

Introduction to Responsible Governance of Tenure Why is Governance of Tenure important?

WHAT IS TENURE?

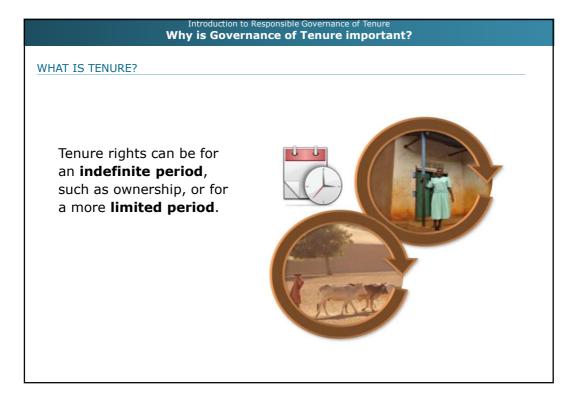


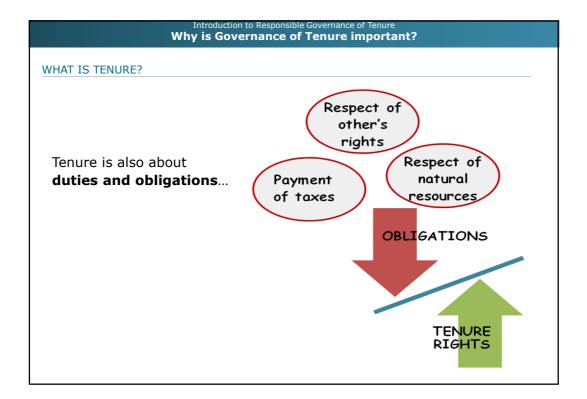
People can have rights to a **land** or **forest**, such as the right to possess, occupy and use, harvest and collect produce, sell, gift, mortgage, lease out, leave by inheritance, etc.

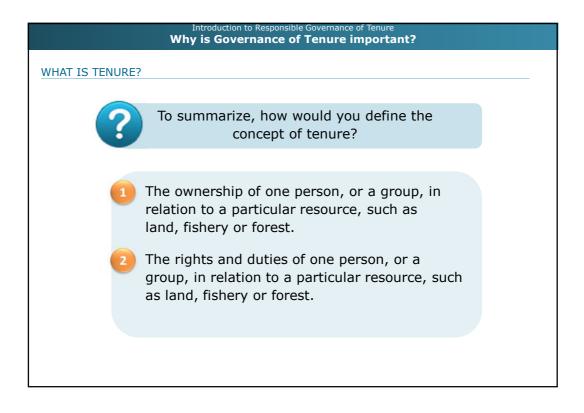


People can have the rights in relation to that **fishery** or area, particularly the rights to take fish or other aquatic life or products.

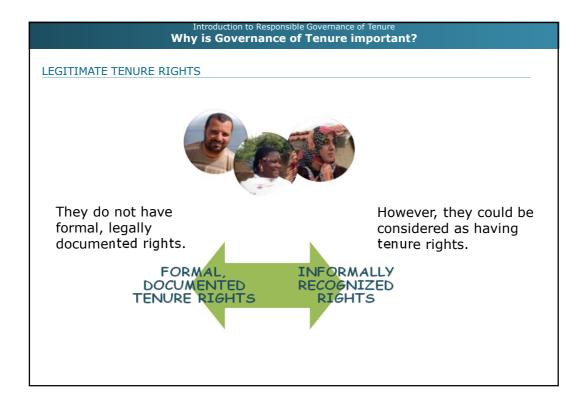


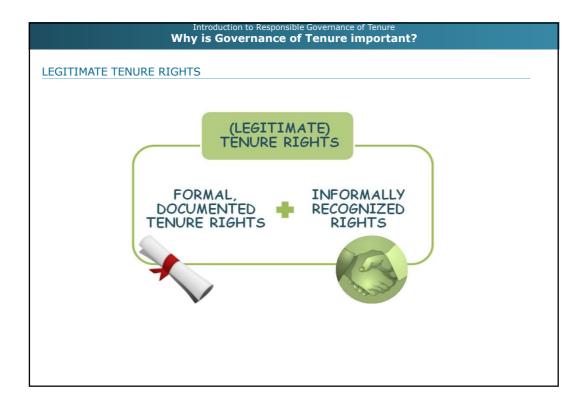




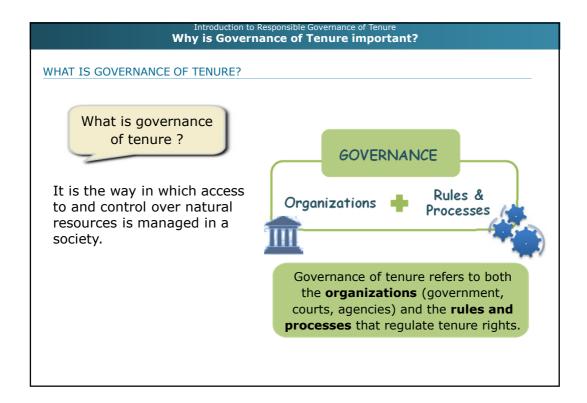








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LEARNING OBJECTIVES	
Think abo	ut your country
?*	What would "legitimate" mean in your country or work?
	How long does it take to gain occupation rights?
	Are there customary or traditional means for assigning or allocating rights?
	Does everyone respect these customs or traditions?



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WHAT IS GOVERNANCE OF TENURE?

Governments and their agencies are a central part of governance. They are often in charge of the management of tenure rights.

In customary tenure systems, the **customary institutions and offices** within a group or community are central to governance.



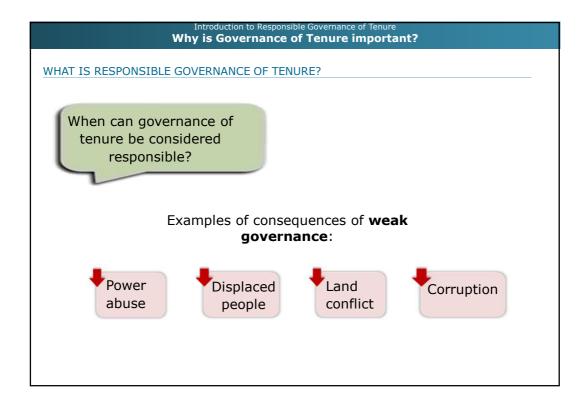
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WHAT IS GOVERNANCE OF TENURE?

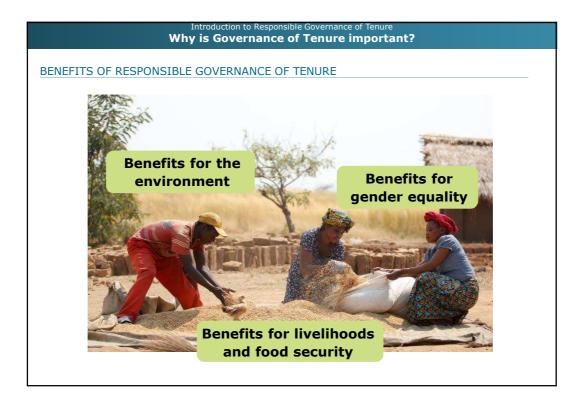
Written **laws**, **rules and procedures** control tenure rights in many countries, often based on a civil code, land code and forestry code.

In other parts of the world, the governance of land, fisheries and forest tenure is a customary matter regulated by the rules of **local customs and approaches**.





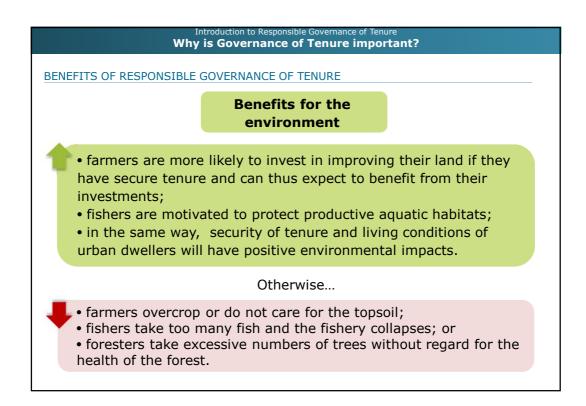
-1.4	AT IS RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE?
	Responsible governance of tenure is fair and equitable
p	povernance, which seeks to bring the greatest good to the most people, while minimizing adverse impacts on individuals or groups, and keeping in mind the principle of sustainability.
	Principles of responsible governance
7	1. Recognition and respect for tenure right holders and their rights.
	2. Safeguarding and protection of tenure rights against threats and infringements.
	3. Promotion and facilitation of the enjoyment and exercise of tenure rights
	4. Provision of access to justice to deal with infringements to tenure rights.
	5. Prevention of tenure disputes, violent conflicts and corruption.



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BENEFITS OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE			
Benefits for livelihoods and food security			
For example:			
The farmers did not know where the boundaries of their properties were located, so they did not plant crops up to the boundaries, in case the neighbours claimed some of the land and took the crops. As a result, the land around the boundaries sat idle.			
But with clear boundaries, following surveying as part of a land registration project, the farmer could utilise all of the land and increase production for the family and for sale.			

Introduction to Responsible Governance of Tenur Why is Governance of Tenure important? BENEFITS OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE **Benefits for livelihoods** and food security For example: The **court system** that managed all the documents was a mess. Case files went missing, judges could not find the necessary documents, hearings were delayed, corruption was common, and decisions could not be located to be enforced. A new court management system was introduced that streamlined case management, greatly increasing security and efficiencies. Corruption opportunities were reduced dramatically. Cases were heard without delay, and decisions were delivered and enforced efficiently and promptly. Disputes over tenure rights were more reliably, quickly and securely resolved.

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equality Women often have fewer and weaker rights to land and other natural resources than men. For example: In some places, women cannot own or lease land. More often though, women can own or lease land in theory, but custom and societal pressures stop them from acquiring rights or force them to give up those rights to male relatives. In some places, unmarried women cannot acquire land,	BENEFITS OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE	
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SUMMARY

Tenure are the rights (and duties) that someone has in relation to a natural resource, such as land, fisheries or forests.

Legitimate tenure rights can be created under formal legal systems, or arise from custom, depending on the system in a particular country.

Governance of tenure is the way in which access to and control over natural resources is managed in a society.

Governance of tenure is **responsible** when it is fair and equitable and seeks to bring the greatest good to the most people, while minimizing adverse impacts on individuals or groups and keeping in mind the principle of sustainability.

Responsible governance of tenure supports people's **livelihoods** and food security, gender equality and the environment.