



GLTN

GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

FOR A WORLD IN WHICH EVERYONE ENJOYS SECURE LAND RIGHTS

GLTN Phase 3 June 2021-December 2022 Report

FACILITATED BY:

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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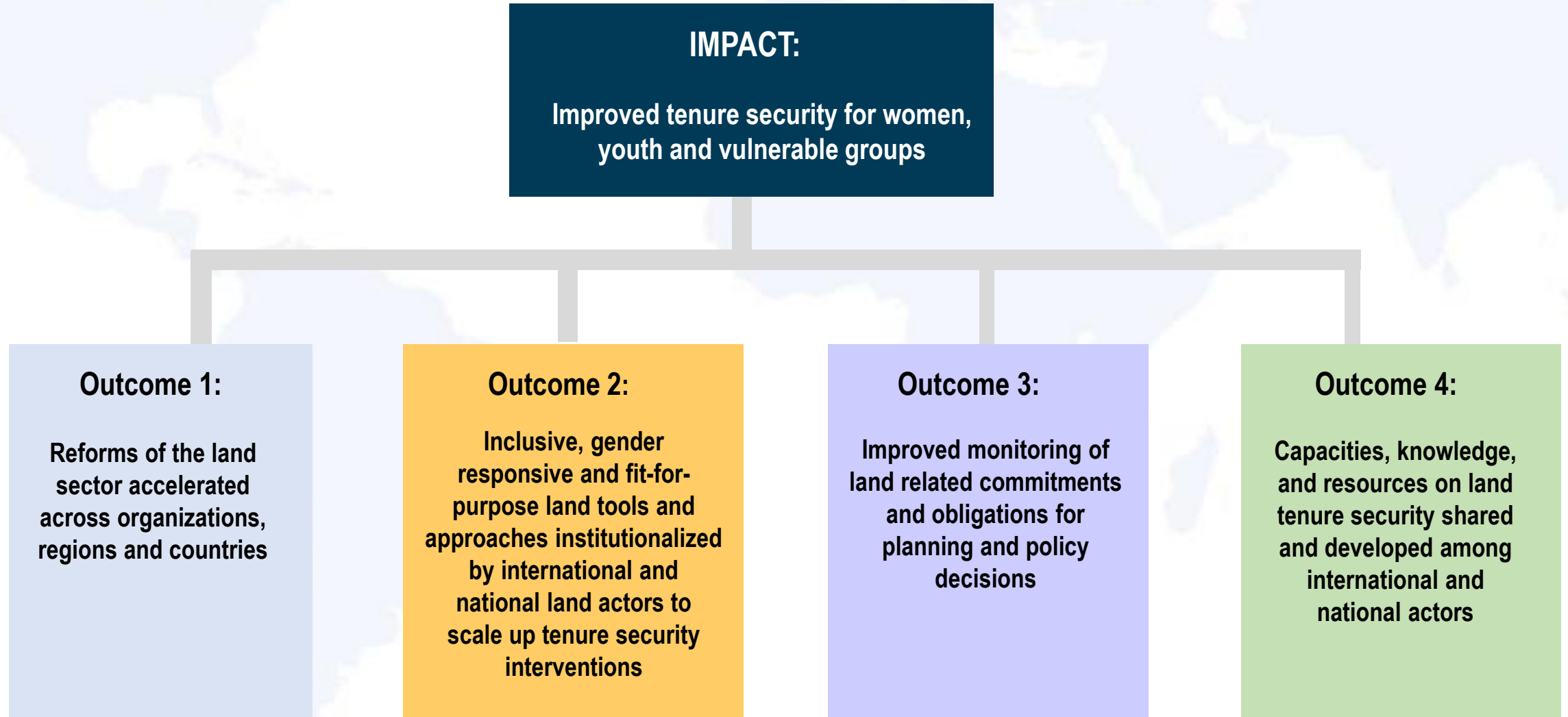
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Introduction

- ❑ The report covers 18 months of implementation –between June 2021 and December 2022
- ❑ It is based on the approved GLTN Phase 3 Project Document for 2019-2023, and the approved GLTN work plan 2021/2022 which started on 1 June 2021 and run across one and a half years - until 31 December 2022
- ❑ The results of this period of work have been derived from the four outcome areas as per the GLTN project document that are focused on responding to the emerging needs, challenges and opportunities of the land sector
- ❑ Interventions have been carried out in collaboration with Partners representing relevant professions and disciplines, civil society and grassroots organizations, and multilateral and bilateral organizations, as well as national governments and local municipalities, with the goal to deliver improved security of tenure. Currently, GLTN has over 85 partners.

GLTN Phase 3: Outcomes and Impact



Outcome 1: Reform of the land sector accelerated across organizations, regions and countries (main achievements)

7 countries including Uganda, DRC, Nepal, Kenya, Zambia, Namibia and Iraq engaged in implementing inclusive, gender responsive and fit-for-purpose regulatory frameworks and land policies, that incorporate the needs of women, youth and vulnerable groups, through technical and financial support from GLTN.

Thirteen (13) international institutions (IFDC, World Bank, SDI, GIZ, UNDP, UN-Habitat, Huairou Commission, ILC, Habitat for Humanity International, IFAD, RCMRD, DFID and FAO) are implementing inclusive, gender responsive and fit for purpose land strategies or programmes.

3 regional initiatives actively engaged in developing and implementing regional level appropriate land policies and Programmes (ALPC, NELGA and Arab Union of Surveyors).

Uptake of GLTN tools and approaches by government at national and local levels have catalyzed implementation of national land policies in Uganda (CCO issuance), Nepal (amendment of the land Act 1964), Iraq (ownership rights of the Yazidi officially recognized), Namibia (CB-FLTS)

Promulgation of the New Land Policy in the DRC and the validation of the New Land Law (both legislation make strong reference to GLTN tools and approaches.



Outcome 2 :Inclusive, gender responsive and fit-for-purpose land tools and approaches institutionalized by international and national land actors to scale up tenure security interventions (Main achievements)

Enhanced institutionalization of GLTN land tools and approaches by at least 15 international institutions, and 30 national institutions in the implementation of their policies, programmes, and practices.

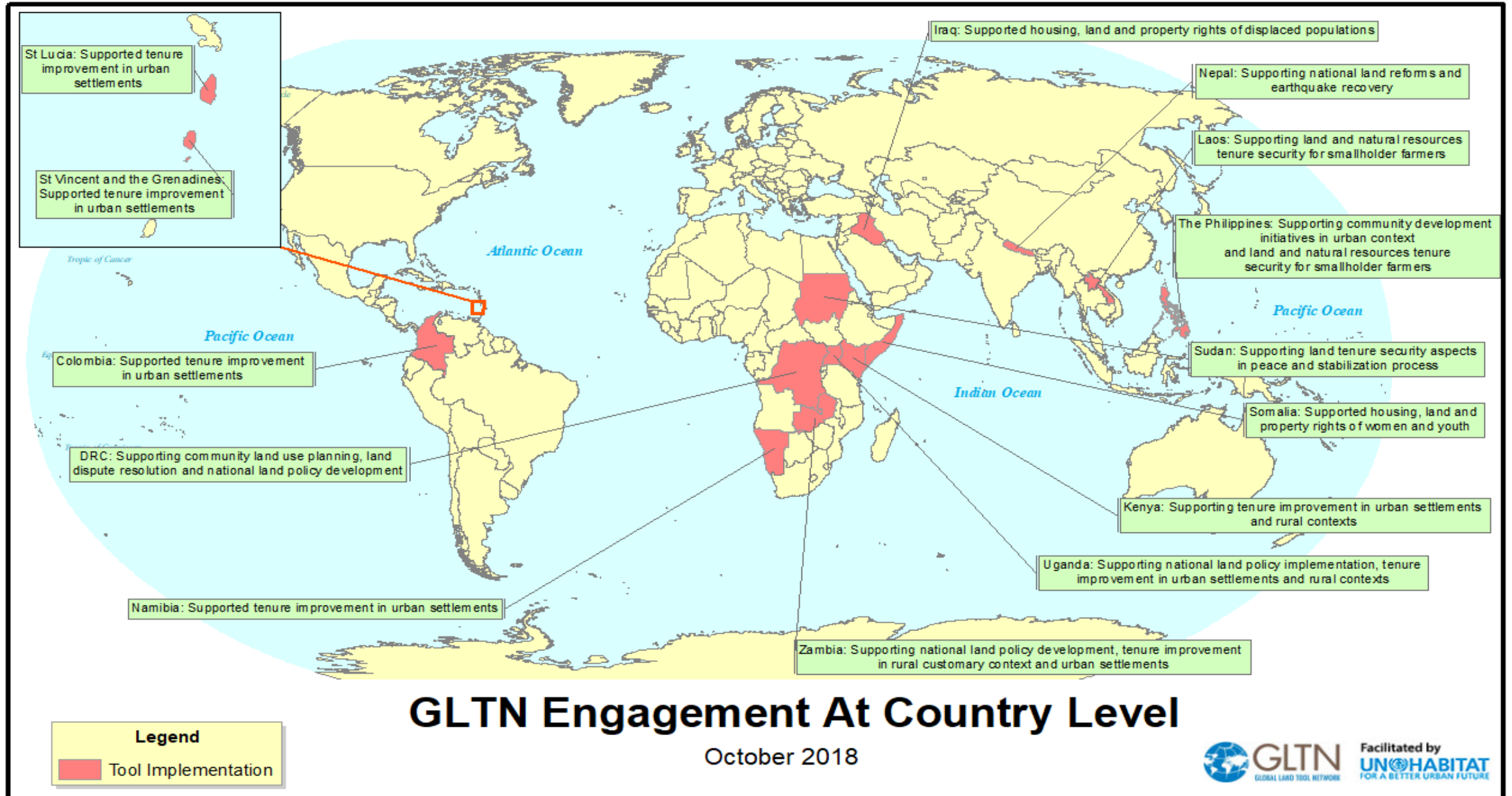
Approximately 102,052 households in 6 countries

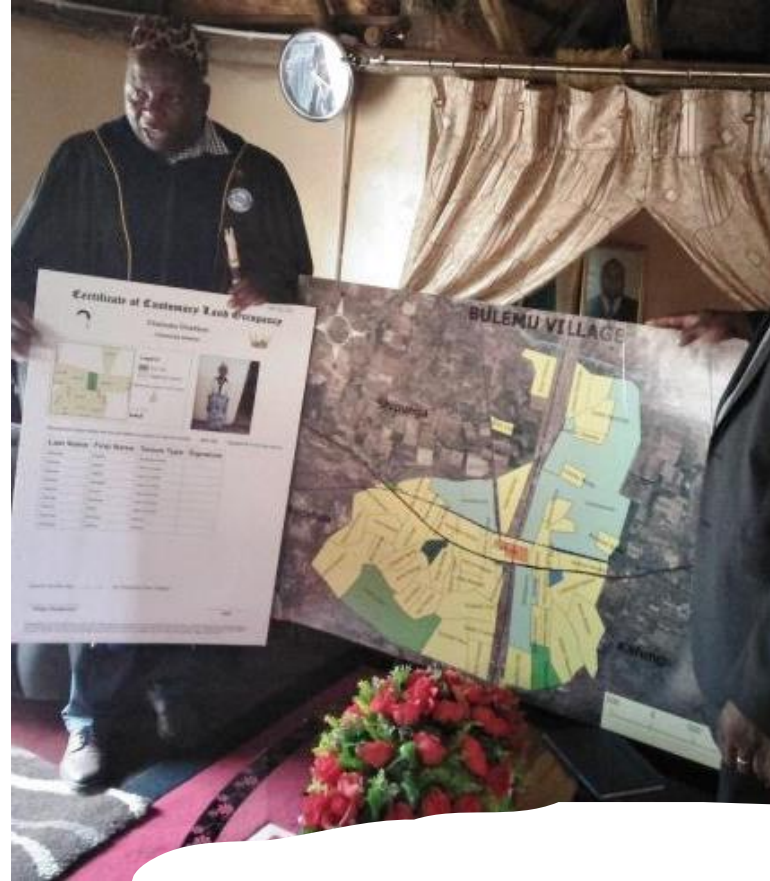
have had their socio-economic and spatial data collected or updated, recorded and made available to authorities and decision makers (18 months of implementation). This # translates to 300,052 since 2019 (start of Phase 3) to date

29 land tools developed and 10 implemented to address the tenure security issues of women, youth and vulnerable groups in five contexts; customary and indigenous land rights, informal settlements, urban-rural nexus, climate change vulnerabilities, and conflict affected contexts

GLTN tools and approaches by government at national and local levels have catalyze implementation of national land policies to deliver improved TS for all.

Our country-level global impact at a glance





Issuance of tenure instruments issued by government authorities in Uganda, Namibia, and Nepal

Outcome 3: Improved monitoring of land-related commitments for planning and policy decisions (Main achievements)

Progress registered in GLTN's efforts to promote achievement of tier I status for SDG land indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. Capacity strengthening workshops to support UN member States in adapting the global methodology for data collection and reporting on the two SDG indicators conducted in 33 countries, 9 of which were directly supported by GLTN

8 monitoring tools and methodologies developed and globally endorsed to improve countries' capacity to report data and information on land governance and tenure security to the highest political levels

23 countries have so far incorporated the internationally agreed methodology for collecting and analyzing data on land governance and tenure security into their national statistical system

Progress registered in the development of the Global Land Governance Report. A paper by GLTN/GLII, FAO, ILC and CIRAD presented in the 2021 Food Systems Summit



Outcome 4: Capacities, knowledge and resources on land tenure security shared and developed among international and national actors (Main achievements)

Over 120 capacity development initiatives i.e., trainings, workshops, learning exchanges, and implementation of learning modules have been conducted in different countries reaching over 4,500 change agents of which approximately 39% were women

The GLTN E-learning platform is fully operational with courses covering topics on tenure security, responsible land governance and application of innovative land tools. These include courses on TR-LUP, STDM, GEC, Responsible land administration, land-based financing, and a course on improving transparency in land governance and addressing land disparities by NELGA

Approximately 36 knowledge management and awareness interventions events conducted involving different GLTN international partners. (expert group meetings, conferences, consultations/round tables, reference group discussions, and events focused on the development of learning modules)

A network of land governance champions with over 2,121 experts and practitioners, and over 50 organizations registered under the Arab Land Initiative programme.

15 academic institutions / GLTN partners teaching courses that include tenure security, responsible land governance and innovative land tools

27 research publications referencing GLTN tools and approaches realized so far (18 months of implementation). This work has been achieved through the collaboration of GLTN Secretariat and Partners though part of the work was done independently

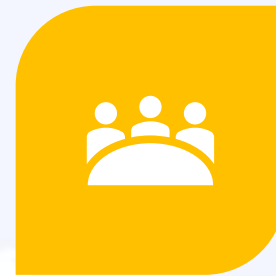
In Summary



We now have **29 land tools, frameworks and approaches** to support governments and local partners in the implementation of their national policies.



Over 4,500 **change agents** have improved their knowledge of pro-poor and gender-responsive land tools. 39% of them are women.



Local community organizations are now more confident and able to interact with government agencies and **promote local initiatives** because of their participation in the implementation of our land tools.



27 research studies have boosted our understanding of how tenure security relates to wider development outcomes.

Summary cont'd



We have contributed towards **greater consistency in the use of land tenure concepts, indicators and approaches** by land actors across the board. SDGs monitoring -1.4.2, 5.a.1 5.a.2- global methodology approved.



Through our work, over **300,000 urban and rural households** have improved tenure security, are free to invest in their housing and are less at risk of being forcibly evicted.



GLTN land tools have influenced the drafting of national land policies and the development and revision of relevant legislation in **Uganda, Namibia, DRC, Zambia, Iraq, Nepal.**

Development Partners



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



United Nations
Department of Economic and Social Affairs



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



Challenges

- ❑ The Covid-19 pandemic posed a challenge to the programme implementation at all levels. Field activities at country level were disrupted due to the movement restrictions at different times of the year
- ❑ GLTN project activities in Uganda were heavily affected by the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease for approximately five (5) months between September 2022 to January 2023
- ❑ Limited performance in cluster work resulted to failure of some workplan activities (question; how do we secure more consistent commitments from international partners that volunteer their time to deliver on cluster work)
- ❑ Funding challenges given the continuing aftereffects of the COVID19 pandemic, a prioritization of bilateral cooperation in much land governance and management funding, and the generally negative global financial and geopolitical environment.
- ❑ In the Arab regions; very fragile institutions, aggravated by a decade of economic contraction, social and political unrest, and democracy and governance. (competing urgent priorities, little capacity, International funding remains largely humanitarian and programming cycles are short)
- ❑ Weakness, or absence, of multilateral forums for the consideration of, and cooperation in, matters relating to land governance and management continues to be a particular challenge to reform in the sector

Opportunities

- ❑ The adoption of the draft General Comment 26 on Land and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, may provide an opportunity for a more holistic approach to land governance in global norms.
- ❑ Demonstrated capacity of implementing partners to implement GLTN land tools and innovations with minimal technical support from GLTN is a huge opportunity. Partners have been able to mobilize additional funding to support the continuation of interventions previously initiated by GLTN
 1. A new project on land in Nepal, funded by the Korean government is planned to kick off in the third quarter of 2023. It builds on the comparative strengths of GLTN and UN-Habitat work in Nepal and has two key outcomes:
 2. The second phase of DRC Land Reform Program funded by CAFI/FONAREDD provides an opportunity to continue with the work already achieved in the first phase. The new project is expected to commence in July 2023 and run up to 2026.
 3. A second phase of the Arab region programme that will primarily focus on consolidating the achievements under Phase 1, and to enhance concrete implementation and piloting of solutions is set to begin in late 2023 up to 2027

Thank you!



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