



GLTN

GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL

Experiences in the Application of Geospatial Technologies in Securing Land Tenure

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*International Seminar on United Nations
Global Geospatial Information Management*

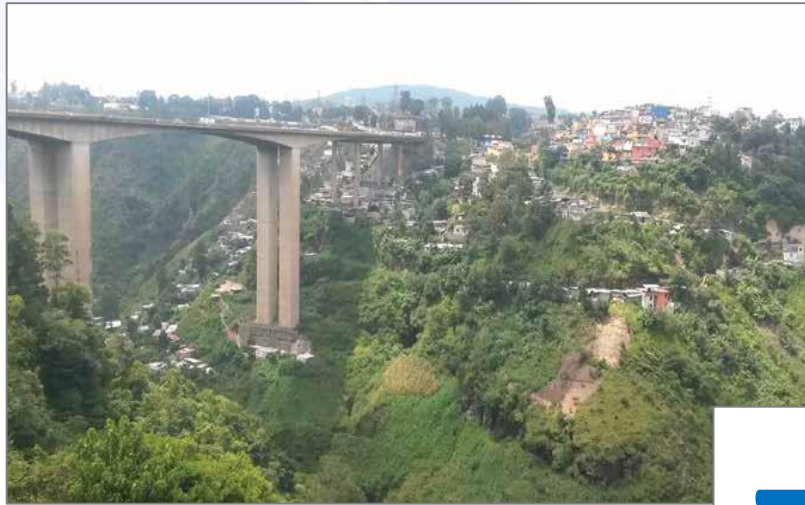
6 – 7 December 2018

Nairobi, Kenya

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SITUATION TODAY...



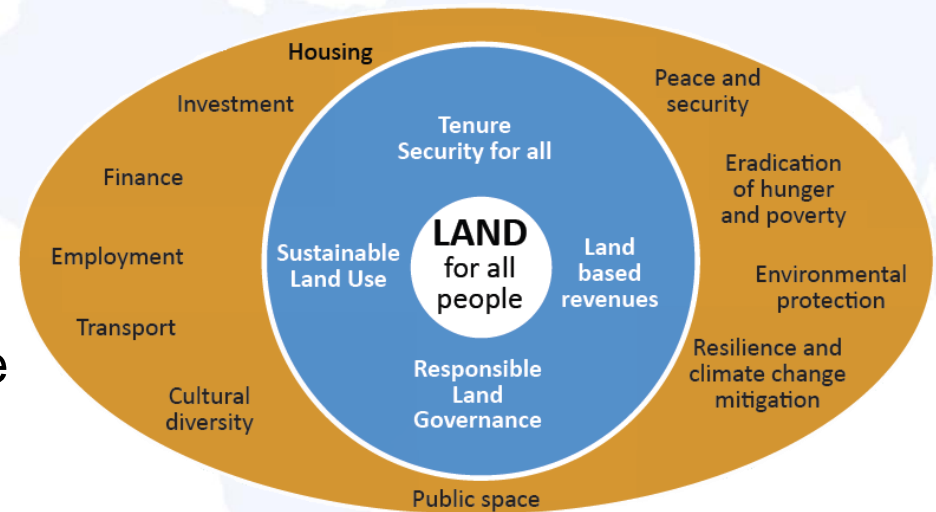
70%



WHY IS TENURE SECURITY IMPORTANT?

Increased tenure security can:

- Help overcome land, housing and livelihood inequalities
- Promote equity, inclusion and the realisation of human rights
- Promote food security, entrepreneurship and sustainable development
- Facilitate provision of essential facilities, services and quality of life
- Reduce physical insecurity and conflict
- Reduce forced eviction, corruption, 'land grabbing'
- Overcome wide-spread discrimination against women
- Create options for youth



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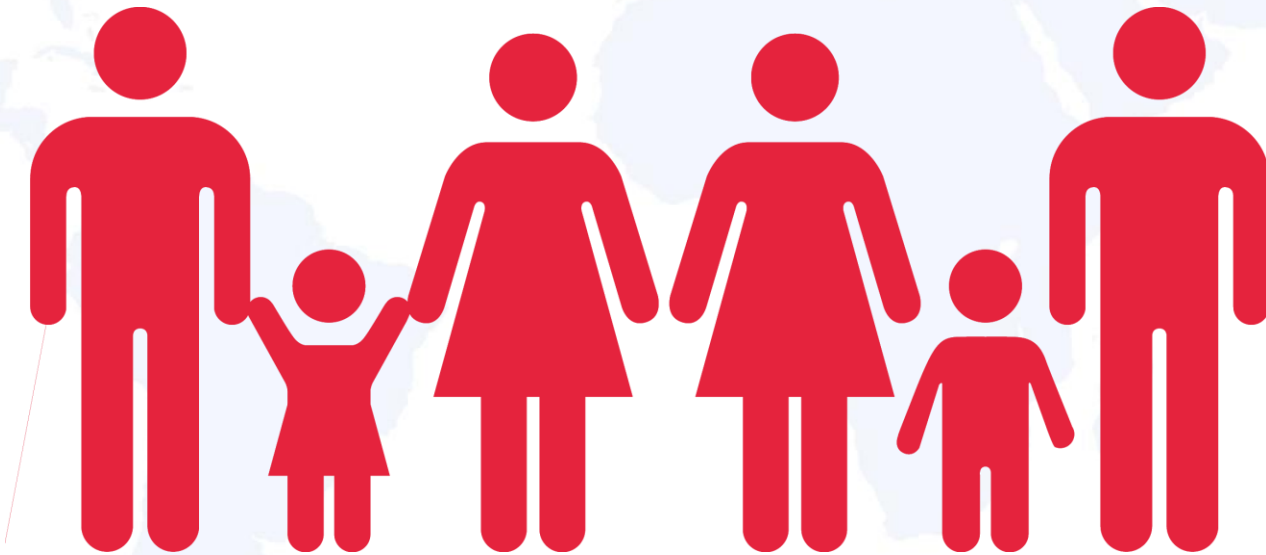
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY



Improving Land Tenure Security To End Poverty



Global Recognition of the Importance of Land Rights
for Sustainable Development

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Indicator 1.4.2:

“Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with **legally recognized** documentation and who **perceive their rights to land** as secure, by sex and by type of tenure”



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LAND IN THE SDGS

- **SDGS – 17 GOALS, 169, TARGETS, 240 INDICATORS**
- **2030 AGENDA** contains land-related targets and indicators
Explicitly Included in: SDGs 1, 2, 5, 11 and 15.
Not explicitly mention in SDG16 – though land is key to peace and stability.

9 TARGETS AND 12 INDICATORS RELATED TO LAND

- Target **1.4** (Indicator -1.4.2 on tenure security)
- Target **2.3** (Indicators - 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 addressing smallholder farmers)
- Target **2.4** (Indicator – 2.4.1 on agricultural area)
- Target **5.a** (indicators- 5.a.1 – securing women’s agricultural land, and 5.a.2 on legal framework on securing women’s land)
- Target **11.1** (Indicators -11.1.1), **11.3** (indicator- 11.3.1) and Target **11.7** (indicator -11.7.1) addressing urban informality and access to housing; open spaces and land consumption rate.)
- Target **15.1** (indicators 15.1.1, 15.1.2) and Target **15.3** (indicator -15.3.1) onforest areas, biodiversity and land degradation neutrality).

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GLTN OVERVIEW

The **Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)** is a multidisciplinary global alliance **79 partners** contributing to poverty alleviation and sustainable development through land reform, improved land management and security of tenure, in rural and urban areas.

GLTN conceived in early 2004 and launched in 2006.

- Land tools development and implementation
- Awareness raising and knowledge building (e.g. **Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII)**, **Continuum of Land Rights Approach**)
- Championing global and regional land governance initiatives (e.g. VGGTs, LPI)
- Regional and country engagement
- Capacity development

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CONTINUUM OF LAND RIGHTS



MAKING IT WORK: INNOVATIVE LAND TOOLS

GLTN land tools relate to the *HOW* of implementing pro-poor and gender-responsive land policies for tenure security.

They are developed to accommodate and support the continuum concept and its in-country application.

GLTN land tools for application of the continuum include:

1. The **Social Tenure Domain Model** – to accommodate and record a range of different land tenure rights
2. **Participatory Enumeration Methodologies** – generating land tenure information through a participatory process
3. The **Gender Evaluation Criteria** – addressing gender issues in land management
4. **Capacity Development** – to operationalise in countries

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SOCIAL TENURE (RIGHT) - CONTINUUM

- Ownership
- Apartment - Right
- Co-operations
- Occupation
- Tenancy
- Possession
- Restriction Types
- State Property
- **Etc. (can be extended)**

- Non-formal and informal rights
- Customary Types
- Indigenous Rights
- Certificate of Comfort
- Disagreement
- Overlap
- Conflict situations
- **Etc. (can be extended)**

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RANGE OF SPATIAL UNIT TYPES

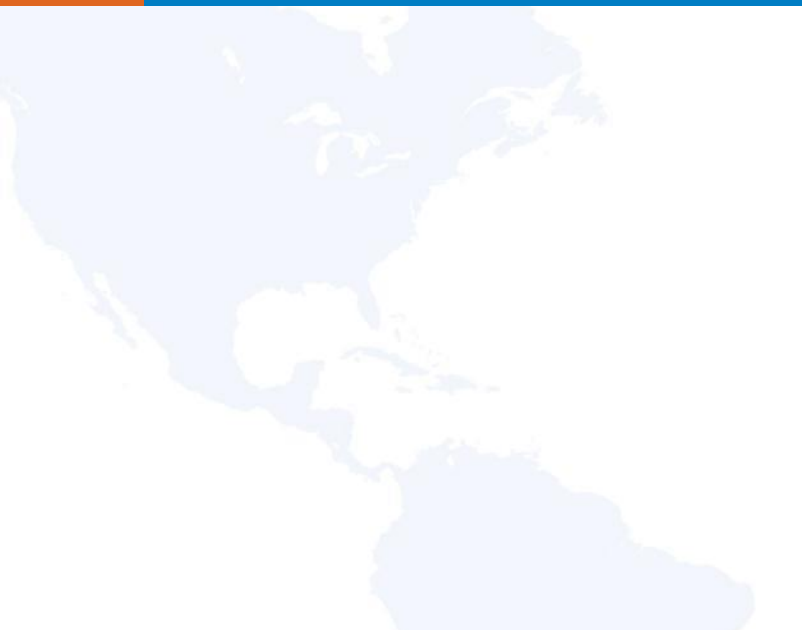
- Parcel
- Apartment
- Building
- One Point - inside polygon
- One point - street axes
- Set of Lines e.g. stream, river
- Polygon (low accuracy)
- Polygon (high accuracy)
- **Etc. (can be extended)**

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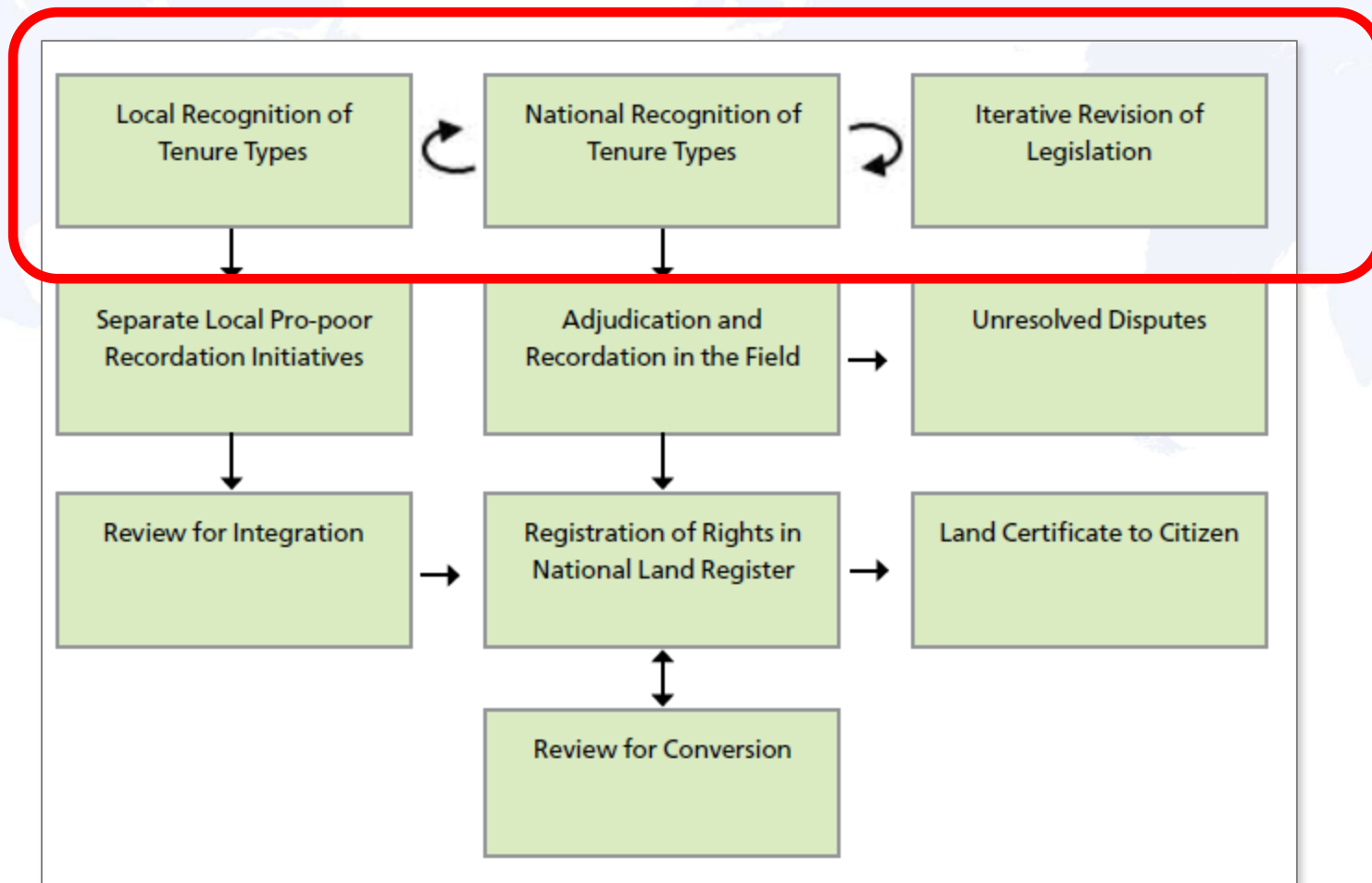
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PARTICIPATORY MAPPING

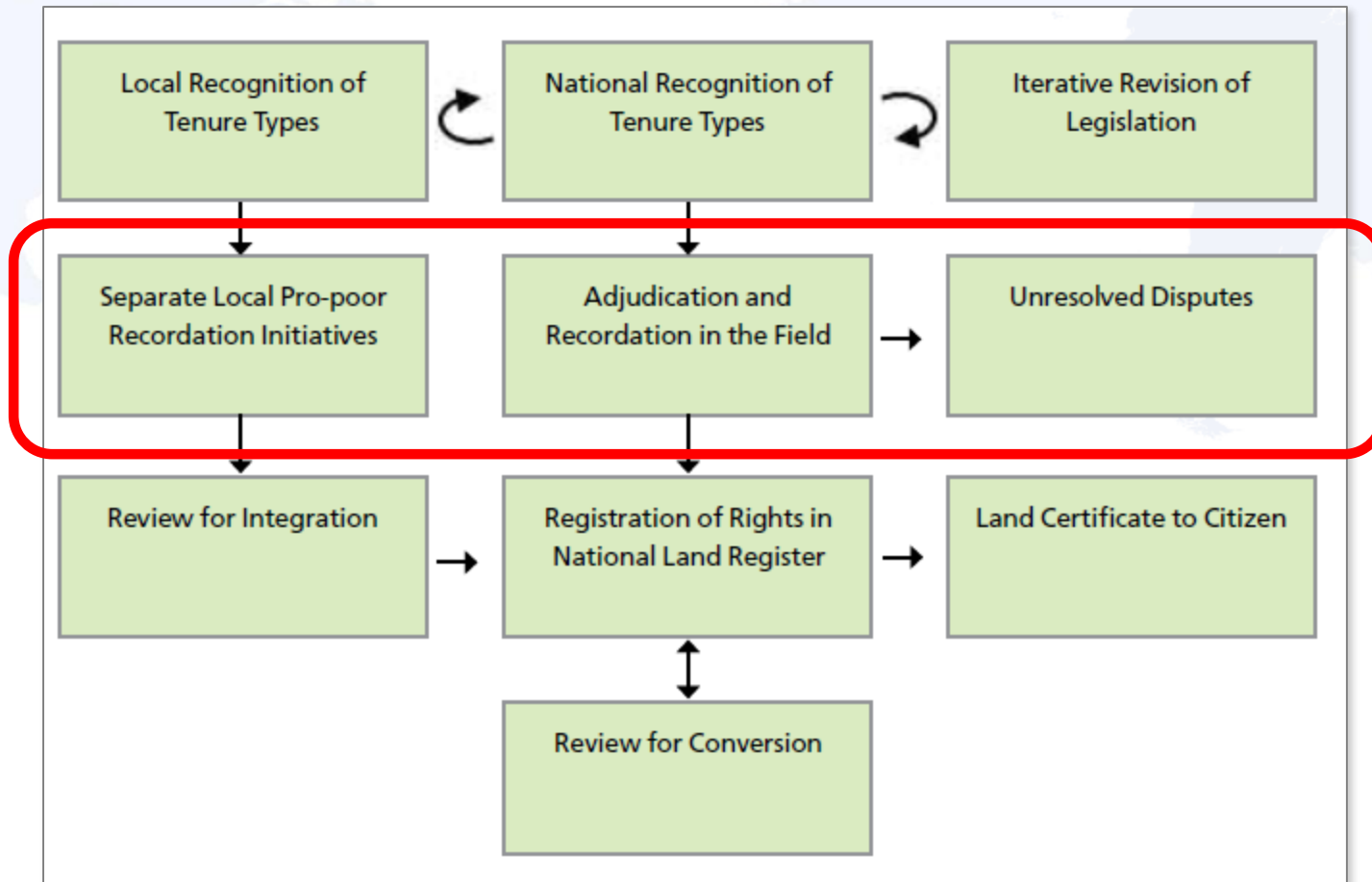


RECOGNISING, RECORDING, REVIEWING LAND RIGHTS



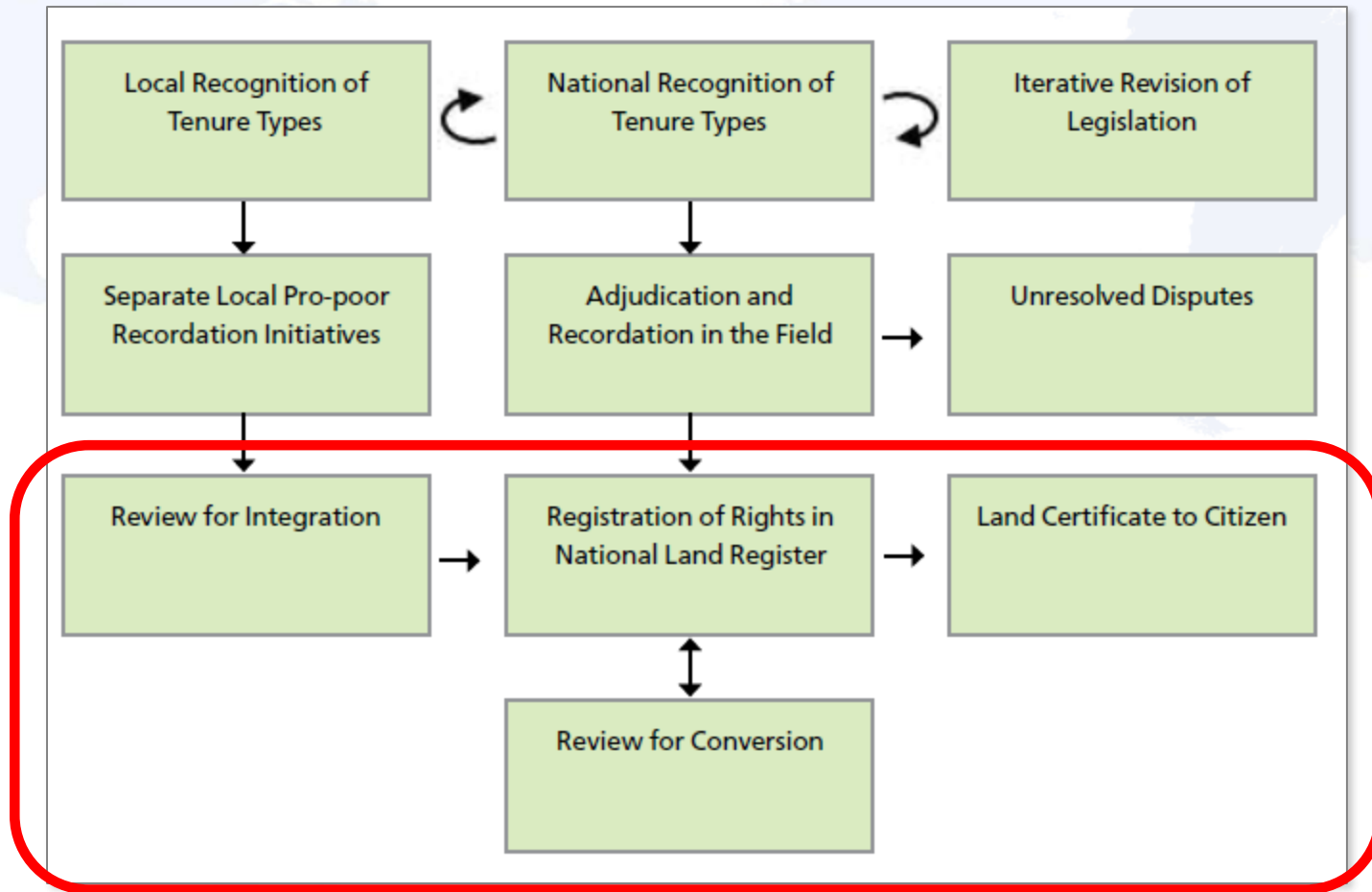
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RECOGNISING, RECORDING, REVIEWING LAND RIGHTS



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RECOGNISING, RECORDING, **REVIEWING** LAND RIGHTS



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CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

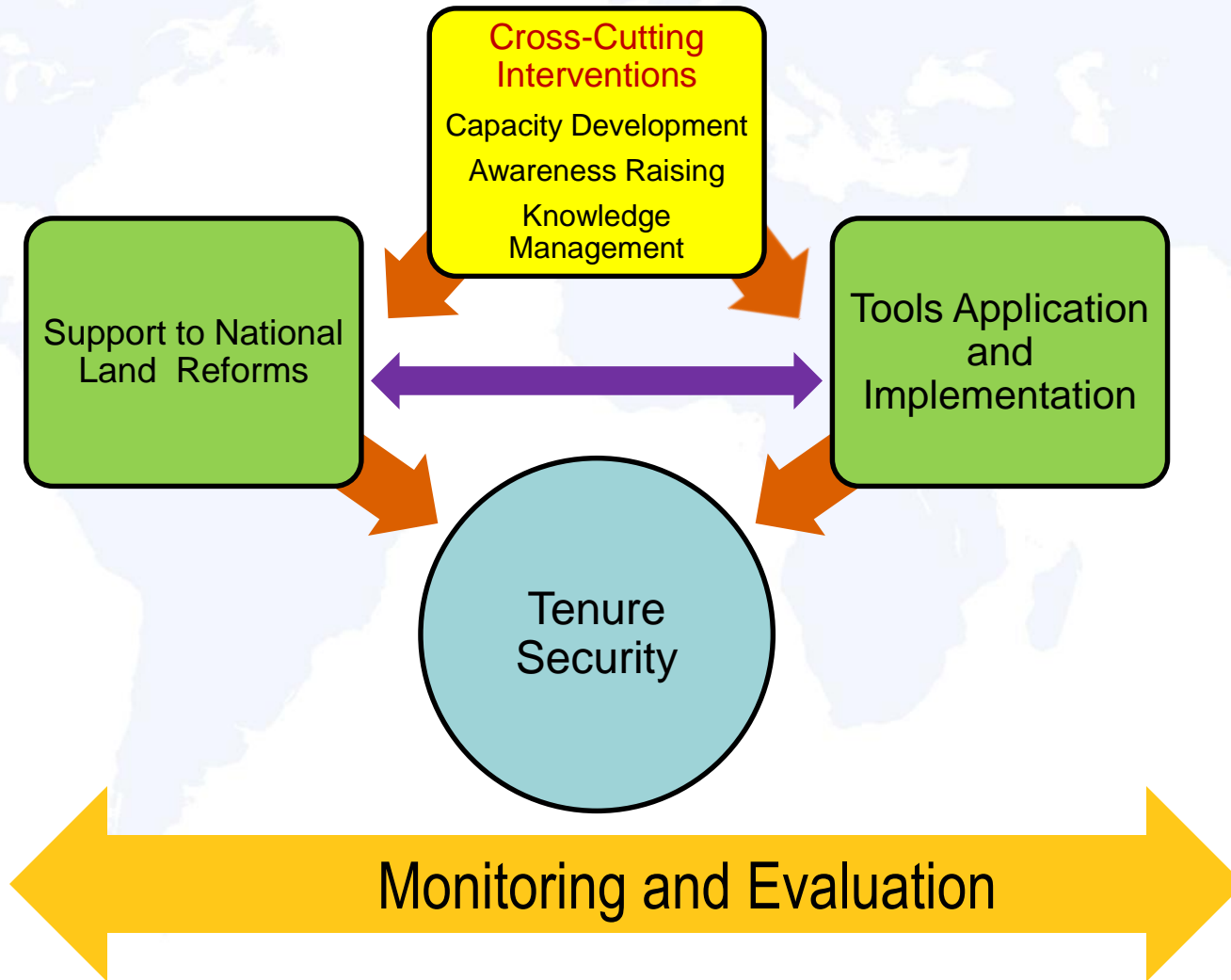


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Framework for Country Interventions



POST DISASTER CONTEXT IN NEPAL

Location: Dolakha District, Nepal

Objectives:

- I. Support land reform interventions in Nepal including: (a) land policy development; and (b) strategy development for Fit For Purpose Land Administration
- II. Support interventions towards the improvement of earthquake recovery

Partners: UN-Habitat; Global Land Tool Network; Kadaster International; International Federation of Surveyors (FIG); HURADEC; Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Cooperative; University of Kathmandu; National Reconstruction Authority



Process: Planning and consultation; awareness raising; data collection; capacity development; development of manuals; validation; data analysis; documentation; data update

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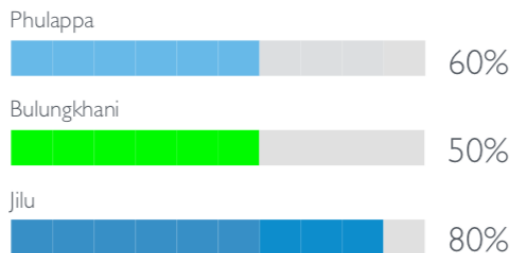
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POST DISASTER CONTEXT IN NEPAL - RESULTS



KEY FINDING IA:

1/3 of the Households in the 3 pilot areas do not have land documents.



KEY FINDING IB:

Because of the lack of documents 1/3 of the Households in the 3 pilot areas could not access the reconstruction grants.



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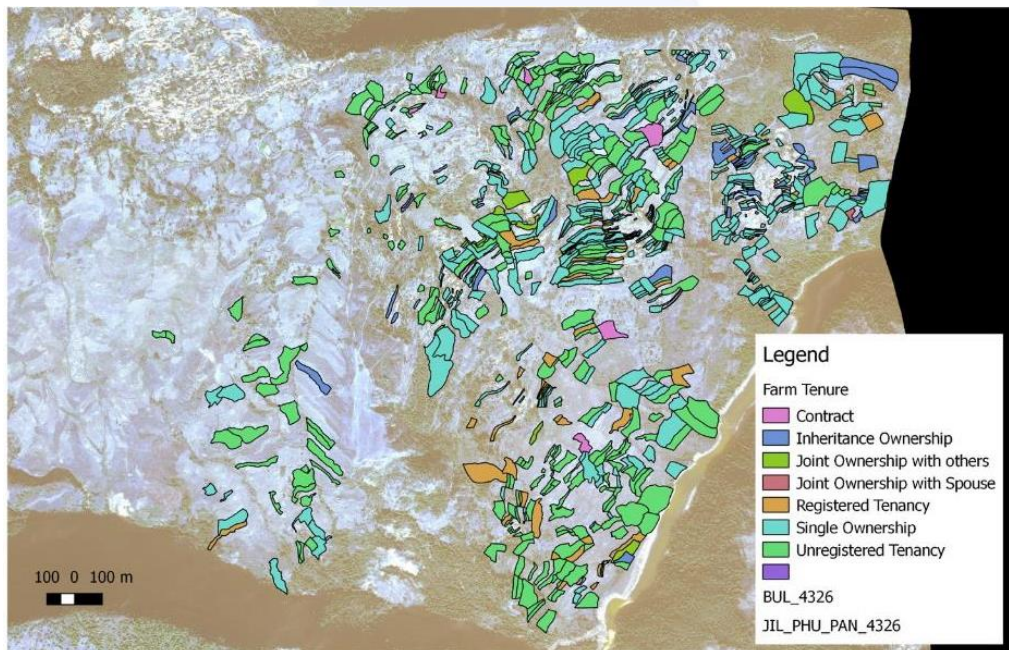
out of 421 houses in the three pilot areas were not eligible for the reconstruction grants.



KEY FINDING 4A:

Women's ownership of land not only enhances their livelihood options, but also the socioeconomic well-being of their families and societies. Policy interventions and improvements are for instance, the Eleventh Amendment of the *Muluki Ain* (Civil Code) in 2002, Gender Equality Act 2006, the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 and the Constitution of Nepal 2015 which includes provisions ensuring women's equal access to parental or inherited property.

However, due to prevailing patriarchal traditional practices in Nepal, women continue to be marginalised in terms of land ownership. Therefore this study collected and analysed the number of joint ownership in the three pilot areas. Only 16% of land ownership in Phulappa, Bulungkhani and Jilu is with spouse.



OTHER COUNTRY APPLICATIONS...

Country	Context/Purpose
Kenya	Settlement improvement and tenure security
	Land records management in irrigation schemes
	Land and property taxation
Democratic Republic of Congo	Land mediation in post-conflict context
	Provincial land information system
Uganda	Urban planning, settlement planning/upgrading, monitoring project impact in rural agricultural context
Zambia	Customary land certification, occupancy certificates in informal settlements
Namibia	Piloting implementation of Flexible Land Tenure Act
Philippines	City-wide planning and settlement upgrading
Nepal	Development of District Cadastre System
Iraq	Security of tenure for displaced populations in the Sinuni town
Sudan	Peace and stabilization programme in 50 villages, Darfur

MOVING FORWARD: GLTN STRATEGY 2018 - 2030

1. **Accelerate reforms** of the land sector by fostering global, regional and national discourse on responsible land governance and transformative land policies
2. **Institutionalize** inclusive, gender-responsive and fit-for-purpose land tools to scale up tenure security interventions
3. **Monitor land-related commitments** by mobilizing international, regional and national partners to track progress and build evidence
4. **Share and develop capacities,** knowledge, research and resources on land tenure security.



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THANK YOU

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