allocating the same parcel to different people for other relocation

## 2. Feasibility Study: Selection of SUSTAINABLE Relocation Site: → Sustainable Land Management

*Useful tools for future consideration → As support to Site Selection Phase*

- ❖ **National framework** for the systematic development of robust **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)** based on **customary land information systems** at destination of the landowners and other stakeholders in an appropriate form to support them in land dealing negotiations, and land use and management decisions, and conflict resolution.
- ❖ **Establish and maintain a customary land information system** that includes accurate and up to date information about the **identity of landowner groups, their land claim, land use, local customs and decision-making processes in land dealings**
- ❖ Governments should adopt a **systematic approach** to land use planning of customary land in **areas of high demand (LMCM, 2008)**

# 3. Project Design/ Implementation: Relocation

## Structural Planning, Development of Layout, Measures and relocation plan

### Checklist:

- 1) Consultation: Promote **participation of APs (local community), hosting communities, Local Customary Chiefs at origin and destination (if not the same) and Local Land Expert** in development of Layout, Relocation plan, targets and implementation (Including cost planning).
- 2) **Consult women** and women's groups in the settlement layout clarify their role and responsibilities within **Customary Land Tenure System** at origin and destination
- 3) "Ensure that relocation sites are **completed with all amenities** before any relocation takes place" with a particular focus on **reproducing same features of housing site** in destination and origin allowing preservation of customary features present in housing site (emotional cost)

**Useful Tools:** UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Person, IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters, Pacific Protection Toolkit, ADB Handbook for resettlement 1998, ADB Gender Checklist on Resettlement 2003, S. Zahir, R. Sarker, Z. Al-Mahmud; "An Interactive decision support system for implementing sustainable relocation strategies for adaptation to climate change: a multi-objective optimisation approach, 2009.

## 4. Monitoring/Evaluation: Conduct independent relocation evaluation

### Checklist:

- 1) Each Step of Monitoring process should Include **Government(s), donors, executing agency(s), Affected community, Hosting Community, NGOs, CBOs, Customary Local Chief(s), Local Land Experts.**

**Useful Tools:** *Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) (combination of approaches enabling community to monitor and evaluate The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), Handbook for reconstructing after Natural Disasters, 2008, "Managing for Development Results (MFDR), 2003 (interesting Monitoring framework)*

# Letau Community Relocation; Applying the Checklist-An example of use

Checklist developed using a project cycle, an existing Example of Relocation applied as CCA through CCA project cycle (described previously): “**Sea-level rise and relocation as an adaptation strategy for Letau community, Vanuatu** “ (DCCEE, 2011)→Identifying the gaps in CLT

**Type of Relocation:** Internal (Within the same National borders) → within same customary Land?  
Slow-onset (“Vulnerability First Approach” applied in CCA Project cycle)

**98% Customary Land Based System in Vanuatu**

→ Checklist identifying where the CCA Project is Lacking Consideration on Customary Land Tenure

# Letau Community Relocation: Checklist snapshot

<b>1. Risk Assessment / Relocation strategy</b>		<b>Risk assessment</b>	<b>Selection of preferred relocation options</b>	<b>Project Design</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
<b>Costs Increase</b>	Have relocation been considered at local level?	V	X	X	V
<b>Consultation &amp; Participation</b>	AC	X	X	V	X
	Locally	X	NA	V	X
	Land Experts	X	NA	V	X
<b>Have onsite relocation been prioritized?</b>	Have onsite relocation within land tenure been prioritized?	V	V	V	NA
<b>if onsite option not feasible have internal relocation been prioritized?</b>	Have internal relocation within same land tenure been prioritized?	V	X	V	NA
	Community based Monitoring tool C&M	V	V	V	V
	Community Mapping	V	NA	V	V
	Participation Assessment	V	X	V	V
	Capacity Building	V	X	X	V
	Information gathering	V	X	X	V

# Land governance in climate-induced relocation; and what role for land professionals?

## Based on the List of Initial Questions and Issues of the Workshop:

How can land governance and administration constraints be addressed by the land sector agencies and land professionals:

1) including applying the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT)?

→ Suggested use of VGGT in the checklist” “*Climate Change Relocation Planning Guidelines/ Checklist inclusive of Customary Land Tenure*”

✓ VGGT use particularly crucial at **Stage 2 of the Feasibility Study**: “Selection of SUSTAINABLE Relocation Site”

# Land governance in climate-induced relocation; and what role for land professionals?

## Based on the List of Initial Questions and Issues of the Workshop:

### How can land governance and administration constraints be addressed by the land sector agencies and land professionals:

2) Including applying a Fit-For-Purpose (FFP) Approach to building sustainable Land Administration Systems?

→ Suggested use of FFP in the checklist” “*Climate Change Relocation Planning Guidelines/ Checklist inclusive of Customary Land Tenure*”

✓ FFP use crucial at all stages of the project cycle with a particular emphasis on **Stage 3. Project Design/ Implementation and Stage 4. Monitoring/Evaluation.**



# Land governance in climate-induced relocation; and what role for land professionals?

**Land experts** hold a key role in minimizing post-relocation vulnerabilities (including land-based conflicts) and should be considered as central in the relocation process.

- **State-based relocation** should be supported and facilitated by land experts:

→ Governments should encourage, support and reinforce the **synergy and coordination** between land experts, land owners and customary chiefs to minimize post-relocation vulnerabilities.

- **Community-led relocation** should involve land experts particularly at the stage of negotiation over new land sites:

→ Possible **mechanisms of cooperation** between land experts and customary chiefs should be reinforced and supported.



# Future research directions on the role of land professionals in climate-induced relocations...

**This research aims to address the following gap:** *There is no tool combining Land tenure Good Governance, Climate Change Adaptation project cycle and Relocation Guidelines.*

- In the context of this research, The tool conceptualized “Climate Change Relocation Planning Guidelines/ Checklist inclusive of Customary Land Tenure” for relocation governance will be used to evaluate the **community and customary chief role in relocation process** as the aim of the research is to develop a model of relocation governance including state-based and community-based governance mechanisms preventing land-based conflicts.
- ◆ There is a **strong need for such study to be applied to the role of land experts** and land professional as they hold a key role in sustainable relocation

# Future research directions on the role of land professionals in climate-induced relocations...

◆ *The multi-stakeholders model conceptualized could be used to evaluate the **particular role of land experts** at each step of the project cycle and decision-making process on relocation to identify gaps and areas of improvement including:*

- 1) *A review of land expert role and interaction with other stakeholders (Government, Customary Chiefs, Faith-Based Organizations, International Agencies) in relocation that have been taking place recently ( Narikoso, Vunidogoloa, ect.);*
- 2) *Evaluate the role of land experts in relocation policy and guidelines currently being developed by Fiji Government;*
- 3) *Evaluate the implications and role of each stakeholder in the future relocation planning (relocations are planned in the aftermath of Winston Cyclone and ensure that the relocation frameworks used in the context of rapid onset disaster apply to tools aiming at slow-onset disasters).*



# Future research directions on the role of land professionals in climate-induced relocations...

- **At regional level of governance:** the role of land expert should be emphasised as they are crucial stakeholders in planning for sustainable relocation. Their expertise in dealing with land tenure systems and land ownership issues specific to the region should be considered as an opportunity for building CCA frameworks specific to the region.
- **At global level:** the role of land experts in climate-induced migration should be emphasized within the UNFCCC Task Force on displacement that is operating under the *Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*.

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