

الاراضي العربيّة Arab Land Initiative

by Ombretta Tempra and El Habib Benmokhtar, Global Land Tool Network Secretariat – UN-Habitat

Training Event “Monitoring Land Governance and Land Tenure Security,
14th of December 2020

Land governance : It is the process by which decisions are made regarding the access to and use of land, the manner in which those decisions are implemented and the way that conflicting interests in land are reconciled.

Land Actors : Range of formal and informal organizations and institutions are involved, these include government, private and non-government actors.

What does land governance include ?

Land tenure: Securing and transferring rights in land and natural resources.

Land value: Valuation and taxation of land and properties.

Land use: Planning and control of the use of land and natural resources.

Land development: Implementing utilities, infrastructure, construction planning, and schemes for renewal and change of existing land use.

How does the good land governance benefit the society ?

Support of governance and the rule of law

Alleviation of poverty

Security of tenure

Support for formal land markets

Security for credit

Support for land and property taxation

Protection of state lands

Management of land disputes

Improvement of land-use planning and implementation

Improvement of infrastructure for human settlements

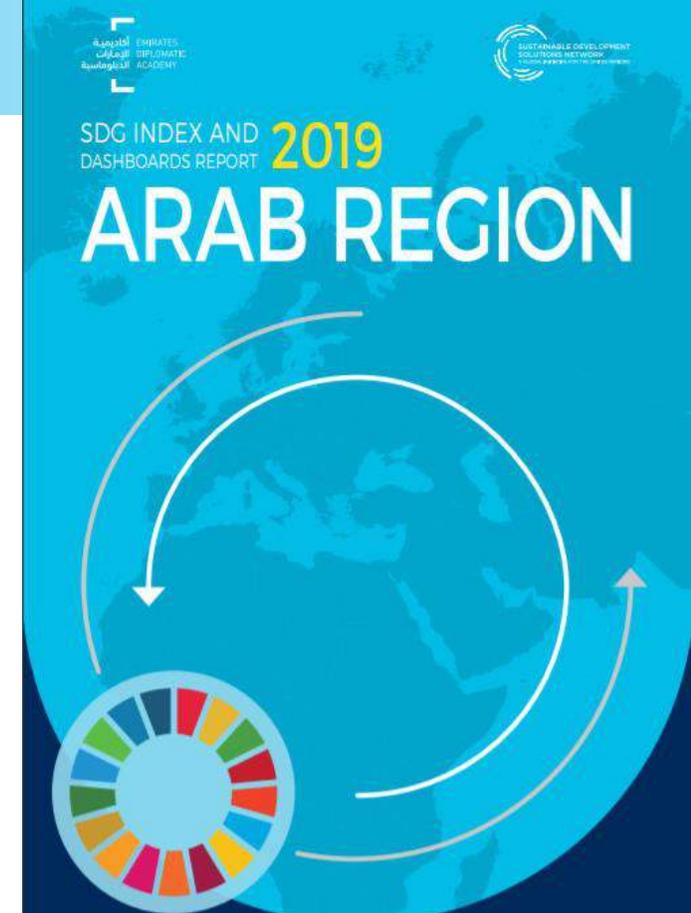
The Arab region is facing critical challenges:

Overall

- Weak overall governance, instability and conflicts, economic decline;
- Migration, mass displacement;
- Gender and Inequality
- High level of un-organised urbanisation;
- High population growth rates;
- Desertification and water scarcity;
- Youth unemployment and radicalization.
- Disconnect from global processes (VGGTs, SDGs, etc.) and lack of functioning regional umbrella institution (LAS, ESCWA/ECA, etc.) and donor focus only recently started.

Land-specific

- Region has on average a delay of 20 years in land governance;
- Land right and Gender inequality
- Haphazard progress on land registration (with few countries advancing);
- Outdated land administration systems, stiffened by bureaucracy and corruption;
- Mass HLP rights violations, aggravating decades of politics of exclusion and use of land rights to secure political support;
- Lack of data;
- Capacities exist on some technical aspects, but in silos and outdated.



Transparency and accountability

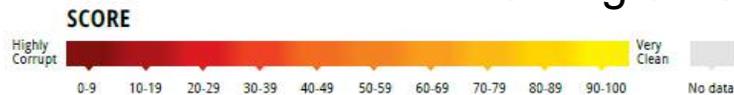
The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, according to experts and business people

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2019

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

39/100

AVERAGE SCORE



SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK
71	United Arab Emirates	21
62	Qatar	30
60	Israel	35
53	Saudi Arabia	51
52	Oman	56
48	Jordan	60
43	Tunisia	74
42	Bahrain	77
41	Morocco	80
40	Kuwait	85
35	Algeria	106
35	Egypt	106
28	Lebanon	137
26	Iran	146
20	Iraq	162
18	Libya	168
15	Yemen	177
13	Syria	178

Palestine is not included in this year's CPI, as it has not been rated by the minimum three sources required.

In the Middle East and North Africa, the most bribe-prone institutions are reported to be those handling procedures related to buying, selling, inheriting or renting land. (TI Global Corruption Barometer Report 2009)

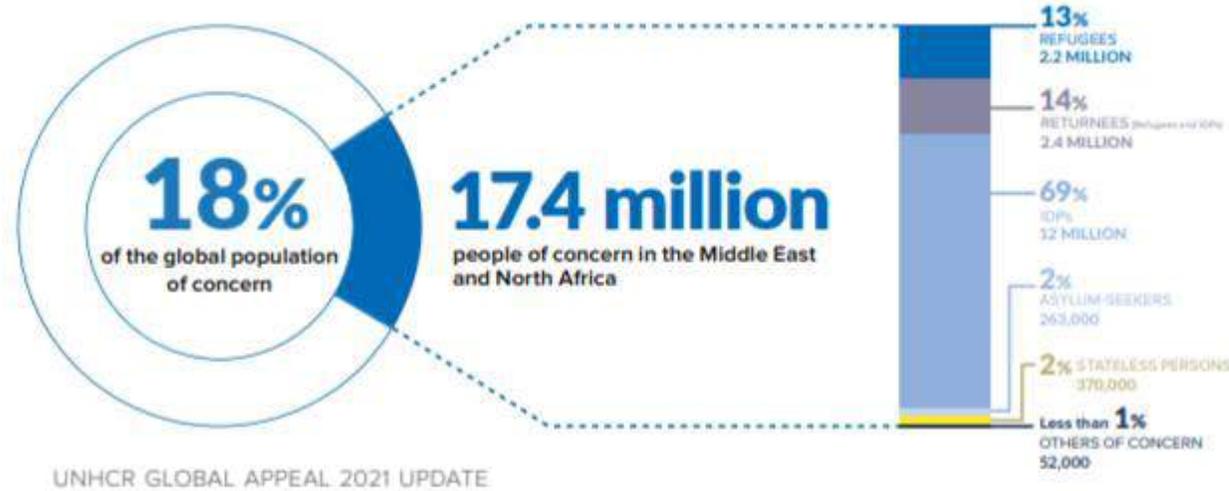
#cpi2019

www.transparency.org/cpi

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Migration, mass displacement

2021 PLANNING FIGURES FOR PEOPLE OF CONCERN
in the Middle East and North Africa



Nine years after the Arab Spring, the region is still struggling to ensure political participation of its citizens and to tackle profound governance challenges.



In 2018, the Middle East and North Africa continued to see some of the most severe and protracted refugee crises in the world. More than 10.1 million were internally displaced from conflicts in Iraq, Syria and Yemen—three of the direst humanitarian situations globally. “UNHCR, 2018 Regional Summary Report”

Climate vulnerability

Maghreb	Mashreq	Gulf countries	Least developed countries
Overall a hotter drier region Temperature increase of up to 5° C	Overall a hotter drier region Higher temperatures in both summer and winter	Relatively uniform warming Possible increase in summer precipitation, but highly uncertain and localized	Changes in river flows Variable changes in wetness and aridity, with areas nearer the tropics becoming wetter
Decrease in precipitation, fewer rainy days More droughts, especially in summer Overall increase in aridity, with 20% less rainfall	Generally drier, especially in the rainy (winter) season Rainfall drop below growth threshold for some areas Seawater intrusion and salinization, particularly in Egypt	More severe rainfalls Seawater intrusion	More severe rainfalls
Seawater intrusion			

Source: Adapted from Verner, Dorte, Adaptation to a Changing Climate in the Arab Countries, MENA Development Report (World Bank 2012.)

Climate Impact	Land Governance Issue	Human Rights Implicated
Sea-Level Rise Flooding Storm surges Erosion Salination of land/water	Loss of land impact on drinking water Damage to coastal infrastructure and buildings Loss of arable land	Self-determination [ICCPR, ICESCR, 1] Water [CEDAW, 14, ICRC 24] Adequate housing [ICESCR, 12] Property [UDHR, 17]
Temperature increase Drought Reduced water supply	Food and water insecurity Impact on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Depletion of agricultural soils	Life [ICCPR, 6] Means of subsistence [ICESCR, 1] Adequate standard of living [ICESCR, 12]
Extreme weather events Cyclones, floods, Storm surges Landslides	Displacement Contaminated water Damage to infrastructure Damage to arable lands Property damage	Life [ICCPR, 6] Water [CEDAW, 14, ICRC 24] Means of subsistence [ICESCR, 1] Adequate standard of living [ICESCR, 12] Property [UDHR, 17]

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) highlight that for development to be sustainable it must be resilient to growing risks from both climate change and natural disasters. This is of critical importance in the Arab region, already the world's most water-scarce, food-import dependent region, with growing impacts from climate change (particularly droughts) creating even greater forms of social vulnerability.

Why women's access to land and housing is important

Social and economic development and food security;

Realisation of human rights;

Women empowerment and participation;
Protection of women from violence and health hazards;

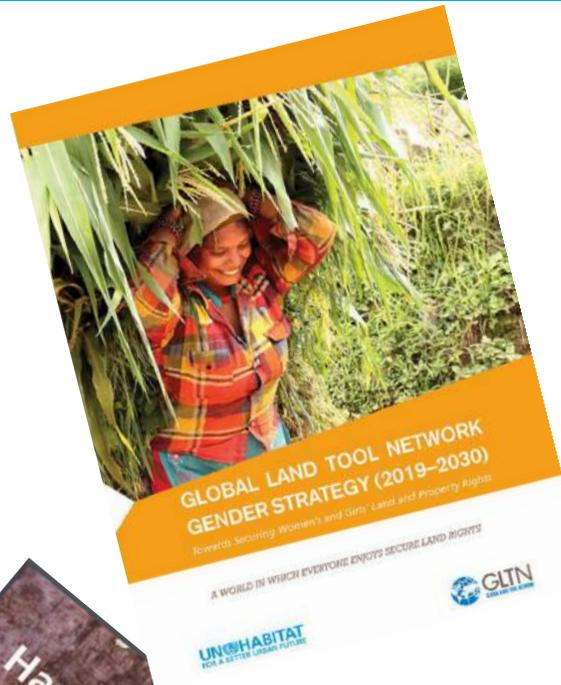
Stabilizing societies in crisis and conflict;



Approaches and recommendations to improve land governance

- Scaling up grassroots land projects
- Transparency
- Evaluation framework to support the continuum of land rights
- Measuring land governance
- Show the linkage between the improvement of land governance and the achievement of the SDGs
- Conduct Land tools need assessment, in order to see the needs in the land governance tools, and then develop them.
- Testing the gender evaluation criteria into existing and future land tools, indicators and training programmes
- Link the core content of training and capacity development to the broader objective of responsible land governance
- Increase the space for grassroots and civil society organizations, including international NGOs, to engage with governments and GLTN partners on the topic of land tools, both at the global and country level
- Help governments improve governance by developing human resources and institutional capacity.
- Promote the Global framework:
 - ❖ the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure as a pro-poor, gender responsive tool to achieve secure land rights for all.
 - ❖ The Land Policy Initiative supported by the African Union, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, uses the land governance approach in its framework and guidelines.
 - ❖ Promote the Land Governance Assessment Framework to assist governments to identify shortcomings in land governance.

Good to read!



معايير تقييم النوع الاجتماعي بالنسبة لأدوات الأراضي ذات النطاق الواسع

كيف نعرف أن أداة ما من أدوات الأراضي تراعي احتياجات المرأة والرجل؟

عند الرقيم من التقدم في حقوق المرأة لا يتم التمتع بالمساواة في حقوق الأراضي والحياة الآمنة للمرأة والرجل بشكل متساوي في الكثير من أنحاء العالم. وهذا أمر يتعارض مع حقوق الإنسان العالمية، وكذلك يؤثر بالسلب على الأمن والاقتصاد.

تعد قضايا النوع الاجتماعي المتعلقة بالأرض من القضايا المعقدة. فهي تتضمن أمور اجتماعية وثقافية ودينية والهدف في مواجهه هيكل السيطرة المتأصلة في المجتمع وهي نفس الوقت نحن نعلم انه ليس من السهل اداء من ايد الأراضي فعلا. فعملينا ان نتصور القامه العنصره بأند في الأنسبة الأند الاجتماعيه مثل النوع الاجتماعي.

تعد هذه الخطة الأمل الشبكه العالمية لأدوات الأراضي حتى نلجحه في مجال معقده تصمم أدوات الأراضي الجديدة أو لتقييم الأدوات القائمة من منظور النوع الاجتماعي وتبادل الخبرات مع خبراء تقييم النوع الاجتماعي كمنصة التكميل على أداة من أدوات الأراضي واسعة النطاق. يسهل برامضها للنوع الاجتماعي بشكل كامل وكيفية خذنه الفوائد التي خذنا الهده من العمل والاحتراف المعقده لتوفير أداة مفيدة للمرأة والرجل على السواء.



The Arab Land Initiative



Established in 2016 as a multi stakeholder platform facilitated by the Global Land Tool Network, UN-Habitat and the World Bank.

Shared **vision**: “All the people in the Arab countries enjoy equal and affordable access to land, peace, stability and economic growth, to be achieved with good land policies and transparent, efficient and affordable land administration systems”.

Key partners: Arab Union of Surveyors, Dubai Land Department, League of Arab States, Urban Training and Studies Institute, UN-ESCWA, BMZ, GIZ, FAO, Dutch Kadaster, NELGA/IAV Hassan II, Habitat International Coalition, International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI), International Land Coalition, Jordan Department of Land and Survey, Lebanon Real Estate Directorate, University of East London, ENSAA, Norwegian Refugee Council, LANDac.



مبادرة
الأراضي العربية
Arab Land Initiative

- Promote **collaboration and coordination**;
- Develop and share **knowledge**;
- Develop **capacities** of individuals and organisations;
- **Support** the implementation of existing land-related programmes and interventions in selected countries using fit-for-purpose land tools and approaches*.

*including support to UN-Habitat country offices (Sudan, Iraq, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon + exploring Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Libya) and partners' initiatives (Dutch Kadaste, LANDac, ILC, NELGA, GIZ, ...)

THE SECOND ARAB LAND CONFERENCE

A successful first Arab Land Conference took place in Dubai, UAE in February 2018, consolidating the Initiative and the priority areas of work.



Dubai Declaration on Land Governance in Arab States



Second Arab Land Conference (22-24th February 2021, Egypt), Online/in person

The Registration is Open on Arab Land Initiative Website

Submit your paper abstract by 14 December

Exhibit your work and disseminate your materials and ideas at the exhibition area

Main themes:



مبادرات الاراضي العربية
Arab Land Initiative

- Land and conflict;
- Women's land rights;
- Land rights of displaced people, migrants and vulnerable groups (HLP rights);
- Land, natural resources and climate change;
- Fit for purpose land administration;
- Monitoring of data related to land and land tenure security; Land, environment and climate change;
- Land-related policies, laws and regulations;
- Management of public land and land-based investments
- Land and affordable housing

COUNTRY LEVEL INTERVENTIONS

Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-Existence in Darfur, Sudan

The project contributes to peace and stabilization in Darfur by addressing land-related conflicts, a key challenge in the Darfur context. The project maps 50 villages to identify the areas **where** returnees (and IDPs) can settle without creating conflicts with the host communities and infringing on agricultural areas and other land uses.



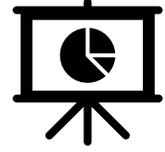
Social tenure and house rehabilitation to support the return of Yazidis in Sinjar

The objective of the project was to support the return of the Yazidi community to their houses by providing tenure security and housing reconstruction.





الاراضي العربية
مبادرة
Arab Land Initiative



Milestones

- ✓ Establishment and connecting land experts and initiatives
- ✓ first Arab Land Conference (UAE2018),
- ✓ Key champions and resources mobilized;
- ✓ 9 partnerships agreements with partners from the region;
- ✓ 17 pieces of research ongoing under the research innovation fund;
- ✓ and much more!



Ongoing work:

- Coordination, Catalytic activities, Twinning arrangements
 - Research, Capacity development events, Expert group meetings and knowledge sharing events around 10 streams of work
1. **Land and Conflict**, Arab Group for the Protection of Nature, Jordan
 2. **Monitoring Land Governance and Land Tenure Security**, Rasheed Transparency International, Jordan
 3. **Land, Women Empowerment and Socio-Economic Development**, the Union of Agricultural Work Committees, Palestine
 4. **Capacity development on land governance in the Arab region**, Urban Training and Studies Institute, Egypt
 5. **Land, Natural Resources and Climate Change**, Lebanese Center for Policy Studies, Lebanon
 6. **Fit for purpose land administration**, the Regional Center for Remote Sensing of North African States, Tunisia
 7. **Baseline study on land related legal and policy frameworks**, Consultancy done by Diab Razi
 8. **The role of land professionals in Land Governance**, Istadama-Sudan & AUS
 9. **The role of the civil society in land governance**, The International Youth Council of Yemen
 10. **The role of private sector in land governance**

What's next?



UPCOMING EVENTS

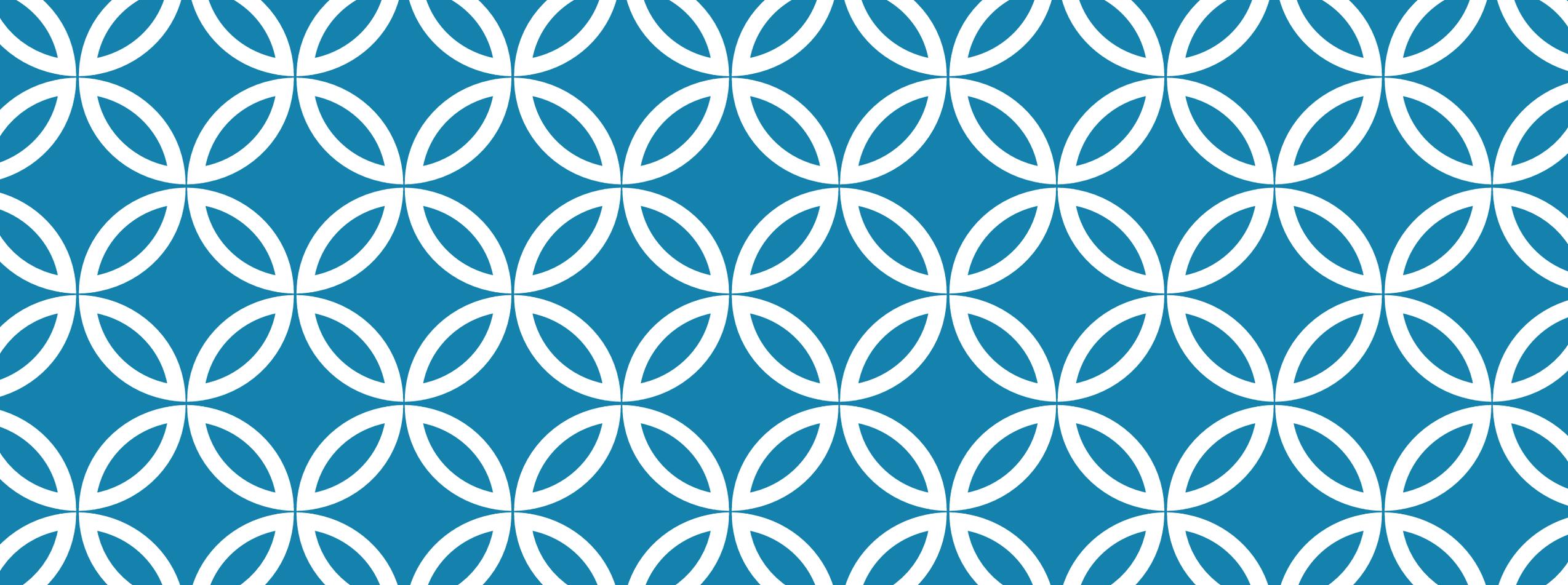
- KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE EVENT ON THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN LAND GOVERNANCE IN THE ARAB REGION (20 - 21TH DECEMBER), ONLINE EVENT
- SECOND ARAB LAND CONFERENCE (22-24TH FEBRUARY 2021, EGYPT), ONLINE/IN PERSON EVENT



WAY FORWARD

- WORKING ON THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF ONGOING WORK
- SUPPORT AND CONNECT THE ONGOING WORK BY PARTNERS AND OTHER INITIATIVES
- ESTABLISHMENT OF A MASTER COURSE ON LAND GOVERNANCE WITHIN THE LEBANESE UNIVERSITY, IN COORDINATION WITH GIZ, NELGA, ETC.
- SET-UP TWINNING ARRANGEMENTS
- CONTINUE INITIATING CATALYTIC ACTIVITIES AND ACTIONS AT COUNTRY LEVEL
- WORK ON THE FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF THE INITIATIVE



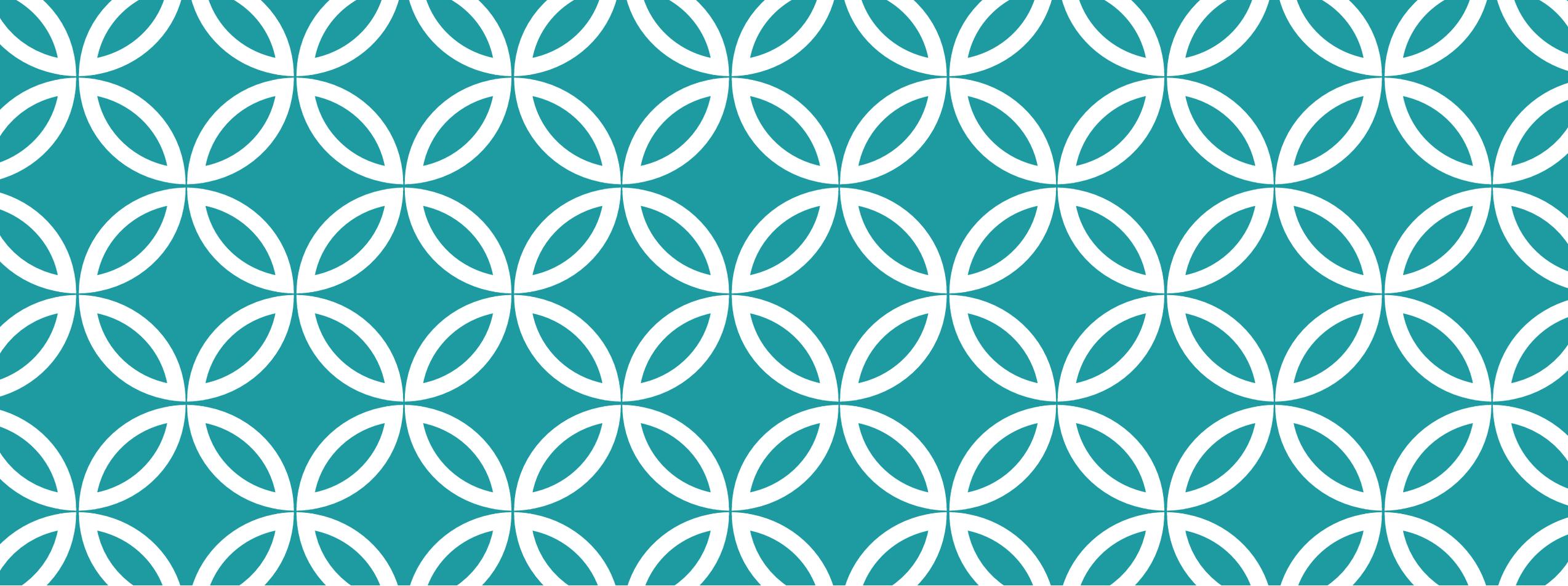


**HARMONIZING DATA COLLECTION FOR INDICATORS
1.4.2 AND 5.A.1**

December 2020

OUTLINE

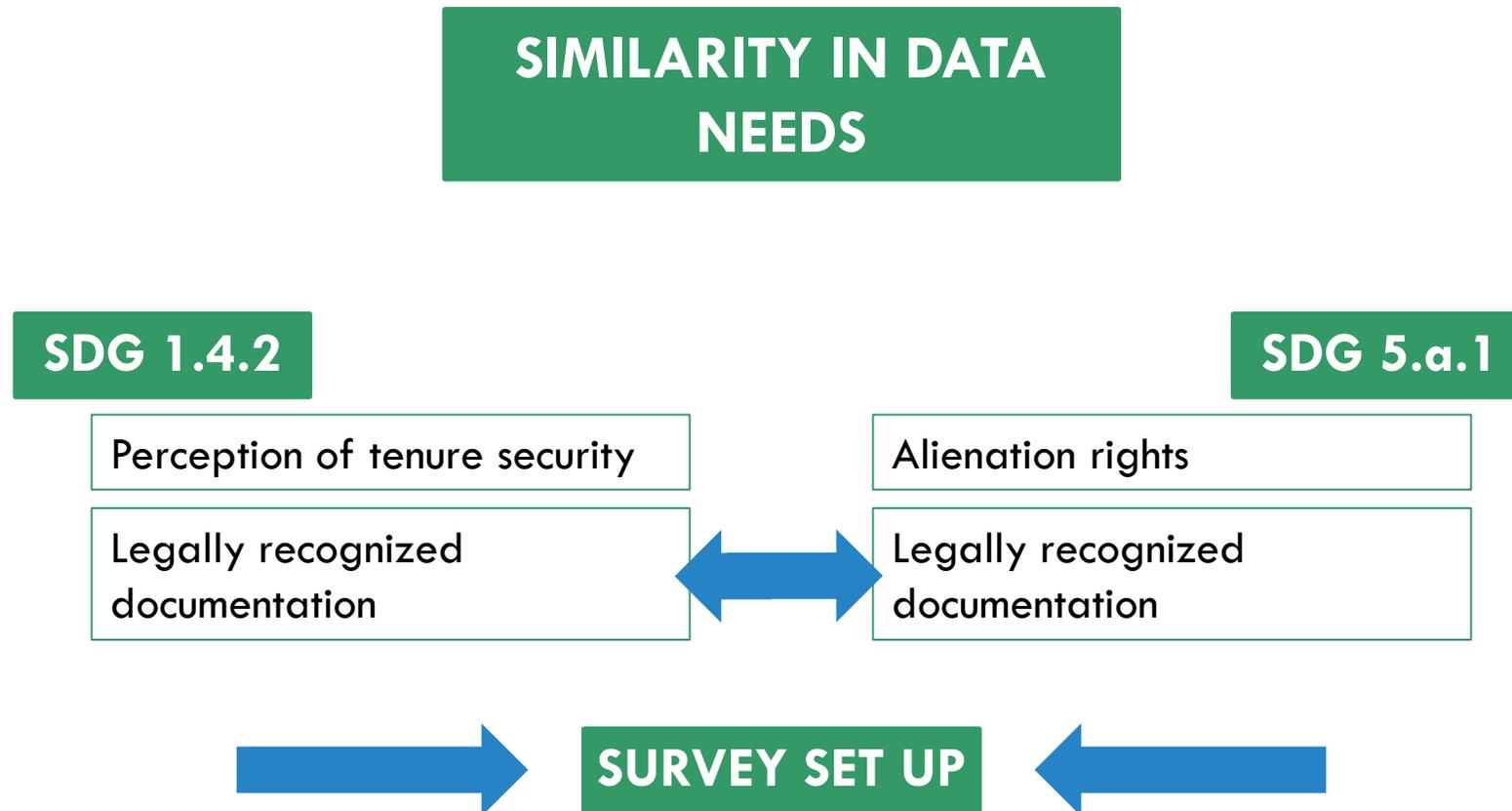
1. Why harmonize Indicators 1.4.2 & 5.a.1?
2. Data collection strategies for the joint module
3. The joint module for collecting data for indicators 1.4.2 & 5.a.1
4. Discussion & Conclusions



1. WHY HARMONIZE INDICATORS 1.4.2 & 5.A.1?



1. WHY HARMONIZE? (1/3)



1. WHY HARMONIZE? (2/3)

The two indicators present some **similarities as well as differences**. Both of them deal with land and individual rights and they promote sex-disaggregated data. However, the **differences** between the two are non-negligible:

The two indicators look at different **types of land**

Indicator 1.4.2

all types of land (i.e. residential, business, etc.)

Indicator 5.a.1

agricultural land

The two indicators look at different **populations**

Indicator 1.4.2

whole adult population in the country

Indicator 5.a.1

agricultural population

The two indicators differ in the span of land tenure rights definition

Indicator 1.4.2

looks at *legally recognized* documents and the *perceptions* on tenure security

Indicator 5.a.1

looks at the 'de facto' tenure rights by considering both *legal documentation* and *alienation rights*. A holder is an individual presenting **at least one** of the proxies

1. WHY HARMONIZE? (3/3)

Indicator 5.a.1 and 1.4.2 together provide the unique opportunity to disentangle the whole range of land tenure rights

In Summary, while **5.a.1** combines legal documentation with de facto alienation rights thus providing a global measure of tenure rights over agricultural land, **1.4.2** specifically monitors penetration of legal documentation and perception of security to land rights from a broader perspective, as it looks at all types of land and at the whole adult population.



FAO, UN-HABITAT and the World Bank are collaborating to **align concepts, definitions and data collection tools**, to facilitate countries in the collection and generation of these indicators. In particular, a **common 'land tenure module'** has been developed with the aim of generating the data for calculating both indicator 5.a.1 and 1.4.2.

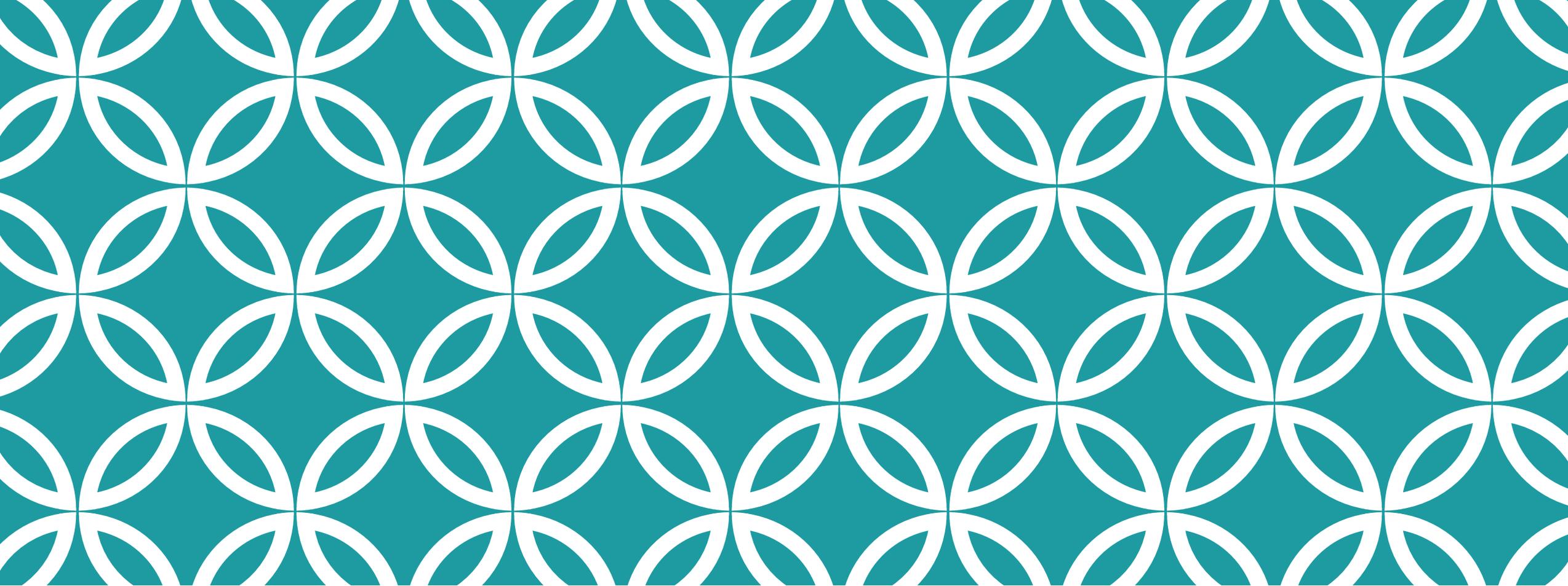
HARMONIZATION

- Custodian agencies, in collaboration with GLII and GDWGL, sought to **harmonize definitions and data collection tools** to facilitate simultaneous monitoring of SDGs 14.2 and 5.a.1
 - guided by work of the [UN EDGE](#) Project/World Bank collaboration and the [LSMS+](#) program
- Guidance note available [online](#) (LSMS website: worldbank.org/lsm)
 - Coming soon in Spanish, Russian, **Arabic**, and French, and in Survey Solutions CAPI
 - Guide for cognitive interviewing under development

Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land

An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for
SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1





2. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES FOR THE JOINT MODULE



2. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES FOR THE JOINT MODULE (1/10)

DATA SOURCES

Designed for **integration** in existing

National Household Surveys

Agricultural Surveys?

Population Censuses?

2. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES FOR THE JOINT MODULE (2/10)

DECISION POINTS



2. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (3/10)

Respondent selection

two key decisions to be made in selecting who to interview within the selected household:

Who should report this information?

On how many individuals should information be collected?

There are **three different strategies** that could be adopted:

One proxy respondent

Normally the most knowledgeable household member, is interviewed to collect information on all the household members

Self-respondent approach applied to all members

Each adult member of the household is interviewed on his/her ownership/tenure rights over agricultural land

Self-respondent approach applied to one (or more) member(s)

One or more randomly selected adult household members are interviewed on his/her ownership /tenure rights over agricultural land

2. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (4/10)

The **EDGE project field tests** helped to understand which of these strategies is more effective and more relevant to the purpose of examining rights over land from a gender perspective

In particular, it was found that:



Proxy-reported data decrease estimates of both reported and documented ownership of agricultural land.

The Ugandan field test found that **underestimation is greater for men than for women:**

- For reported ownership -15% for men, -10% for women
- For documented ownership -7% for men and -2% for women

2. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (5/10)

Considering these findings, it is **recommended**:

TO EMPLOY SELF-RESPONDENT APPROACH
Interview household members about **their own status**

Due to budget constraints and time limitations, it may be possible to interview only **one adult member per household**.

However, if a country wants to study intra-household dynamics of the 5.a.1 and 1.4.2 estimates, it may decide to collect information about each household member or a subset or randomly selected adult members

2. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (6/10)

Self-Respondent: Selecting individuals within a household

Once a household has been selected, either all individuals or one randomly selected individual should be interviewed about their own status.

The second case requires a **procedure that randomly identifies a subject within the household** in a way that he or she is representative of the target population.

The procedure should be:

- | Effective in selecting a representative sample of the population of interest
- | Easy to implement

There are various **methods** that could be applied to this task, but the most popular and recommended methods are:

Randomization via CAPI

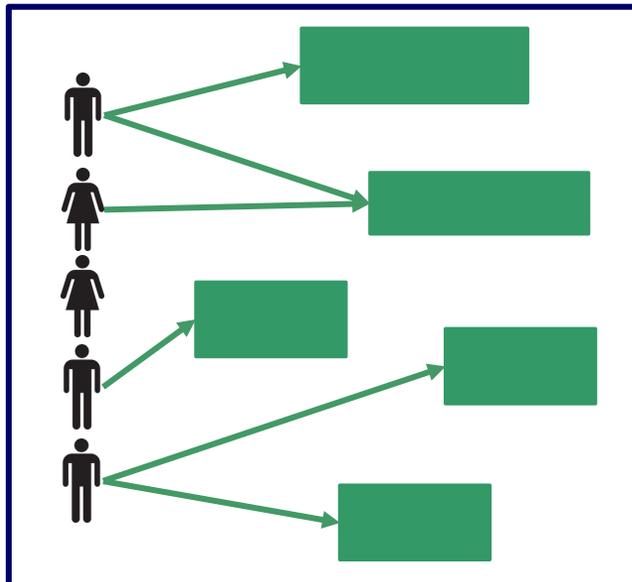
The Kish method

The birth date method

2. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (7/10)

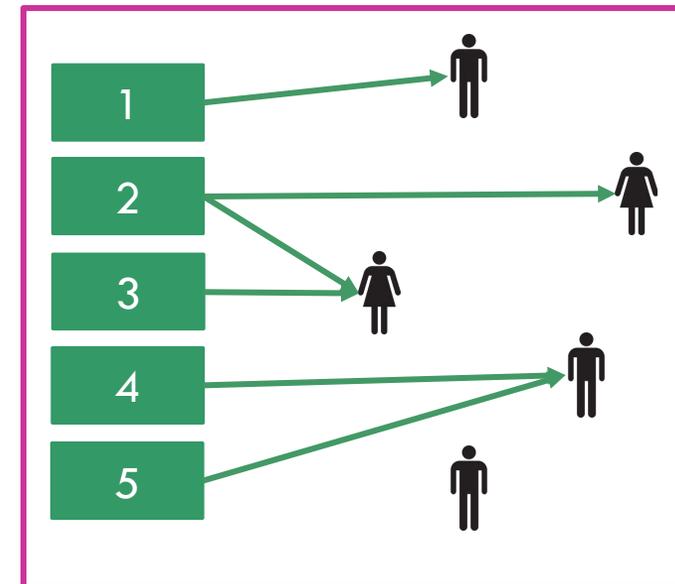
LEVEL OF DATA COLLECTION

**AT THE
INDIVIDUAL
LEVEL**



or

**AT THE
PARCEL
LEVEL**



2. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (8/10)

AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

This approach is recommended if:

the survey can collect the **bare minimum** set of questions on the ownership of/or tenure rights over land

or

the inclusion of a roster of parcels goes beyond the scope of the survey

In such case, individual level questions should be asked through an individual questionnaire/module administered to a randomly selected adult household member or all household members

2. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (9/10)

AT THE PARCEL LEVEL

There are **two reasons** why countries may opt to collect information at the parcel rather than the individual level:

The country implements a **nationally representative survey that already collects a roster of parcels** (e.g. the LSMS-ISA surveys) to which the questions on ownership or tenure rights can be appended

The country wants to go **beyond the data strictly needed for the computation of the indicator** and collect a broader set of information in order to carry out a comprehensive analysis of women's and men's ownership, rights and control of land. Collecting such information, including on the characteristics of land, should be done at the parcel level

2. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (10/10)

Customization

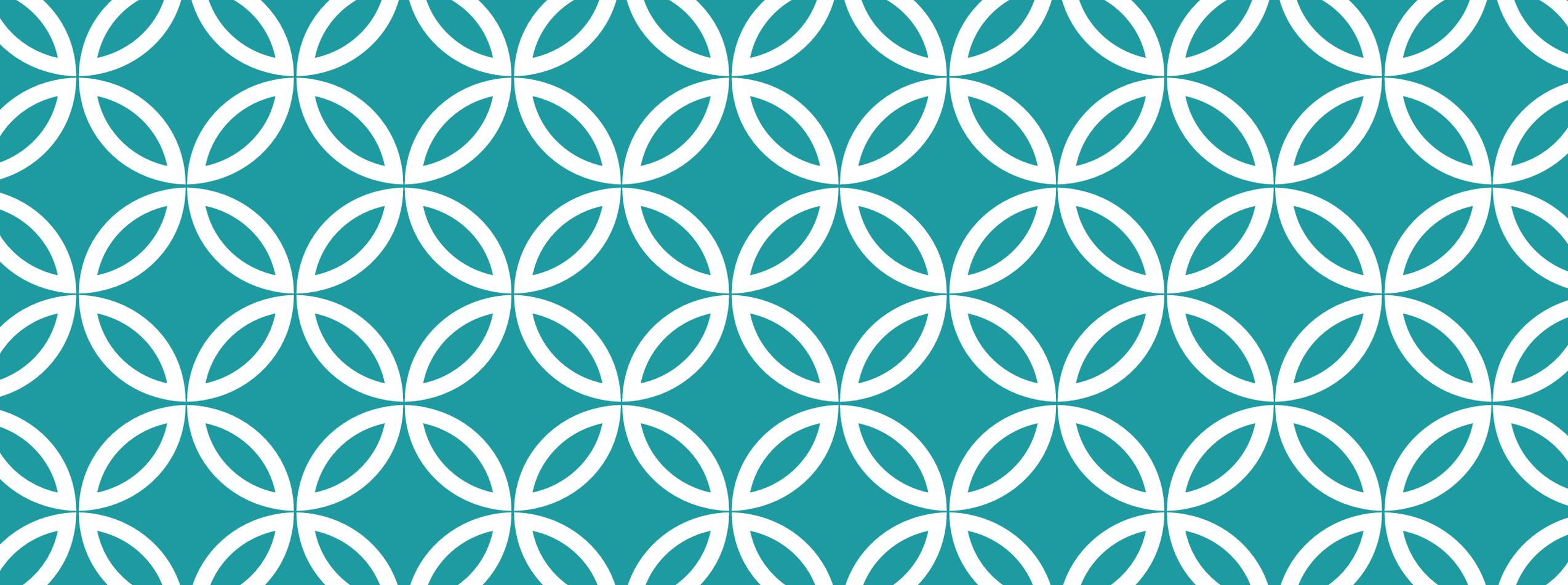
Is one of the most delicate aspects to take into account when dealing with global level indicators. There are **two key principles** that must be balanced:

Ensure **comparability**
of results across
countries

To achieve comparability it is fundamental to strictly comply with the indicator's protocol – ie., cover all the required data items and collect data through the appropriate means and from the correct respondents.

Adapt to the
characteristics and
needs of the **specific**
context

- In many cases, a literal **translation** is not the best one. Particular care should be put in translating the concepts of tenure rights, right to sell and bequeath.
- The list of legally recognized **titles and certificates** that protect use rights over land is highly country specific. Often certificates have a specific name in each country, therefore it is important to map the proposed list to the documents used in the country. In some cases a document is specific to the country, therefore it has to be added to the list.



3. THE JOINT MODULE FOR COLLECTING DATA FOR INDICATORS 1.4.2 AND 5.A.1



3. THE JOINT MODULE (1/25)

Due to various survey designs in which this module could be integrated,
5 versions of the module have been designed.

The optimal module selection is based on the following:

| **Respondent selection:** self-respondent (recommended)/ proxy respondent

| **Level of data collection:** parcel level / individual level

| **Parcel roster presence:** a roster of parcel is already present in the survey / or not

3. THE JOINT MODULE (2/25)

Based on those, countries can choose from the following 5 versions:

VERSION 1

Parcel level data, self respondent approach, no parcel level roster elsewhere, assumes separate household member roster with sex.

VERSION 2

Parcel level data, self respondent approach, assumes parcel roster elsewhere which can be fed forward to either (a) the interview of one randomly selected individual or (b) the interviews of all adult household members, assumes separate household member roster sex.

VERSION 3

Individual level data, self respondent approach, not reported at parcel level.

VERSION 4

Parcel level data, proxy respondent acceptable, no parcel level roster elsewhere, assumes separate household member roster with sex.

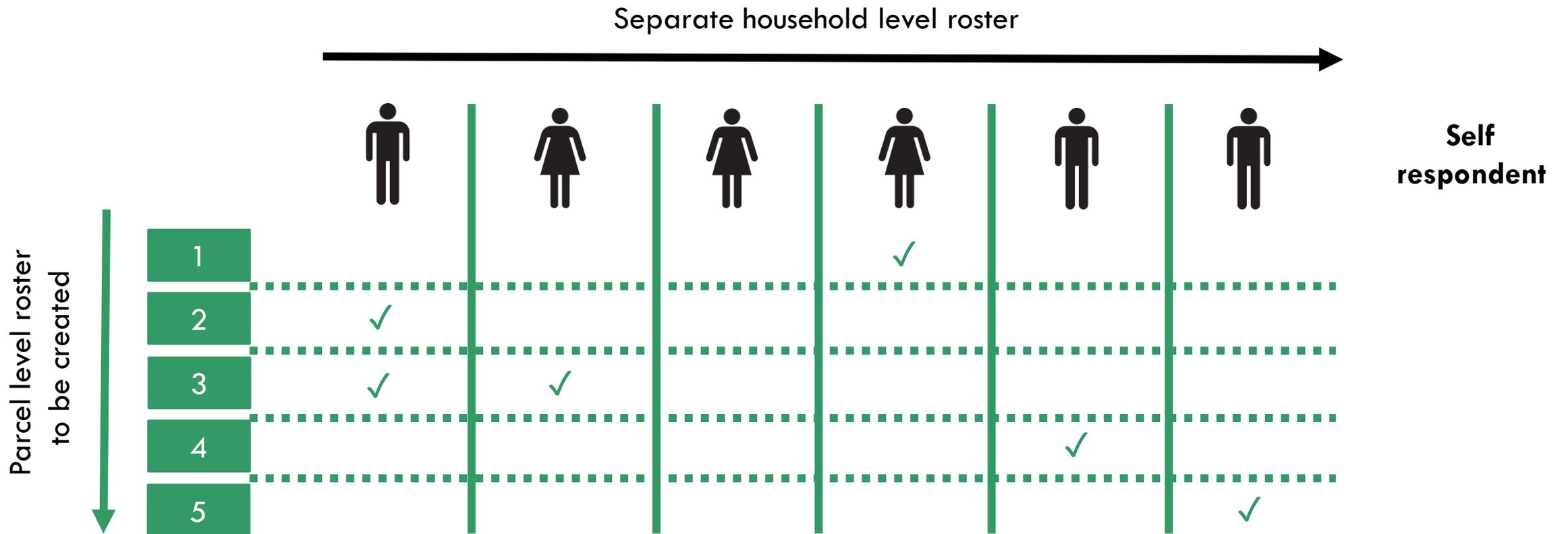
VERSION 5

Individual level data, proxy respondent approach, not reported at parcel level.

3. THE JOINT MODULE (3/25)

VERSION 1

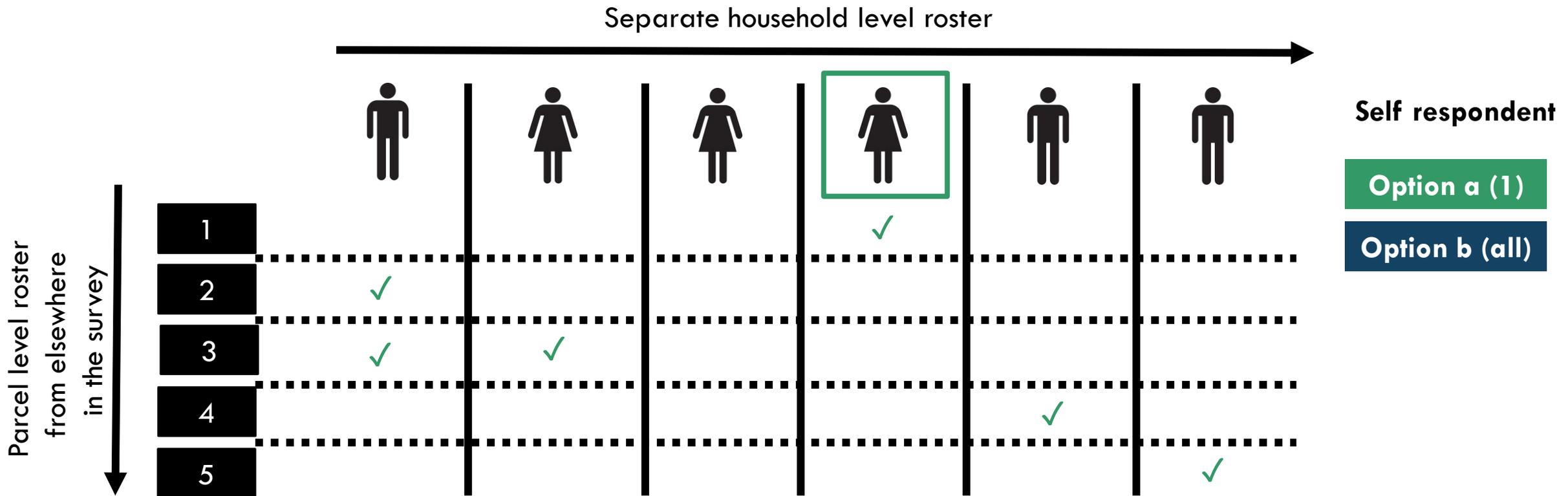
Parcel level data, self respondent approach, no parcel level roster elsewhere, assumes separate household member roster with sex.



3. THE JOINT MODULE (4/25)

VERSION 2

Parcel level data, **self respondent** approach, assumes **parcel roster elsewhere** which can be fed forward to either (a) the interview of one randomly selected individual or (b) the interviews of all adult household members, assumes **separate household member roster** with sex.

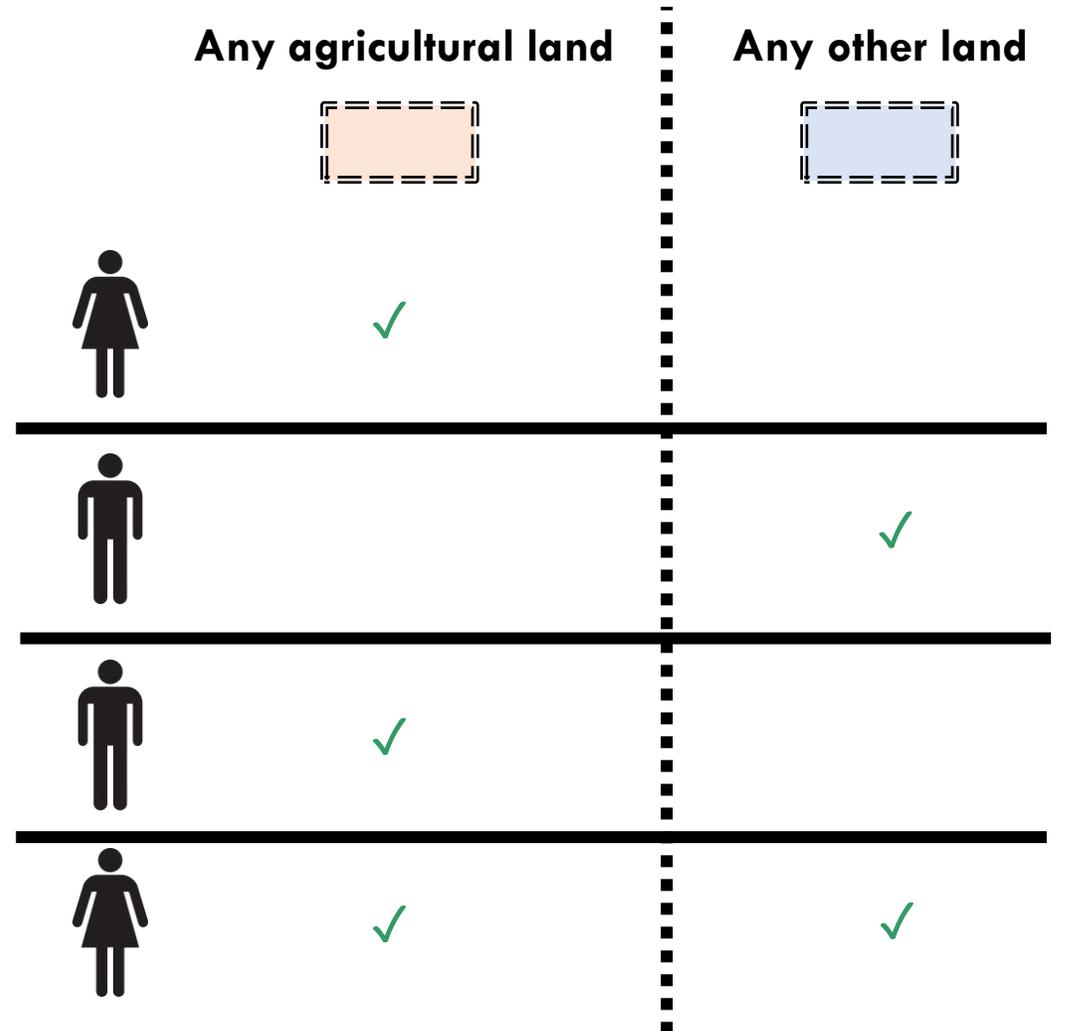


3. THE JOINT MODULE (5/25)

VERSION 3

Individual level data,
self respondent approach,
not reported at parcel level.

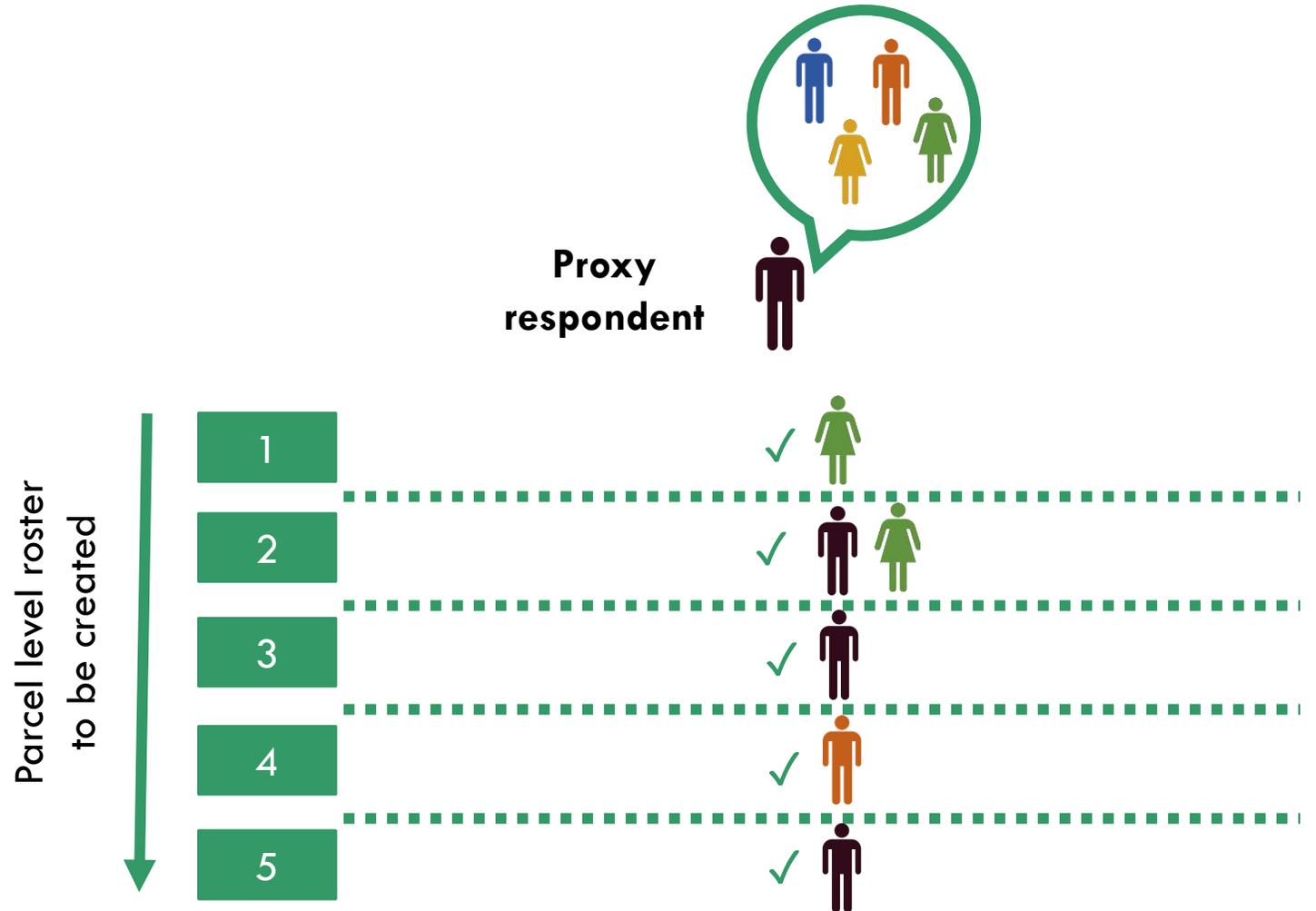
Self
respondent



3. THE JOINT MODULE (6/25)

VERSION 4

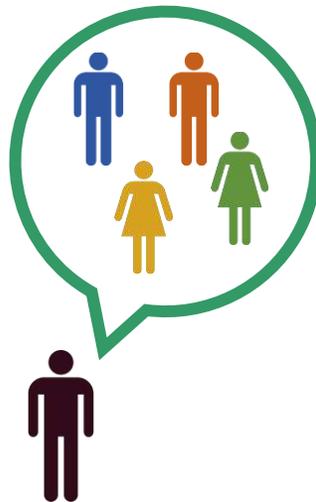
Parcel level data,
proxy respondent acceptable, no parcel
level roster elsewhere,
assumes separate household member
roster with sex.



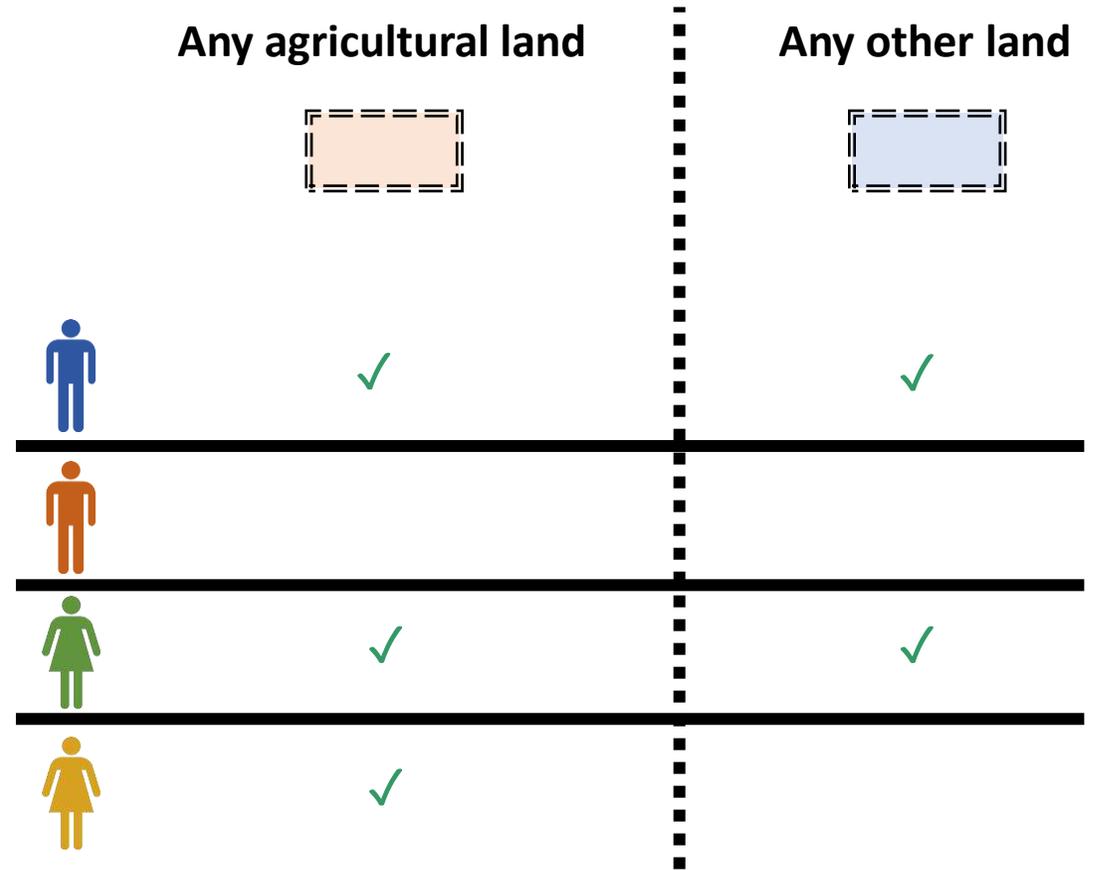
3. THE JOINT MODULE (7/25)

VERSION 5

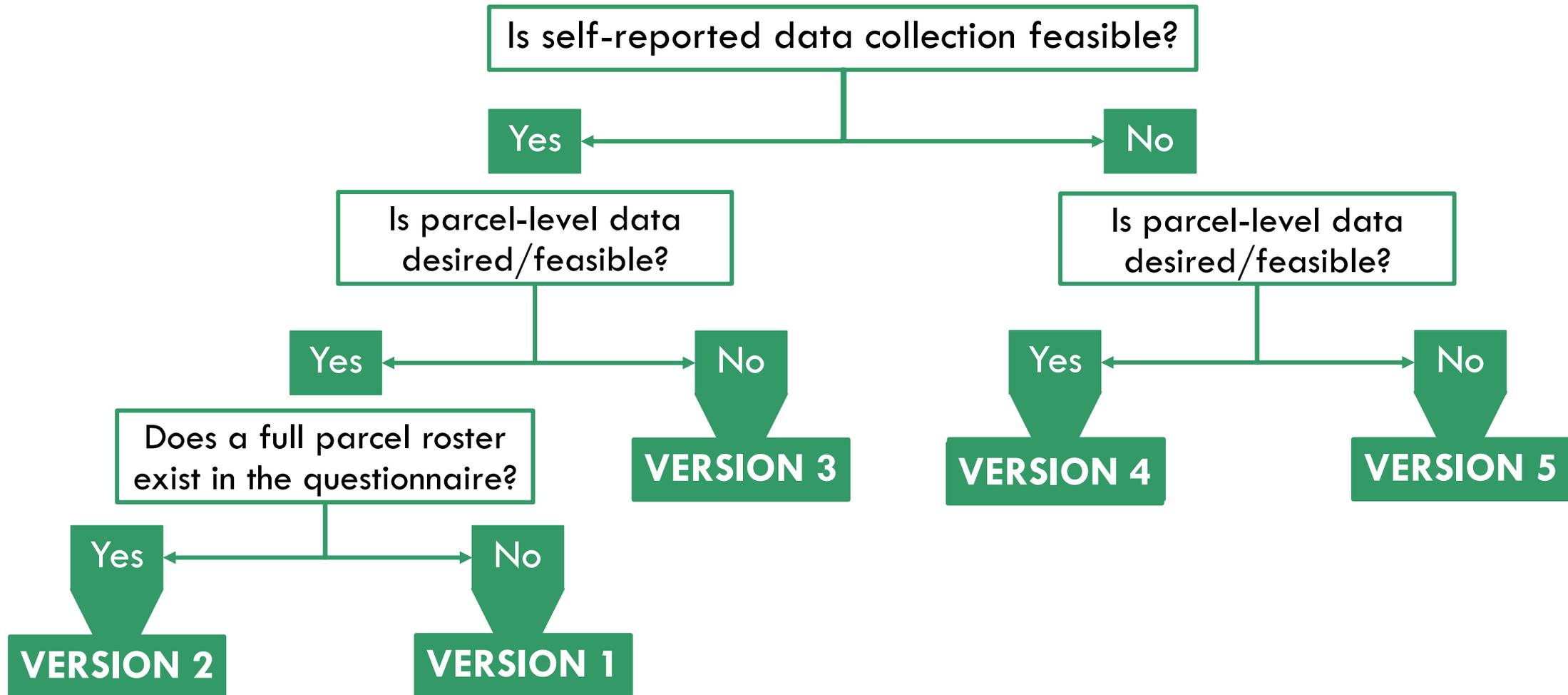
Individual level data,
proxy respondent approach,
not reported at parcel level.



Proxy respondent



3. THE JOINT MODULE (8/25)



3. THE JOINT MODULE (9/25)

TWO EXAMPLES OF THE COMMON LAND TENURE MODULE FOR 5.A.1 AND 1.4.2

VERSION 1

- | **Parcel** level data,
- | **Self respondent** approach,
- | **No parcel level roster** elsewhere,
- | Assumes **separate household member roster** with sex.

Q0. Do you own or hold use rights to any parcel of land, either alone or jointly with someone else, irrespective of whether the parcel is used by your or another household, and irrespective of the use of the parcel (including dwelling plot, agricultural, pastoral, forest and business/commercial plots)?

YES...1
NO...2 >> END OF QUESTIONS

1

COLOUR CODES	SDG 1.4.2	Both 1.4.2 & 5.a.1	Analytical purposes only
	SDG 5.a.1		

ENUMERATOR: AFTER CREATING THE ROSTER OF PARCELS, GO THROUGH THE ENTIRE MODULE ONE PARCEL AT A TIME.

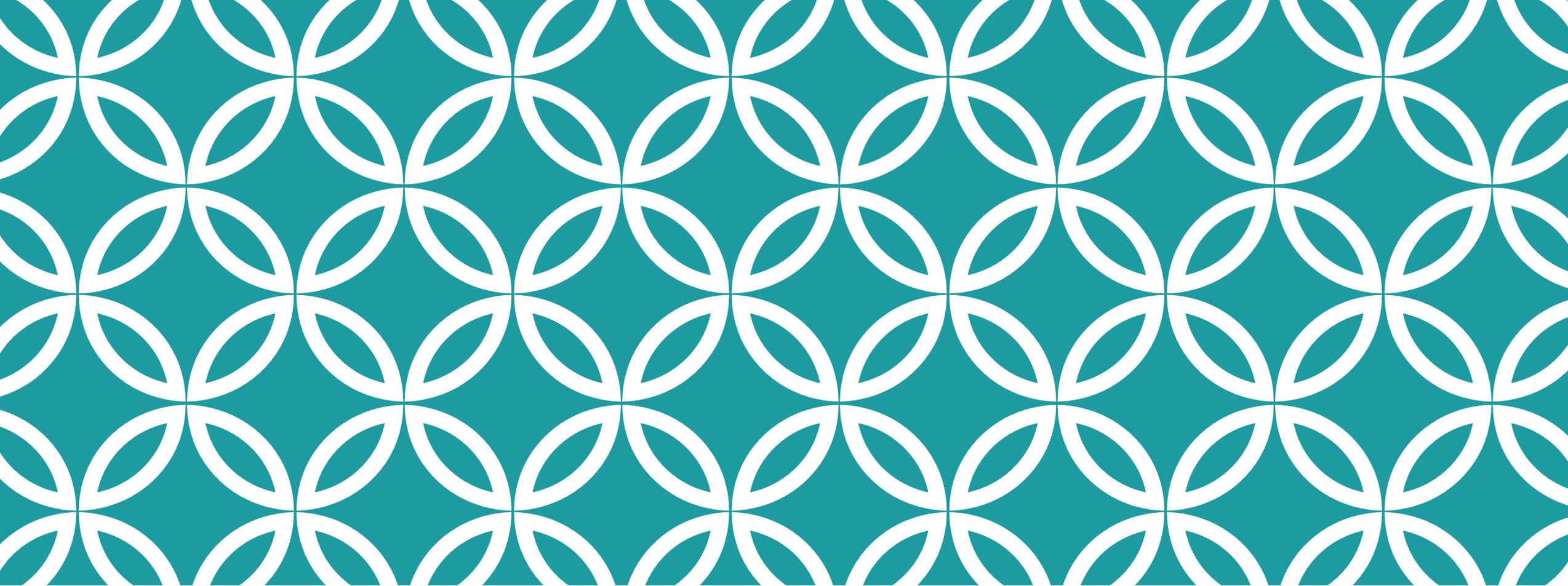
PARCEL ID	1, PARCEL NAME Please tell me about each parcel for which you currently own or hold use rights for, either alone or with someone else. Please describe or give me the name of each parcel, starting with the parcel you reside on, if applicable.	2, What is the area of this [PARCEL]? <u>CODES FOR UNIT:</u> ACRE.....1 HECTARE.....2 SQUARE METERS...3 OTHER (SPECIFY)..4		3, How was this [PARCEL] acquired? GRANTED BY CUSTOMARY/COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES....1 ALLOCATED BY GOVERNMENT.....2 ALLOCATED BY FAMILY MEMBER...3 INHERITED BY THE DEATH OF A FAMILY MEMBER..4 PURCHASED.....5 RENTED IN, SHORT-TERM (< 3 YEARS).....6 >> 5 RENTED IN, LONG-TERM.....7 SHARECROPPED IN ...8 >> 5 BORROWED FOR FREE.....9 BRIDE PRICE.....10 GIFT FROM NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBER.....11 MOVED IN WITHOUT PERMISSION....12 >> NEXT PARCEL OTHER (SPECIFY)..13		4, Under which tenure system is this [PARCEL]? CUSTOMARY.....1 FREEHOLD.....2 LEASEHOLD.....3 STATE.....4 COMMUNITY/GROUP RIGHT.....5 COOPERATIVES...6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7	5, What is the primary current use of this [PARCEL]? RESIDENTIAL...1 AGRICULTURAL...2 PASTORAL...3 FOREST...4 BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL...5 DON'T KNOW...6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7
		a.	b.				
		FARMER ESTIMATION		GPS MEASURE			
		AREA	UNIT	AREA IN ACRES			

1	Parcel name 1	2	1	2	4	2
2						

COLOUR CODES	SDG 1.4.2	Both 1.4.2 & 5.a.1	Analytical purposes only
	SDG 5.a.1		

<p>5, What is the primary current use of this [PARCEL]?</p> <p>RESIDENTIAL...1 AGRICULTURAL...2 PASTORAL...3 FOREST...4 BUSINESS/ COMMERCIAL...5 DON'T KNOW...6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7</p>	<p>6, Is there a document for this [PARCEL] issued by the Land Registry/Cadastal Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract?</p> <p>YES...1 NO...2 >> 8</p>	<p>7, What type of documents are there for this [PARCEL], and is your name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder?</p> <p>LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="3"><u>CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:</u></td> <td colspan="3"><u>CODES FOR NAME LISTED?</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TITLE DEED.....1</td> <td>CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP...2</td> <td>CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY..3</td> <td>CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY....4</td> <td>SURVEY PLAN.....5</td> <td>RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6</td> <td>LEASE, REGISTERED.....7</td> <td>OTHER (SPECIFY).....8</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">DOCUMENT #1</th> <th colspan="2">DOCUMENT #2</th> <th colspan="2">DOCUMENT #3</th> </tr> <tr> <th>DOC. TYPE</th> <th>NAME LISTED?</th> <th>DOC. TYPE</th> <th>NAME LISTED?</th> <th>DOC. TYPE</th> <th>NAME LISTED?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						<u>CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:</u>			<u>CODES FOR NAME LISTED?</u>			TITLE DEED.....1	CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP...2	CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY..3	CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY....4	SURVEY PLAN.....5	RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6	LEASE, REGISTERED.....7	OTHER (SPECIFY).....8	DOCUMENT #1		DOCUMENT #2		DOCUMENT #3		DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?							<p>8, Do you have the right to sell this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99</p>	<p>9, Do you have the right to bequeath this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99</p>	<p>10, On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all likely and 5 is extremely likely, how likely are you to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to this [PARCEL] in the next 5 years?</p> <p>NOT AT ALL LIKELY..1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY...2 MODERATELY LIKELY..3 VERY LIKELY.....4 EXTREMELY LIKELY...5</p>					
<u>CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:</u>			<u>CODES FOR NAME LISTED?</u>																																												
TITLE DEED.....1	CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP...2	CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY..3	CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY....4	SURVEY PLAN.....5	RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6	LEASE, REGISTERED.....7	OTHER (SPECIFY).....8																																								
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1	1	4	1				1		1		2
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4. TESTING & VALIDATION OF THE MODULE



ARMENIA LAND TENURE AND AREA (ALTA) STUDY

A **methodological research** study, joint with the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia and the ICARE Foundation, aimed at:

1. Testing different versions of the joint module for measuring SDG 1.4.2 and 5.a.1
 - Looking at the rights of an individual person, not a household
 - Both urban and rural areas (not only farmers)
2. Testing different ways to measure **land area**.

Use of a small number of teams, in a smaller area, to **focus on high quality** data collection.

ALTA DESIGN

1 200 Households, 100 EAs total across 3 marzes.

Module version randomly assigned *within* EA, such that 3 households were administered each of 4 module versions.

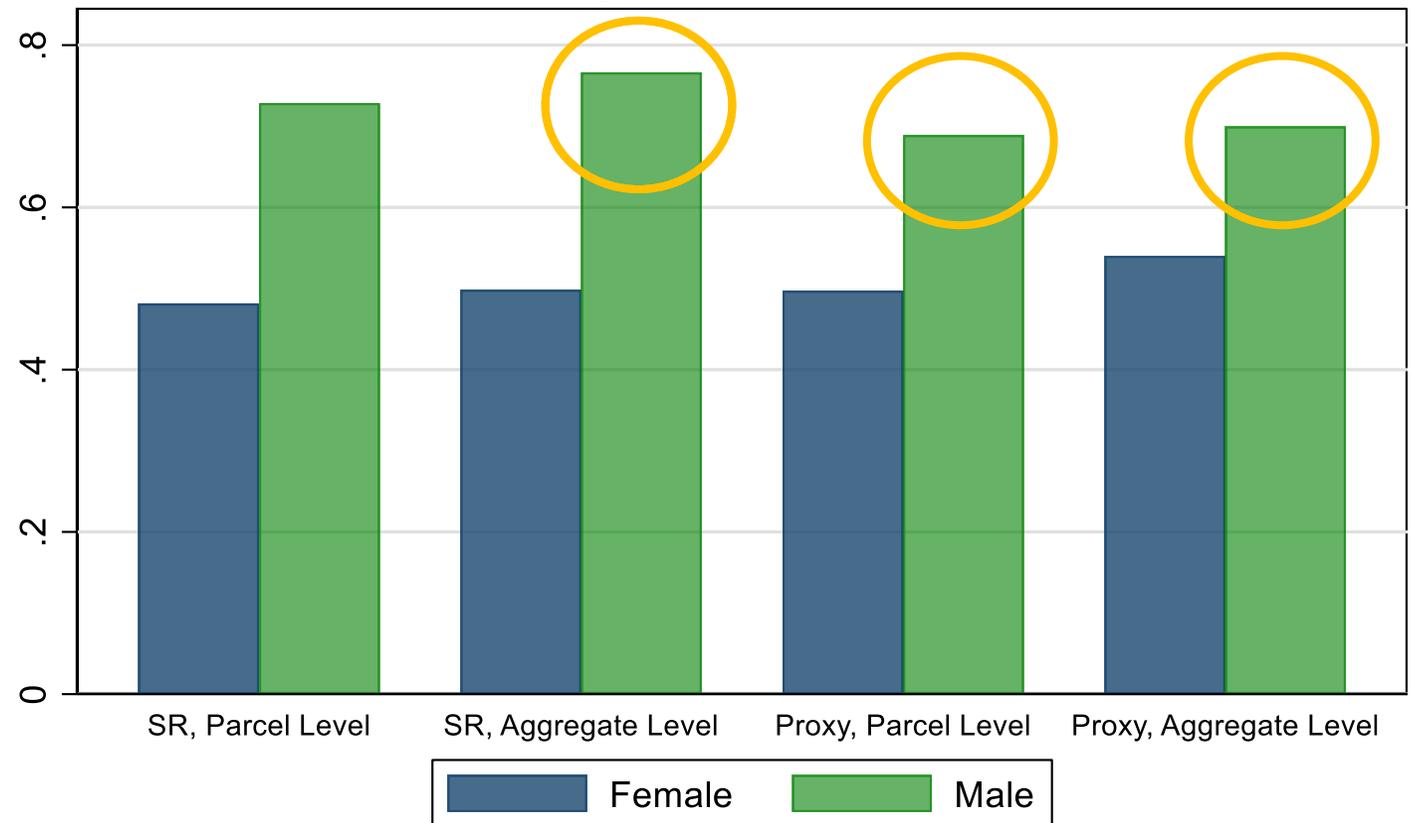
	Respondent Type	Level of Land Data Collection	Land Area Measurement?
ARM 1	Self-Respondent	Parcel	Yes
ARM 2	Self-Respondent	Aggregate	-
ARM 3	Proxy	Parcel	Yes
ARM 4	Proxy	Aggregate	-

For Arms 1 and 2, up to 3 adult household members were randomly selected for individual interviews.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – 5.A.1

- Gender-differentiated land tenure rights
 - ~ 50% of women “secure”
 - ~ 72% of men “secure”
- Measurement method matters?
 - Significant difference across gender in all arms
 - No significant difference across arms for women

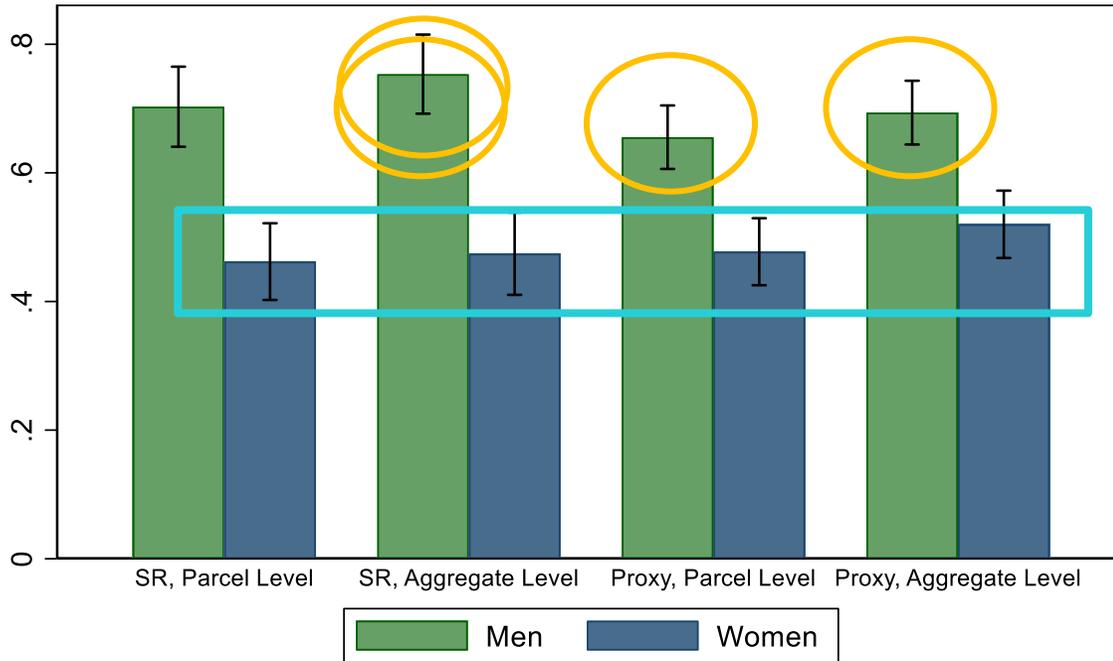
5.a.1 Sub-Indicator (a)
by Treatment Arm



Note: weighted for individual non-response and unequal probability of selection

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – 5.A.1

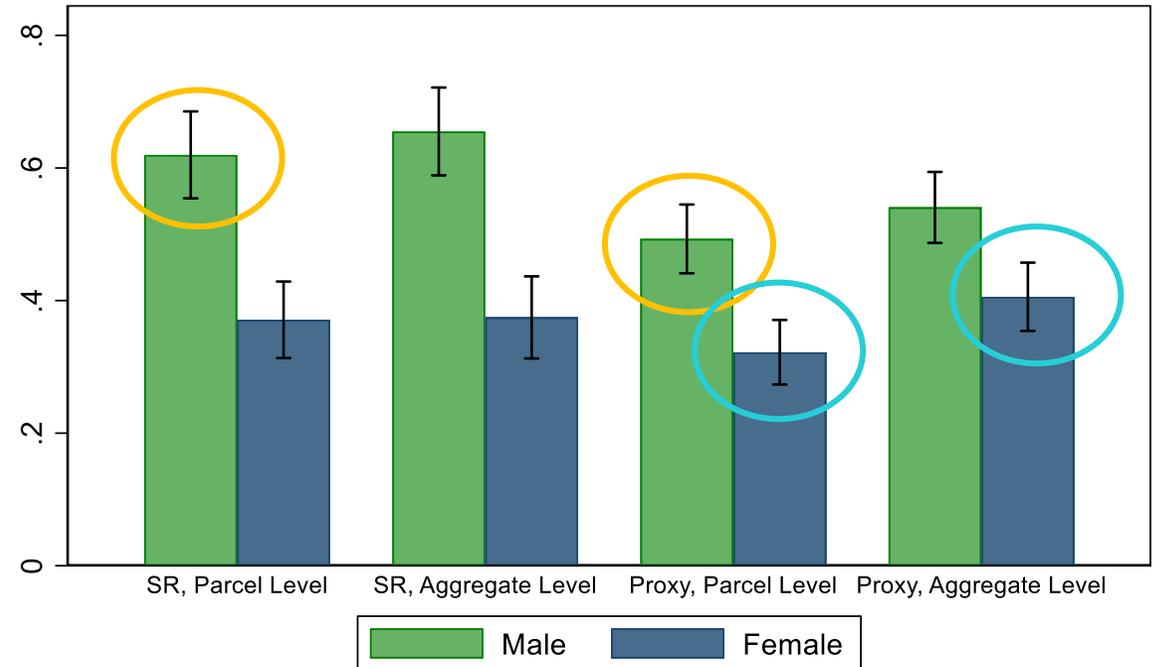
Name on Legal Documentation
by Treatment Arm



Note: weighted for individual non-response and unequal probability of selection

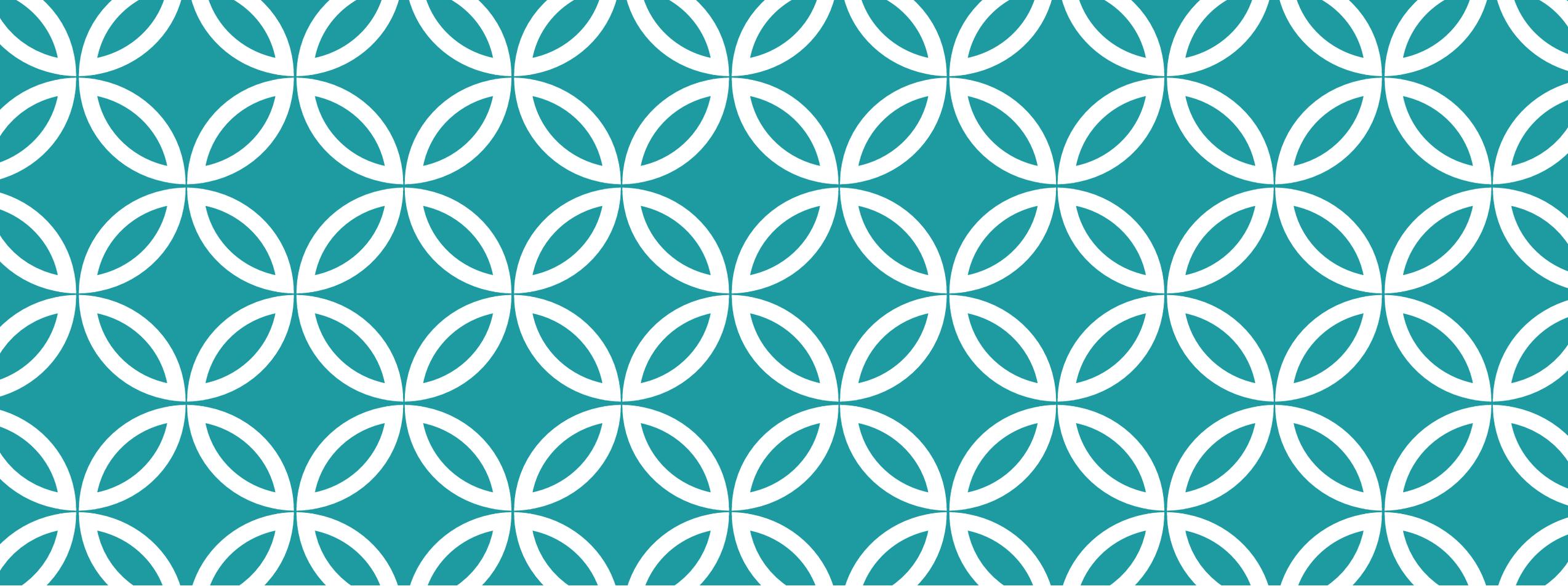
30% underestimation using proxy

Right to Sell
by Treatment Arm



Note: weighted for individual non-response and unequal probability of selection

26% overestimation using aggregate level



5. DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS



5. DISCUSSION

Guided Discussion

Question 1: What challenges do you expect to face when trying to *integrate* this questionnaire into an existing survey? How can these challenges be addressed?

Question 2: What advantages do you see to collecting data at the *parcel* level? What are the disadvantages?

Question 3: What challenges do you see in collecting data using the *self-respondent* approach? How can these challenges be addressed?

Question 4: Which *custodians and national partners* could be helpful in successfully collecting data for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1? What kind of support would they provide?

Question 5: Do you think the national surveys have **captured the female population** sufficiently in the past? If not, what are the challenges and how could procedures be improved to better collect data on women? If yes, what are the practices that have best in your context?

5. CONCLUSIONS

NEXT STEPS FOR COUNTRIES



Identify the most **appropriate data collection vehicle** for collecting the required data for 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, and plan for in advance for the inclusion of the modules/questions

Request **assistance** to FAO/UN Habitat/World Bank **if needed**

Adapt the standard protocol to national specificities

To be used at the:

National level

and

Global level



THANK YOU!

Monitoring of the Land Agenda- Role of Member States and Custodian Agencies

December 2020

Donatien Beguy and Clinton Omusula

UN-Habitat



Outline

- Leveraging the Land Agenda to Achieve the SDGs.
- Role of Member States and NSOs in Monitoring the Land Agenda.
- Support from custodian Agencies.
- UN-Habitat Country Support in Monitoring the Land Agenda .
- Role of ESCWA in supporting Monitoring of the Land Agenda.
- Guided Discussion.



Leveraging the Land Agenda to Achieve the SDGs.



Poverty eradication, reduced inequality in accessing resources.



Improved welfare for small holder farmers



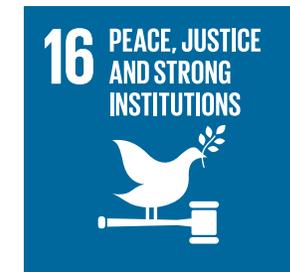
Reducing gender inequality, improve access to land and productive resources



Improved land use planning and administration in urban land markets and transactions



Sustainable land use management for regeneration/climate resilience



Land, conflicts, justice, peace, stability

Indicators on land ownership and rights in the SDG framework help routinely generate comparable, sex-disaggregated data to support evidence-based decision making on responsible land governance for sustainable development.

Role of Member States and NSOs in Monitoring the Land Agenda.

- **Political good will by governments/country level partners to deliver data on land/SDGs** – Critical for success of monitoring the land agenda.
- **Strengthening the capacity of relevant national institutions and statistical systems**-To adopt global methodologies and collect data according to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and provide data and metadata for global reporting.
- **Upgrading of Land Information Systems**- digitizing existing records and process of future recording of land rights (including disaggregation levels) for ease of data retrieval and analysis for reporting.
- **Mapping of existing initiatives** e.g. relevant surveys, institutional frameworks that can be leveraged for data collection and compilation to enable reporting.



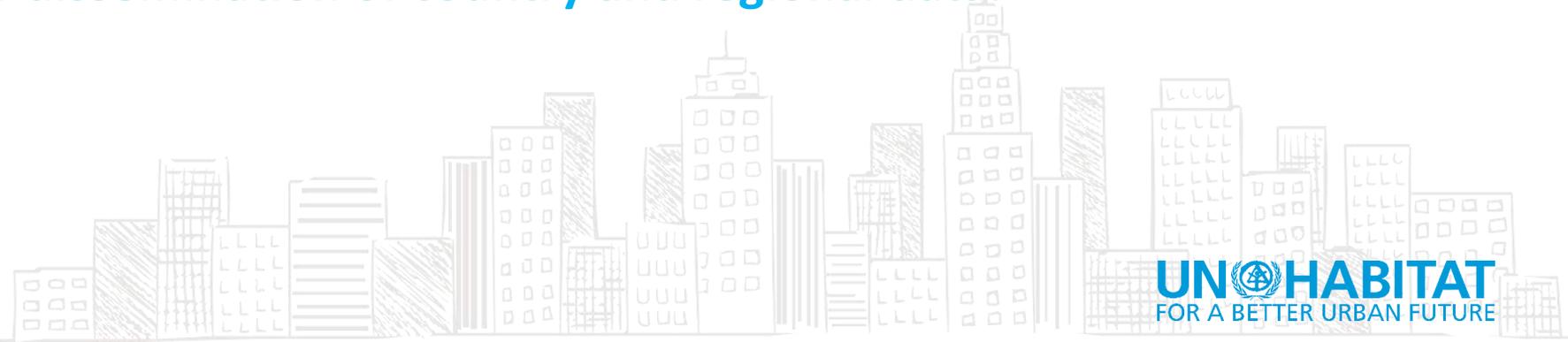
Role of Member States and NSOs continued...

- **Regular data collection and reporting:** facilitate, as appropriate, the appropriate vehicle for data collection, metadata development and transmission process to the custodian agencies for global reporting.
- **Contextualizing the disaggregation levels-** to go beyond the disaggregation levels provided for in global methodologies and apply further disaggregation to respond to national priorities and needs. e.g. by region, urban/ rural, persons with disabilities, etc.
- Use data produced at country level **for evidence-based policies to support land governance reforms.**



Support from Custodian Agencies

- **Development and dissemination** of internationally agreed standards and methodologies for data collection and reporting.
- **Providing technical support to responsible national institutions** (NSOs, land registries and ministries) in understanding of developed methodologies and their application.
- **Providing support to relevant national institutions in integration of global methodologies** in national data structures for data collection/ compilation and reporting. E.g. Through customization of surveys for appropriate data collection.
- **Coordinating various national institutions for complementary data collection and compilation** for comprehensive reporting.
- **Providing a platform for dissemination of country and regional data.**



Support from Custodian Agencies

- **Data compilation from countries and production of regional estimates and aggregates-** for cross-learning within the region and provide data and accompanying metadata to UNSD.
- **Targeted sessions on impact evaluation of land tenure and governance interventions** – for Governments, donors and private sector partners.
 - **Guidelines for Impact Evaluation of Land Tenure and Governance Interventions available.**
 - **‘How to’ guide for integrating impact evaluation in programming also available.**
- **Capacity development for countries/Governments to address land issues** including data in their **Voluntary National Reviews** for policy decisions and reporting at UNHLPF – via trainings and country specific technical support.



UN-Habitat Country Support in Monitoring the Land Agenda

- **Ongoing collaboration with National Statistics Offices and Land Authorities in Kenya, Rwanda, Tunisia and Iraq** to collect data and report on SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1.
 - **Virtual /Online technical training** on the joint methodology and its adoption for data collection to report on the indicators.
 - **Supporting mining of existing data –from NSO and Land registry databases** to report on SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 (including metadata development)- Filling the gap due to impact of Covid-19 on primary data collection.
 - **Supporting integration of joint module questions** in upcoming relevant national surveys in 2021 and beyond.
 - **Fundraising and providing supplementary funding (however limited) to support country level data initiatives for monitoring of land governance.**
 - **Sharing of country experiences and successes for cross-learning.**

Role of ESCWA in Supporting Monitoring of the Land Agenda.

- **Strengthening national statistical capacity** at regional level with support from custodian agencies
- Facilitating peer learning and sharing of best practices between countries at regional level
- Compiling data from countries, production of regional aggregates
- Progress reporting at regional levels





STILL A LONG WAY TO GO FOR EFFICIENT MONITORING AND REPORTING ON LAND GOVERNANCE.

WE ALL HAVE ROLE TO PLAY!!
Governments taking the lead

UN HABITAT

FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

www.unhabitat.org

donatien.beguy@un.org ,
clinton.omusula@un.org



Guided Discussion:

- **Question 1: What are some of the existing initiatives that have previously been used to collect data for monitoring of the land agenda at country/ regional level?**
- **Question 2: What are some of the challenges that have been faced in the process of data collection for monitoring of the land agenda? What are your proposals on how to overcome these challenges?**
- **Question 3: What opportunities do you see that can be leveraged to collect data for monitoring of the land agenda at country and / or regional level?**
- **Question 4: Which custodians and national /regional partners could be helpful in successfully collecting data for monitoring of the land agenda? What kind of support would they provide?**
- **Question 5: Do you think the national surveys and initiatives have captured the female population sufficiently in the past? If not, what are the challenges and how could procedures be improved to better collect data on women? If yes, what are the best practices in your context?**

Monitoring Land Governance and Land Tenure Security in the Arab Region

OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS AND INITIATIVE FOR MONITORING OF LAND GOVERNANCE

Everlyne Nairesiae and Clinton Omusula
Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII)

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www.gltn.net/ www.unhabitat.org

14 – 16 December 2020, Digital Training



WHY TENURE SECURITY IS 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 **economic development options for youth,**

THE CONTINUUM OF LAND RIGHTS APPROACH

- **Tenure** is frequently understood as formal/informal, legal/extra-legal, secure **in binary terms/insecure**, *de facto/de jure*
- But *in practice* a dynamic diversity of appropriate, **legitimate tenure arrangements exists** between these extremities
- The extent of the actual security of **such arrangements depends on legal, institutional, governance contexts**
- The **continuum of land rights is *a concept, or metaphor***, for understanding this rich plurality of **tenure forms**.
- The continuum is also *an alternative approach* to the **dominant focus on titling of individually held private property** as the ultimate form of tenure security, or the end goal of land tenure reforms.

WHY LAND TENURE SECURITY DATA?

- **Land is a key economic resource** inextricably linked to access to, use of and control over other economic and productive resources.
- Recognition of this, and the **increasing stress on land from the world's growing population and changing climate**, has driven demand for strengthening land tenure security for all to ensure peace and sustainability in land transactions and land use.
- This has **created the need for a core set of land indicators that have national application and global comparability**, which culminated in the inclusion of land tenure indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda; among others
- Having indicators on land ownership and rights in the SDG framework is an **opportunity to routinely generate comparable, sex-disaggregated data to support evidence-based decision making** on responsible land governance for sustainable development.
- Commitment to **reduce inequality and ensure no one is left behind** – women, youth, indigenous people, marginalized and vulnerable communities in rural and urban areas.

ABOUT GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE (GLII)

- **A global multi-stakeholder platform** for development of land indicators and tools for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on land tenure and governance issues.
- **Founded in 2012- hosted and facilitated by GLTN at UN Habitat**
- **Mission: Make global scale monitoring of land governance a reality**
 - Aligned to –**VGGTs, SDGs, NUA; and AU-F&G, Agenda2063; Land Observatories**
- **Mandate:**
 - **Coordinate, convene and facilitate dialogues** between land and data communities,
 - Develop **globally comparable and nationally applicable land indicators**, methodology, tools, guidelines and protocols for comparable land data,
 - **Awareness and advocacy** on land governance **monitoring and impact evaluation, and reporting** at all levels,
 - Facilitate access to **technical support for capacity strengthening in land governance monitoring and impact measurement** including gender disaggregated data, new data tools, guidelines and reporting mechanisms,
 - **Research and knowledge management** – papers, assessments and studies on land governance monitoring and evaluation.
 - **Going beyond data to reporting on land governance progress and trends-** national, regional and global.

WHY LAND INDICATORS?

- There is need for a **common framework, understanding and capacity building to track progress on critical land governance issues globally.**
- Promoting **nexus between global, regional and country and project levels** is critical to ending poverty/sustaining development.
- Promote **convergence of global, regional and country initiatives** towards the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development, VGGT, Africa Union Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy (F&G), Land Observatories requiring a common monitoring and reporting framework.
- **Nationally applicable and globally comparable indicators and methodology for comparable, sex disaggregated data across countries and over time.**

Land indicators categorized into four categories

Land tenure Security

1. % of men and women with legally documented rights
2. % of men and men with perceiving their land tenure as free from eviction/dispossession
3. Legal protection of rights and use derived from plurality of tenure regimes.
4. Equal rights of women and men – to own, inherit, transact
5. Indigenous people and community groups with claims over land; % of land utilized, legal recognition/evidence of their rights.

Land Administration

1. Time and cost of conducting land transaction
2. Land information is available and accessible to public
3. User access to and use of land admin services by sex
4. Land tax amount collected as a % of the total government revenue
5. Proportion of land areas with rights holders in cooperated in national cadasters/land information system.

Land indicators categorized into four categories

Land and Conflict

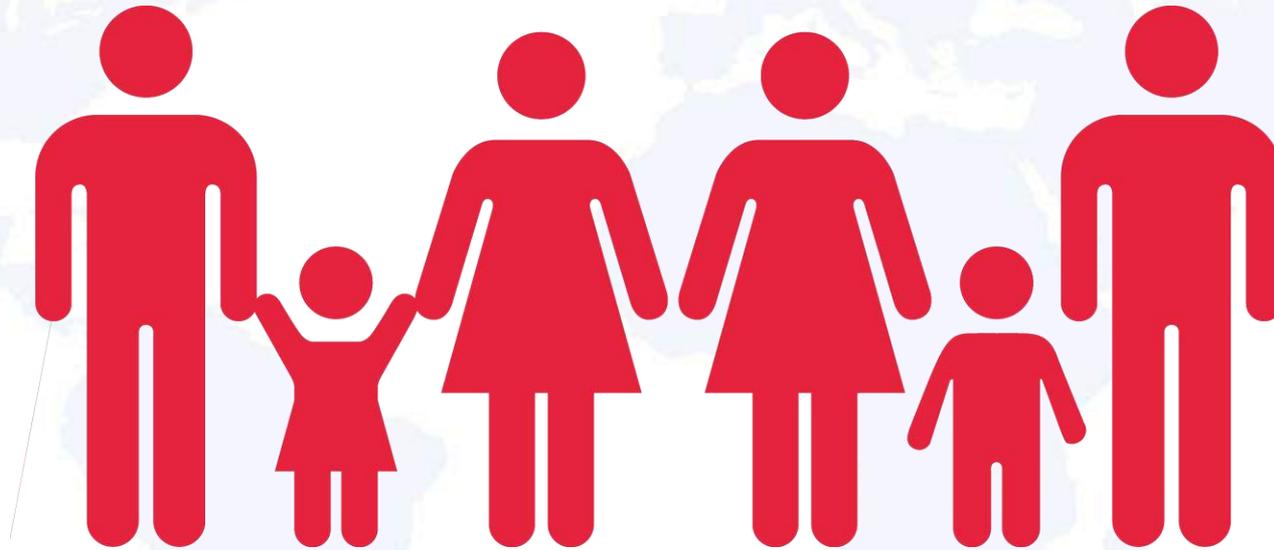
1. Men, women, IP- who have experienced conflict/dispute – by sex, type of tenure and conflict/dispute
2. Availability and accessibility to dispute resolution mechanism, affordable for women and men.
3. Effectiveness of mechanism - # of cases reported by year and had conflict/dispute resolved.

Sustainable Land Use and Management

1. National change in aggregate land use sustainability measured by change in
 - i) land cover/land-use change;
 - iii) soil organic carbon change
2. Proportion of rural and urban administrative areas/ units whose land use change/development are governed by sustainable land-use plans including interests of the local land users and landowners.



IMPROVING LAND TENURE SECURITY TO END POVERTY



Global Recognition of the Importance of Land Rights for Sustainable Development Goals

LAND AND THE SDGS



- **SDGs – 17 goals, 169 targets – 200+ indicators**
- **2030 Agenda** contains land-related targets and indicators
 - **Land in SDGs 1, 2, 5, 11 and 15.**
- **9 Targets and 12 indicators related to land**
 - **Not explicitly mention in SDG16 – though land is key to peace and stability.**
 - Targets – **1.4** (Indicator -1.4.2 on tenure security) - **Tier II**
 - Target **2.3** (Indicators - 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 - small scale food producers' farmers/pastoralist/forest enterprise by size, income – disaggregated by sex and indigenous status) – **Tier II**
 - Target **2.4** (Indicator – 2.4.1 – proportion of agricultural area under sustainable production) – **Tier II**
 - Target **5.a** (indicators- 5.a.1 – securing women’s agricultural land (**Tier II**), and 5.a.2 – national legal frameworks on securing women’s land including customary laws – **Tier 11**)
 - Target **11.1** (Indicators -11.1.1)- urban population living in slums/access to adequate housing – **Tier 1**)
 - Target **11.3** (indicator- 11.3.1) – land consumption rate to population growth – **Tier II**)
 - Target **11.7** (indicator -11.7.1) share of built-up areas of cities with open spaces for public use – **Tier II**)
 - Target **15.1** (indicators 15.1.1, 15.1.2) – proportion of forest areas; protected sites, biodiversity – **Tier 1**)
 - **Target 15.3** (indicator -15.3.1) – towards land degradation neutrality by 2030 – **Tier 1**)

FACILITATED BY:

SDGS- 5 YEARS - THE CLASSIFICATION OF LAND TENURE INDICATORS

Tier classification of SDGs Indicators by the **IAEG-SDG** as of **17 July 2020**

Tier Classification Criteria/Definitions:

Tier I: *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.*

Tier II: *Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.*

Tier III: *No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.*

NB: *As of the 51st UN Statistical Commission (UNSC), the global indicator framework does not contain any Tier III indicators)*

THE LAND TENURE INDICATORS – SDG 1 & 5

SDG-1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Indicator -1.4.2 *Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure – Tier II*

- Indicator 1.4.2 - Co-custodianship – UN-Habitat and World Bank; Supporting partners - FAO, UNSD, UN Women, UNEP, and IFA

SDG -5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.a: *Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.*

Indicator 5.a.1: *(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure – Tier II*

Indicator 5.a.2: *Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control – Tier II*

- Indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 – FAO as custodian agencies; supported by UN Women, UNSD, UNEP, ; World Bank, and UN-Habitat

Big Success = Big Challenge

The Global Commitment to Monitor and Report on Land Tenure and Governance Issues





The Global Land Governance Index

for People-Centred Data

Eva Hershaw, land monitoring and data specialist, ILC
Ward Anseeuw, lead technical specialist, ILC-CIRAD

Arab Land Monitoring Initiative
14-16 December, 2020

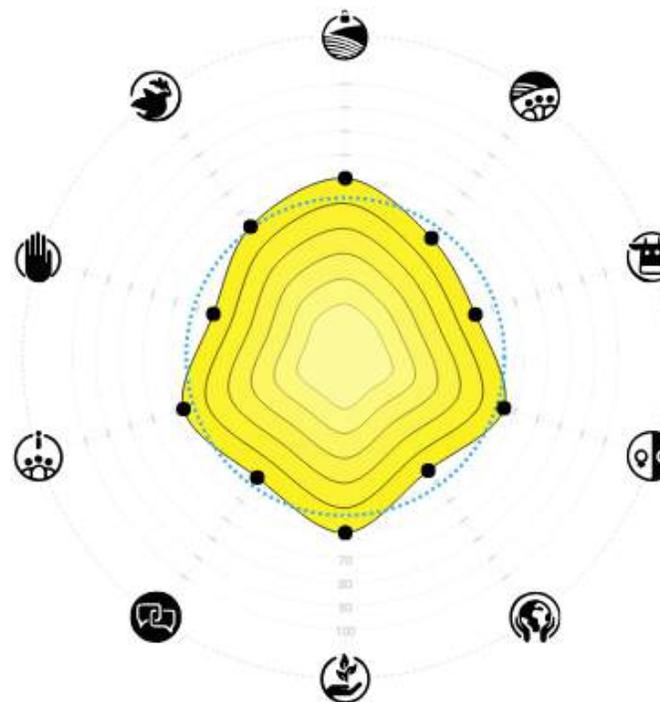
GLOBAL LAND INDEX

GLOBAL LAND GOVERNANCE INDEX

52

Average of global indicator scores, set on a scale of 0-100.

GLOBAL SCORE



SHARE CHART





THE GLOBAL
LAND GOVERNANCE INDEX
THAT PUTS

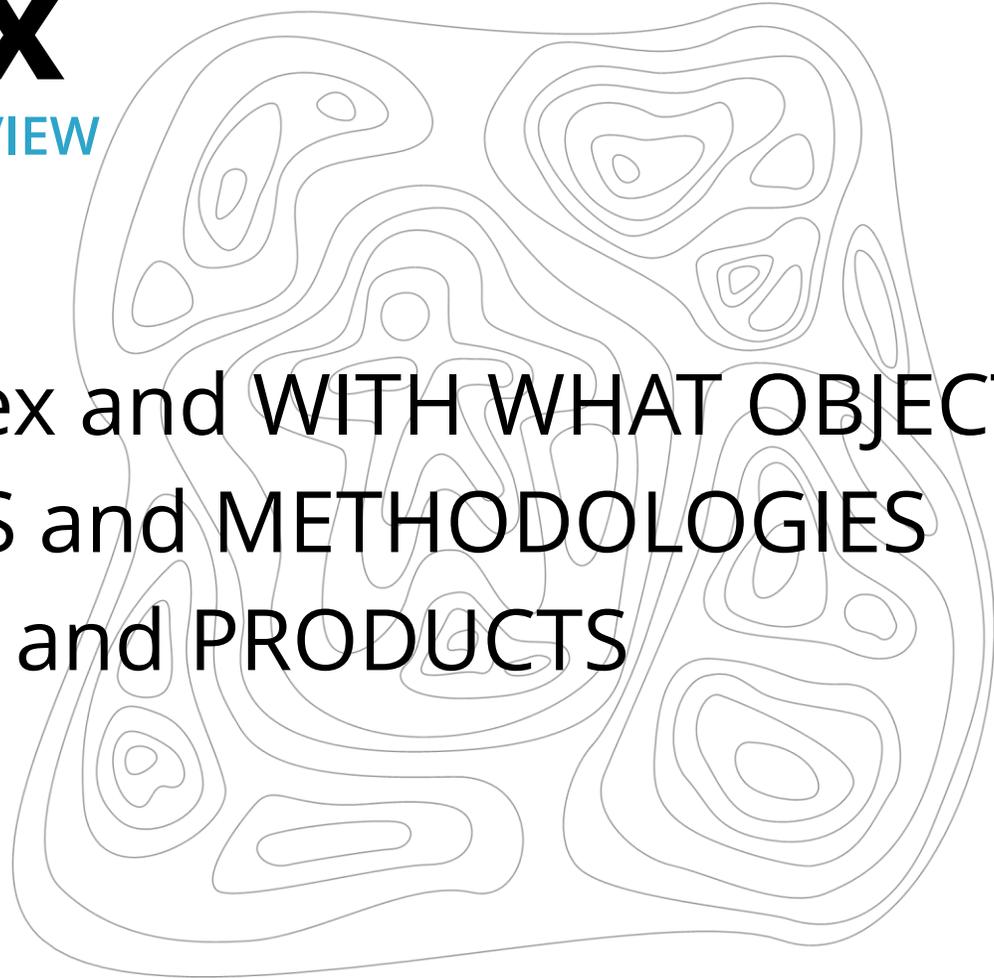
PEOPLE

AT THE CENTER OF LAND DATA
DEMOCRATIZING LAND MONITORING AND
BUILDING A DATA ECOSYSTEM WHERE
ALL VOICES CAN BE HEARD

LANDex

PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- WHY LANDex and WITH WHAT OBJECTIVES
- INDICATORS and METHODOLOGIES
- OUTCOMES and PRODUCTS



LANDex AS CONCEPT

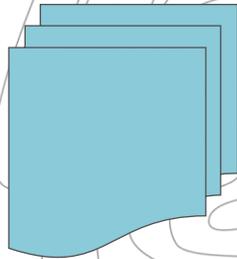
A TOOLBOX THAT

- RESPONDS TO NEED FOR PEOPLE-CENTRED DATA
- SHEDS LIGHT ON AND WITH UNDERREPRESENTED POPULATIONS ON KEY ISSUES OF LAND GOVERNANCE
- FILLS EXISTING GAPS IN DATA, COMPLEMENTS EXISTING DATA, BUILDS A LAND DATA ECOSYSTEM
- PROVIDES TOOL TO COLLECT STANDARDIZED DATA ON FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES OF LAND GOVERNANCE
- MAKES DATA GENERATION AND USE ACCESSIBLE VIA ONLINE PLATFORM

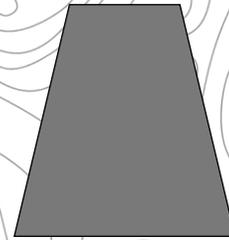
THE ROAD TO LANDex



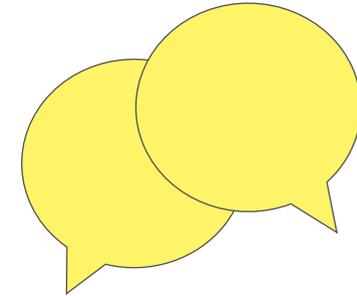
The Concept



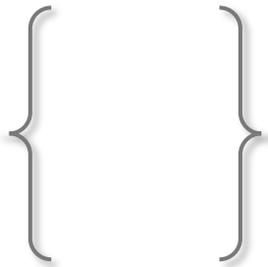
Survey and Review
of Existing
Indicators



"Shortlist" of
Indicators by
Commitment



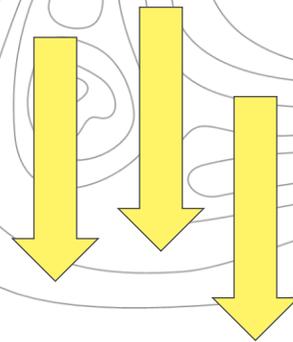
Regional and
Global
Consultations



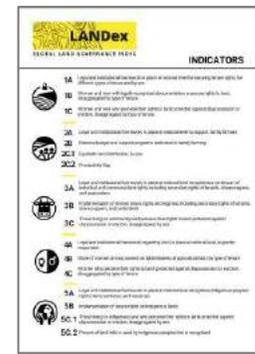
Expand, Review
and Adapt



Identify Existing
Methodologies



Pilot Full Toolset



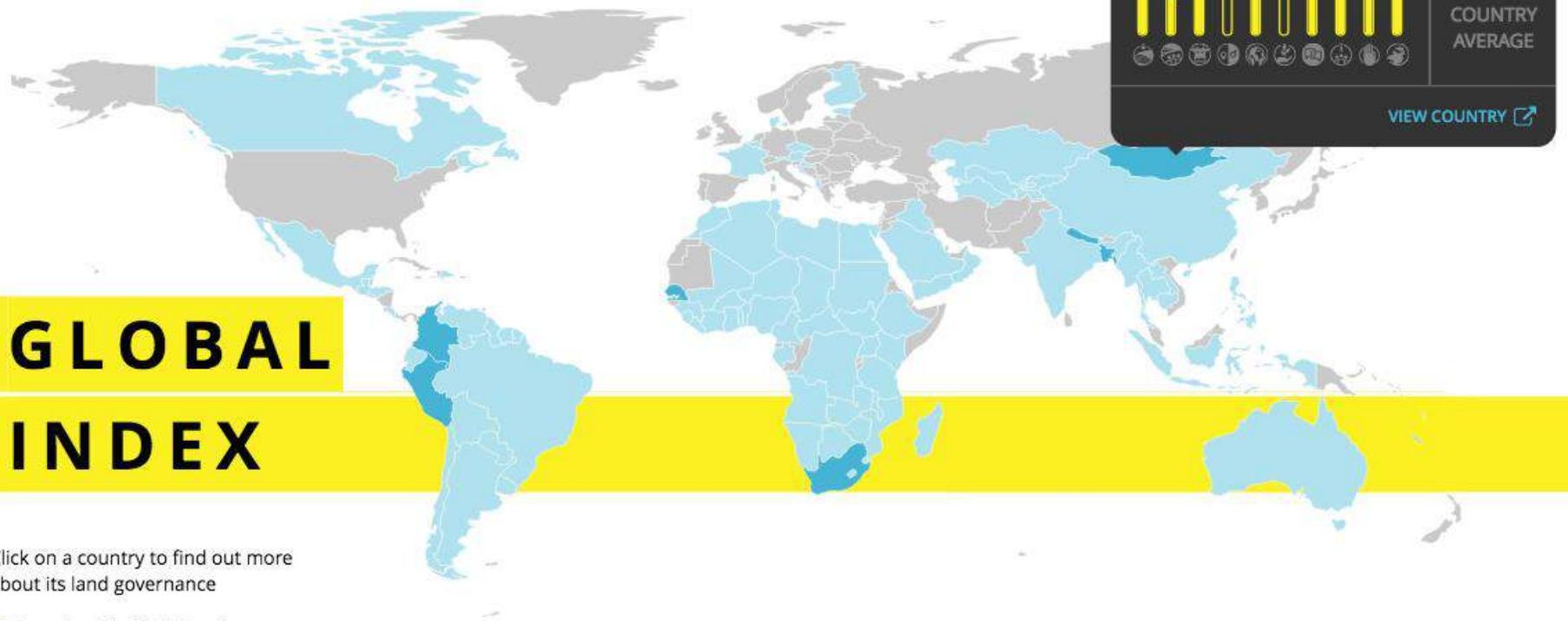
Retained
Indicators

THE RESULT

GLOBAL INDEX

Click on a country to find out more
about its land governance

- Countries with full LANDex data
- Countries with partial LANDex data
- Countries with no LANDex data



OBJECTIVES

PART I: SCOPE AND PARTNERSHIPS

- Contribute to and go beyond the SDGs, VGGTs and other global development frameworks
- Draw on existing initiatives, a wealth of information, informants and data
- Reduce fragmentation among initiatives, provide a centralizing toolbox

OBJECTIVES

PART II: NEW DATA AND NEW USES

- Build a data ecosystem, through promotion of diverse data sources
 - *National Statistics Offices (NSOs)*
 - *Government Bodies*
 - *Research Institutions*
 - *Civil Society*
 - *People-Based*
- Using existing data in new, innovative ways
- Disaggregating wherever possible, highlighting lesser known aspects of land governance

OBJECTIVES

PART III: LEAVE ROOM FOR CUSTOMIZATION

- Create a tool that is adaptable to local contexts
- “Core” indicators retained in consultation
 - *These use standardized methodologies, generate comparable data*
- Flexible “non-core” indicators, country or regionally specific
 - *These are geographically bound, not comparable*

COLLABORATIONS

AN OVERVIEW

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mixed: GLRI-	WRF, WAW and LANDex	Land Mark	FAO-LAT (5.a.2)	Indigenous Navigator	LANDex-UNCCD	ActionAid VGGT Toolkit	LGAF	ActionAid VGGT Toolkit	LANDex-ISHR
LANDex-PRIndex (1.4.2)	WRF, WAW and LANDex	Land Mark	FAO (5.a.1)	Land Mark	GLII	LGAF	Mixed: LGAF, Trocaire, Transparency Int'l	LANDex - Land Matrix	LANDex-CINEP
LANDex-PRIndex (1.4.2)	Land Gini - Oxfam	LANDex-PRIndex (1.4.2)	LANDex-PRIndex (1.4.2)	LANDex-PRIndex (1.4.2)	RRI	ActionAid VGGT Toolkit	Transparency International	ActionAid VGGT Toolkit	Defend the Defenders Coalition
	LANDex			Land Mark				LANDex - Land Matrix	

ALIGNMENT

MONITORING BROADER FRAMEWORKS

- 22 LANDex Indicators Correspond to **SDGs**
- 19 LANDex Indicators Correspond to **VGGTs**
- 7 LANDex Indicators Correspond to **Land Matrix**
- 7 LANDex Indicators Correspond to **GLII-GLTN**
- ...

ALIGNMENT: SDGs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	C.1	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C.2			C.2				C	

6	SDG 1
3	SDG 2
2	SDG 5
1	SDG 6
1	SDG 9

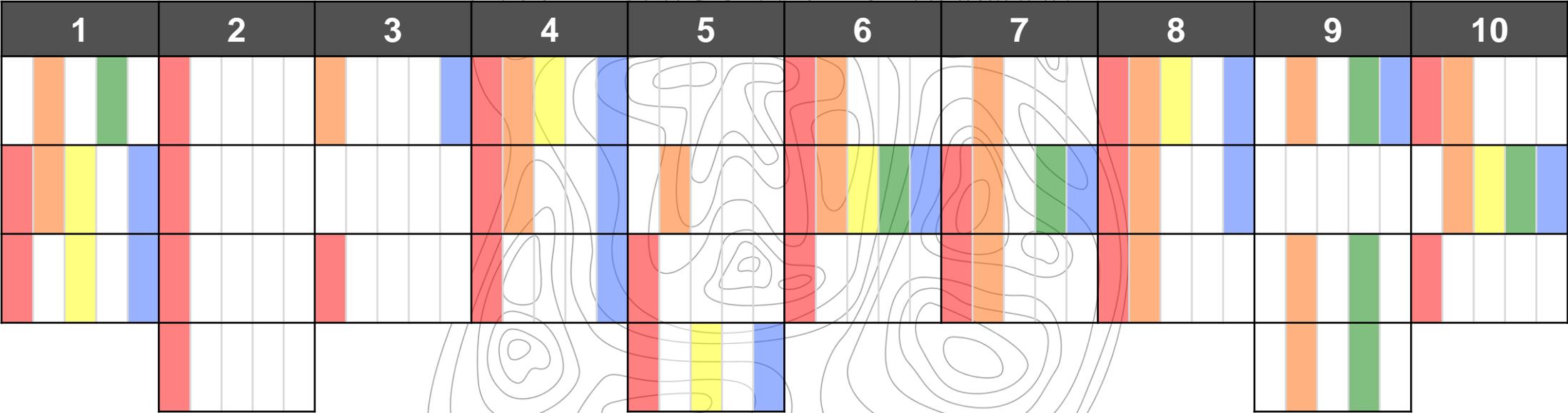
1	SDG 10
3	SDG 13
2	SDG 15
6	SDG 16
2	SDG 17

ALIGNMENT: VGGTs

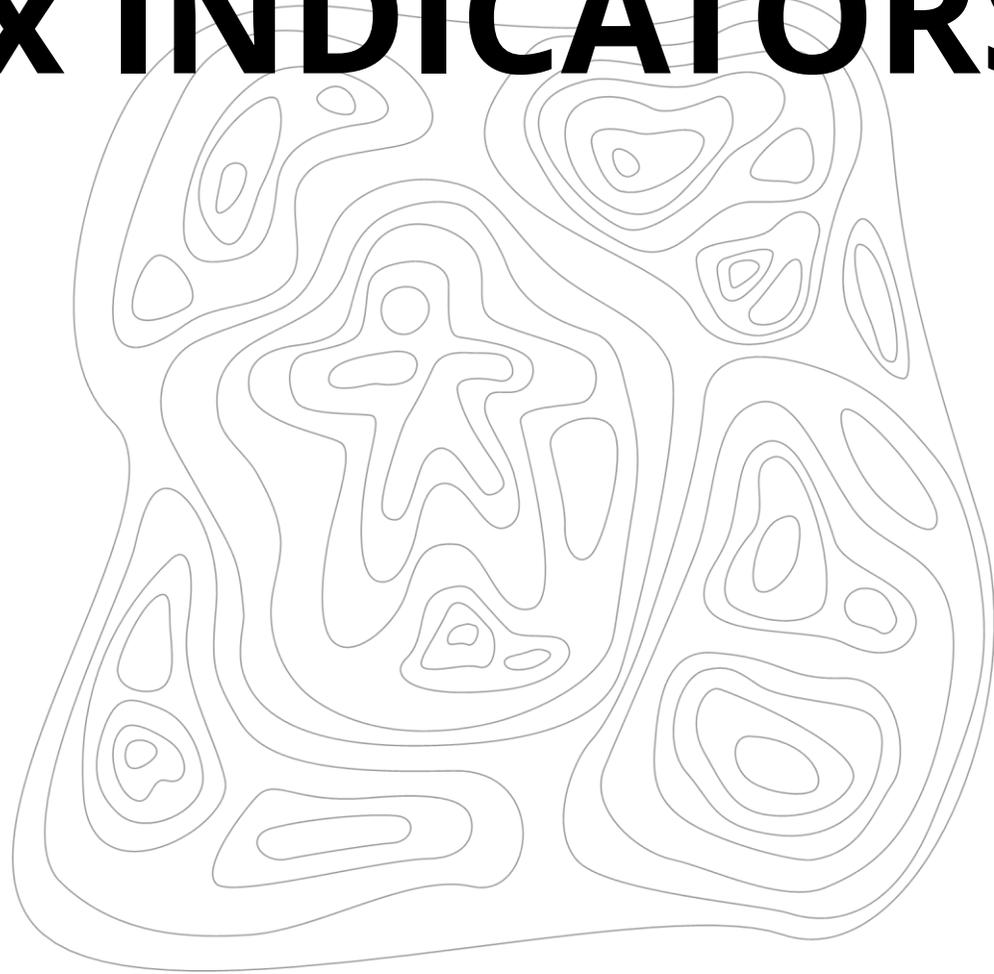
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.4 5.2		5.3 8.8 9.4	4.6 5.4		20.1 / 20.5 23.1 24.1	4.1 5.7	6.5 11.5 8.2 17.1 9.4 17.4	4.5 7.1 / 7.6 12.5 / 12.6	4.8 25.3
7.4			7.4	9.5	13.6	5.5 15.4 / 15.6 16.8	8.6		4.9 6.3 21.1 / 21.6
						9.7	6.9	7.3 9.9 8.7 12.7	
								12.14	

ALIGNMENT: ALL

17	SDGs
19	VGGTs
7	GLII
7	Land Matrix
13	MELA



LANDex INDICATORS



A BROAD APPROACH

COVERING ILC'S 10 COMMITMENTS

OUR GOAL: PEOPLE CENTRED LAND GOVERNANCE

ILC's membership has defined 10 commitments to jointly realise this goal:



1. Secure Tenure Rights



2. Strong Small-Scale Farming Systems



3. Diverse Tenure Systems



4. Equal land rights for women



5. Secure territorial rights for Indigenous Peoples



6. Locally-managed ecosystems



7. Inclusive decision-making



8. Transparent and accessible information



9. Effective actions against land grabbing



10. Protected land rights defenders

LEVELS OF INDICATORS

THREE INDICATOR LEVELS, PER 10 COMMITMENTS OF ILC

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	C.1	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C.2			C.2				C	

A = Legal
B = Implementation
C = Outcome, Results, Impact

TYPE OF METHODOLOGY

FOUR KINDS OF METHODOLOGY, DETERMINED BY INDICATOR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	C.1	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C.2			C.2				C	

17	PEOPLE-BASED ASSESSMENTS
9	CALCULATION
6	SURVEY-BASED INDICATOR
1	CROWD-SOURCED INDICATOR

PEOPLE-BASED ASSESSMENT

17 LANDex INDICATORS REQUIRE A PEOPLE BASED ASSESSMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	C.1	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C.2			C.2				C	

EXAMPLE

Q1: Rural land use plans and changes in these plans - including rezoning - are based on public input and burden sharing

0: Public input is not sought in preparing and amending land use plans.

1: Public input is sought in preparing and amending land use plans but comments are not reflected in the finalization of land use plans.

2: Public input is sought in preparing and amending rural land use plans (including rezoning) but decisions are arrived at in a non-transparent process.

3: Public input is sought in preparing and amending rural land use plans (including rezoning) and relevant decisions are arrived at in a transparent and public process.

Reference:

PEOPLE-BASED ASSESSMENT

EXAMPLE 4A (5.A.2)

- LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK REGARDING LAND, IN PLACE AT NATIONAL LEVEL, IS GENDER-RESPONSIVE

Nepal		
Respondent	Sector	Score
1	Civil Society	60.11
2	Non-Governmental Org.	57.14
3	Research Institute	80.25
4A		65.83

CALCULATION INDICATORS

NINE LANDex INDICATORS REQUIRE A PEOPLE BASED ASSESSMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	C.1	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C.2			C.2				C	

9	CALCULATION
---	-------------

CALCULATION INDICATORS

EXAMPLE 2C.2

- PRODUCTIVITY GAP
- CALCULATED PER CROP AS: $(Y_a - Y_p) / Y_p = PG$

Nepal				
Crop	Rice	Fish	Vegetables	2C.2
Y _p	2.73	3.60	12.80	54.62
Y _a	11.00	10.00	17.00	
PG	75.18	64	24.70	
Source	<i>Agricultural Development Strategy (2014), Ministry of Agricultural Development: Link</i>			

SURVEY-BASED INDICATORS

SIX LANDex INDICATORS USE SURVEY DATA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	C.1	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C.2			C.2				C	

6	SURVEY-BASED INDICATOR
---	------------------------

SURVEY-BASED INDICATORS

EXAMPLE: 1C

- WOMEN AND MEN WHO PERCEIVE THAT THEIR RIGHTS TO LAND ARE PROTECTED AGAINST EVICTION OR DISPOSSESSION

Country	Number of Rural Respondents	Number of Rural Respondents Who Felt Secure	1C
Indonesia	2,204.11	1,667.28	75.64
Cambodia	819.89	507.30	61.87
India	1,128.56	805.19	71.35
<i>Source</i>	<i>PRIndex, 2020</i>		

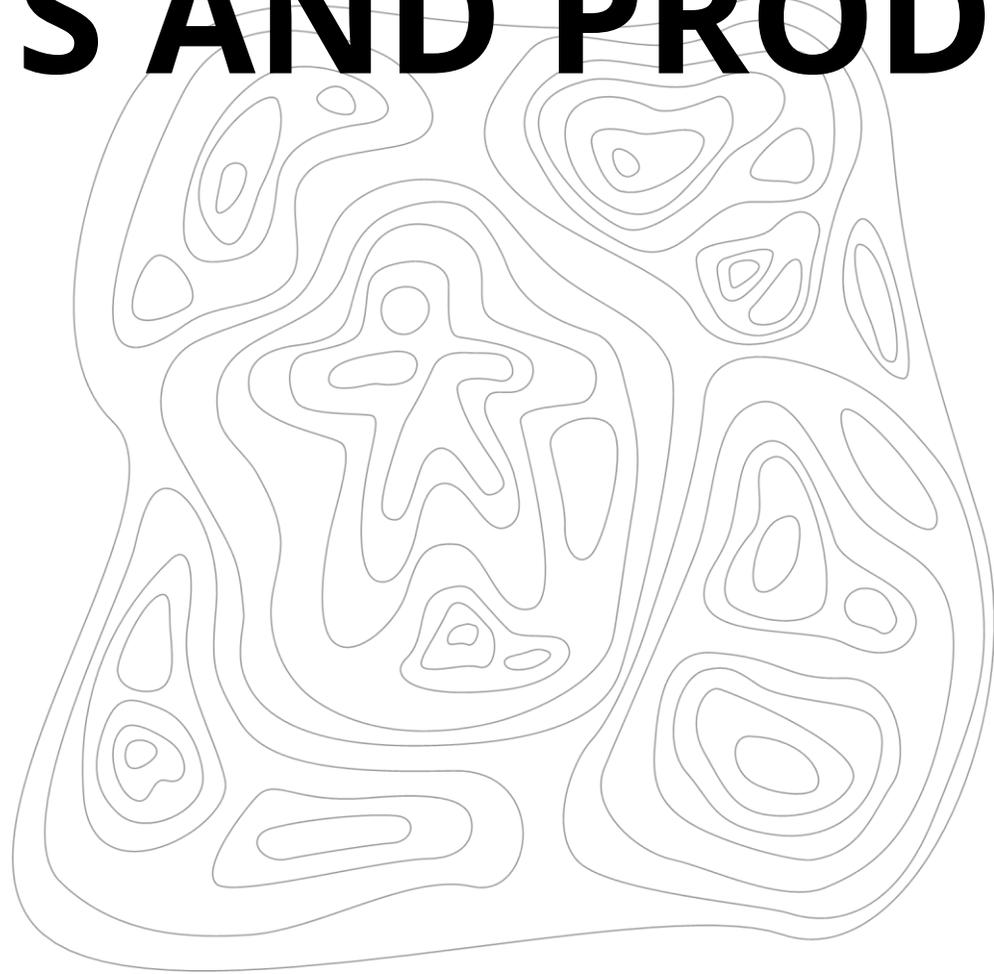
CONSOLIDATED INDICATOR

ONE LANDEX INDICATOR IS BUILT ON CONSOLIDATED DATA FROM EACH COUNTRY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	C.1	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C.2			C.2				C	

1	CONSOLIDATED DATASET
---	----------------------

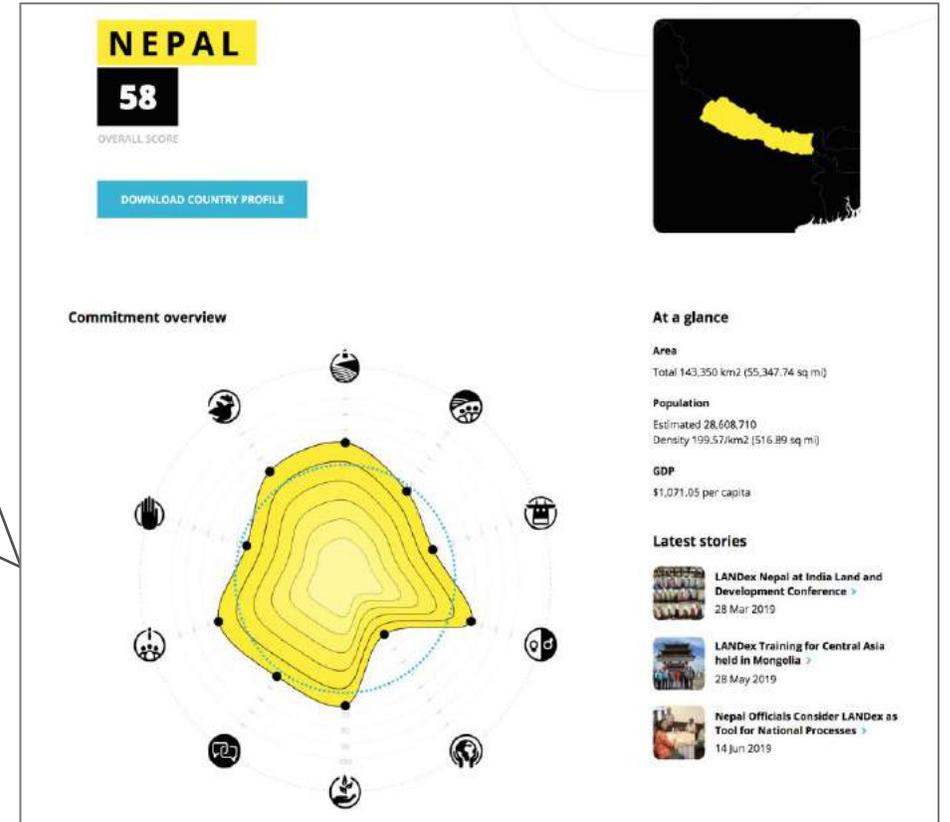
RESULTS AND PRODUCTS



RESULTS IN NEPAL

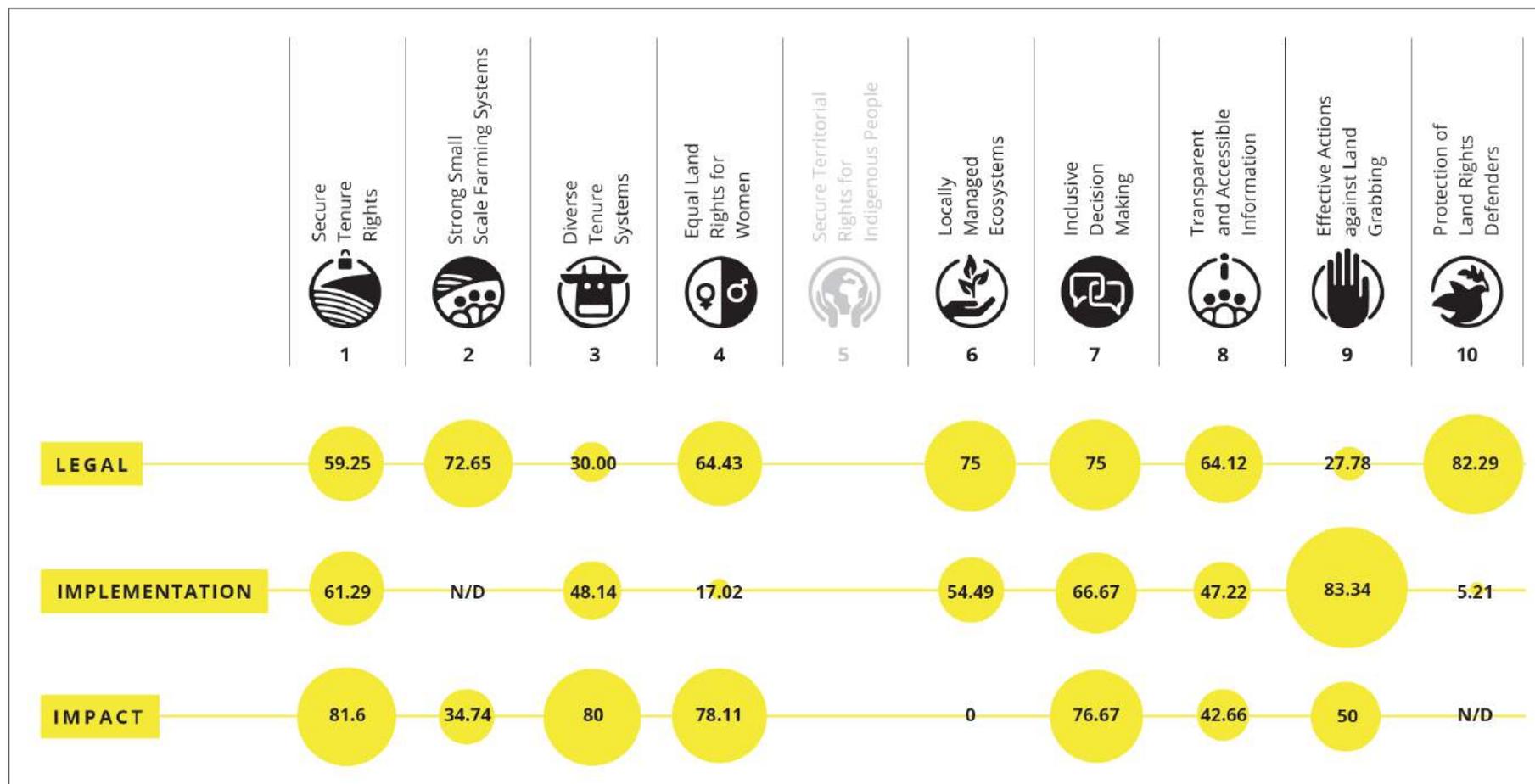
FULL LANDex DATASET

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53	58	6	66	40	100	79	69	54	86
96	46	44	N/A	17	N/A	33	76	N/A	54
82	49	86	79	N/A	32	72	N/A	53	N/A
	45			0				N/A	



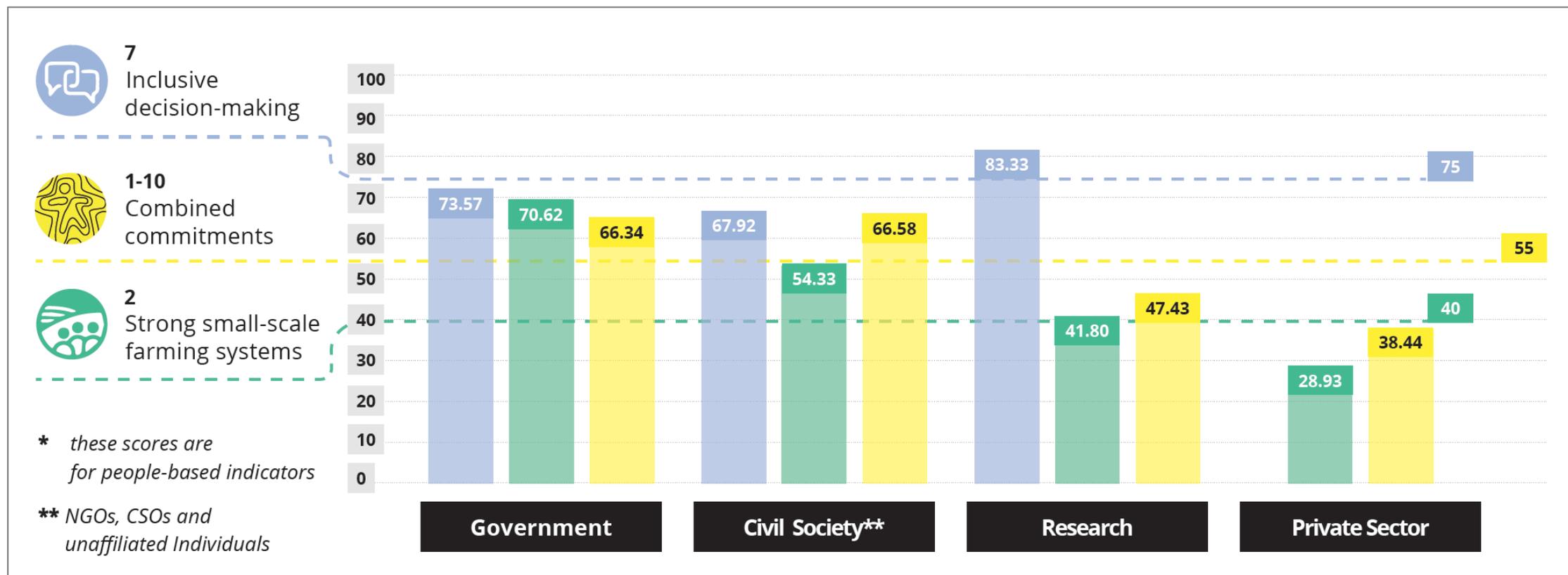
COUNTRY PROFILES

BY INDICATOR LEVEL IN SENEGAL



COUNTRY PROFILES

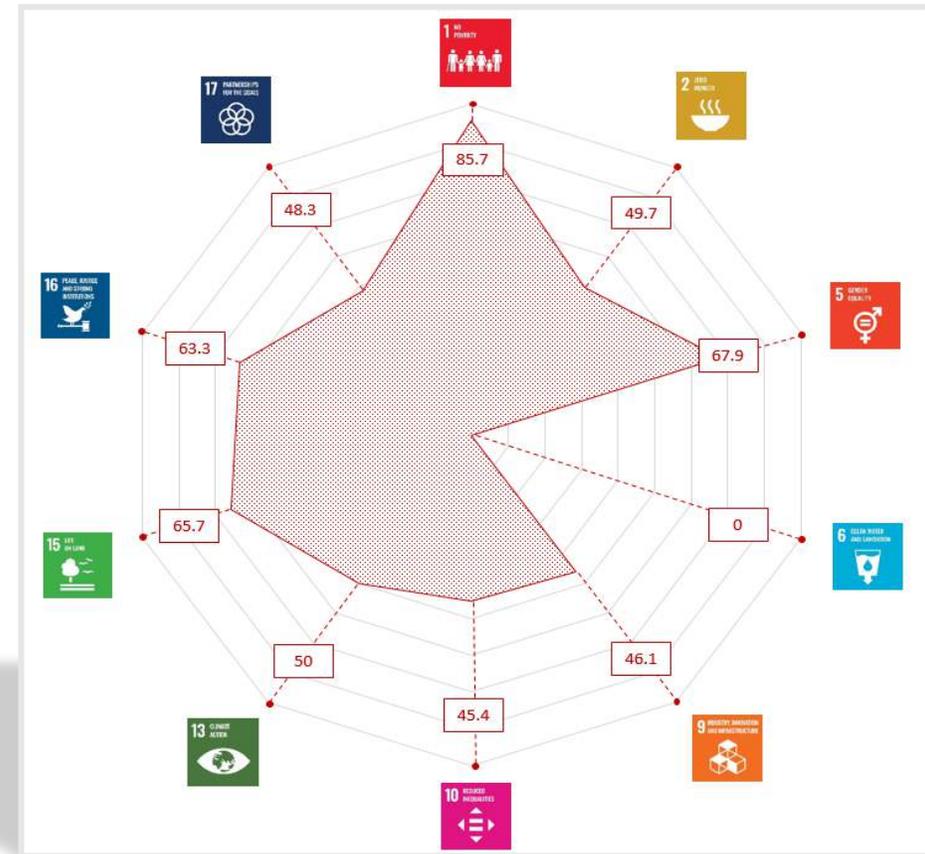
BY RESPONDENT SECTOR IN MONGOLIA



LAND IN THE SDGs

MAPPING LANDex DATA ONTO SDG TARGETS AND GOALS

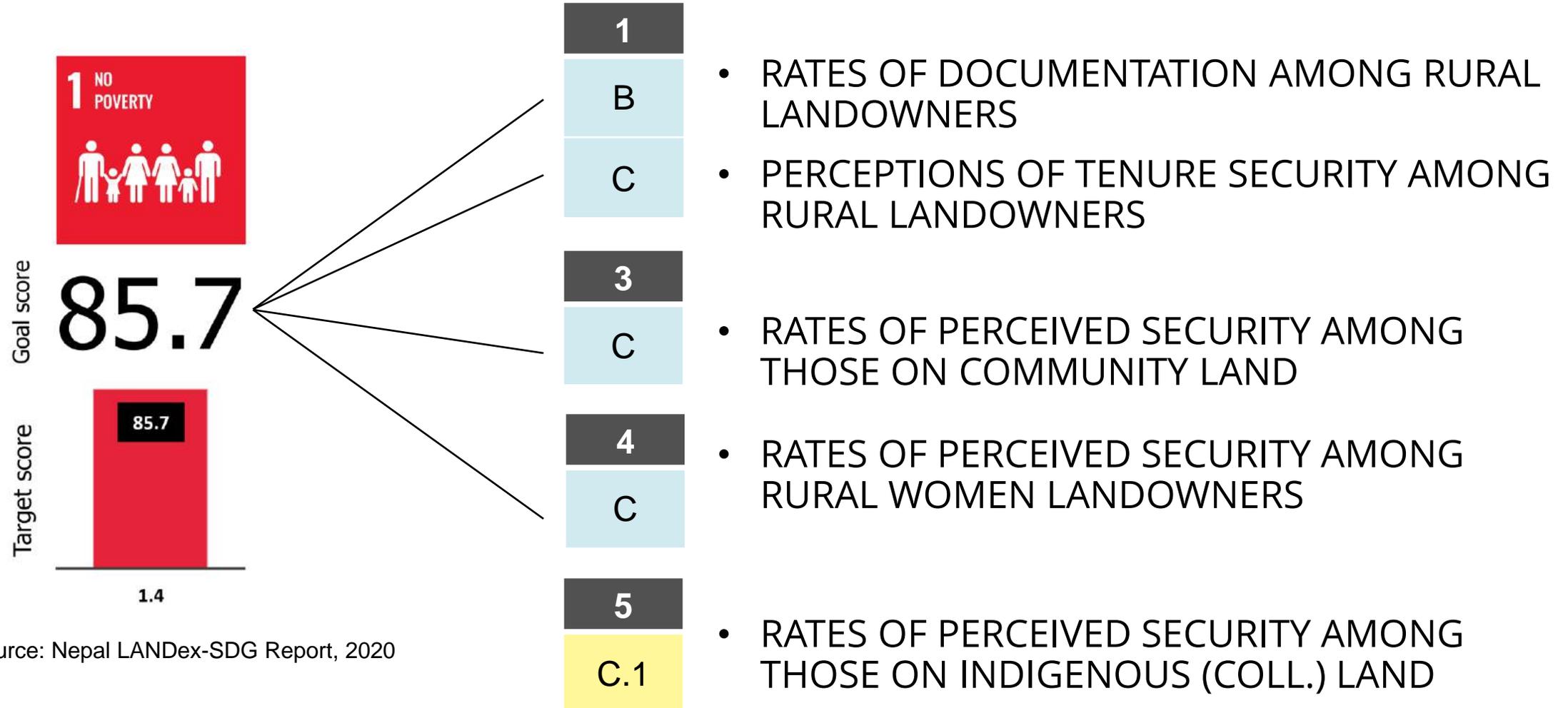
- HIGHLIGHTING CENTRALITY OF LAND TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDGs
- BROADENING SCOPE OF SDGs TO INCLUDE LAND, MEASURED BY DIVERSITY OF TOOLS AND SOURCES



Source: Nepal LANDex-SDG Report, 2020

SDG 1.4

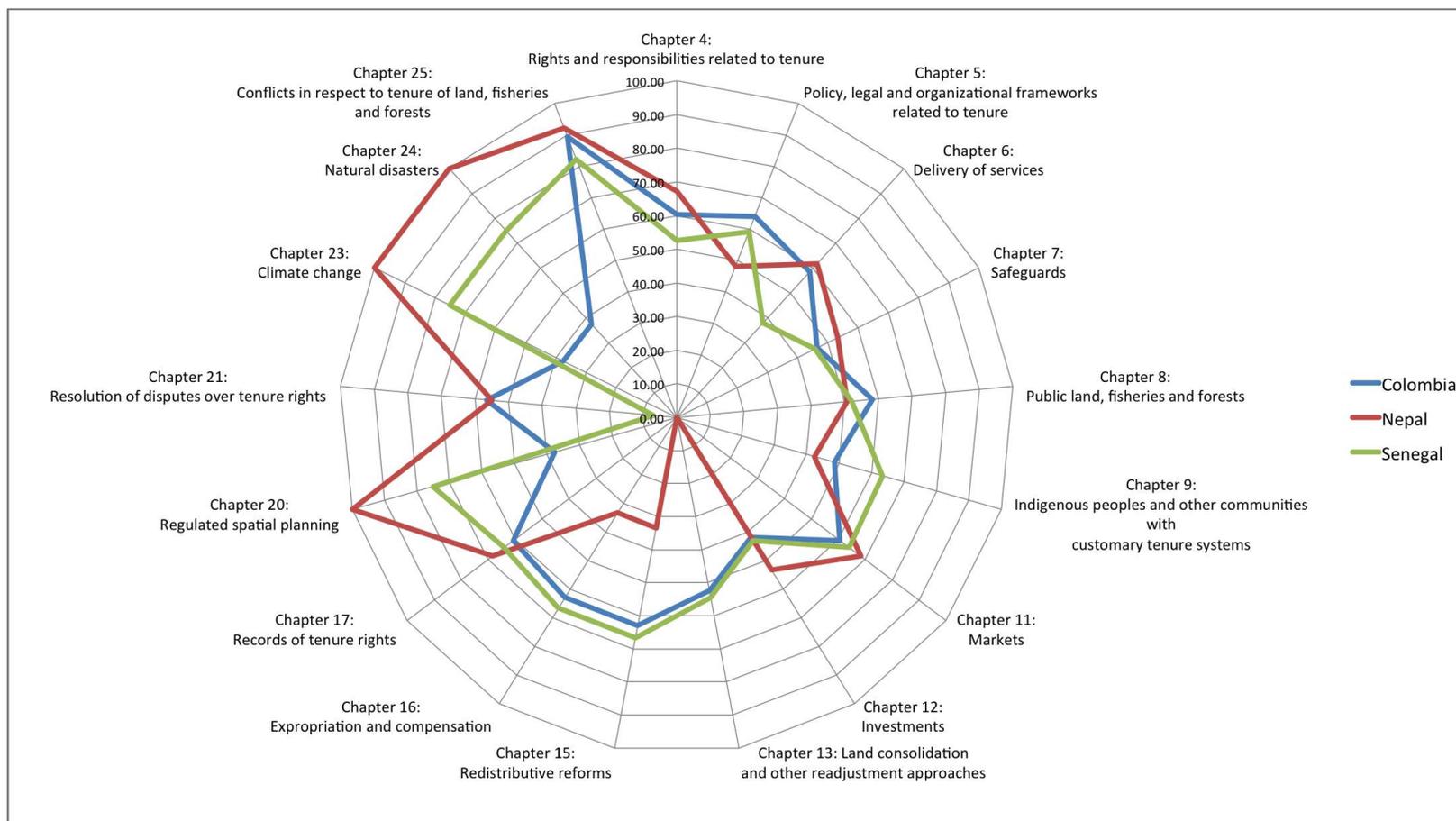
ENSURE THAT ALL MEN AND WOMEN [...] HAVE CONTROL OVER LAND



Source: Nepal LANDex-SDG Report, 2020

LANDex AND THE VGGTs

CHAPTERS AND ARTICLES



2021

LOOKING AHEAD

- Expand SDG and VGGT Reporting with LANDex data
 - VNR reporting at High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)
 - Opportunities for LANDex implementation in EMENA
 - Global Land Forum (GLF) in Jordan
- 

THANK YOU



FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT
www.landexglobal.org

Contacts:

Ward Anseeuw: w.anseeuw@landcoalition.org

Eva Hershaw: e.hershaw@landcoalition.org



LAND MATRIX
www.landmatrix.org



www.landmatrix.org

The Land Matrix



LAND MATRIX

www.landmatrix.org

Outline

- i) Introduction to the Land Matrix

- ii) Indicators, variables and potential for VGGT monitoring



Section I

Introduction to the Land Matrix

The Land Matrix

An open online tool to collect, visualise and provide information about large-scale land acquisitions (LSLA)

The **Land Matrix Initiative (LMI)** is a global and independent land monitoring initiative with two objectives:

- Promote transparency, debate and open data on LSLA
- Make decision-making over land and investment informed by evidence, inclusive and equitable as well as respectful of the rights of traditional land users, correcting information asymmetries and power imbalances that negatively influence decisions over land

The LMI was set up to respond to the lack of data on LSLA

The Land Matrix Data and Database

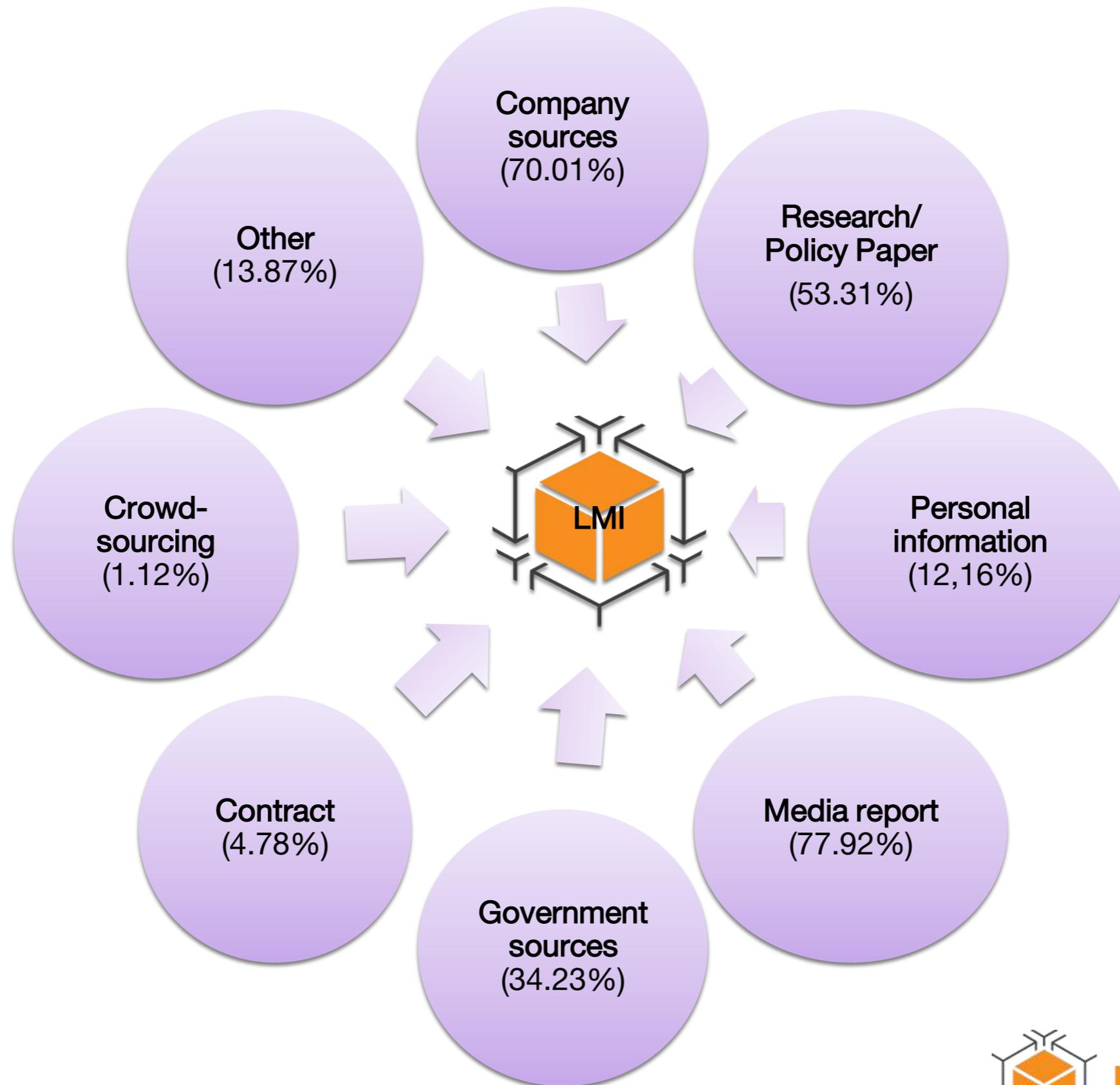
The Land Matrix..

- Records intended, concluded or failed land acquisitions (land acquired by purchase, lease or concession)
- In low- and middle-income countries
- For agricultural production, forestry, carbon trading, industry, renewable energy production, conservation and tourism – mining deals and forest concessions are now re-included

Land deals in the database..

- Entail a transfer of rights to use, control or ownership of land through sale, lease or concession
- Have been initiated since 2000
- Cover an area of 200 hectares or more
- Imply the potential conversion of land from smallholder production, local community use or important ecosystem service provision to commercial use

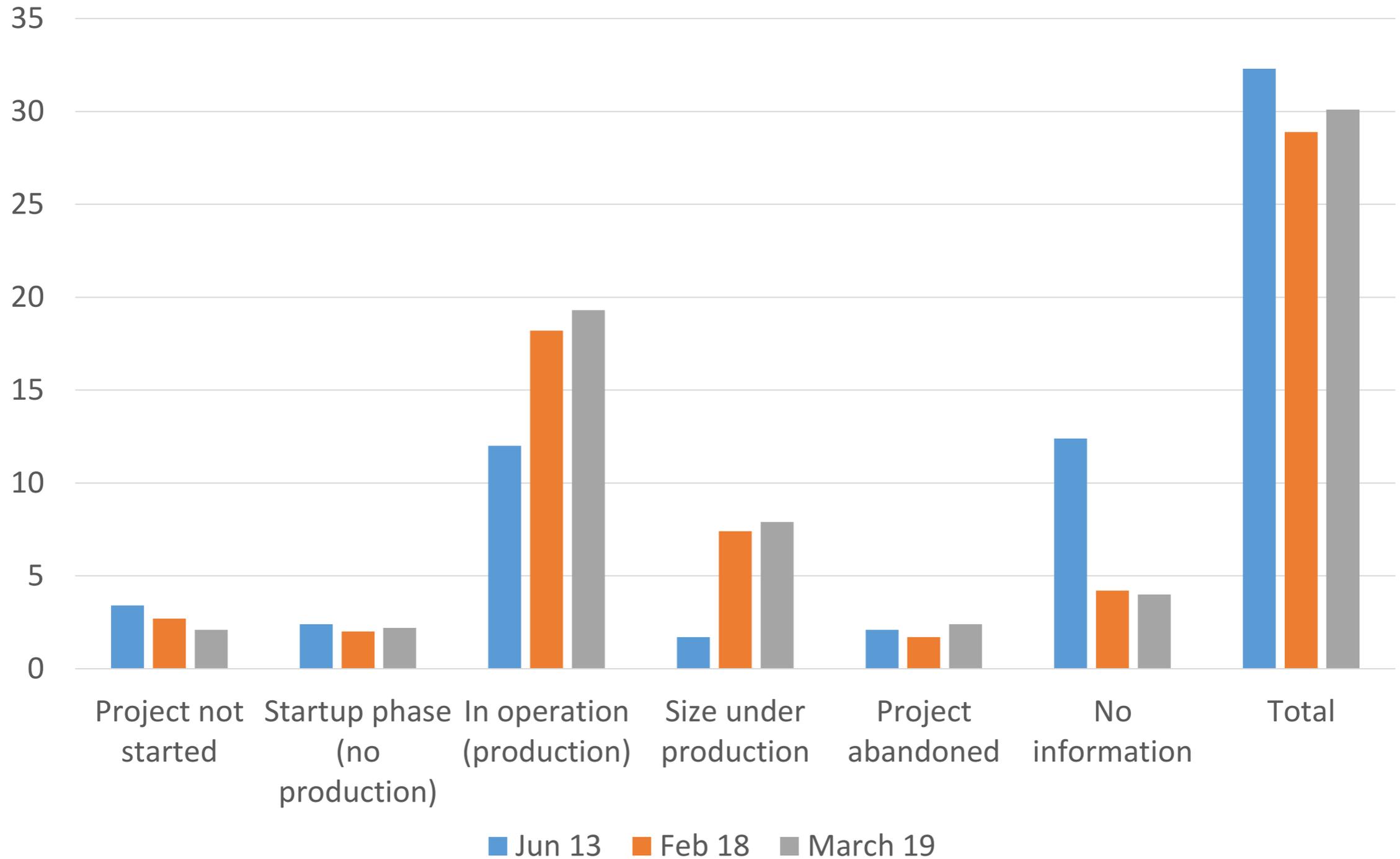
Database sources



Some LM data variables

- Spatial location (location, coordinates)
- General information (land area information, status)
- Employment (local and foreign)
- Investor information (country, type, name)
- Investment process (FPIC, consultations, displacements)
- Local communities (compensation, benefits, consent)
- Former use (former land owner and use)
- Production info (crop, animal, mineral information, use of produce)
- Water usage (water rights)
- Gender implications

Transnational deals for agriculture (in million ha)



Interactive Map



Global Regions ▾ Countries ▾ Get Involved ▾

? 📧 EN ↗

Default filters are enabled. The data is filtered by global or national filter presets. Please uncheck the checkbox to show all data. [Read more](#)

Active Filters: Target region ✕ Exclude: Oil / Gas extraction ✕ Year unknown or greater than 2000 ✕ Exclude Pure Contract Farming ✕
Concluded ✕ Transnational ✕ Exclude Forest concessions ✕ Exclude Mining ✕ Size greather than 200 ha ✕ [+ Add a filter](#)

Display



Show info about

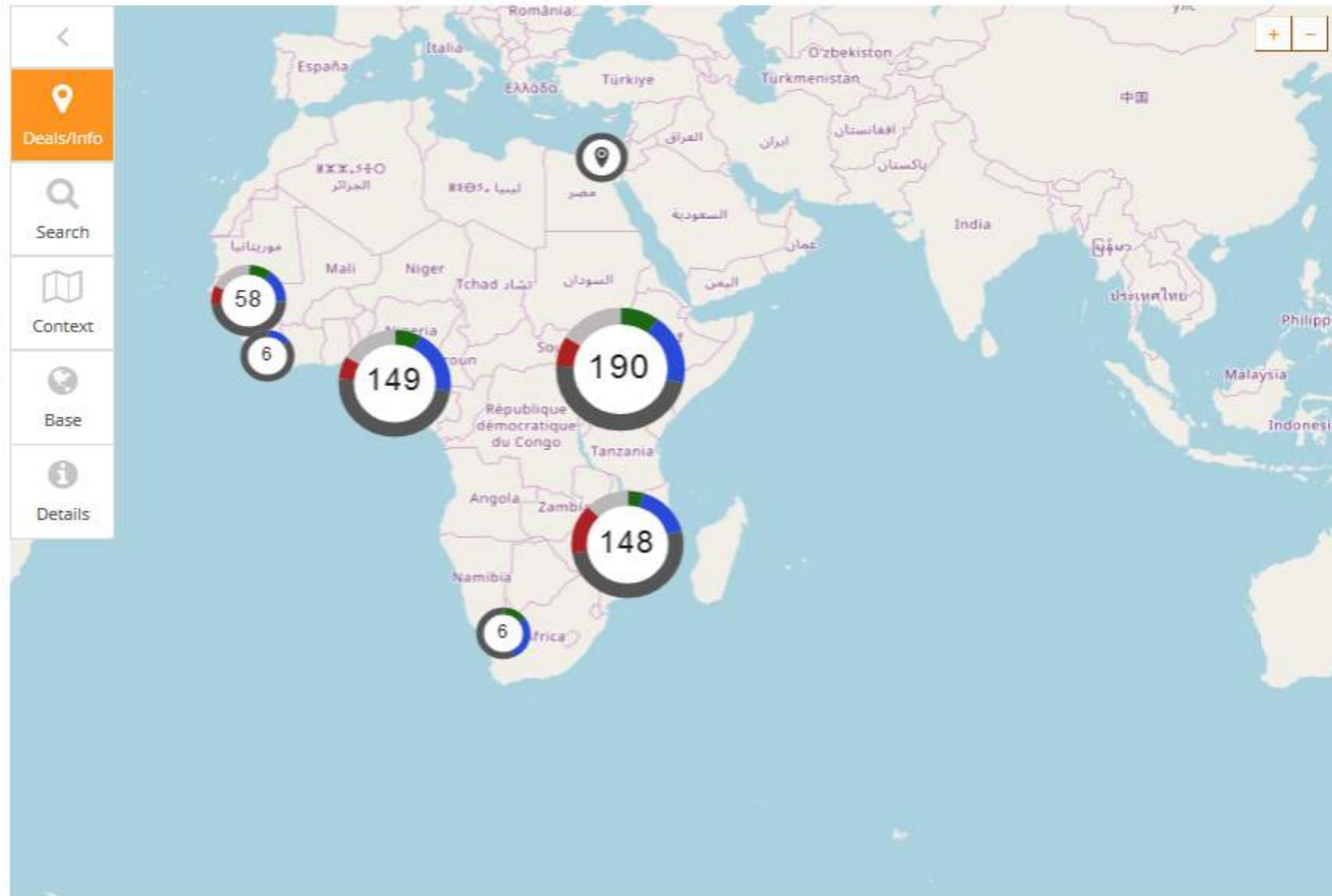
Implementation status ▾

Areas

- Area in production
- Contract area
- Intended area

Legend

- Project not started
- Startup phase (no production)
- In operation (production)
- Project abandoned
- Unknown



Improved investor data and visualisation

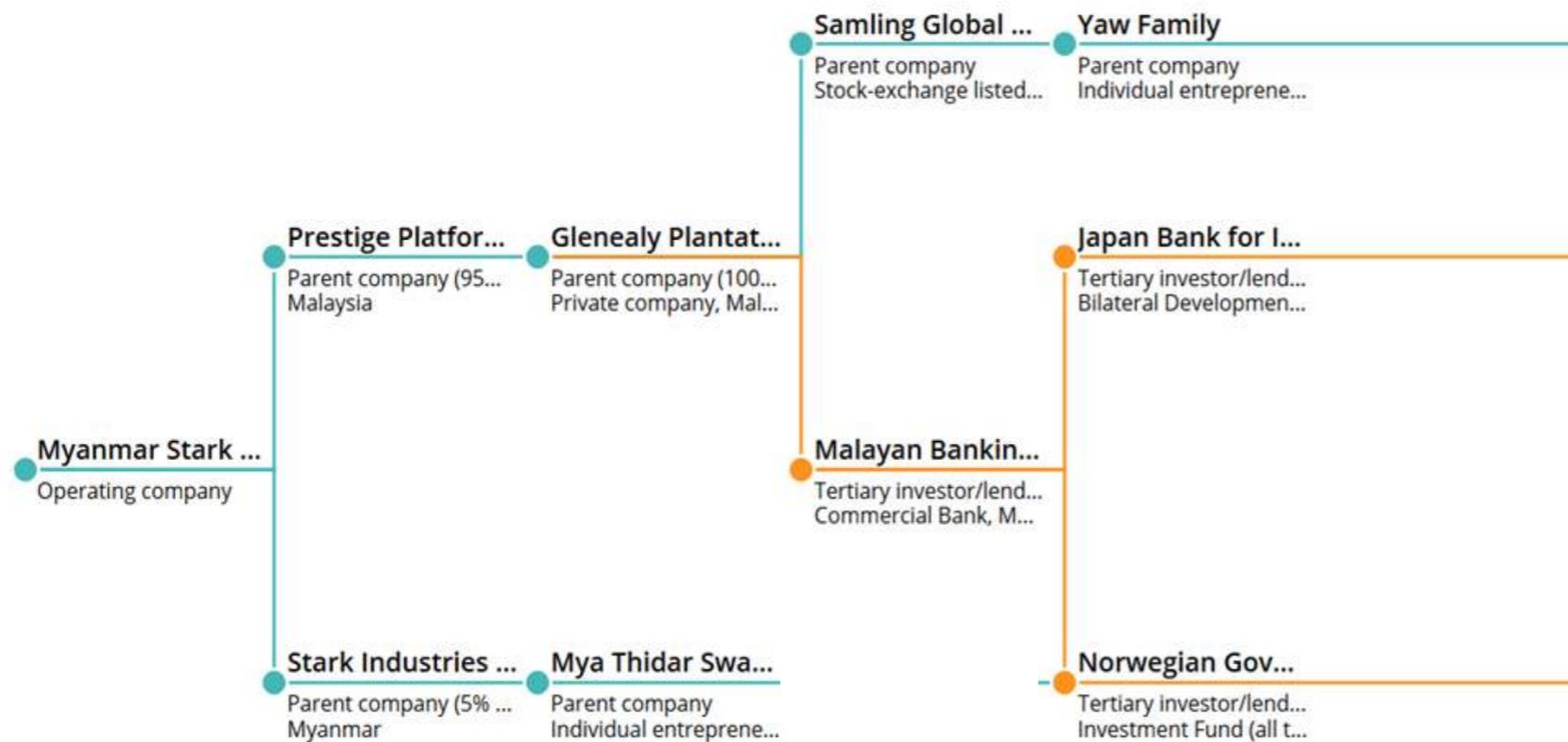


Investor info

Operating company

Operating company Myanmar Stark Prestige Plantation Co Ltd. (#39641)

Network of parent companies and tertiary investors/lenders. Please click the node next to a company to get more details.



Improved spatial data and visualisation

DEAL #1205

Target country
Contract area



Comment on location

Jikao and Itang districts, Coordinates and map of contract area in ilc research paper. Annex 5

Expanded deal history



Location

General Info

Land area

Intended size (in ha)	54,000
Size under contract (leased or purchased area, in ha)	[2010] 44000 [2015] 23500
Size in operation (production, in ha)	[2015] 10000 [2016] 12000
Comment on Land area	44,000 ha (after relinquishing 10,000 ha to communities, which Addax Bioenergy decided it did not require)-- only 30 000ha have been relinquished by the company to date. Other sources say: 2 phases, each 10,000ha, total 20,000ha; 15,500ha according to ESHIA. Grain and other data sources state 57 000 hectares. Commercial farms in Africa report states 15 000 hectares. 10000ha have sugarcane pivots, 2000ha are currently used for a farmer development program-- rice, the rest of the land is being used by the local farmers for food security. Sunbird company website states: "The estate leases 23,500 Ha of land from the Government of Sierra Leone for the production of sugarcane and cassava. Currently 10,000 Ha to be developed under sugarcane that is forecast to produce 900,000 MT for the production of ethanol and power. The company is currently developing an additional 2,000 Ha of cassava production as a secondary feedstock." Size reduced from 44 000ha to 23 500ha- the difference was relinquished during the downscale in 2014/2015.

Intention of investment

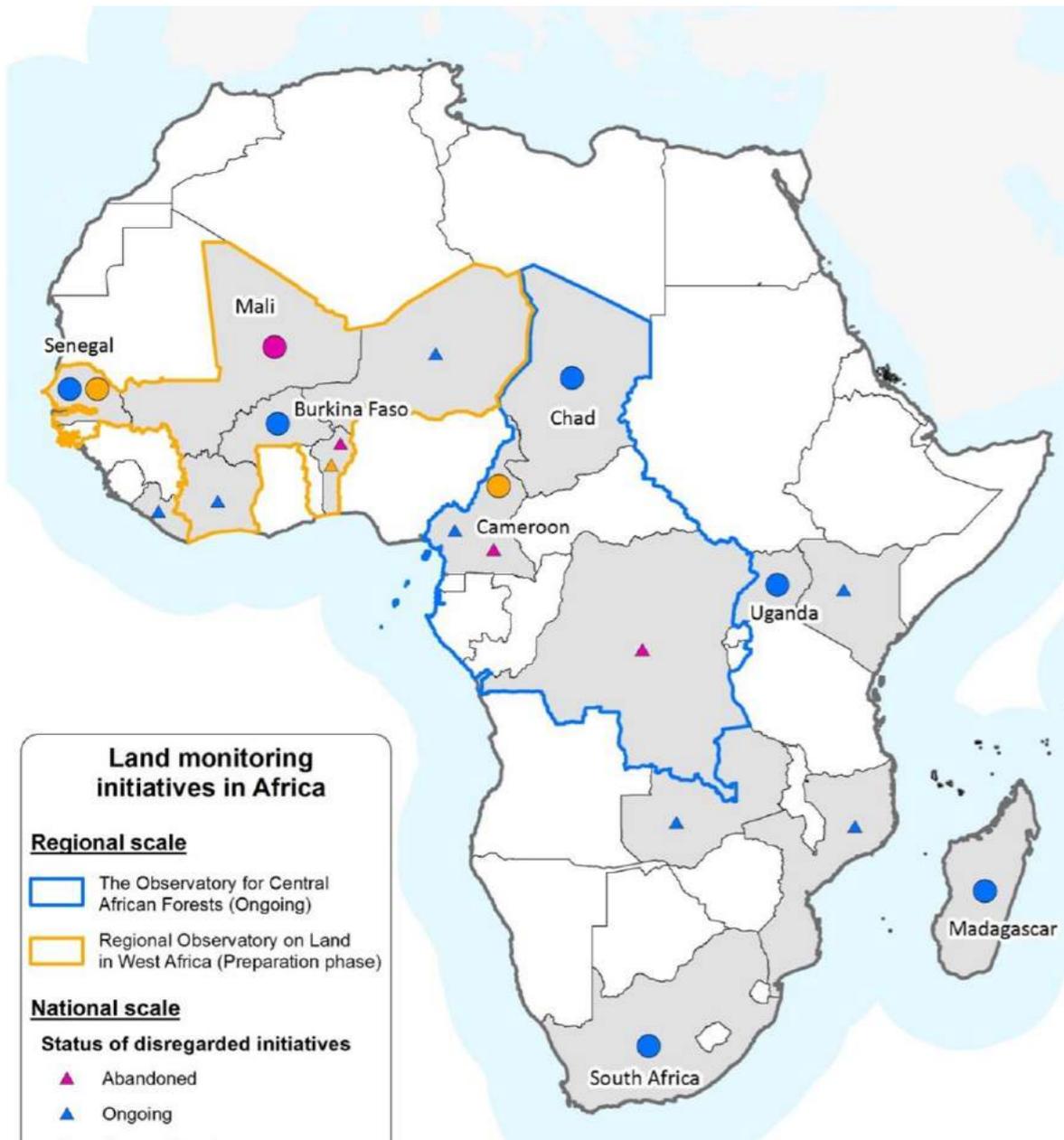
Intention of the investment	Biofuels, Food crops, Renewable Energy
Comment on Intention of investment	Sugarcane, cassava and napier Grass (biomass). The company is looking to expand the crops produced in 2018.

Nature of the deal

Nature of the deal	Lease
Comment on Nature of the deal	The land lease contract (between the company and the Chiefdom Council) can be reviewed after seven years. This was due to happen in 2016- still awaiting.



National Land Observatories established



- Argentina
- Cameroon
- Philippines
- Senegal
- Uganda

... have a look at the NLO pages on landmatrix.org



Section V2

Indicators, variables and potential for
VGGT monitoring

Objectives

Global initiatives

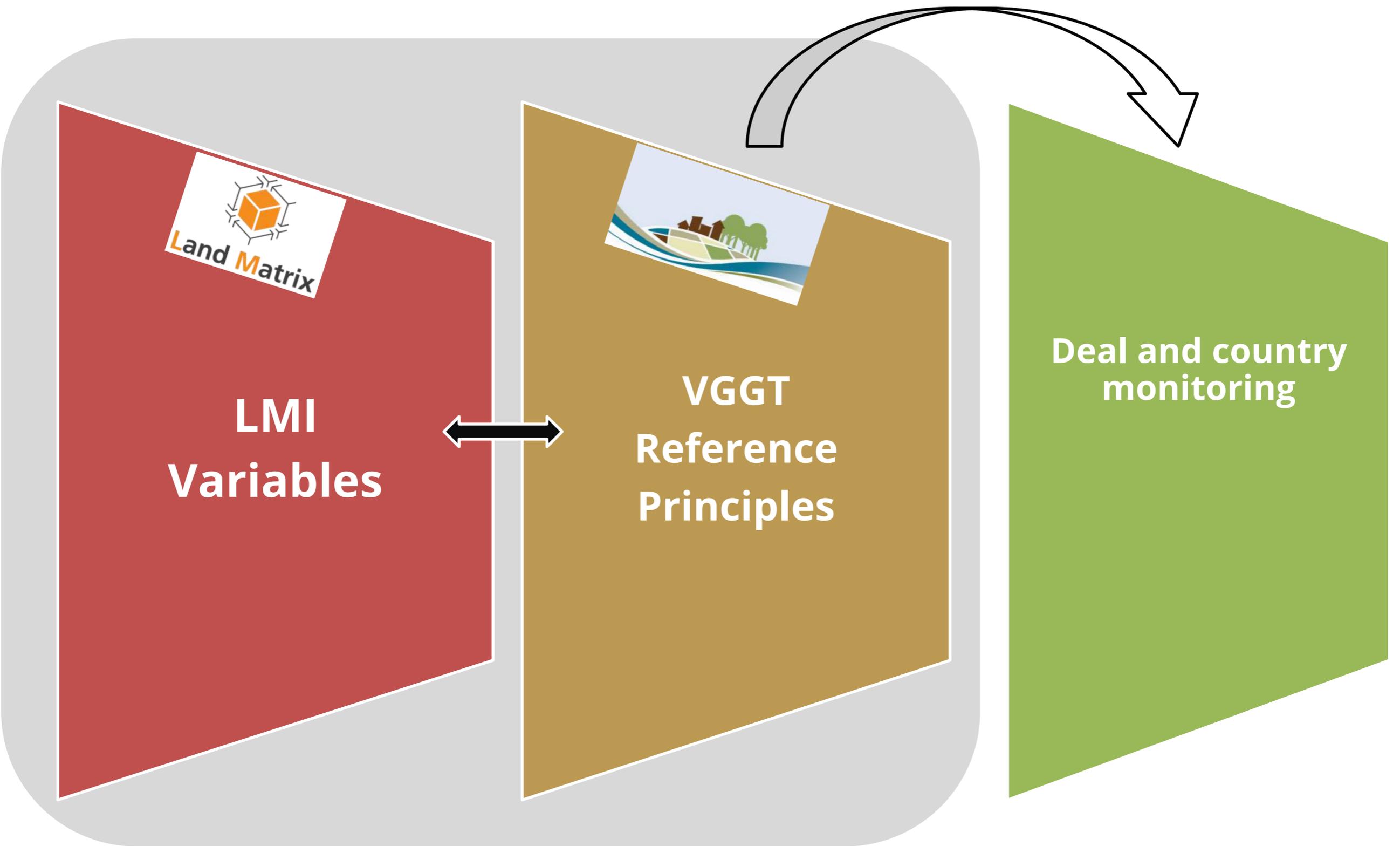
- FAO : VGGTs (principles, no monitoring)
- Land Matrix Initiative: global platform with overlapping monitoring objectives.

Potential/hypothesis

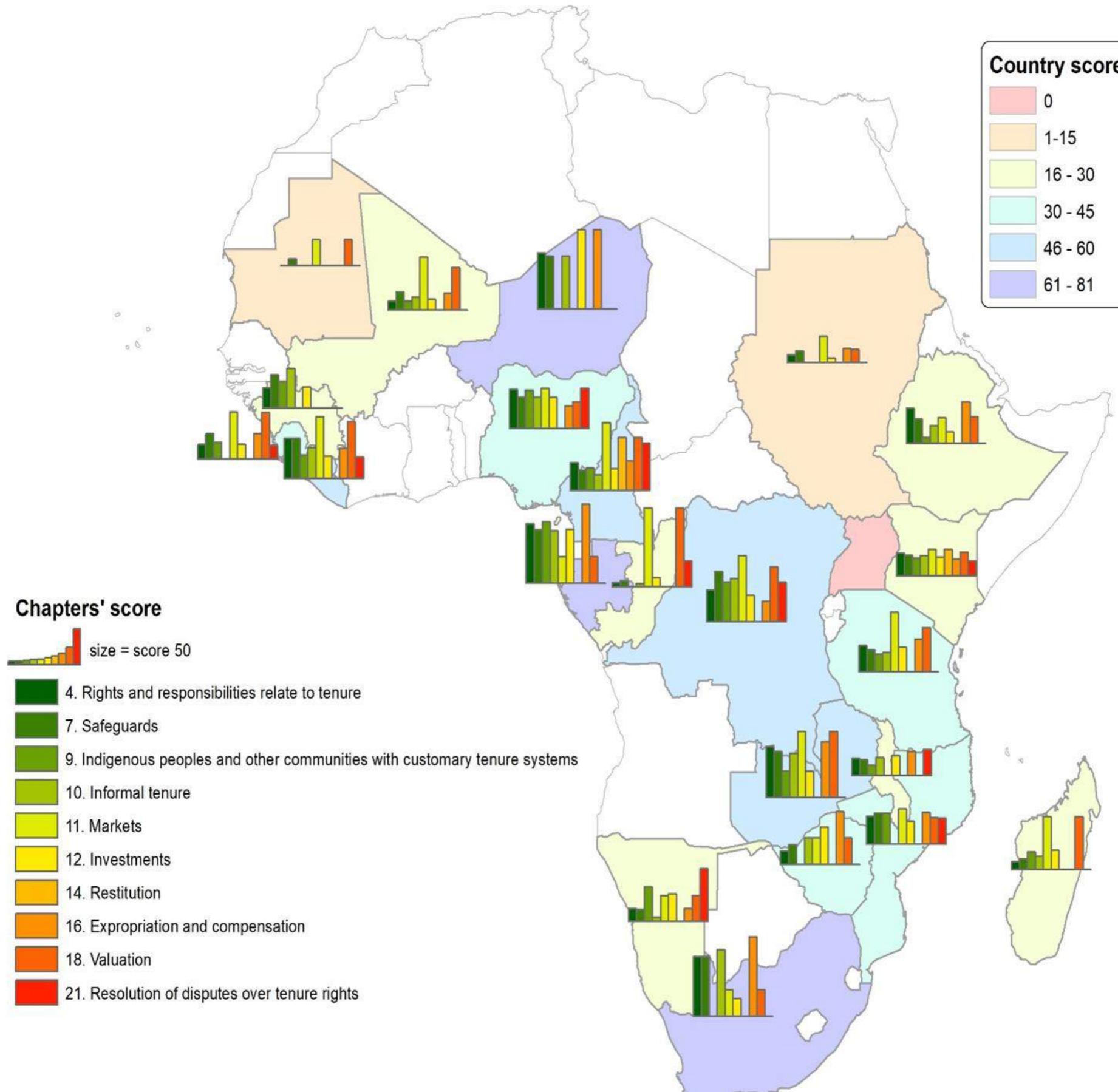
The monitoring processes already initiated by LMI could be extended to monitoring principles of the VGGTs.



Methodology



VGGT monitoring



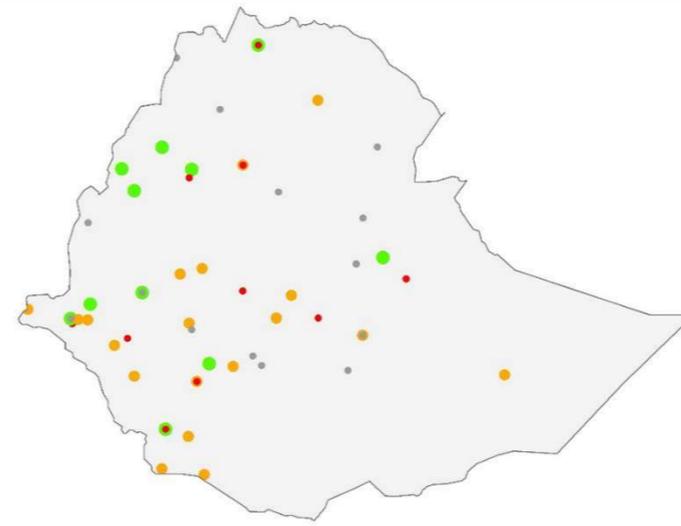


ETHIOPIA

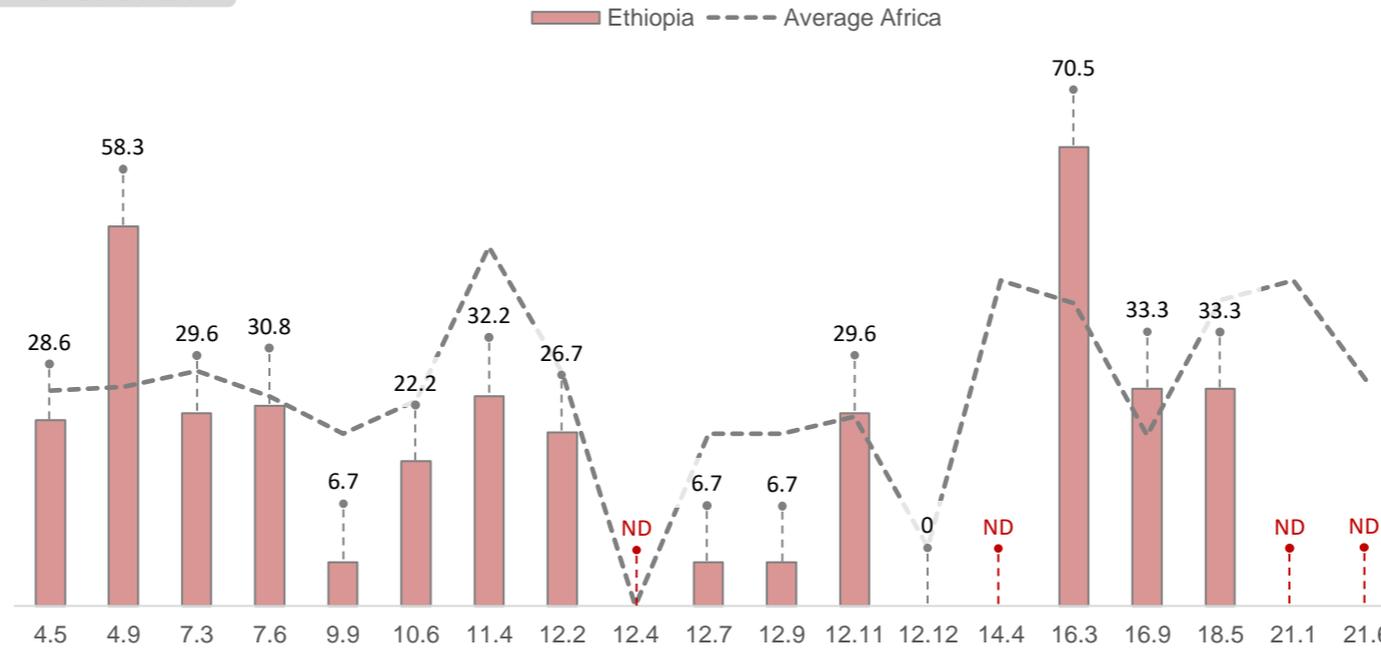
Country score **29.2**



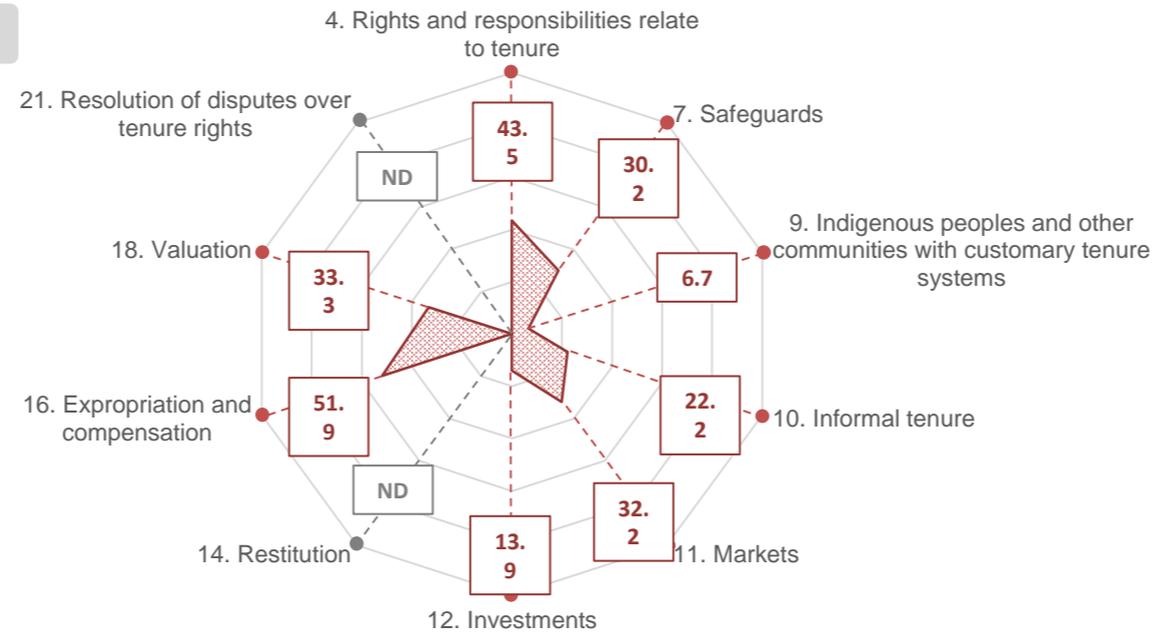
- Score 0
- Score 1-50
- Score 51-100
- Score ND



Articles



Chapters



To conclude

Open data on LSLA

- Please contribute
- Available for use and monitoring
- Based on LandMatrix, based on VGGTs, based on any indicator ... with a focus on LSLA



LAND MATRIX

Thank you for listening!
Questions/Comments/Suggestions

Website: www.landmatrix.org

Twitter: [@Land_Matrix](https://twitter.com/Land_Matrix)

FB: [Land_Matrix](https://www.facebook.com/Land_Matrix)



Donors



Monitoring Land Governance and Land Tenure Security in the Arab Region

GLII AND PARTNERS TOOLS, ROLE , ACHIEVEMENTS, LESSONS LEARNT AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE ARAB REGION

Everlyne Nairesiae
Clinton Omusula and Donatien Beguy
GLTN, UN-Habitat

Email: Everlyne.Nairesiae@un.org / Clinton.Omusula@un.org
www.gltn.net/ www.unhabitat.org



14 – 16 December 2020, Digital Training



- **Tools for monitoring land tenure and governance issues**
 - **Guide for Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land**; An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 – jointly developed by custodian agencies (WB, FAO and UN-Habitat) Link- <https://gltn.net/2019/08/27/measuring-individuals-rights-to-land/>
- **Tools for impact evaluation of land tenure and governance interventions linked to the SDGs** -GLTN, UN-Habitat and IFAD
 - **Guidelines for Impact Evaluation of Land Tenure and Governance Interventions**) *Several global trainings conducted jointly with IFAD Link <https://gltn.net/download/guidelines-for-impact-evaluation-of-land-tenure-and-governance-interventions-2/>
 - **Guide for Integrating Impact Evaluation into Programming**: A step-by-step guide to establishing evaluations for implementers of land tenure and governance interventions.
- **Gender, Data and Women's Land Rights – developed a guidance tool on quality women's land rights data and statistics – by GLTN & UN Women** (under publication)
- **Module for Measuring women's land rights in fragile states** – focus on Somalia (work in progress)
- **Established partnership and initiate process for development of the Global Land Governance Report** – GLTN, UN-Habitat, FAO and ILC; with contribution/support of GDWGL.

- **Capacity Strengthening – monitoring SDGs Land Tenure Indicators and reporting:**
 - **Dissemination of the joint module for SDGs 1.4.2, 5.a.1** – training for NSOs and Land Administration Officers - Kenya, Rwanda, Tunisia done in 2020; pending Iraq due to Covid-19.
 - Local consultants hired to support local action in data assessment, the integration of the joint module in relevant upcoming national surveys.
 - Translation of the joint module – available in French and English; other languages – Spanish, Arabic and Russia under finalization.
- **Integration of the joint module in relevant national surveys and global initiatives** – LSMS, Labor Force Surveys Key questions integrated into DHS (wave 7/8) surveys; and questionnaires of the 50x2030 Initiative, with potential to reach 50 countries.
- **Arab region/ under Arab Land Initiative led by GLTN** – training scheduled for 14th – 16th Dec 2020 – to reach government institutions, the civil society and other relevant sectors in Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman and Lebanon are invited.
 - Involvement by all custodian agencies – WB, FAO, ad UN-Habitat – **covering indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1 and 5.a.2; ILC and other partners.**

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS ON INDICATORS – 1.4.2, 5.A.1 AND 5.A.2

- **Indicator 1.4.2 (UN-Habitat and World Bank)**
 - Approx. 15 NSO collected these data through HH surveys in 2020 (WAEMU survey, LSMS, LFS) most in Africa,
 - DHS data (wave 7/8) are available for about 20 - 30 countries – some overlap with WAEMU/LSMS; and
 - About 50 other countries reported complete admin data – administrative data needed for 1.4.2
 - Estimated No. of countries reporting on 1.4.2 by end of 2021 – **70 countries.**
- **Indicator 5.a.1 (FAO)**
 - 10 countries have provided relevant data for this indicator via FAO
 - More countries expected in 2021 – linked to the joint module with indicator 1.4.2; UN Women and FAO collaboration in gender statistics; and the global 50X2030 initiative.
- **SDG Indicator 5.a.2 (FAO)**
 - **34 countries reached** and reported to UNSD with support of FAO
 - **15 countries reported in 2020** – Colombia, Sweden, Portugal, Nicaragua, Serbia, Uruguay, Italia, Switzerland, Slovakia, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Surinam, Qatar, Pakistan and Jordan.
 - **More countries** – receiving support to report on this indicator.
- **UN-Habitat - leading work on SDG11; and contribute to SDG 15.3.1 led by UNCCD via Science Policy Interface (SPI).**

POLICY IMPLICATIONS – OF THE DEVELOPMENTS

1. **Sex disaggregated land tenure data/statistics key for policy decision** – the potential for generation and use of land data yet to be fully developed and utilized by governments for policy decision.
2. **Governments working towards land reforms for better land governance** – need to prioritize resources for data and land information systems at policy/laws, structures and systems.
3. **Slow shifting of scale towards securing women’s and girl’s land, housing and property rights** – due to inadequate disaggregated land and property related data for advocacy and influencing.
4. **Integration of land tenure data in other sector reforms** – Agriculture, environment and urban development including housing rights.
5. **Donor coordinated (GDWGL) and independent support to country level data collection and reporting efforts** – linked to Donor policies and priorities/country missions at technical, human and financial support.
6. **The importance of land in achieving SDGs**, regional and national commitments likely to be affected; less prioritized.

LESSON LEARNT -

1. **Building on existing, relevant national surveys to integrate essential questions/joint module; and on structures for administrative data and reporting on land indicators** – highly potential to yield sustainable results.
2. **Supporting actual data collection field activities is resource demanding** (finance and human) – burden to countries
 1. Country **data/statistics agencies embracing online technical assistance.**
3. **Globally approved methodologies available and accessible** – e.g. joint module for indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1; and 5.a.2; other land related indicators remain key resources accessible to partners.
4. **Closer collaboration between custodians** – country level support, coordination foster synergies and complementarity.
5. **Political good will by governments/country level partners** to deliver data on land/SDGs – is key
6. Joint efforts in the development of the **Global Land Governance Report.**
7. **Impact of Covid-19** - expected to affect country level data processes in data collection, and financing priorities.

AREAS OF WORK FOR THE FUTURE

- 1. Strengthen collaboration towards Tier 1 for SDGs Land Indicators** – invest more in targeted country level capacity development for NSOs for integration of the joint module in upcoming surveys including censuses, national surveys etc; support compilation of administrative data; and integration of GIS data in statistics.
- 2. Targeted sessions on impact evaluation of land tenure and governance interventions** – for Governments, donors and private sector partners.
- 3. National, Regional and Global Reporting:**
 - **Development of Global Land Governance Report** (on-going) (joint effort by GLTN, UN-Habitat, FAO, ILC), close collaboration/inputs from GDWGL.
 - **Capacity development for countries/Governments to address land issues including data in their Voluntary National Reviews** for policy decisions and reporting at UNHLP – via trainings and country specific technical support.
- 4. Develop tools and approaches to monitoring land tenure and governance issues in fragile states**– linking this SDG 1.4.2 and related efforts.
- 5. Continue research and knowledge management** – land monitoring and impact measurement; gender dynamics and cross sector-linkages.



Prindex

Measuring global perceptions
of land and property rights

A joint initiative of:



Supported by:





Prindex

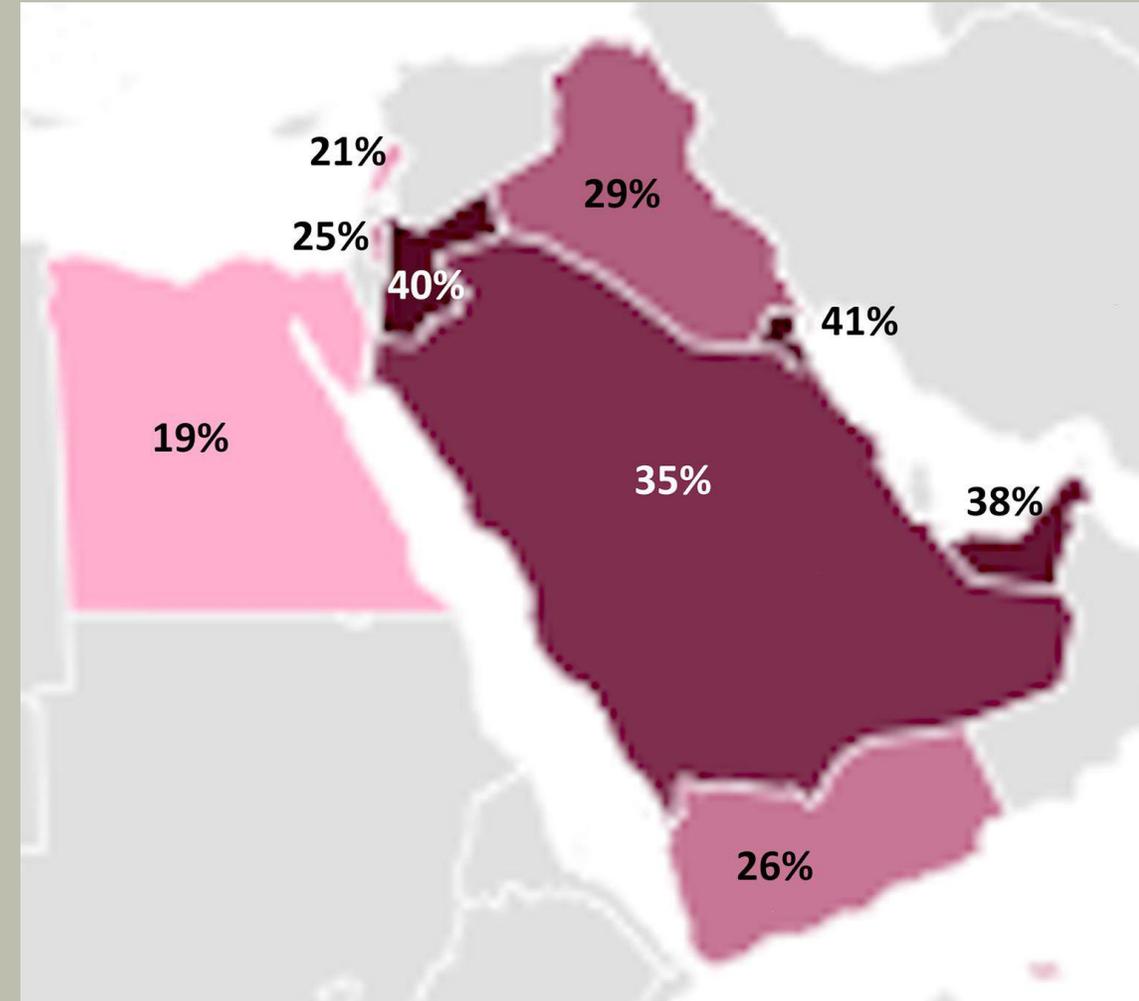
Prindex as a Land Monitoring Tool

Rasheed Transparency International
Jordan, December 15, 2020

Overview

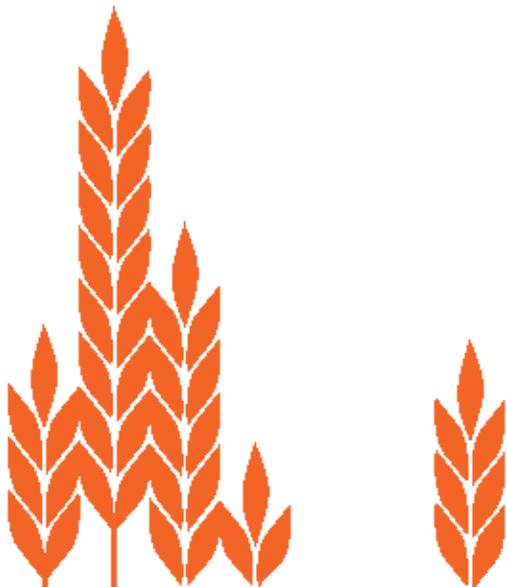


More than
1 in 4 adults
feel insecure about
their land or property
rights in the Arab
region



Main objective of Prindex

to develop a nationally representative, globally comparative dataset, available to all, with an approach and methodology that can be adapted to different contexts in countries & groups.



What do we want to achieve with this data?

1. Influence change in design of national policies & programmes related to land & property.
2. Monitor land governance.
3. Help to monitor impact of these policies & programmes as intermediary measure of success.
4. Contribute to tracking the SDGs (1.4.2 and 5.a.1), VGGT & other key development indicators.



Methodology



METHODOLOGY

- 140 countries
- 96% of the Global population
- Data weighted by age, gender, urban/rural based on latest census
- Collected 2018-2019

Tenure Security Metric

“In the next five years, how likely or unlikely is it that you could lose the right to use this property, or part of this property, against your will?”

- **Very unlikely**
- **Unlikely**
- **Somewhat likely**
- **Very likely**

Challenges in the Middle-East

- Lack of information and lack of documentation
- Limited civil society interaction
- Obstructed implementation of law, reliance on traditions and social norms
- Limited access of women to land
- Policy revision and impact evaluation
- Refugees and Foreign workers

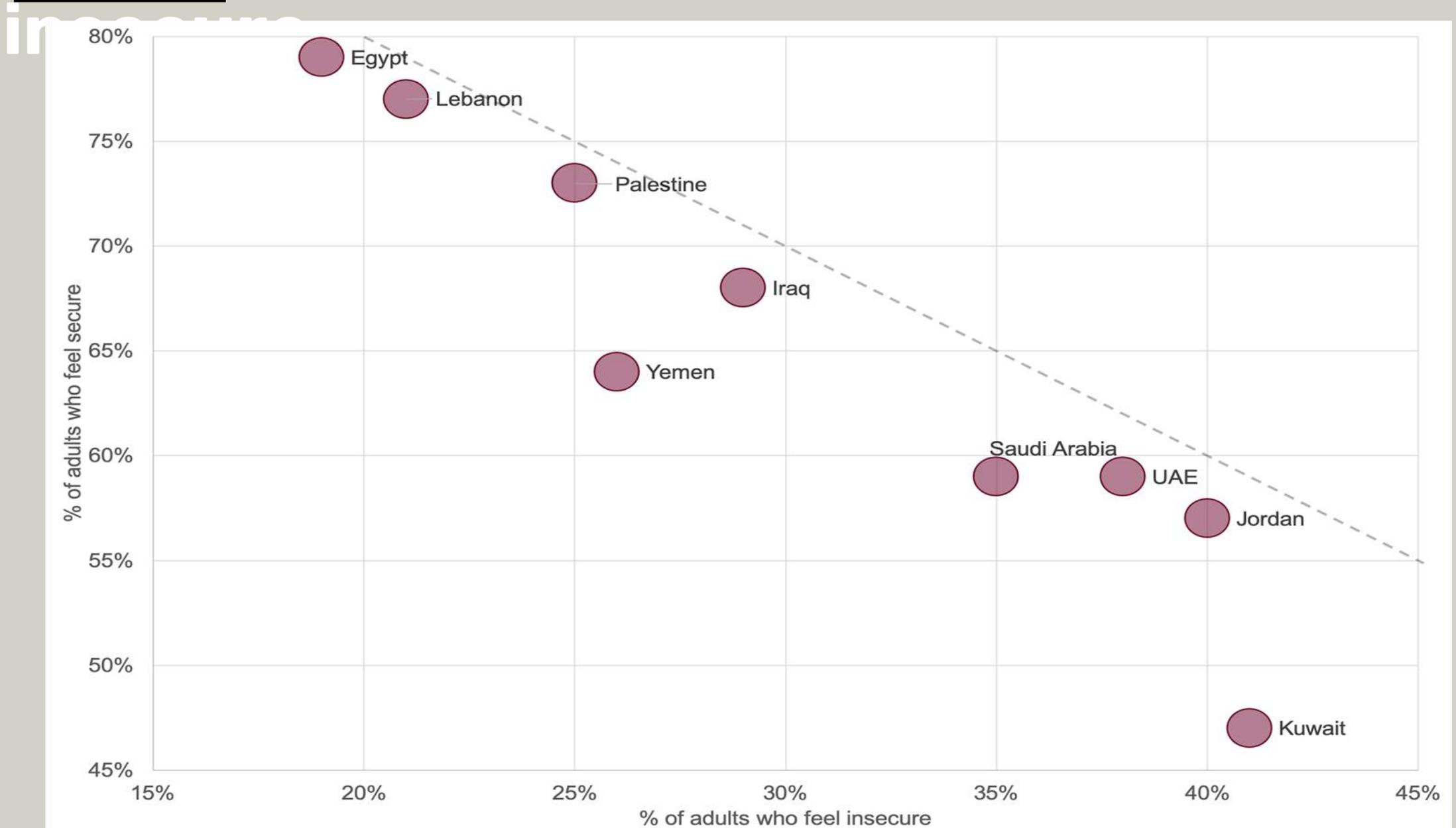
Why Do Perceptions Data Matter?

- Perceptions drive behavior
- Perceptions provide demand-side indicator of property rights security not available from administrative data
- Identify vulnerable groups
- Understand citizens' reasons for insecurity
- Compare different policy approaches over time

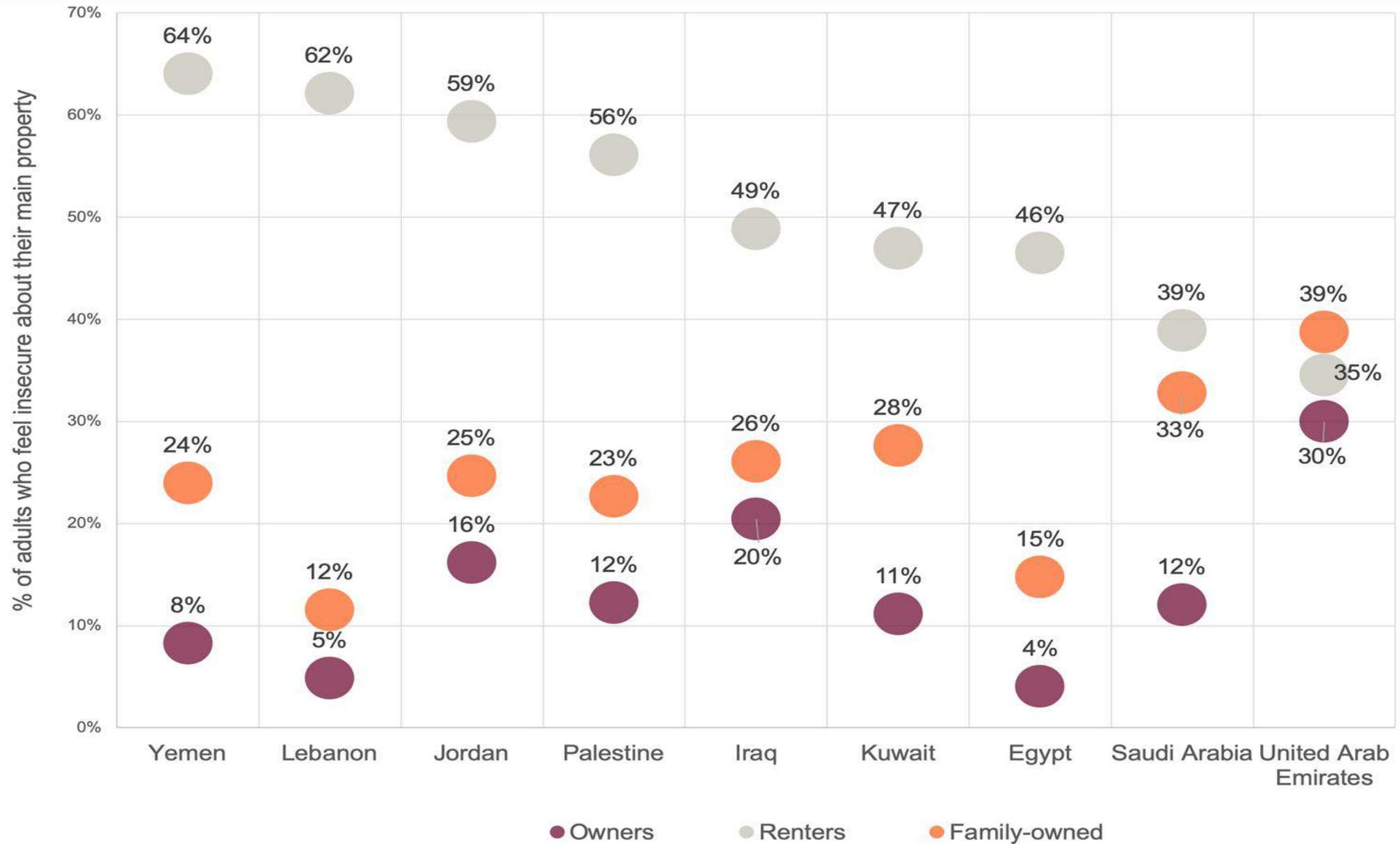
Key findings



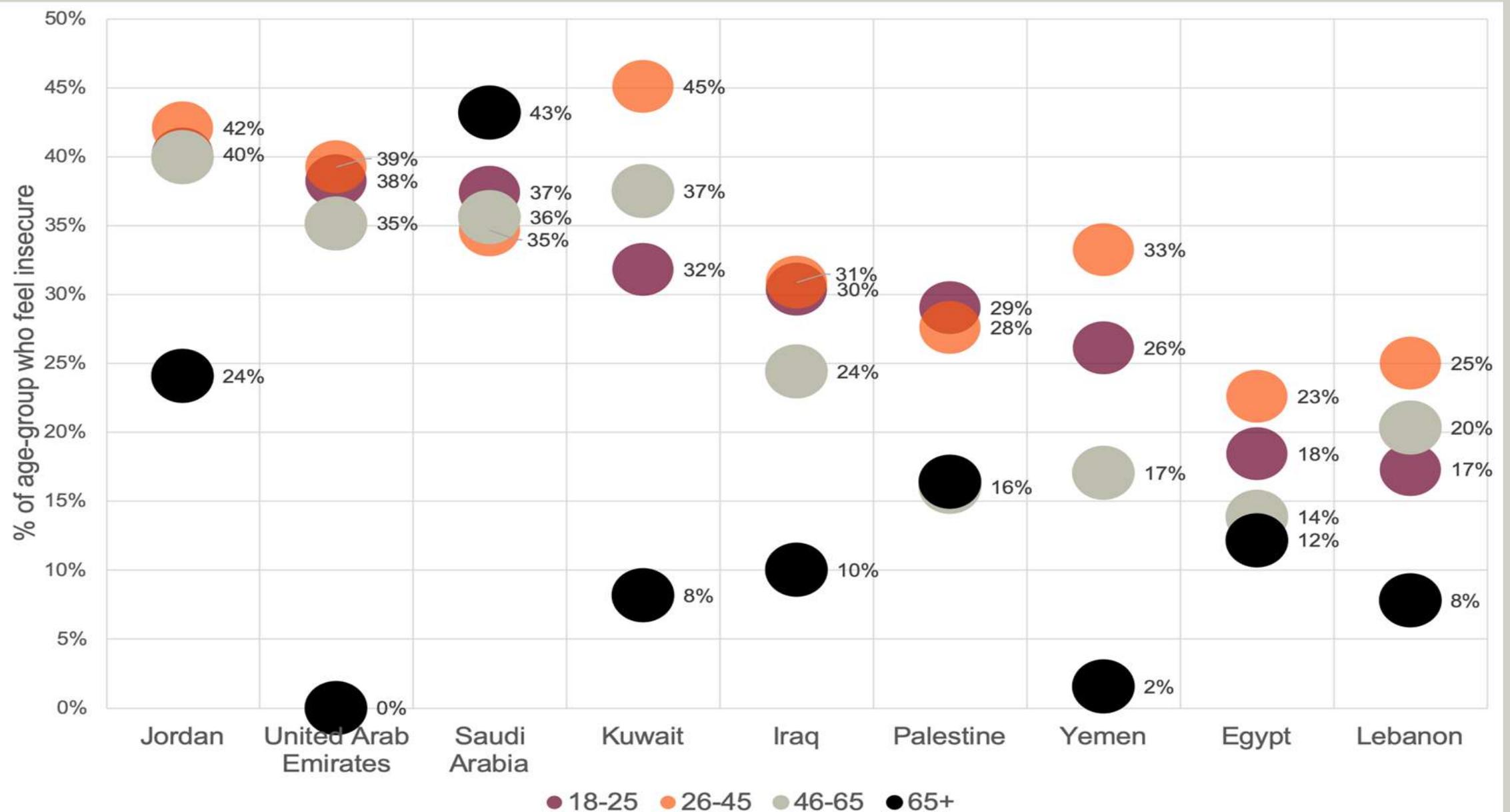
Where Which countries are most



Who Insecurity and types of tenure

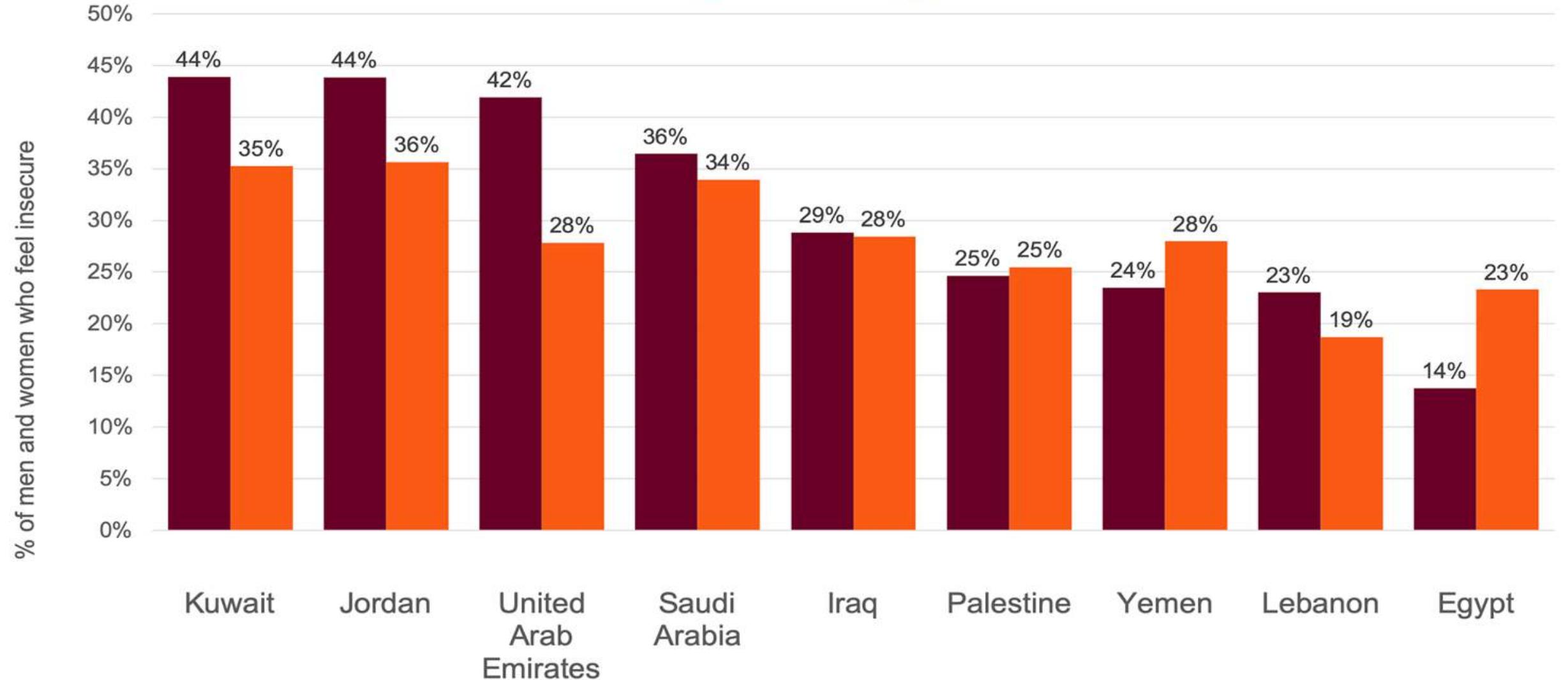


Who Which groups feel insecure

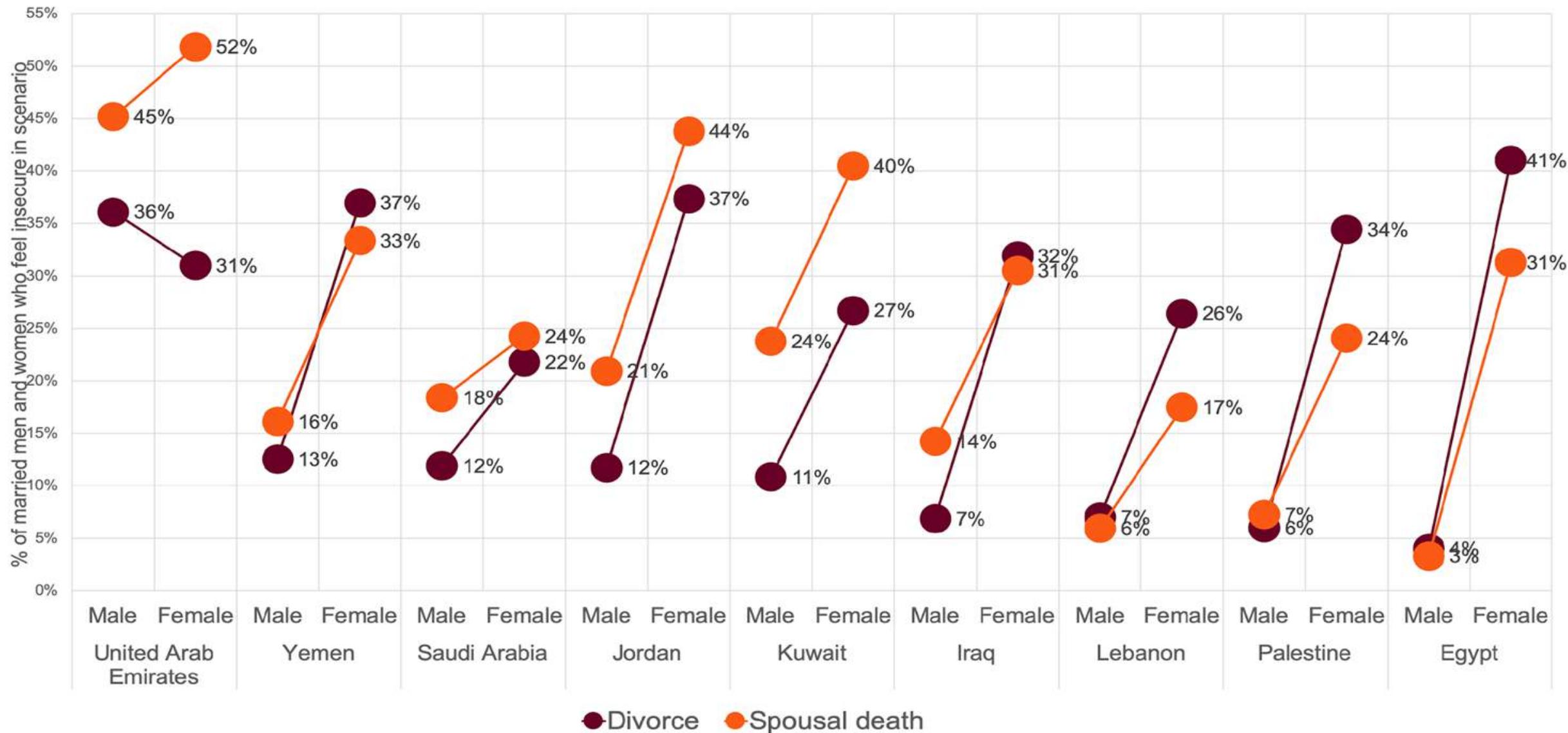


Who: Insecurity by Gender

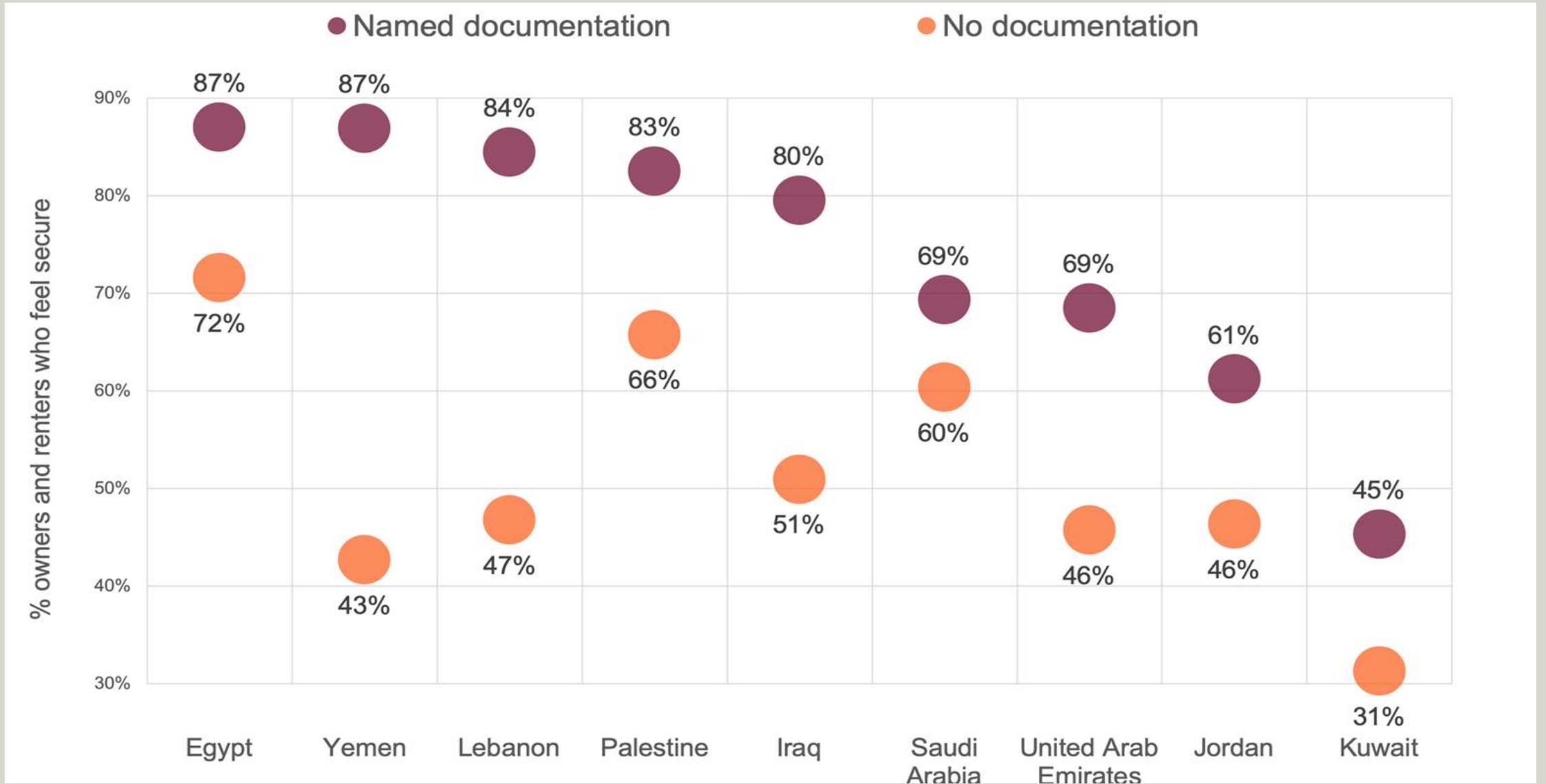
■ male ■ female



Who Insecurity in case of spousal death or divorce



How Much Does Documentation Matter?



Why Reasons for feeling insecure

The owner or renter may ask you to leave



Lack of money or other resources



Disagreements with family or relatives

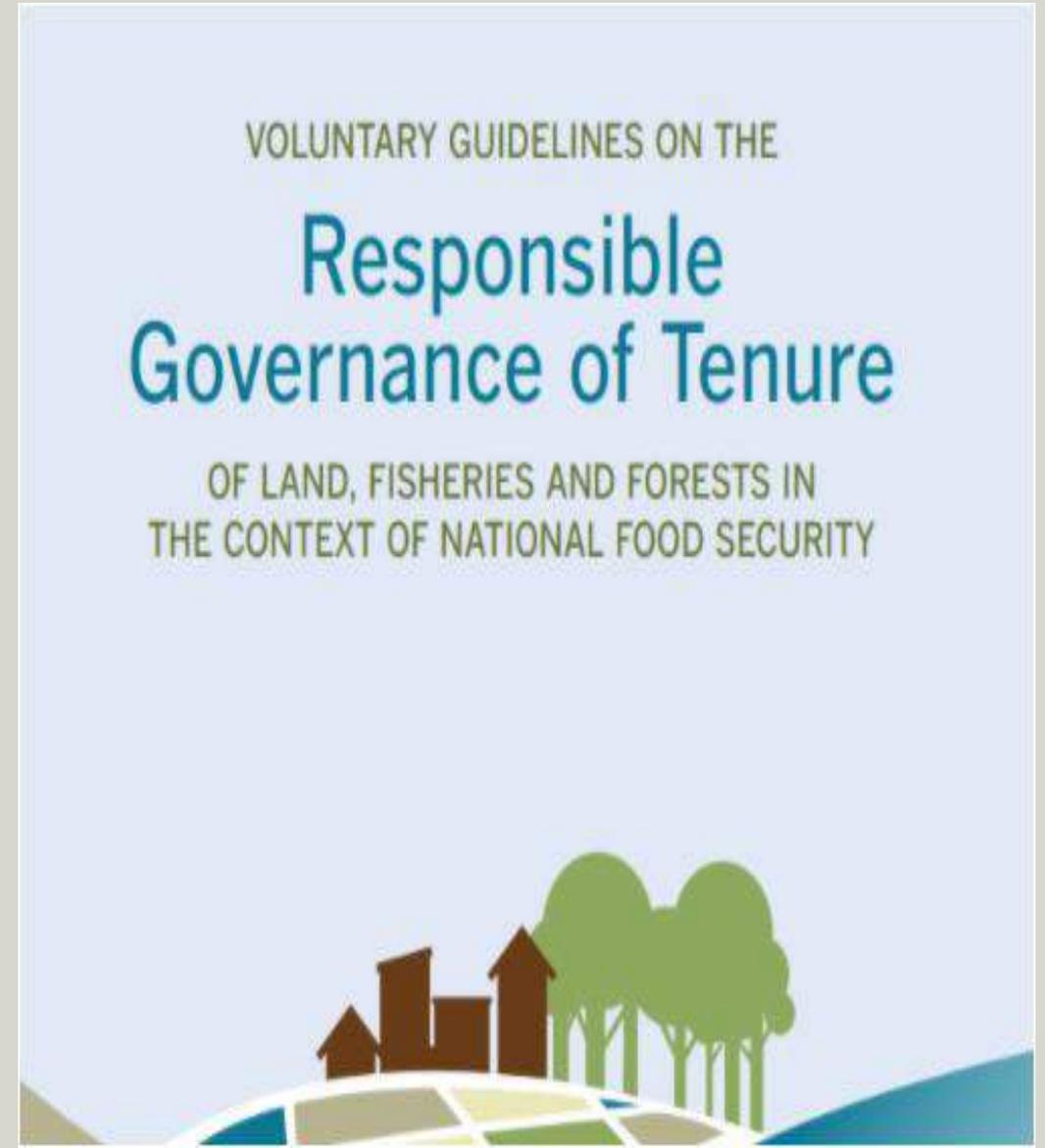


Death of a household member



Implementing the VGGT General Principles

- Human Dignity
- Non-Discrimination
- Equity and Justice
- Gender Equality
- Continuous improvement
- Monitoring of implementation through Prindex data



Sustainable Development Goals

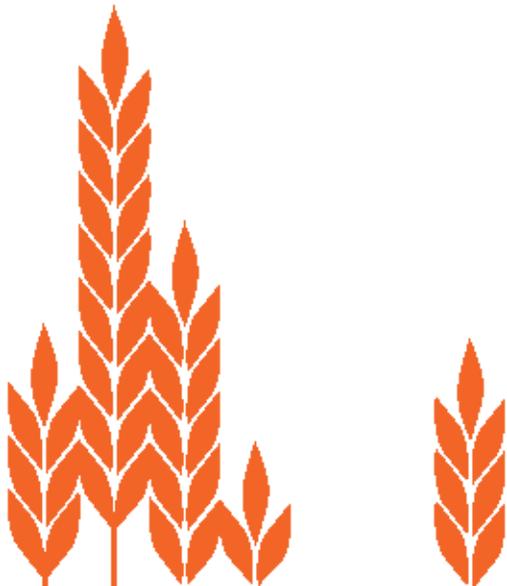


Prindex and SDGs: Prindex data can be used for indicators of land-related SDGs

- 1.4.2 : The proportion of the adult population who **perceive their tenure rights** as legally secure, regardless of whether these rights are documented.
- 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or **secure rights** over agricultural land, by sex; (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.
- 11.1 : The human settlements goal measures the proportion of people living in households who do not meet one of the five following housing conditions: (1) access to improved water; (2) access to improved sanitation facilities; (3) sufficient-living area (not overcrowded); (4) durable housing; (5) and **security of tenure**.

Next steps

- Cross-country comparison and deep dives
- Regional partnerships and outreach
- Thematic research:
 - Fragility, conflict and violence
 - Youth issues
 - Further gender analysis
 - Customary tenure
 - Financial issues





Prindex

Measuring global perceptions
of land and property rights

Prindex.net

Data support and questions: info@prindex.net

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Gender and Land Rights

SDG Indicator on legal women's land rights





SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment

Indicator 5.a.1: Statistical Indicator

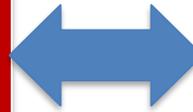
- (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with *ownership* or *secure rights* over *agricultural* land, by sex;
- and (b) share of women among *owners* or *rights bearers* of *agricultural* land, type of tenure.

Indicator 5.a.2: Legal Indicator

- Percentage of countries where the *legal framework* (including *customary law*) guarantees women's equal rights to land *ownership and/or control*.

CUSTODIAN AGENCY

- Produced the methodology
- Provides technical support to countries
- Strengthen national capacities
- Quality check of the data
- Global reporting

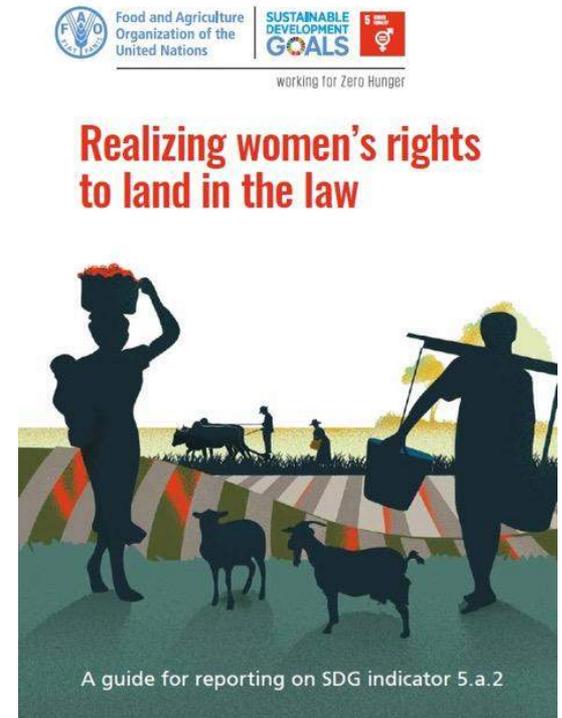


COUNTRIES

- Responsible for reporting
- Identification of a responsible national entity
- Assessment of the policy and legal framework and computation of results
- Communicate results to FAO

Six proxies for computing SDG Indicator 5.a.2

- **Proxy A: Joint registration of land compulsory or encouraged through economic incentives**
- **Proxy B: spousal consent requirement for land transactions**
- **Proxy C: Women's and girls' equal inheritance rights**
- **Proxy D: allocation of financial resources to increase women's ownership and control over land**
- **Proxy E: In legal systems that recognise customary land tenure, the legal and policy framework explicitly protect the land rights of women**
- **Proxy F: Quotas for women's participation in land management and administration institutions**



Proxy A: *Is joint registration of land compulsory or encouraged through economic incentives?*



Joint registration

Compulsory

Encouraged through economic incentives)

For married couples

Both married and unmarried

For married couples

Both married and unmarried

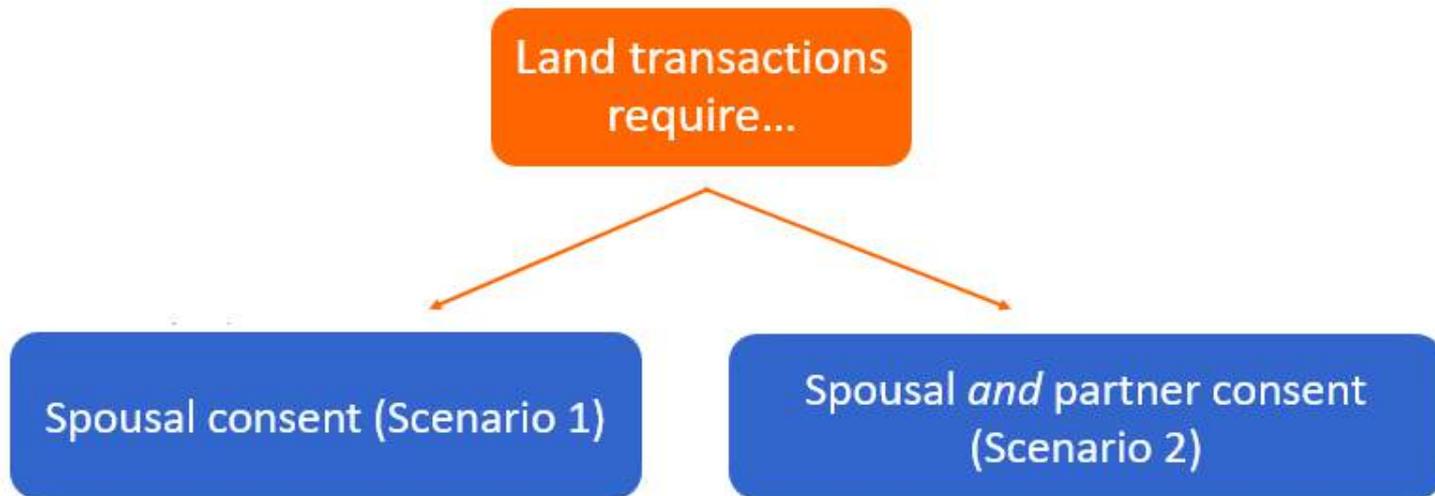
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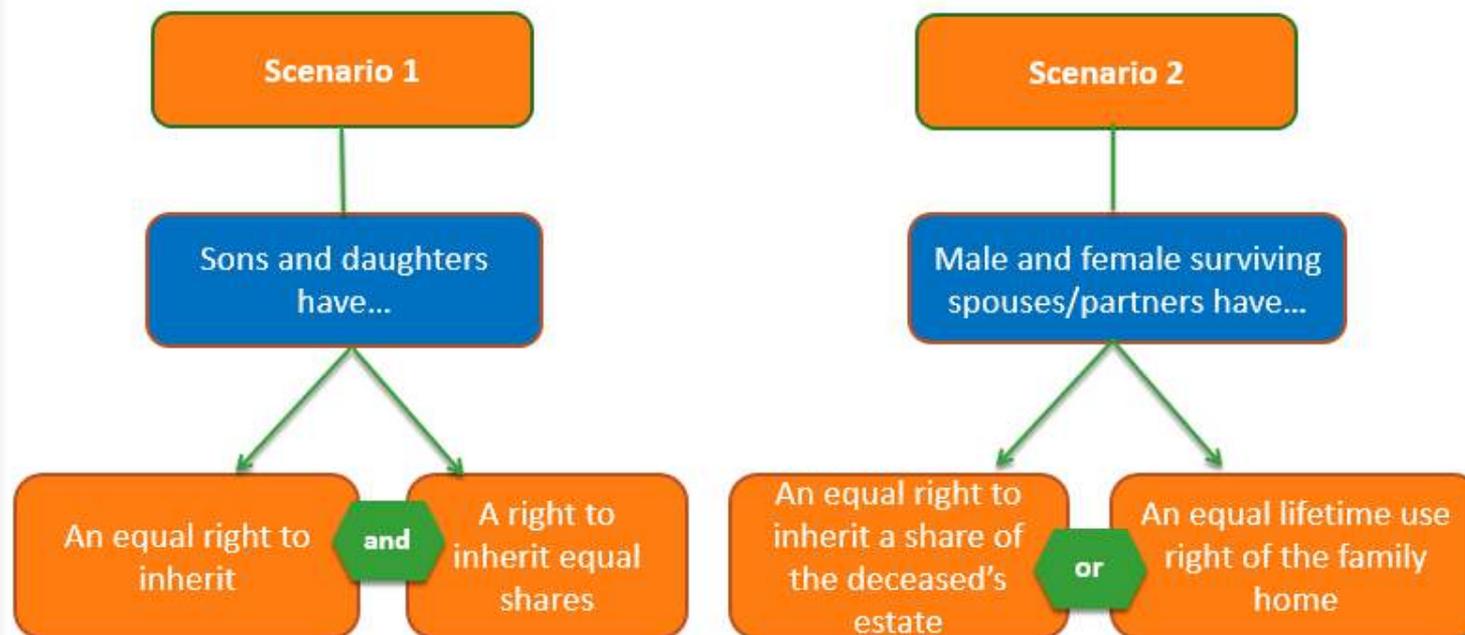
3

4

Proxy B: Does the legal and policy framework require spousal consent for land transactions?



Proxy C: Does the legal and policy framework support women and girls' equal inheritance rights?



Proxy D: *Does the legal and policy framework provide for the allocation of financial resources to increase women's ownership and control of land?*

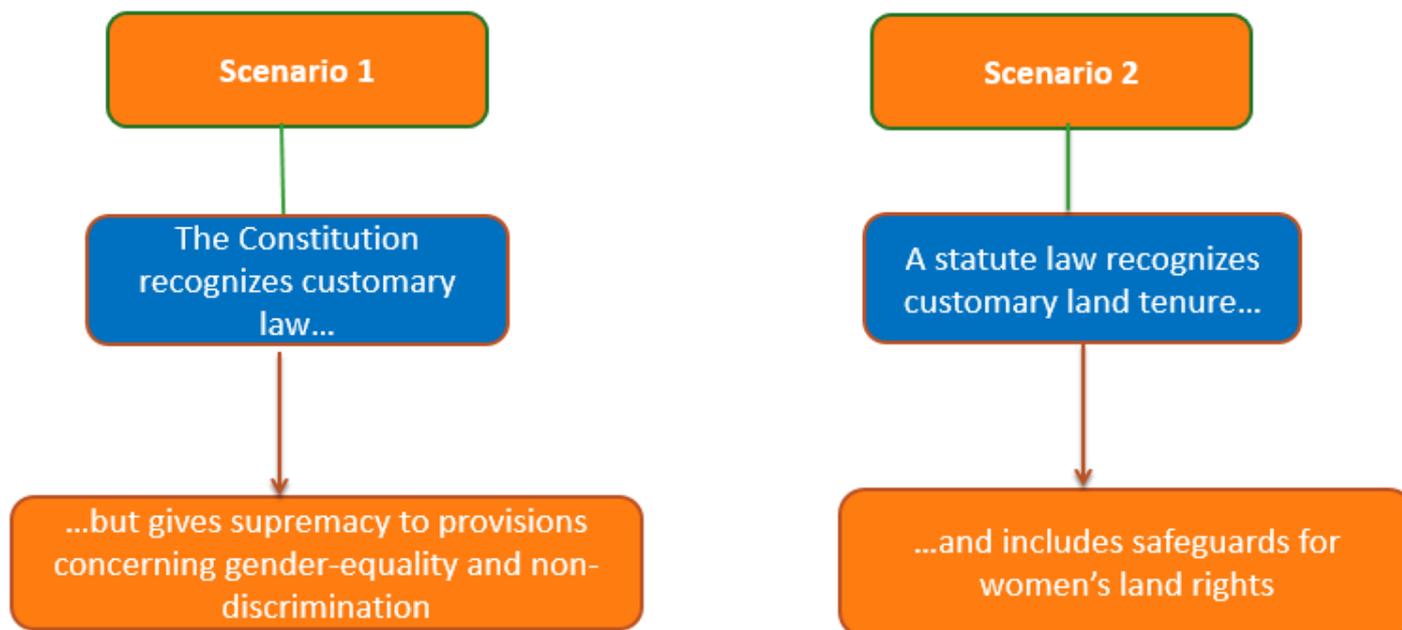


Financial resources
are allocated...



for the purpose of increasing women's ownership
and control over land

Proxy E: *In the legal system that recognize customary land tenure, does the law explicitly protect the land rights of women?*



Proxy F: *Does the legal and policy framework mandate women's participation in land management and administration institutions?*



A quota for women's participation...



is established by legal provisions and implementing legislation in land management and administrative institutions

Monitoring and Reporting Process



- Legal assessment requires about 20 working days

National Legal Expert:

Identify and collect all relevant sources of policies and laws

Screen all relevant documents collected to assess if the proxy is present in the legal and policy framework following the guidelines

Fill the questionnaire stating where the proxies have been found.

Validate and communicate results to FAO

Quality check by FAO

SDG indicator 5.a.2 country results (n=34)

■ Band 1 ■ Band 2 ■ Band 3 ■ Band 4 ■ Band 5 ■ Band 6

Band 1: No evidence of guarantees of gender equality in the land ownership and/or control in the legal framework.

- None of the proxies are present in the primary or primary and secondary legislation

Band 2: Very low levels of guarantees of gender equality in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework.

- One of the proxies present in primary or primary and secondary legislation

Band 3: Low levels of guarantees of gender equality in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework

- Two of the proxies present in primary or primary and secondary legislation

Band 4: Medium levels of gender equality guarantees in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework

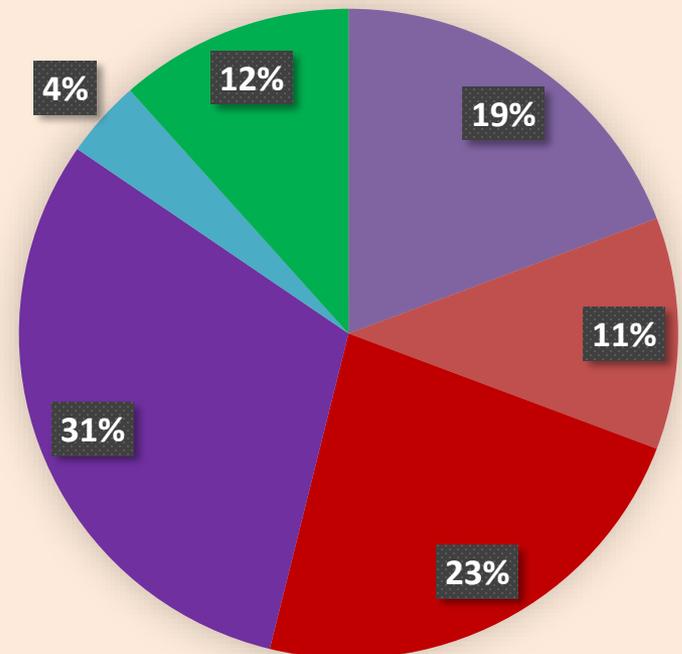
- Three of the proxies are present in primary legislation or primary and secondary legislation

Band 5: High levels of gender equality guarantees in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework

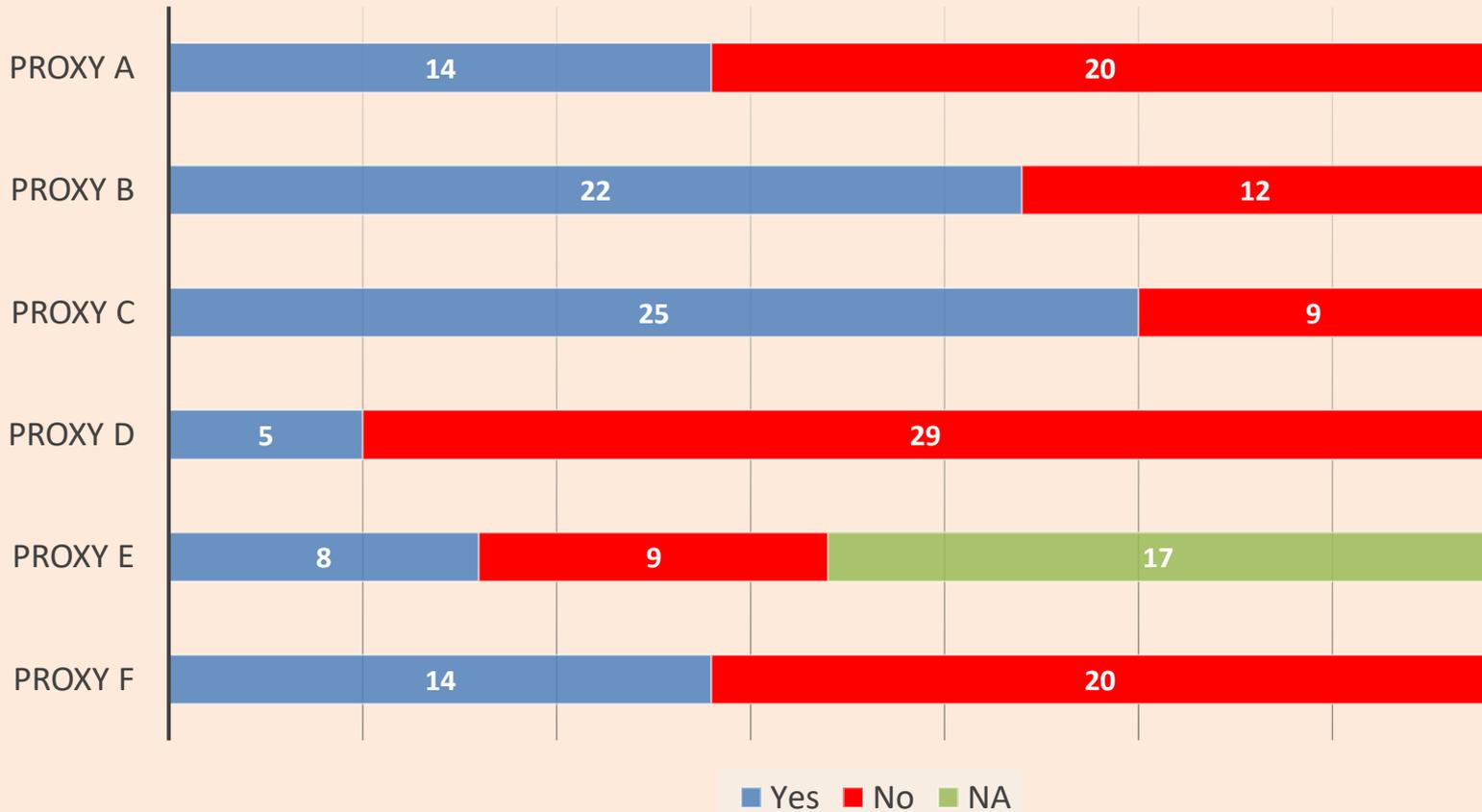
- Four or five of the proxies are present in primary legislation or primary and secondary legislation (Depending if CL applicable)

Band 6: Very high levels of gender equality guarantees in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework

- Five or six proxies are present in primary legislation or primary and secondary legislation



Country results per proxy (n=34)



IN-COUNTRIES' ON-GOING PROCESSES

AFRICA

- Rwanda
- Kenya
- Zimbabwe
- Tanzania
- Malawi
- Liberia
- Ghana

- **Niger**

- Madagascar
- Sierra Leone
- Chad
- Mali
- Senegal
- Bénin
- Burkina Faso
- Gabon
- São Tomé and Príncipe
- Togo

Caucasus and Balkans

- Albania
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Georgia
- Montenegro
- North Macedonia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina

Asia

- Mongolia
- Pakistan
- Vietnam
- Myanmar
- China

Latin America:

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Chile
- Dominican Republic
- Peru
- Paraguay
- Costa Rica
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Mexico

15 Countries submit reported in 2020

Colombia
Sweden
Portugal
Nicaragua
Serbia
Uruguay
Italia
Switzerland
Slovakia
Uzbekistan
Belarus
Surinam
Qatar
Pakistan
Jordan

Result-oriented Capacity Development Program

20 countries targeted, with about 40 participants: 20 focal points from the national responsible institution and twenty selected national legal experts

- ✓ On-line collaborative training: Participants will develop a common understanding of the indicator and detailed insights of the assessment and reporting methodology and process
- ✓ Provision of tailored technical assistance to the legal experts for facilitating country's report on SDG Indicator 5.a.2.



Result-oriented Capacity Development Program

Africa	Asia	RNE	Europe	RLC (tbd)
Ethiopia	India	Kuwait	Turkey	St. Vincent and Grenadines
Nigeria	Samoa	Yemen	Kazakhstan	Guyana
Zambia	Philippines			St. Kitts and Nevis
South Africa	Cambodia			Jamaica
Namibia	Indonesia			
	Marshall Islands			
	Thailand			
	Fiji			
	Lao PDR			
	Maldives			
	Papua Guinea			
	Bhutan			



THANK YOU!



Towards a coordinated effort of land governance monitoring

Some starting points

- Numerous monitoring initiatives
- Unification / coordination????
- Standardisation + specification
- Using / aligning the existing initiatives +++
- A multi-layer approach

What do we have?

Official data

- SDGs / VGGTs / MELA /
 - Global / regional frameworks
 - Priority, on-going, but data not always readily available
-

Data centralising & generating initiatives

- Broader coverage in scope/methodologies & data sources
 - On-going, existing data available - Global coverage for certain indicators; partial for other indicators
 - PRIndex, LANDex, Land Matrix, etc
-

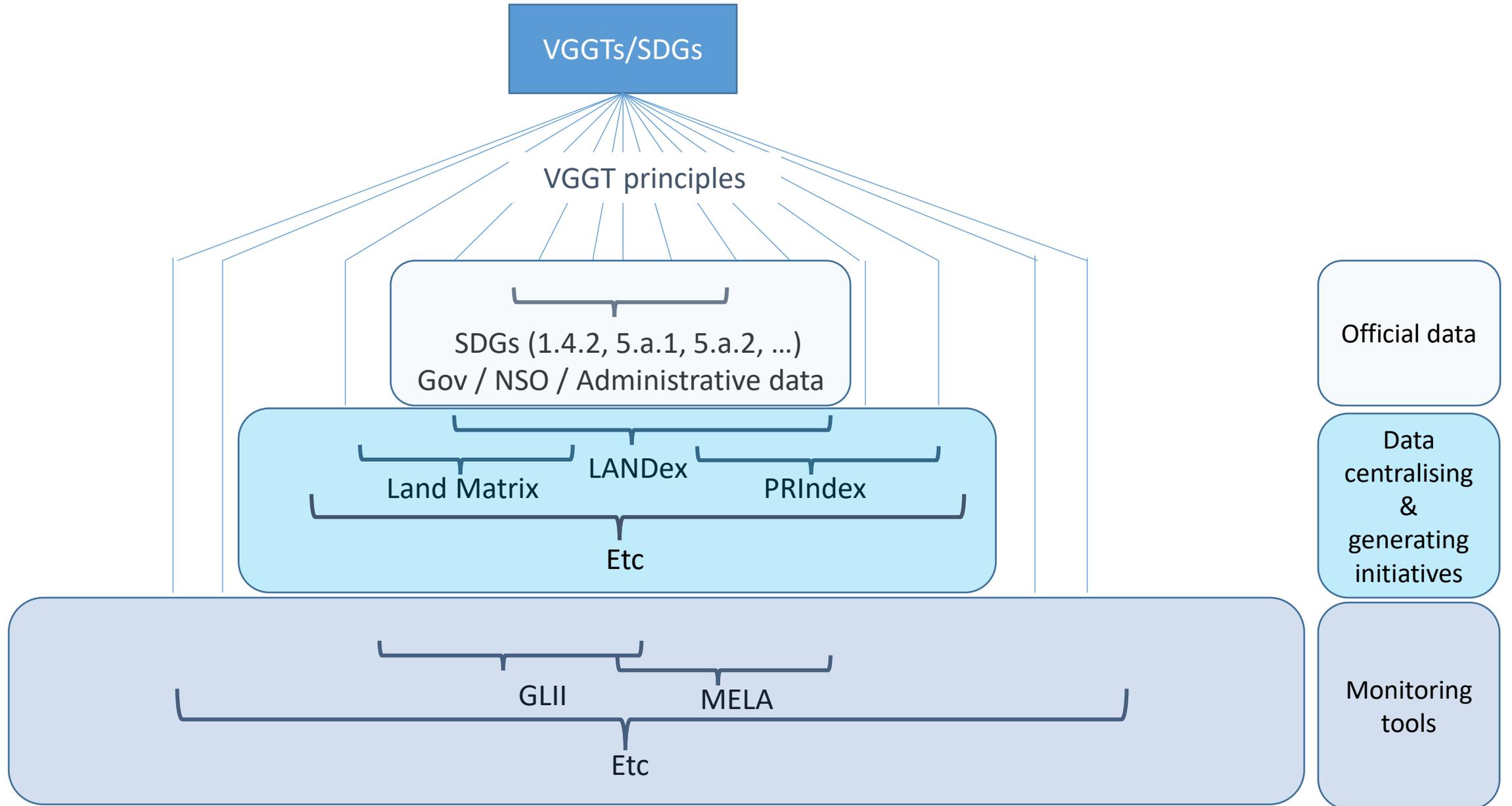
Monitoring tools & toolboxes

- Broadening coverage in scope/methodologies
- Data to be generated – coverage of certain countries
- GLII, MELA, etc.

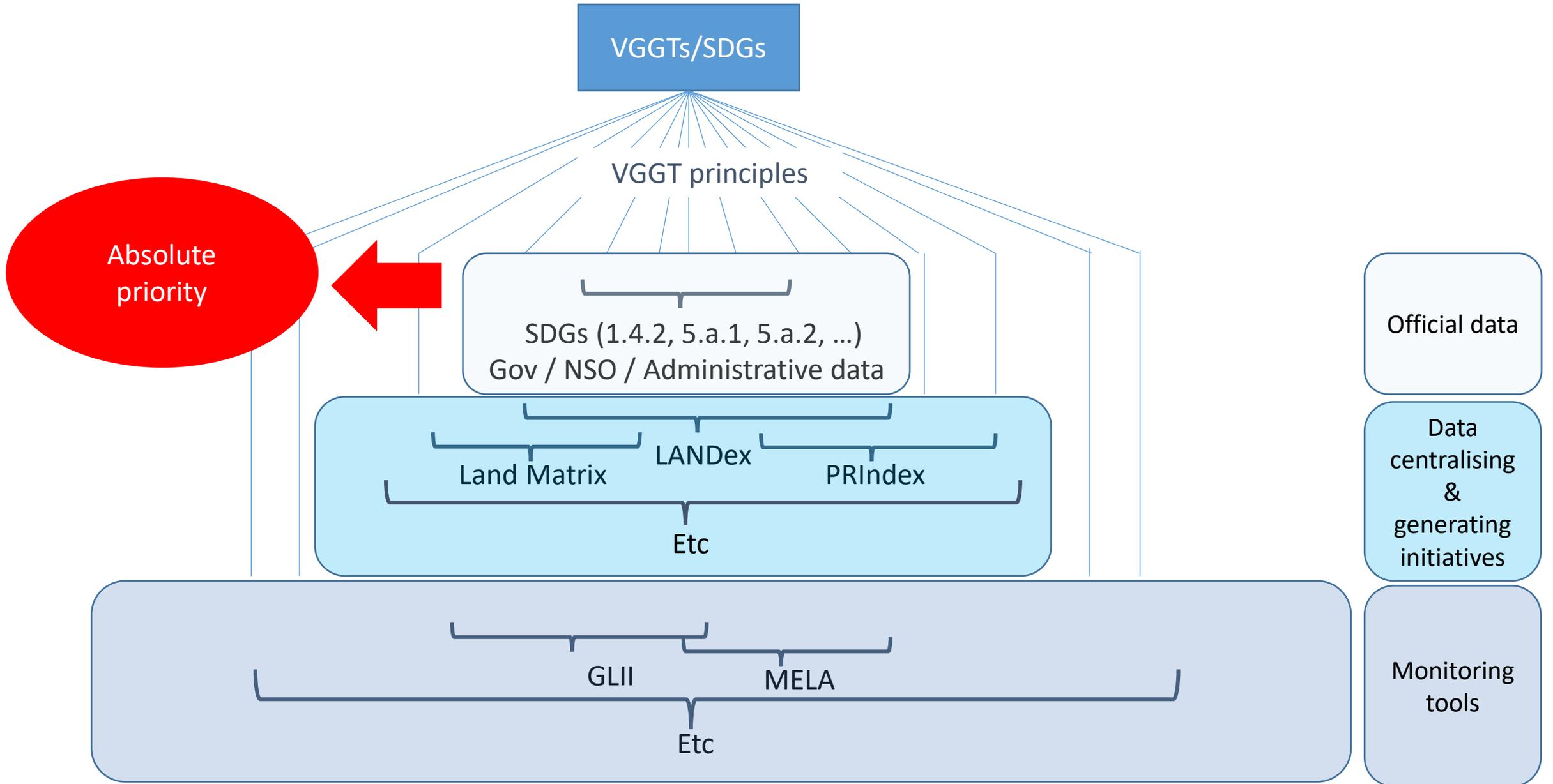
A multi-layer approach

- Based on existing tools, indicators, methodologies
- Combining data centralising/generating initiatives with tool boxes ...
- ...which allows for
 - Data!
 - Ecosystems of data / sources / methodologies / actors
 - Broad coverage of global frameworks
 - Development of country specific tools
 - National conceptualisation and ownership

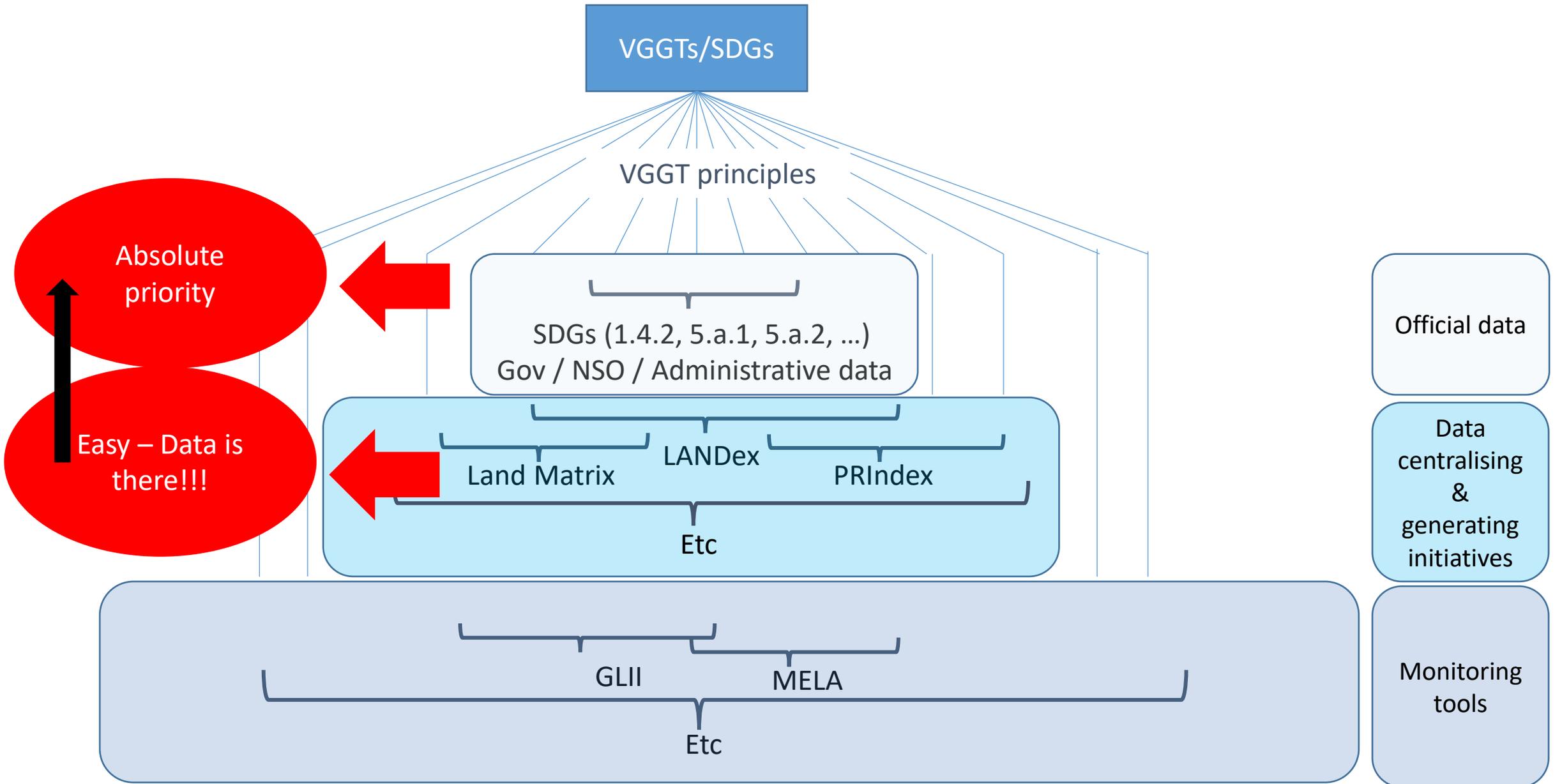
A multi-layer approach



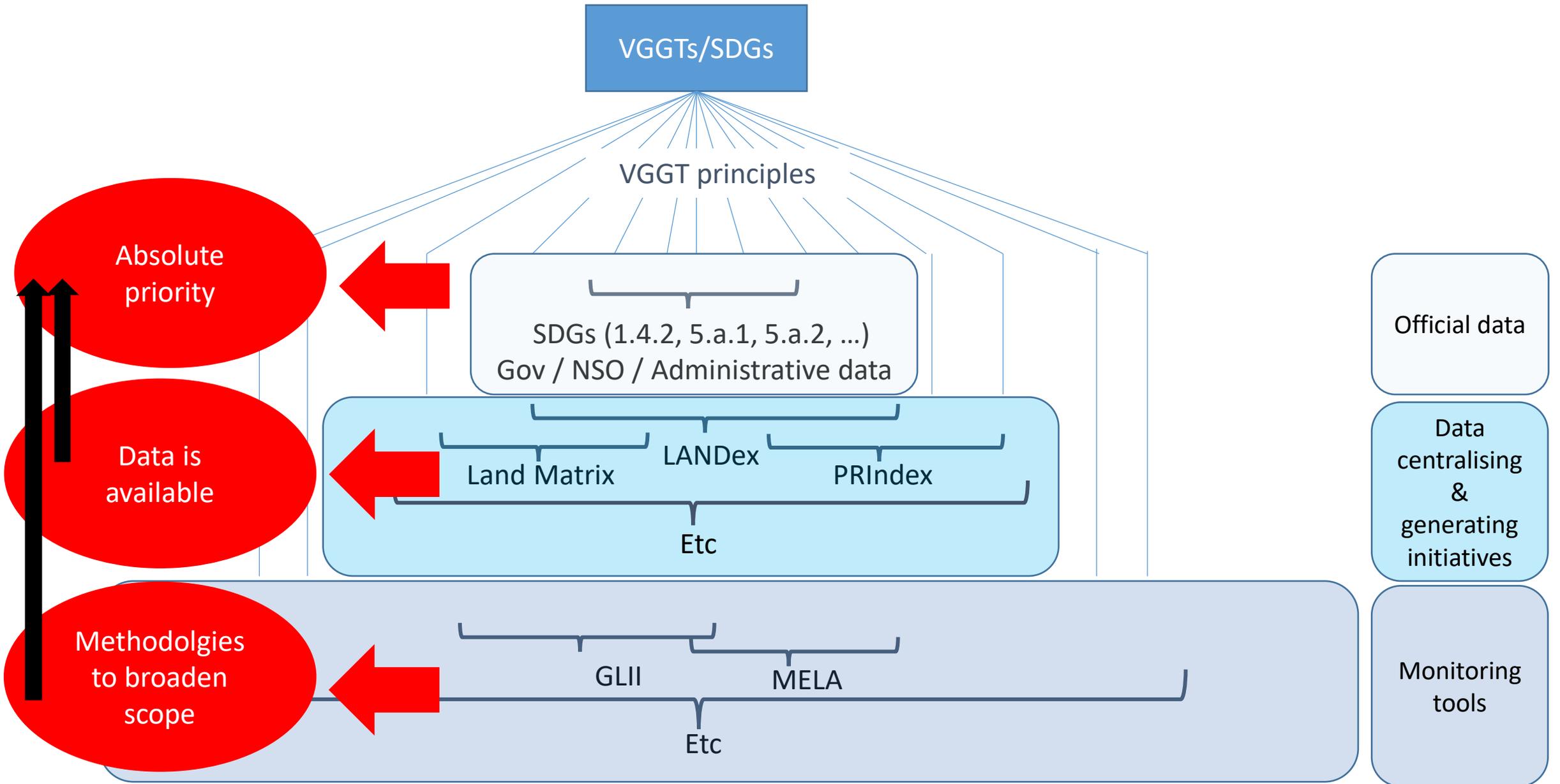
A multi-layer approach



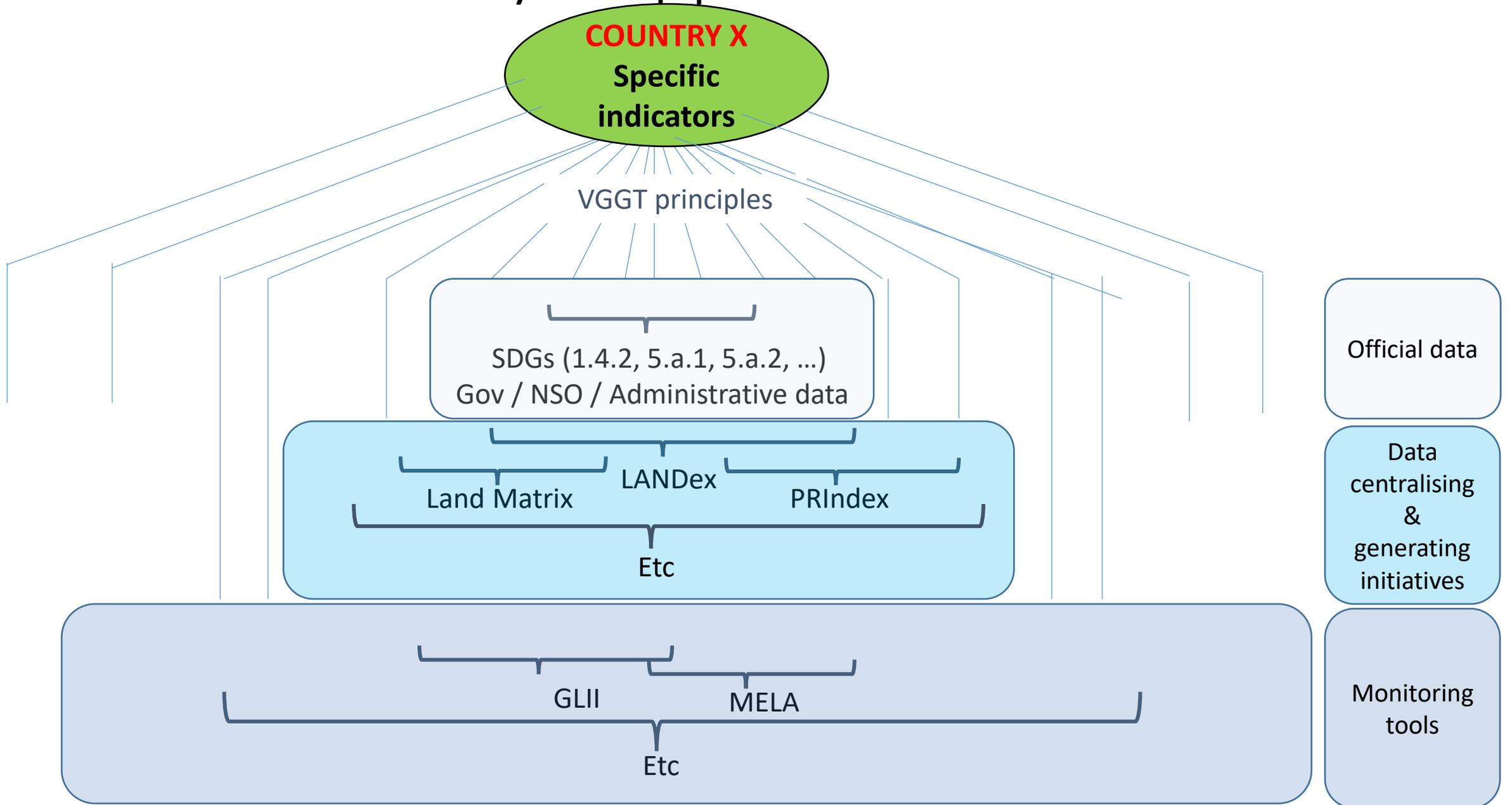
A multi-layer approach



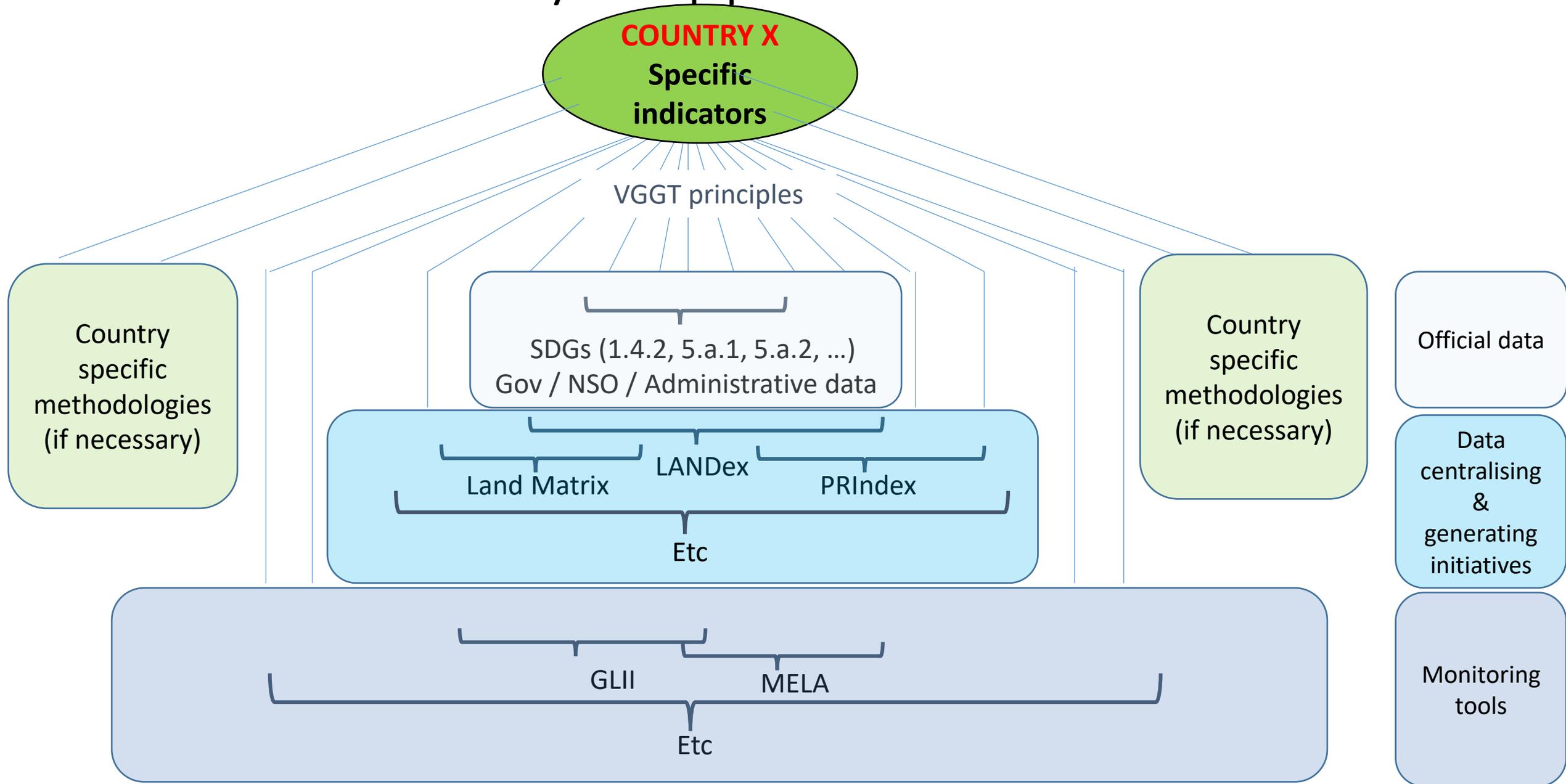
A multi-layer approach



A multi-layer approach



A multi-layer approach



Indicator coverage - theoretical

Example: SDG implemented / VGGT coverage

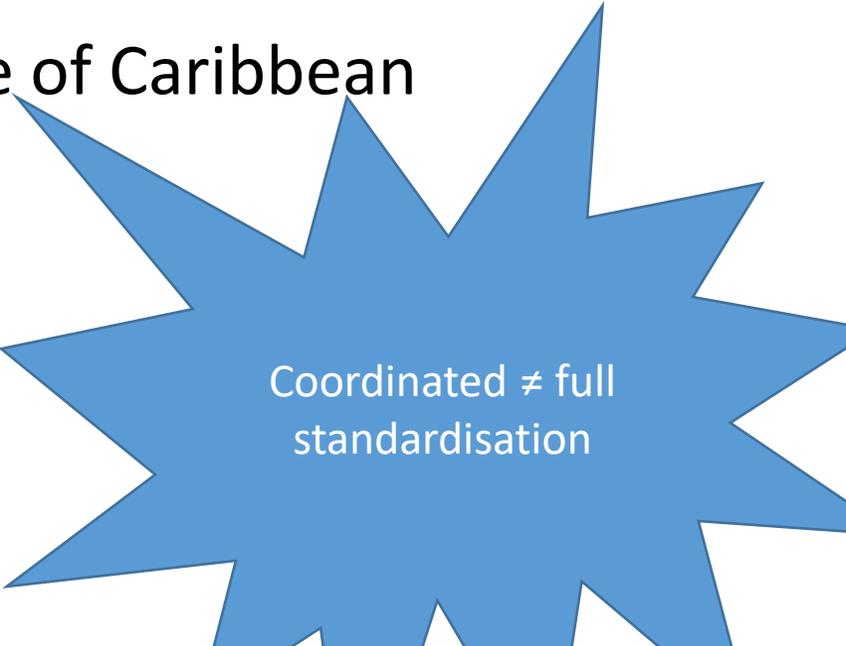
	LANDex	SDG	Land Matrix	GLII	MELA	PRIndex *	VGGT coverage
Principles covered	43	21	22	11	23		55
Areas covered	18	15	12	9	12		21
% principles covered (161)	27	13	14	7	14		34
% areas covered (23)	78	65	52	39	52		91

* Assessment of alignment still to be done

Some coordinated efforts

Can be – geographic / thematic

- Country level: land observatories (Senegal, Laos, Argentina,)
- Regional level: regional land monitoring initiative of Caribbean
- Global level:
 - Global Land Governance Report
 - Global Land Observatory



Coordinated ≠ full
standardisation

Conclusion

- 1) Development of a **multi-layer monitoring approach**
- 2)broad POTENTIAL coverage, allowing for standardisation (regional/global) and specification (country)
- 3)by assuring broad alignment and possibility of integration of large number of indicators/monitoring initiatives.

Informal Settlement and Land Issues

Dr. Marwa Ahmed Soliman
Head of International & Local Funding
(ISDF)

December 16th, 2020

- **Introduction (what is ISDF?)**
- **Informal Settlement and Land Issues**
- **Challenges**

Informal Settlement Definition

It is a phenomenon began to fulfill the need to provide housing due to the increase in population as well as the migration of inhabitant from villages to urban areas seeking for job opportunities and good living conditions.

Previous Programs

- **1994 – 2004: Development Program** - Provide basic urban services electricity, water, sanitation, road paving, etc.
- **2004 - 2008: Belting Program** - Enable development efforts for restrict the growth of informal areas in Greater Cairo and Alexandria).
- **2009 – present: Informal Settlements Development Fund (ISDF)** - Priority is given to development of Slum Areas

Establishment

ISDF was established by a Presidential Decree #305/2008 affiliated to the Egyptian Cabinet.

Goal

The main goal of ISDF is to contribute to ensuring safe housing in Egyptian cities.

Duties

**Surveying & classification of
Informal Settlement**

**Develop action plans for informal
settlement development.**

**Coordination with administrative
authorities**

**Develop a national policy for slum
areas development.**

**Follow up the implementation of
development plans.**

**Encourage financial and in-kind
contributions**

Prepare of periodical monitoring reports

Unsafe areas (Slums)

- Density is about 200 P/F.
- Buildings height: 1-2 floors.
- Do not provide safe housing.
- Require immediate critical intervention.

1% of
urban
cluster in
Cities

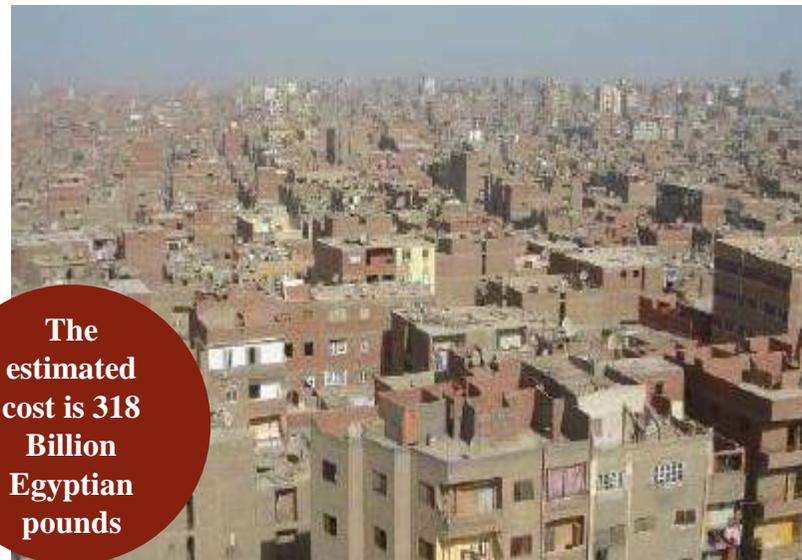


The
estimated
cost is 31
Billion
Egyptian
pounds

Unplanned areas

- Density is about 500 P/F.
- Buildings height: 2-14 floors.
- Provide a minimum of safe housing.
- Require medium and long-term development
- (total area of 152 thousand feddan)

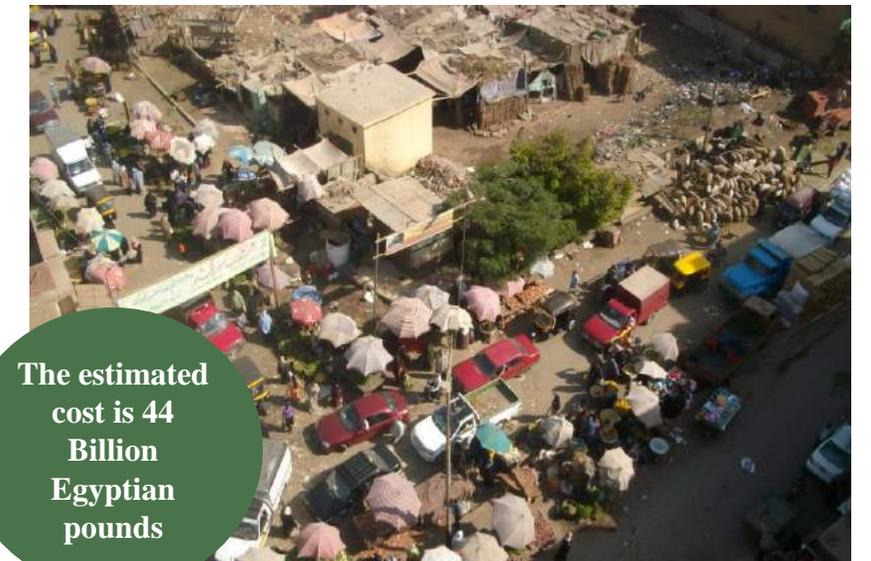
37% of
urban
cluster in
Cities



The
estimated
cost is 318
Billion
Egyptian
pounds

Informal Markets

- The number of Informal markets has been determined and classified and the phenomenon has been determined spatially.
- The total number of Informal markets is 1105, with 306,313 total number of units.



The estimated
cost is 44
Billion
Egyptian
pounds

MECHANISMS ARE DETERMINED ACCORDING TO RISK DEGREE

Areas that threaten life

1st Degree

- Remove the risk.
- Re-location of Inhabitants' in a safe residential units.
- Financial compensation for the residents.

Areas of unsuitable shelter condition

2nd Degree

- Re-housing in the same area.
- Construction of Housing on state property.
- Financial compensation for the residents.
- Housing rehabilitation.

Areas of health risks

3rd Degree

- Transfer or covert HVC electric cables to ground cables in cooperation between Ministry of Electricity and Energy and governorates .
- Re-adjustment of polluted factories in cooperation between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Industry.
- Implementation of water and sanitation systems within the national plan of the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities.

Areas of instability of Tenure

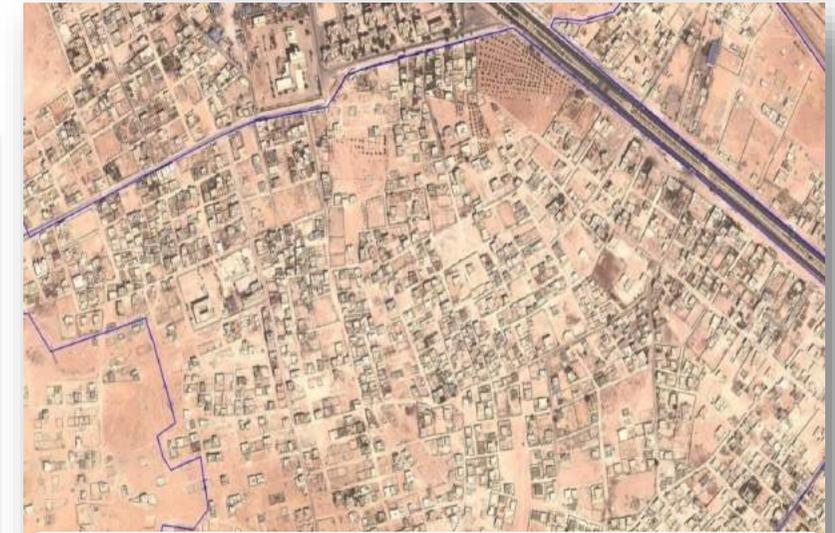
4th Degree

- Providing tenure.
- Provide alternative housing units.

Unplanned Areas (Building Law 119/2008)

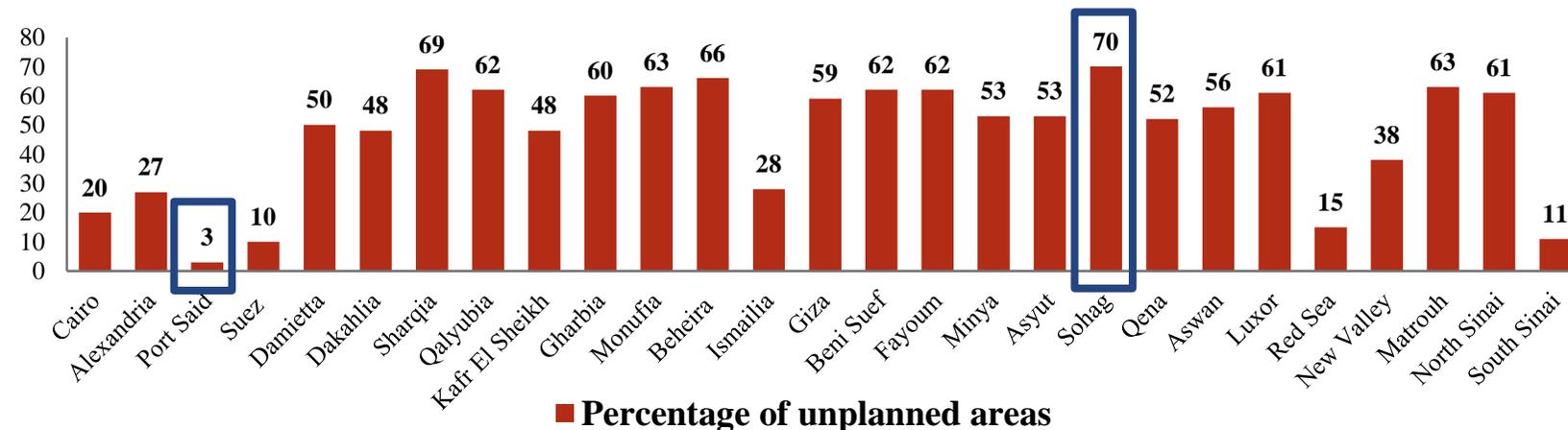
Areas that have arisen in violation of laws and planning regulations.

- These areas Originated as a result of **failure to meet the requirements** of urban development in cities and villages.
- Egypt's unplanned areas are generally **characterized by high population density** through multi- story blocks (4 to10 floors) with narrow streets.
- informal housing market with irregular/illegal construction, expansion on mostly private agricultural land.
- They can upgraded **by responding to the needs** communities living there have.



Extension on desert land - Marsa
Matruh city

Use satellite image to identify un-planned areas visually by urban fabric (226 cities all over the country) it is 37.5% of urban area.

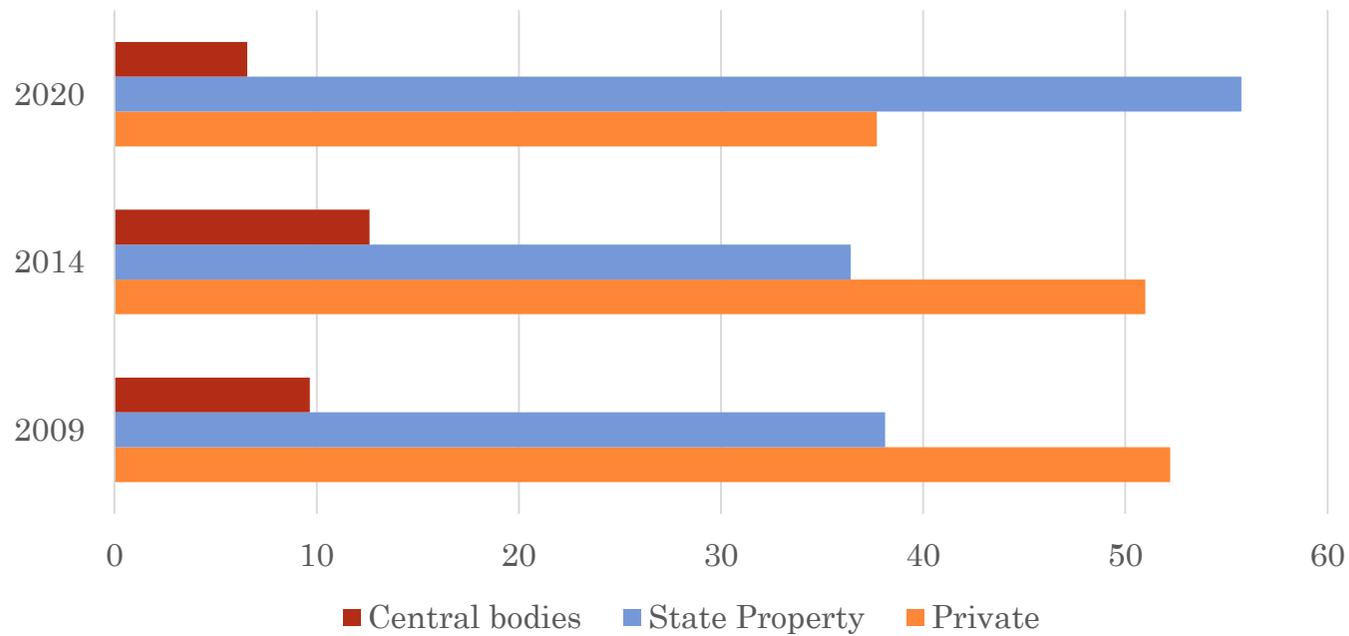


Extension on agricultural land - Kafr El
Sheikh Governorate

Land Issues and Challenges

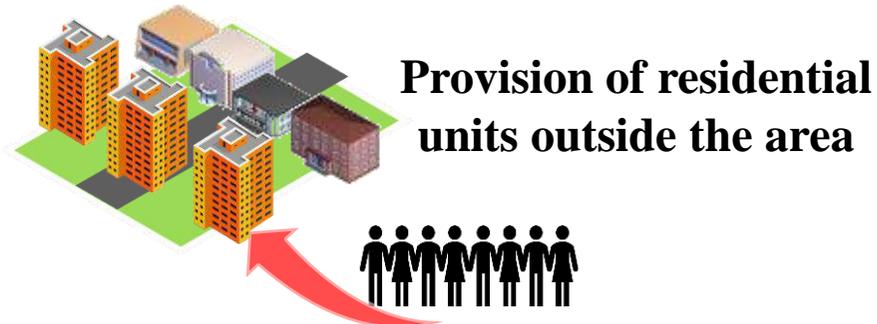
Development Mechanisms

Land Property Percentage



State and Central bodies Property

Private Land



Self-development



Detailed Planning



To improve urban environment with keeping real estate assets

The development work includes

Upgrading for the main and secondary streets.

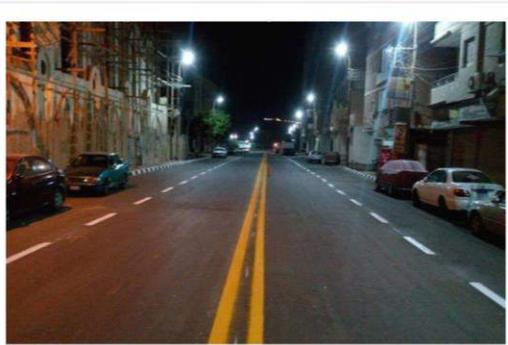
Restoring and renovating of facilities.

Lighting for street and paths

Fire Fighting network

**Need a detailed or local development plan
that contain basic services (educational,
social, health centers,)**

Need lands



Governmental Initiatives

Lack of Database

Multiple ownerships and intersection of property

**There is no unified body for Land Management
(NCPSLU and Gopp)**

Rapid change in urban

**Lack of monitoring and following up urban growth
and change in uses**

Lack of specialists in land management and follow-up

**The
Sovereign
Fund of
Egypt 2018**

**Urban
Upgrading
Areas in
Egypt 2020**

**Use the new
technologies
to monitoring**

**lessons
learned from
others**

Land Tenure



- ✦ Land tenure is the relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, among people, as individuals or groups, with respect to land.
- ✦ Land tenure is an **institution**, i.e., rules invented by societies to regulate behavior. Rules of tenure define **how property rights to land are to be allocated within societies.**
- ✦ In simple terms, land tenure systems determine **who can use what resources for how long, and under what conditions.**

✦ (Definition by FAO)



Land Tenure

Case of Palestine

Source: Images: BBC, Tehran Times, The Commentator

Land tenure and governance - The Palestinian context



- ✦ Land tenure practices in the WBGS were **inherited from different empires and occupations** who applied different rules reflecting their characterizations on tenure rights.
- ✦ The changing objectives imposed by the past occupants and their consequential actions on the land **tenure created gaps in property governance and land tenure in Palestine.**
- ✦ Today, this characterization could be described as:
 - ✦ **Very complicated; cumbersome procedures and systems; high percentage of common ownership and land related disputes reducing certainty, liquidity and investment.**
 - ✦ *Thus, the characterization has resulted in significant impacts on land markets, land use and land management*

Land Governance



- ✦ Local and international organizations have undertaken a large number of projects in the past 15 years to improve land and administration. However, these interventions do not follow a coherent plan towards sustainable land use and management.
- ✦ The non-uniformity in available data and information regarding land use, classification restrict the development of efficient plans for land use planning and management.
- ✦ Lack of coordination and poorly aligned efforts among stakeholders in land use and land management
- ✦ *Adding to that* the PLC has not been in session since 2007 and the unstable context of Palestine prevents it from fully operating in accordance with good governance principles.

Land Tenure - The Palestinian context

- ✦ The Oslo Accords of 1993-1995 Partitioned the West Bank into area A, B, C .
- ✦ **In Area A**, the Palestinian Authority have full civil and security control.
- ✦ **In Area B**, the PA has full civil control, while the security is jointly controlled with Israel. In Area C Israel has civil and military control.
- ✦ **Area C** surrounds areas A and B and areas A and B Have increasing population densities with little space to expand – resulted in additional **scarcity** in land
- ✦ Source: Image, Middle East Eye, 2015



Registered Land By Mid 2014



Classification	Area (Km) ²	Percentage registered
Area A	1004.5	8.9%
Area B	1035	5.3%
Area C	3607.2	26%
Total	5646.7	40.2%

Land tenure - The Palestinian context.

Main risks



The land tenure in Palestine as other parts of the world deal with multiple pressure of competing claims whilst balancing economic growth; environmental protection and social justice; The ongoing land registration process may face the following social risks;

- ✦ Exclusion of those without documentation
- ✦ Possible disputes between land users and land owners
- ✦ Possible conflicts between family members
- ✦ The risk of exclusion of female members of the households
- ✦ The risk of exclusion of disadvantages and vulnerable groups and disabled



ANNEX 1

**Palestinian Territories
Second Land Administration Project (LAP-
II) (P105403)
Results Framework Update – As of August ,
2015**



UTI *Towards Sustainable Urban Development*
Urban Training & Studies Institute

**Housing & Building National
Research Center (HBRC)**



The Status of Land Governance in Egypt

“Monitoring Land Governance and Land Tenure Security in the Arab Region”

By: Eng. Reham Reda Ali

16 December, 2020

Outline

- Introduction: Egypt and SDGs
- Egypt and Land-Property Structure
- History of Land Governance and Management
- Land Challenges in Egypt
 - 1.Complexity of Institutional and legal framework
 - 2.Urban informality
- Current Reforms
- Recommended Areas for Intervention in Egypt



Introduction: Egypt and SDGs

83 of 166

SDG Global Rank
(Sustainable Development Report, 2020)



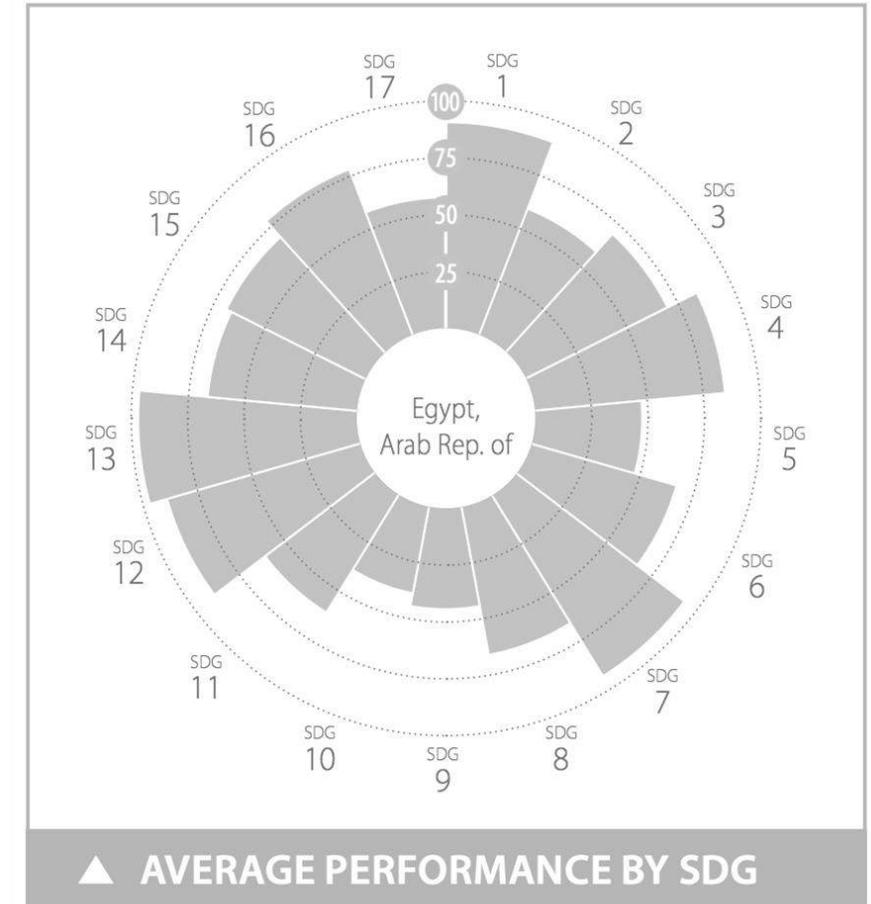
Legend: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable

Trends

Click on a trend to view more information.



Legend: ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↑ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing → Trend information unavailable



▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

(Sustainable Development Report, 2020)

Egypt and Land-Property Structure

**100.1 million
hectares**

Total land area

**4% of Land
Nile Valley**

Accommodate 100 millions capita

**3.5 million
hectares**

Arable and permanent cropland
Delta is being lost at a rate of nearly 30,000
hectares per year due to urbanization

0.1%

of the total land is forested

5.3%

Egypt's land is nationally protected.



Land Reform and Land Holding

Nasser-era agrarian reforms starting in 1952 were two-pronged

- Redistribution of ownership rights by setting a maximum ceiling on land ownership, expropriating land above the ceiling, and distributing it in small plots averaging 2.4 feddans (approximately 1 hectare) to about 350,000 families between 1952 and 1970.
- Second, because not all landless households received ownership rights, the reforms also established rules protecting tenant households, fixing rents at seven times the land tax and granting beneficiary households permanent, heritable tenancy rights.
- Ownership rights to more than 300,000 hectares were redistributed, comprising between 12% and 14% of the land under cultivation.



Land Holding Forms in Egypt

There are three predominant forms of land holdings in Egypt:

- *Public or state lands,*
- *Private lands, and*
- *Waqf land (being held in trust/endowment for religious or charitable purposes)*

All unregistered lands and/or communal lands fall with the domain of **public or state lands**, including the customary lands of Bedouin tribes in the desert.



(David Sims,2015)

Land Challenges in Egypt, (Doaa El-Sherif, 2019)

Key Land Issues in Egypt

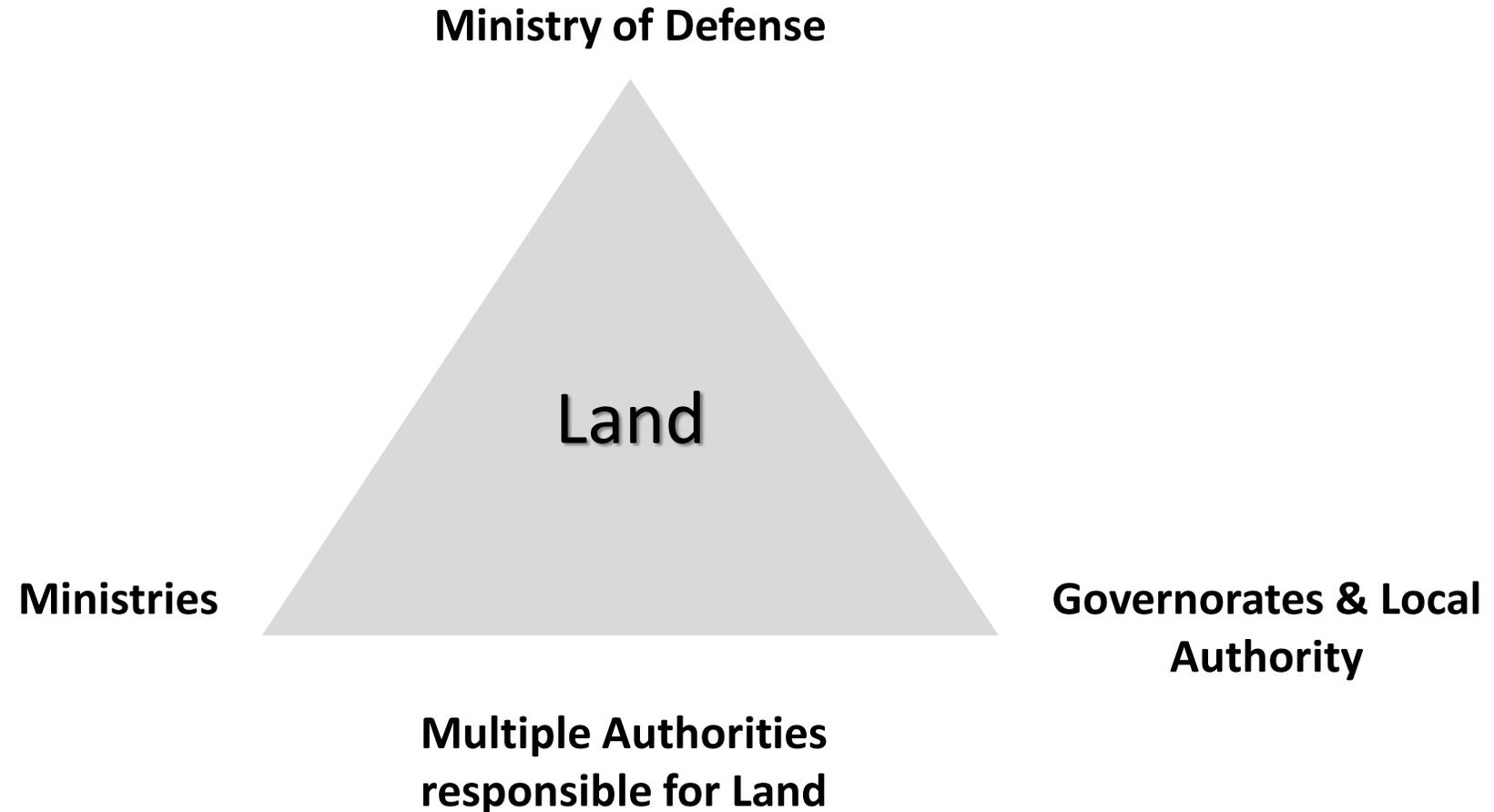
- Land Use
- Land Distribution
- Land Tenure Types
- Securing Land Rights
- Land Acquisition
- Land Rights and Gender Differences
- Institutional Challenges
- Land Disputes and Conflicts
- Lack of official Data

1. Rigid and Complex Legal and Institutional Framework

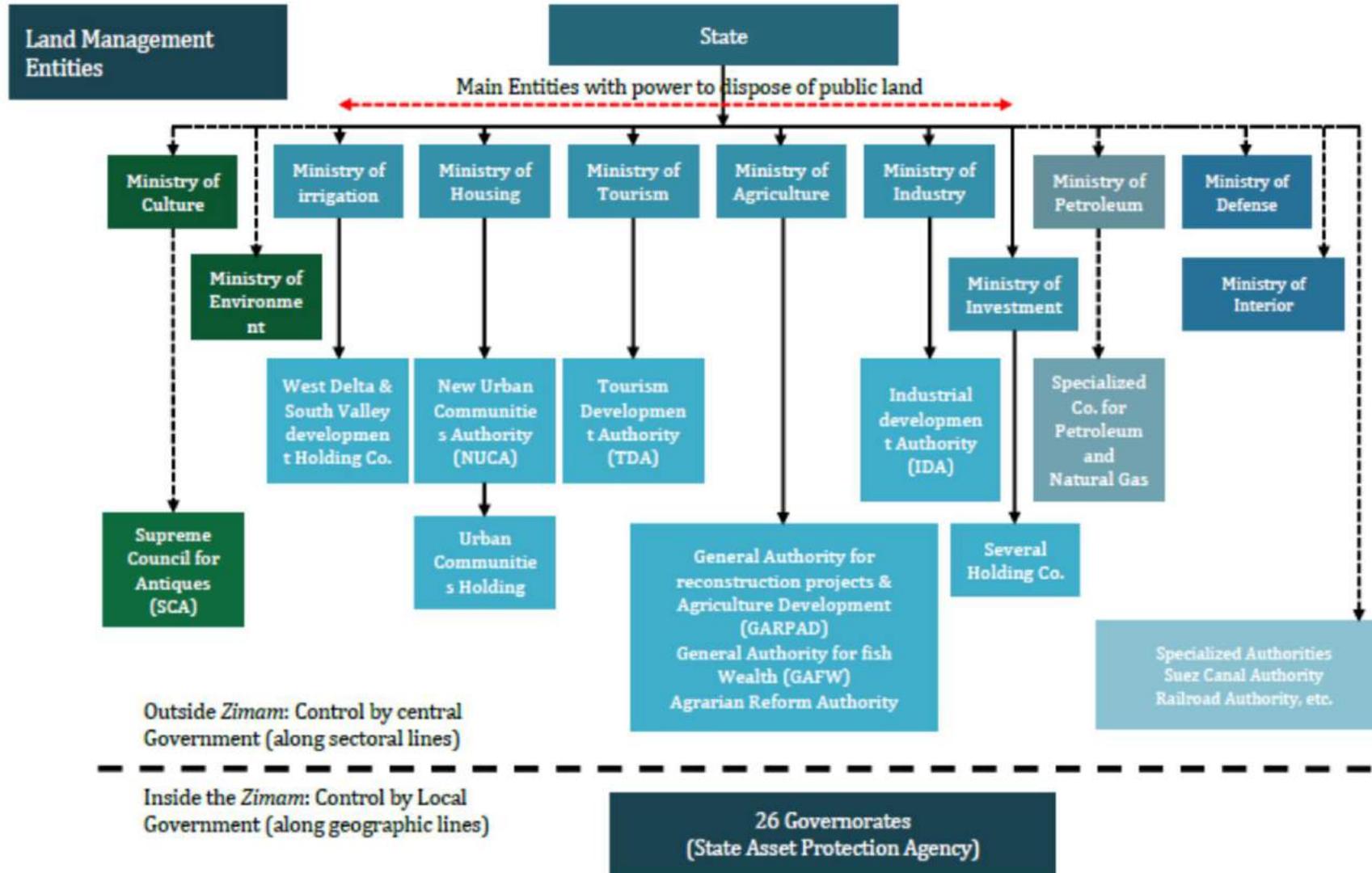
2. Informality and Securing land tenure

National Land Policy, (Doaa El-Sherif, 2019)

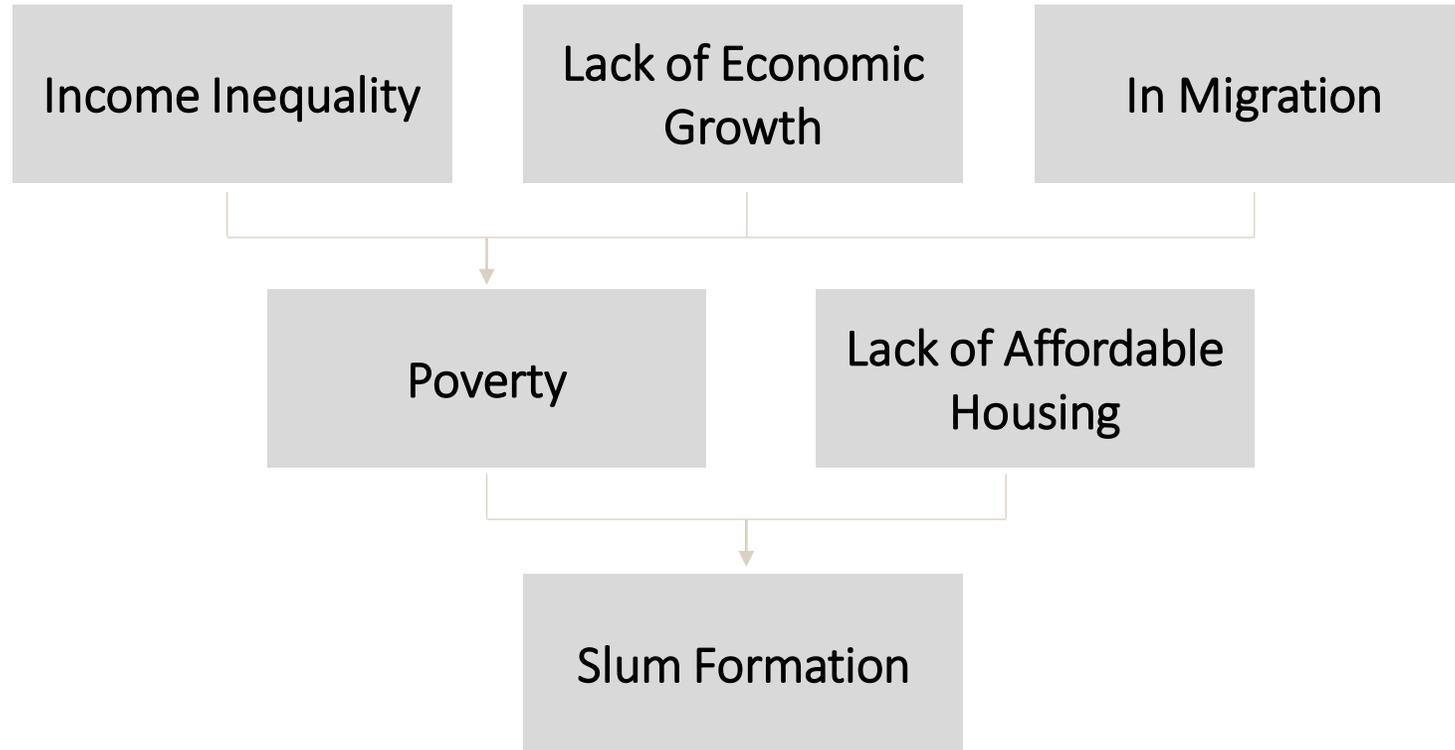
- Within the urban area, land is the responsibility of more than one entity
- Each entity has different authority on land



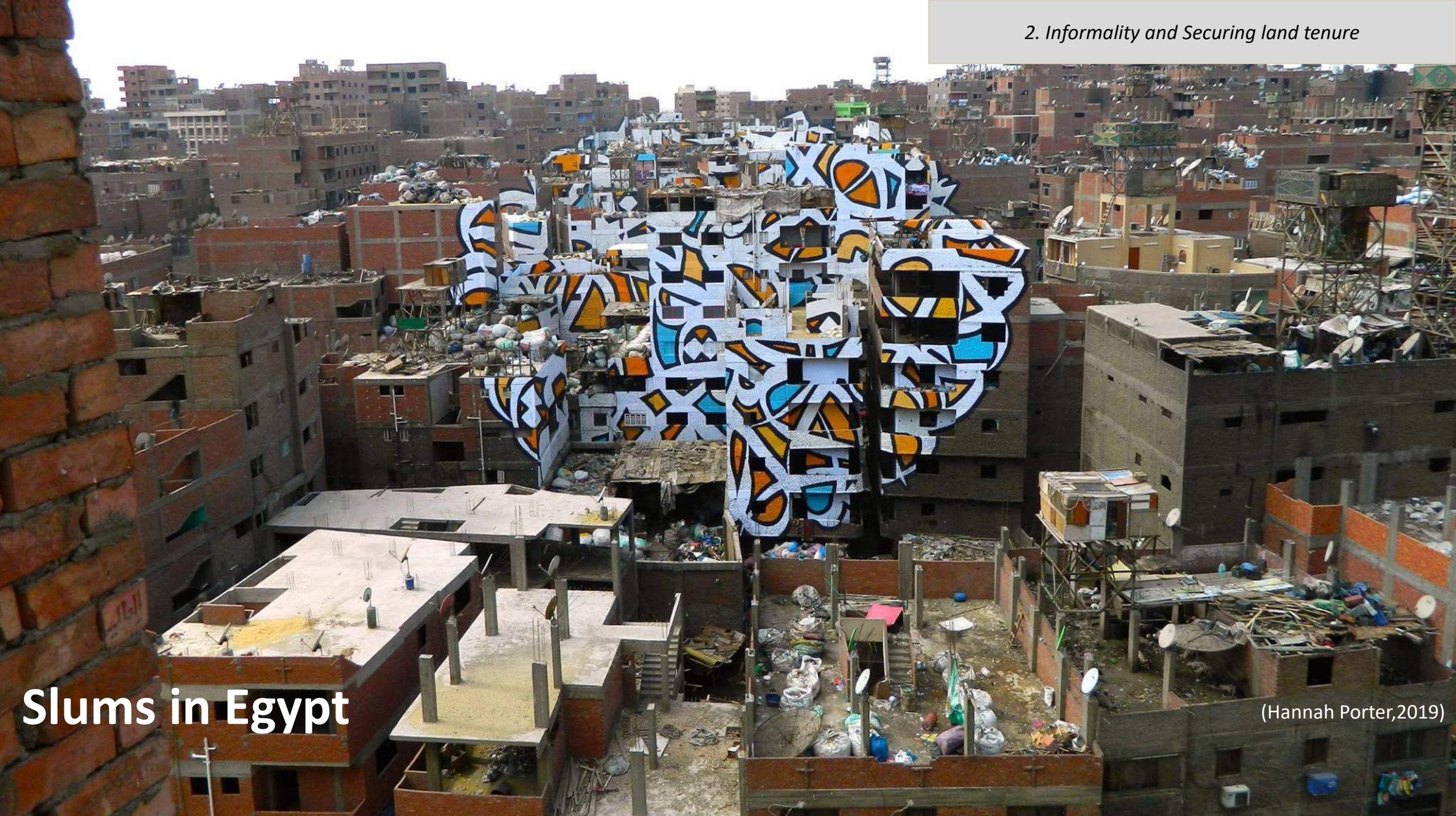
National Land Policy



Informal Settlements Formation



**lost up to 400,000 feddans of land between 1980 and 2011
and an additional 90,000 feddans in the past nine years**



Slums in Egypt

(Hannah Porter, 2019)

Land and Informality

38.6%

of the construction mass of the republic
(CAPMAS, 2016)

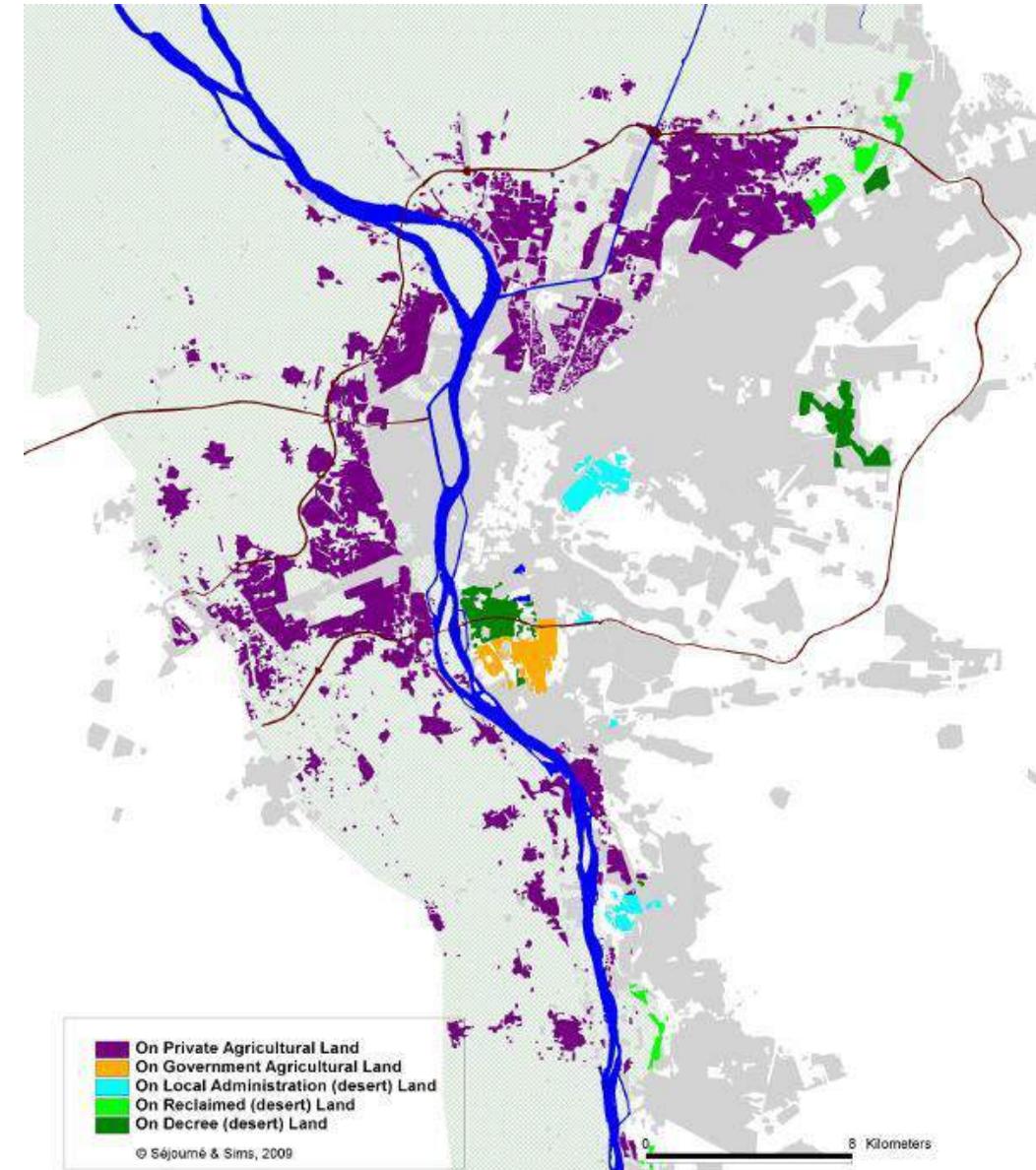
15 Million

Population of slums in Egypt
(ISDF, 2008)

6.1 million

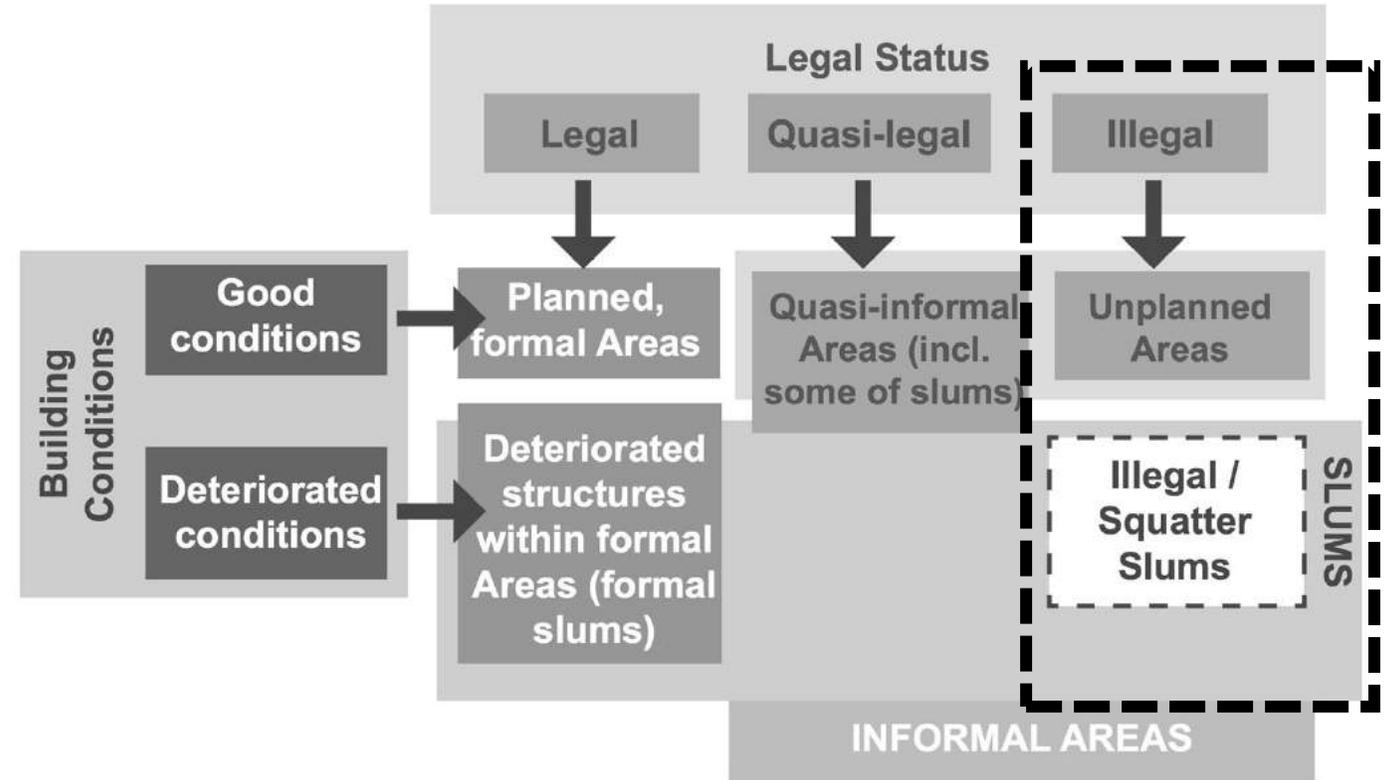
Population of slums in Cairo (41.4%)
(ISDF, 2008)

Where practically no one has a registered title to either their housing unit or the land on which they live (Sims, 2016)



Land and Informality

- Establishment of Informal Settlement Development Fund (ISDF) in 2008 after Dweika rockslide
- New classification based on physical and legal status (Building Law 119/2008)
- In 2009, 1.1 million Egyptian are living in unsafe areas (ISDF,2009)



(AUC citing ISDF ,2014, p.4)

Informal Settlements Classification in Egypt

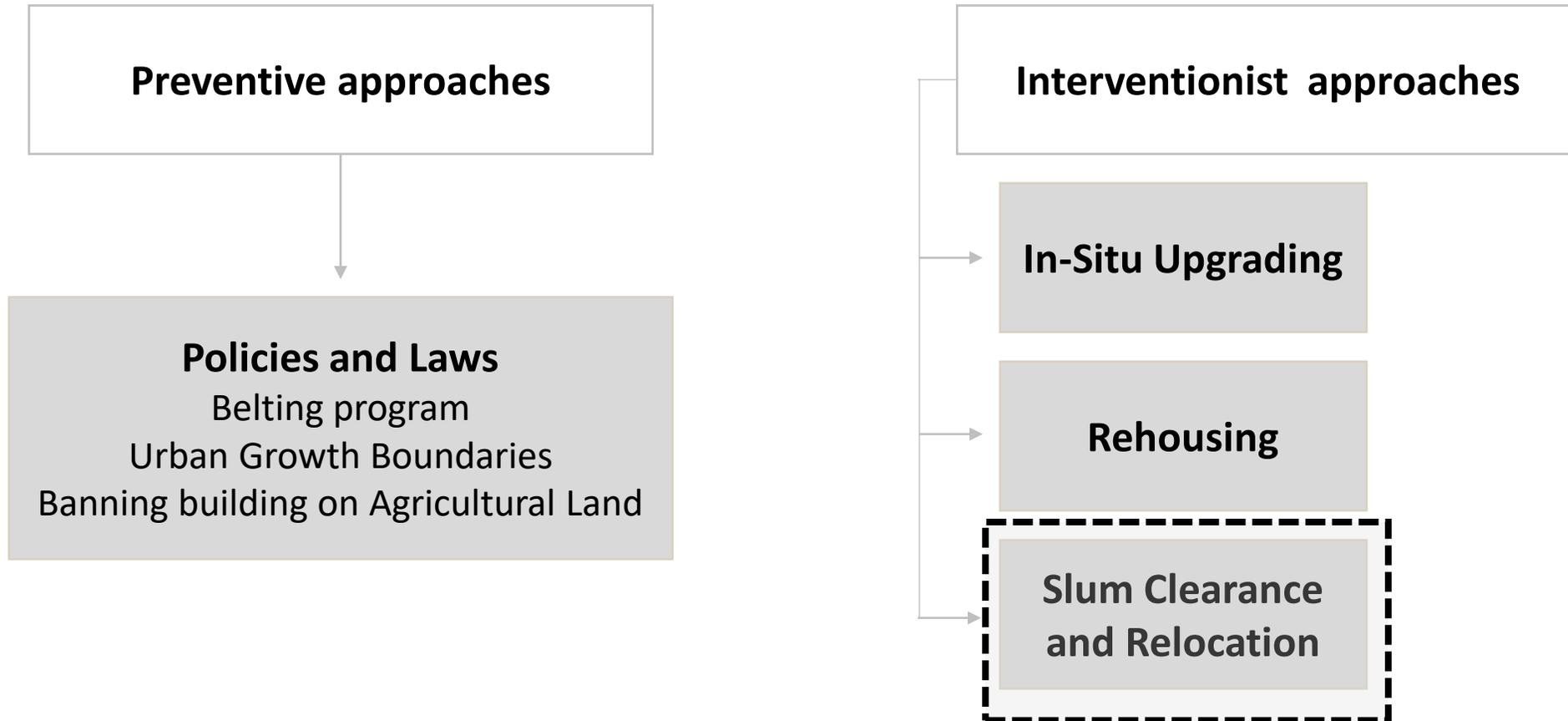
- Unsafe Areas

Grade	Features	Intervention
I	Subjected to life threatening conditions	Relocation
II	Low quality building materials (unsuitable shelters)	Either relocated or in-situ upgrading
III	Threaten public health (Unclean water- pollution)	Providing adequate public services
IV	Problems of ownership and land tenure	Granted land tenure

(ISDF,2009)

Land Governance Tools for Dealing with Egyptian Slums

“Egypt will be slum-free by the beginning of 2030” (ISDF,2018)



Current Reforms

1. Mega Urban Development projects

Maspero Project



El-Asmarat Project



Current Reforms

2. Law Amendments

Reconciliation Law on Construction Violations

- The Egyptian government has received 1.18 million reconciliation requests for building violations nationwide
- The state had collected approximately EGP 6.9 billion (\$437.7 million) in reconciliation fees
- The fees will be allocated for development in governorates and to upgrade the levels of services provided to citizens
- Discounts on the fees recently ranging from 20 to 70 percent, depending on the governorate, with Cairo seeing higher discounts



(ElMasryElyom,2020)

Egypt and Sustainable Development Plan 2030

Urban Development Pillar

1. Reforming the institutional and governance system of urban development planning and management.
2. Linking the comprehensive investment plan and the national urban plan for the year 2052.
3. Encouraging municipalities, role in execution and management of urban plans.
4. Promoting the population settlement in the new development areas.
5. Achieving a balance between supply and demand in housing sector.
- 6. Eliminate informal settlements and insecure areas.**
- 7. Substituting and renewing infrastructure and expanding the provision of utilities in new areas.**
8. Encouraging the use of green and sustainable building methods.
- 9. Eliminating infringement in new urban communities.**
10. Increasing the capacity and improving the quality of public transportation in cities.
- 11. Increasing the construction capacities in new urban communities.**

S.N.	Indicator	Current value	2020 target	2030 target
Strategic results				
1	The percentage of population settled in new urban communities compared to the targeted (%)	-	100%	100%
2	Housing gap indicator	2.5 million unit – 12%	less than 8%	less than 5%
3	Passengers using public transportation growth rate	1.9 billion passengers	+30%	+50%
4	Per capita green landscapes in cities	0.85 m2	1 m ²	3 m ²
5	Rate of reduction of agricultural land infringement	30 thousand acres	100%	100%
6	Egypt's rank in global connectedness index	99/140	65	50
7	Number of Egyptian cities in Globalization and World Cities index (GaWC)	1 (Cairo)	5	9
Outcomes				
8	Growth rate of urban area (thousand additional acres)	-	300	700
9	Land added to the inhabited areas	7%	1% added (8%)	3% added (10%)
10	Rate of Reduction of population in insecure areas	1 million inhabitants	30%	100%
11	Percentage of slums	Urban 38%	Less than 20%	Less than 5%
12	Percentage of population with access to sanitation	50%	70%	100%
13	Percentage of population with access to a safe drinking water	>90%	>95%	100%

Sources: SDS document

Current Reforms

Is It Enough?...

What is missing for successful land governance ?...

Recommended Areas for Intervention in Egypt, (Doaa El-Sherif, 2019)



- National Land Information System



- Land Governance Institutional Framework
- Coordination & Collaboration between National & Local Organizations
- Cooperation with International Organizations



- National Strategy for Land Governance
- Clear Monitoring System



- Financial Tools & Mechanisms



- Knowledge & Capacity Development
- Comprehensive Educational Programs
- Relevant Researches & Pilot Projects



- Updated Legal Framework

Thank you for your attention ... Any questions?



Land Registration System in Jordan

نظام التسجيل العقاري في الاردن

اعداد وتقديم

فواز ابو حجله

مدير ادارة شؤون التسجيل لاقليم الوسط

دائرة الأراضي والمساحة

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دور دائرة الأراضي والمساحة

The Role Of The DLS

عاج نظام التنظيم الإداري لدائرة الأراضي والمساحة أعمال الدائرة المختلفة من خلال تقسيم جهازها الإداري إلى وحدات (مديريات) لتحقيق الغاية التي أنشئت الدائرة لأجلها، ولاشك أن النظر في رؤية الدائرة ورسالتها تعطيان مدلول عن العمل الأساسي لهذه الدائرة.

فرؤية الدائرة هي (خدمات ومعلومات عقارية متميزة تخدم أغراض التنمية المستدامة) اما رسالتها فهي تنص على :

(تثبيت حق ملكية الأموال غير المنقولة وتوثيقه والمحافظة عليه وتسهيل ممارسته وتوفير قاعدة البيانات اللازمة لإنشاء نظام المعلومات الجغرافي الوطني والاستمرار في تحسين وتطوير نوعية الخدمات العقارية المقدمة لمتلقي الخدمة بمشاركة القطاع العام والخاص وطنياً ودولياً)



الأهداف الفرعية

أ- الأهداف الفرعية المباشرة:

1. إجراء مسح شامل لأراضي المملكة وإجراء كافة عمليات التحديد والتحرير وتنظيم الخرائط.
2. إنشاء وإدامة شبكة مثلثات من الدرجتين الرابعة والخامسة اعتماداً على شبكة المثلثات الوطنية من الدرجات الأولى والثانية والثالثة.
3. إنجاز معاملات تسجيل الأموال غير المنقولة وتحديد واستيفاء الرسوم المترتبة على ذلك.
4. إدارة أملاك الدولة عن طريق الاستملاك والتأجير والتفويض والتخصيص.
5. تقدير شامل لقيم الأموال غير المنقولة وإدامته.
6. حفظ وتوثيق معلومات الملكية العقارية.
7. إنشاء وإدامة قاعدة معلومات الأراضي الجغرافية كنواة أساسية في نظام المعلومات الوطني.
8. إجراء البحوث والدراسات وإعداد البيانات الإحصائية المتعلقة بالنشاطات الإحصائية.
9. تنظيم مهنة المساحة والمكاتب العقارية.
10. المساهمة في رفد القطاعات الوطنية والدول العربية الأخرى بالكفاءات الفنية المتخصصة.
11. المساهمة في دعم وتطوير أنظمة الضرائب المتعلقة بالأراضي وبالنشاطات العقارية.
12. المساعدة في تنمية الأقاليم وتطوير التخطيط الطبيعي في إدارة الأراضي.
13. التنسيق مع كافة الجهات الرسمية والخاصة في تبادل المعلومات وتوحيد الأسس والمعايير.
14. تمثيل الأردن في المنظمات والمؤتمرات المحلية والإقليمية والدولية المعنية بالمساحة الحقوقية وأنظمة معلومات الأراضي.



- ب- الأهداف الفرعية غير المباشرة:
- زيادة الرقعة القابلة للزراعة وتنمية الثروة الزراعية
- تدعيم الاستقرار والأمن الاقتصادي والاجتماعي
- تشجيع الاستثمار

نقاط الضعف والتحديات التي يواجهها القطاع العقاري في الاردن

- ضعف الوعي العام بموضوع ادارة الاراضي وحماية الحيازة.
- زيادة السكان وقلة المساحات الصالحة للسكن بسبب موجات اللاجئين وزيادة الطبيعية للسكان.
- الزحف العمراني على الاراضي الزراعية. وضعف التخطيط الحضري.
- الاعتداء او الاستعمال غير القانوني لاملاك الدولة.
- وجود بعض الثغرات القانونية التي تحتاج لاعادة النظر بها.
- قلة الاراضي التي تتوفر فيها البنية التحتية للقطع الاراضي سواء الصالحة للسكن او للزراعة.
- تركيز السكن والاكتظاظ في بعض المناطق المخدومة والقريبة من مناطق مصادر المياه والضغط المتزايد على البنية التحتية ومصادر المياه.
- وكل هذا ادى لارتفاع اسعار هذه الاراضي بشكل اكبر من القدرة الشرائية للمواطنين (بالإضافة للرسوم والضرائب التي يدفعها المتعاملون) مما يؤدي للضغط على الجهات الرسمية لتوفير بدائل مناسبة وتنظيم مناطق جديدة .

اهم التحديات التي تواجهها دائرة الاراضي والمساحة

- قلة عدد الموظفين.
- تسرب الكفاءات.
- نقص التدريب والتأهيل لبعض الموظفين.
- عدم توفر التمويل اللازم لتنفيذ بعض المشاريع الهامة.
- حوسبة جميع وثائق واجراءات الدائرة واعتماد الصحيفة الإلكترونية.
- تداخل عمل دائرة الاراضي والمساحة مع عمل بعض الجهات الرسمية الاخرى (كأمانة عمان ووزارة البلديات وسلطة وادي الاردن) والحاجة للتنسيق بين هذه الجهات.

نقاط القوة ومميزات النظام العقاري في الاردن

- اصدار قانون حديث هو قانون الملكية العقارية رقم 13 لسنة 2019 والانظمة الصادرة بموجبه الذي جاء بديلا ل13 قانونا تتعلق كلها بالملكية العقارية.
- زيادة الاهتمام دوليا ومحليا بموضوع ادارة الاراضي وحماية الملكية العقارية.
- تقوم دائرة الأراضي والمساحة (وهي الدائرة المختصة الوحيدة بهذا العمل) بحفظ سجلات الملكيات العقارية الواقعة في الأردن ومن ضمنها سجلات الأراضي العائدة للدولة - أملاك الدولة - حيث تعتبر هذه الدائرة بمثابة البنك المركزي لسجلات هذه الأملاك من ناحية حفظها وأرشفتها وتوثيقها والعناية بها، كما وتطبق دائرة الأراضي والمساحة نظام الشهر العيني في تسجيل الأموال غير المنقولة، بعكس بعض الدول التي تأخذ بنظام السجل الشخصي.
- " لا تنتقل الملكية ولا الحقوق العينية العقارية الأخرى بين المتعاقدين وفي حق الغير إلا بالتسجيل وفقاً لأحكام القوانين الخاصة به ". وهذا المبدأ القانوني ادى لان جميع التصرفات العقارية التي تتم على الارض من نقل ملكية ورهن وحجز... مسجلة وموثقة لدى دائرة الاراضي والمساحة.
- تتميز سجلات دائرة الأراضي والمساحة بقيامها على أسس ومبادئ مهمة تحكم عملها ، وتوفر هذه الأسس والمبادئ الحماية القانونية والتوثيق الرسمي، وتسهل عملية الاستعلام والتحري والتتبع لهذه الملكيات العقارية سواء أكانت هذه الملكية عامة أو كانت خاصة ومن أهم هذه المبادئ ما يلي:

أ- مبدأ الثبوت والقيد المطلق

Principle Of Constancy

■ ويعني هذا المبدأ أن القيد في سجل الأموال غير المنقولة نتيجة أعمال التسوية يتمتع بقوة إثبات مطلقة، وأن سند التسجيل الذي يصدر عن هذا القيد يعتبر وثيقة غير قابلة للطعن به أمام المحاكم، ولا يعتد بأي تصرف في قيد يرتب حقوقاً ولو تم باتفاق الطرفين خارج مديريات تسجيل الأراضي، وعلى هذه الأساس يعتبر باطلاً كل نوع من أنواع هذا التصرف. وهذا القيد يعطي صاحبه قرينة قانونية ثابتة لا تقبل إثبات العكس أمام المحاكم. إلا أنه أعطى الحق للغائب والمجنون والمعتوه والقاصر حق إقامة الدعوى على من سجلت الأرض باسمه أو على أصوله أو فروعه وعلى الزوج والزوجة في حال انتقال ملكية الأراضي إلى أي من هؤلاء بأي صورة من الصور .

ب- مبدأ التخصيص

Principle Of Allocation

- بحيث يخصص لكل عقار صحيفة مستقلة في السجل العقاري تحمل أوصافه المادية ووضعه القانوني، وتميزه عن غيره من العقارات الأخرى .
- وهذه الصحيفة يتم فيها ذكر أسماء المالك أو المالكين لقطعة الأرض والتغييرات التي تحصل عليها من ناحية الملكية والإفراز والاستملاك والحجوزات الجارية عليها ويتم تخصيص سجلات لكل قرية على حدة وهذا المبدأ ناتج عن تطبيق نظام السجل العيني في الأردن.

ج- مبدأ الشرعية Principle Of Legality

- ومقتضاه المراجعة المسبقة للسندات التي يجري القيد بمقتضاها بحيث لا يسجل إلا الحق الخالي من العيوب.
- حيث تقوم دائرة تسجيل الأراضي بتدقيق المعاملات قبل تنفيذها وعكسها على السجل العقاري بعد أن يتم التأكد من عدم وجود موانع أو حقوق أو قيود أخرى على قطعة الأرض.

د- مبدأ حظر التقادم

Principle Of Preventing Obsolescence

■ يقصد به عدم اكتساب الحقوق العينية على الأموال غير المنقولة التي تمت فيها التسوية بمرور الزمن.

هـ- مبدأ المحافظة على سلامة القيد

Principle Of Maintaining The Record

■ ويعني هذا المبدأ تأكيد حماية القيد وسلامته، ومرونة في حصر الأخطاء وتصويبها بعد التحقق والتأكد من وقوعها.

و- مبدأ حرية التصرف

Principle Of Freedom Of Actions

- ويعني هذا المبدأ أن القيد في سجل الأموال غير المنقولة يعطي صاحبه حق التصرف الكامل فيما يملك وله حق بيعه أو فراغه أو إيجاره أو وضعه تأميناً للدين بشرط أن يتم إجراء معاملات التصرف هذه في دوائر تسجيل الأراضي.
- ورغم هذا المبدأ فقد وردت قيود على هذا الحق تحقيقاً للنفع العام أو المصالح العليا للبلاد مثل نزع الملكية للمنفعة العامة (قانون الاستملاك) أو عدم جواز البيع لأي شخص غير أردني إلا بموافقة مجلس الوزراء (قانون إيجار الأموال غير المنقولة وبيعها لغير الأردنيين والأشخاص المعنويين) أو منع المفوض له قطعة أرض مملوكة للدولة من التصرف بها إلا بعد مرور عشر سنوات (قانون إدارة أملاك الدولة) .

■ هذه المبادئ التي تم ذكرها توفر المزايا التالية :

■ توفر الحماية للمتعاقدین طبقاً لمبدأ القوة الثبوتية المطلقة ومبدأ الشرعية للحقوق المسجلة، حيث تعتبر البيانات المدونة في السجل هي عنوان الحقيقة .

■ يوحد بين الحقوق العينية الأصلية والحقوق العينية التبعية بالنسبة إلى كيفية الشهر أو التسجيل.

■ يسوي في الجزاء المترتب على عدم القيد بين التصرفات والأحكام المنشأة للملكية وتلك الكاشفة أو المقررة لها، فيجعل الجزاء فيها واحداً وهو يقوم في أن الملكية أو الحقوق العينية الأخرى لا تنشأ ولا تنتقل ولا تتغير ولا تزول ولا تكون حجة بين ذوي الشأن أو تجاه الغير إلا بالقيد في السجل العقاري .

■ يتفادى هذا النظام العيوب والأخطار الناجمة عن تشابه الأسماء نظراً لأن التسجيل يتم على أساس الوحدات العقارية كما يؤدي إلى تبسيط الإجراءات وسرعتها وسهولة التعرف على المركز القانوني للعقار .

■ من شأنه ضبط مساحة العقار وأقيسته فيضمن عدم إمكان التعدي والاستيلاء .

■ تأمين الملاك وأصحاب الحقوق العينية العقارية من خطر ضياع الملك بالتقادم .

■ استحالة تعارض سندات الملكية أو الحقوق المسجلة الأخرى لوحدة مصدرها.



اضاءات على عمل الدائرة

- خطت الدائرة خطوات كبيرة لتطوير وتحديث ادارة الاراضي في الاردن عن طريق تسجيل وتوثيق هذه الملكيات (العامة والخاصة) والاحتفاظ بسجلات وخرائط عنها، مع نسخ احتياطيها محمية من الكوارث مثل الحرائق والزلازل، كما قامت بتوثيق هذه القيود حاسوبيا وعكس جميع التصرفات التي تتم على الملكية على الحاسوب بحيث اصبح لكل قطعة ارض صحيفة الكترونية تتضمن كافة المعلومات المتعلقة بها. بالإضافة للربط الالكتروني مع دائرة الاحوال المدنية لضمان التأكد من شخصية المالك بشكل دقيق لمنع الاحتيال والتزوير.
- بالإضافة لتقديم خدمات الكترونية مميزة كالربط مع بعض الجهات الرسمية كضريبة الدخل وكاتب العدل لضمان تنفيذ بعض التصرفات الجارية على الملكية عن بعد وتسهيل اجراءاتها.
- كما ان للدائرة دور مساعد للنظام القضائي في حل النزاعات المتعلقة بملكية الاراضي عن طريق تقديم المعلومات اللازمة والمتوفرة لديها عن هذه القطع محل النزاع بالإضافة لتقديم الدعم الفني وتوفير خبراء يقدمون المشورة والراي للجهات القضائية المختصة.



■ وكننتيجة لكل هذه الجهود والتطوير المستمر الذي تقوم به هذه الدائرة فقد اثمر ذلك على حصول الدائرة على المركز الثاني لمنطقة الشرق الاوسط وشمال افريقيا فيما يتعلق بمؤشر جودة ادارة الاراضي بموجب تقرير ممارسة أنشطة الاعمال Doing business الصادر عن البنك الدولي لعام 2020.



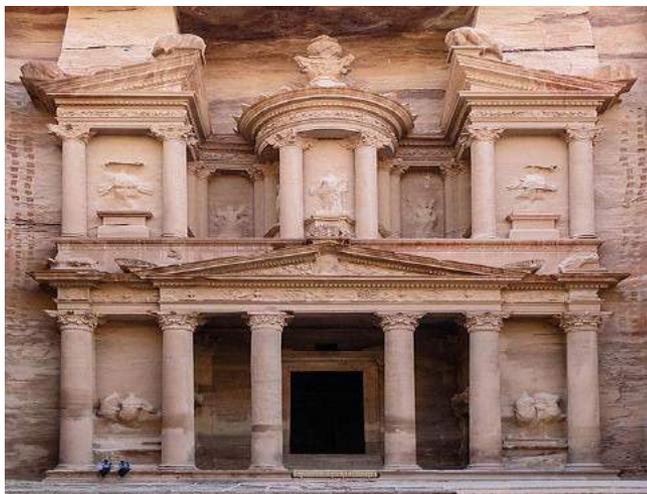
النظرة المستقبلية

Future Outlook

- حوسبة كافة معاملات التسجيل 100% .
- موثوقية الصحيفة الالكترونية 100% .
- الكادر التسجيلي مؤهل ومدرب على جميع المهارات (الموظف الشامل) .
- مباني مديريات التسجيل تلبي حاجات العمل 100% .
- جميع التجهيزات والأثاث تعكس أهمية العمل .
- الوثائق والمخرجات على درجة عالية من الدقة والجودة .
- زيادة رضا متلقي الخدمة بدرجة عالية .
- انجاز المعاملات ضمن وقت معياري محدد .
- تطبيق فكرة الشباك الواحد وخدمة vip .

الموقع الالكتروني لدائرة الأراضي والمساحة

www.dls.gov.jo



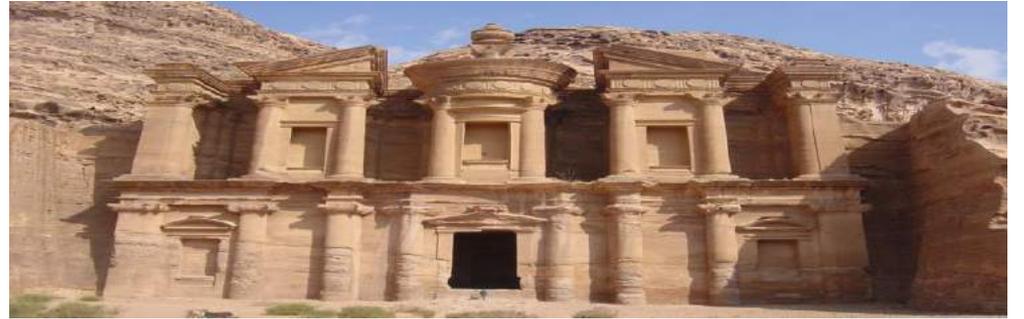
بعض الخدمات التي يقدمها الموقع :

- معلومات عامة عن الدائرة وموقعها .
- المقدرين العقاريين المعتمدين .
- المكاتب العقارية المرخصة .
- اسعار الاساس للعقارات .
- مخطط أراضي وبيانات التغيير .
- اعلانات الاستملاك .
- وثائق ومراجع .
- قوانين وأنظمة الدائرة .
- الادلة والتعليمات .
- ارشادات ودراسات .
- الاستفسارات والشكاوي .
- نماذج محوسبة .
- خدمات الكترونية منها ما يزال تحت التجربة:

موافقات التملك – تحديث اللوحات – اصدار سند التسجيل – معاملات البيع – اصدار مخطط أراضي – تصحيح اسم .



شَاكِرًا لَكُمْ حُسْنِ اسْتِمَاعِكُمْ





LAND GOVERNANCE IN YEMEN AND THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN THIS SECTOR.

Presented by:

Eng. Salah Al-Abdali

01.



Local Environment (Organization-Land Authority)



● Points of Weakness

- Weakness in knowledge about Land Governance.
- Weakness of society in knowledge about Land Governance.
- Difficulty registering land and high fees.
- Weakness in urban planning : there is more than 35 informal settlements area in Sana'a city involve more than 400,000 persons.
- There is no accurate data for land registration & land tenure security where the total percentage of registered land not more than 10%.
- The absence of a clear system for land registration.
- The lack of clarity of the law in determining the percentage of communal lands (Al-Rahaq) such as mountains , of which the state owns 90%.
- Most of the lands are registered in a traditional manner with the legitimate trustees.

Local Environment (Organization-Land Authority)



● Points of Strength

- Some civil society organizations has been interested to work in Land Governance sector.
- There is a government agency specialized in registering lands.
- Government owns 90% of the land.
- The availability of giving the poor some Waqef lands to a percentage of 4% of the total land.
- The existence of customary rules for renting land, which provide tenure security to a number of poor people.

External Environment



● Threats

- Random construction in many areas, including the main cities such as Sana'a City; Where there are more than 35 informal settlements inhabiting about 365 thousand people.
- Lack of land tenure security.
- The increase in the number of land cases in the courts and in all regions without exception inside Yemen and caused the killing of many citizens every day.
- Women are not empowered to land access and manage land in many regions and governorates.
- Increase in land prices and unreasonable speculation.
- Land problems have caused economic instability, social discrimination, and an impediment to investment.

External Environment



● Chances

- The interest of the country's leadership in solving land problems.
- The presence of donors and interested in the issue of government governance
- Governance of governments, stability in management and their investment ensure optimal investment in various fields.
- The large number of land problems in Yemen and their connection to the criminal aspect and social security, which calls for an urgent solution.
- Failure to properly use the public lands.

INTERNATIONAL
LAND
COALITION

UNITED
FOR LAND
RIGHTS



The Governance of Land and Natural Resources in Jordan

16 Dec 2020

Based on **SWOT** analysis in the area of land and natural resource governance and acquisition and use of land and natural resources that has been carried out based on the **Ten commitments** for international Land coalition

based on documented information, notably Jordanian land laws and regulations or research, studies and reports issued by local, regional and international bodies

Also

Field visit and observations

Strengths and opportunities

- 1) in Jordan, various natural resources make it a distinctive example of biodiversity and provide an optimum life for the population.
- 2) The efforts of local and regional Arab and international organizations in support of the governance of land and natural resources.
- 3) Climate variability and the consequent biodiversity.
- 4) International agreements, Jordanian laws and civil society institutions in support of governance.
- 5) Housing projects have contributed, on the one hand, to the provision of adequate housing and the reconstruction of rough areas (not suitable for agriculture) in addition to vertical construction rather than horizontal and this reduced the speed of extension on the agricultural area.

Strengths and opportunities

- 6) Some national institutions have achieved comprehensive development in some areas of the badia through productive development projects and improvement of the role of women by providing technical facilities and consultations.
- 7) The Government and civil institutions provide loans to small enterprises for women, youth and the unemployed.
- 8) Government efforts to conserve and protect biodiversity began years ago.
- 9) The national rangeland strategy includes rangeland development based on an integrated management approach and community participation.
- 10) Develop modern farming systems integrated with water harvesting methods for land development

Weaknesses & Challenges

- 1) The transfer of land management from group to individual or government ownership has led to the fragmentation of ownership and change in the status of use and the cultural and social concept of land and productivity.
- 2) The change of land management also led to difficult access to natural resources (water, fire, and pasture) resulting in social cultural change resulting in poverty and rural-to-urban migration.
- 3) The housing activity by residential companies and residential associations has a negative role (also), as it contributed to the expansion of construction at the expense of the agricultural and pastoral area and led to the fragmentation of ownership and change of use.

Weaknesses & Challenges

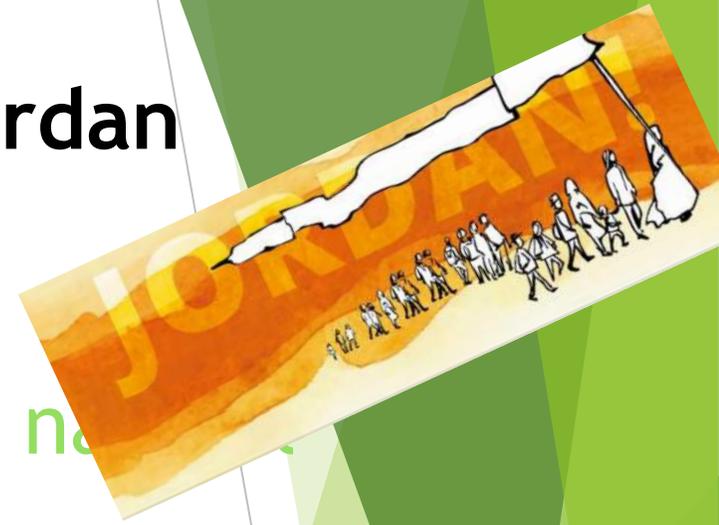
- 4) The percentage of the dry lands and the Sahara is about 80% of the area of Jordan and the lack of rainfall and other water sources.
- 5) geopolitical location and its impact on development.
- 6) climate change.
- 7) Globalization, neoliberal economic policies, free trade, changing patterns of land investment, privatization and the focus on the capitalist model.
- 8) urban sprawl and development and industrial projects used on agricultural land.
- 9) Lack of optimal planning for land use.
- 10) Increasing population growth in urban land demand for housing

**This analysis drove us to highlight in the importance of national land strategy in Jordan
With**

Vision:

"Access to rational governance of land and natural resources is centred around people."

we invited around 23 national stakeholders to be part from national organizing committee for Global land forum and at same time to support us in preperation for the strategy



Thank You For Your Attention

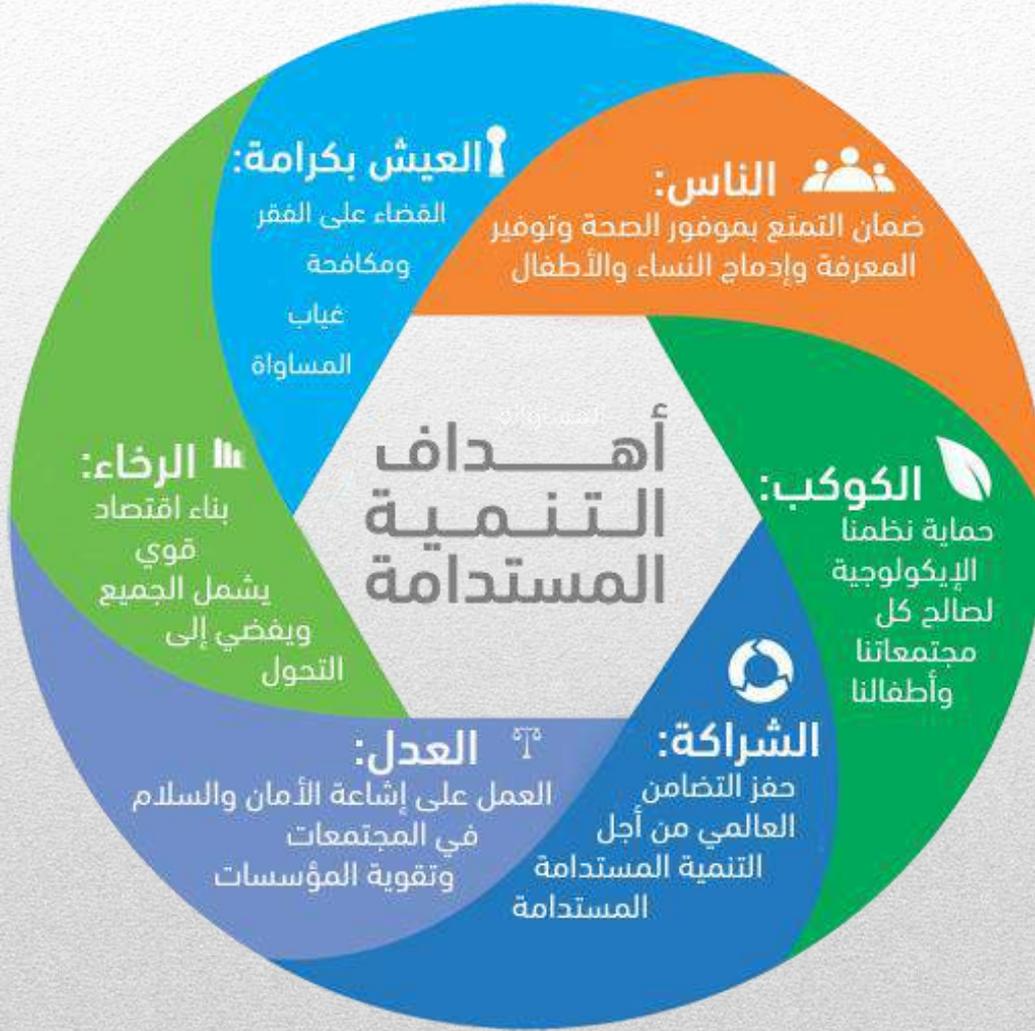
مؤشرات التنمية المستدامة

دائرة الإحصاءات العامة

مقدمة

- في الأول من كانون الثاني 2016، أقرّت اللجنة الإحصائية الأممية قائمة الأهداف والغايات والمؤشرات لخطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030.
 - وستعمل البلدان ومن ضمنها الأردن خلال السنوات الخمس عشرة المقبلة -واضعة نصب أعينها هذه الأهداف الجديدة التي تنطبق عالميا على الجميع- على حشد الجهود للقضاء على الفقر بجميع أشكاله ومكافحة عدم المساواة ومعالجة تغير المناخ، مع كفالة اشتغال الجميع بتلك الجهود.
 - وعلى الرغم من أن أهداف التنمية المستدامة ليست ملزمة قانونا، إلا ان الحكومة الأردنية ممثلة بوزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي قد باشرت بوضع أطر وطنية لتحقيقها، ودمجها في وثيقة رؤية الاردن 2025.
-

الأهداف الرئيسية للتنمية المستدامة:



1- الناس

2- العيش بكرامة

3- الرخاء

4- العدل

5- الشراكة

6- الكوكب

أهداف التنمية المستدامة

هدفاً لتحويل عالمنا



إن تحقيق هذه الأهداف يتطلب جمع بيانات، يسهل الوصول إليها في الوقت المناسب يمكن متابعتها على الصعيد الوطني ومقارنتها على الصعيد الإقليمي والعالمي.

من هنا يأتي دور دائرة الإحصاءات العامة

مؤشرات التنمية المستدامة



231 مؤشر

17
هدف

- تم تحديد 231 مؤشر تقع تحت 17 هدفاً وتتطوي على 169 غاية

يتوفر منها
107 مؤشر



آلية العمل

لجان لكل هدف في وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي

- تمّ تشكيل لجان في وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي لكل هدف تتضمن تسمية ضباط ارتباط من كافة الدوائر الرسمية لتحديد الموائمة بين أهداف التنمية المستدامة وخطة الأردن الوطنية.

لجنة فنية داخلية من موظفي دائرة الإحصاءات

- أعضاء اللجنة مكلفين بمتابعة مؤشرات التنمية المستدامة كل حسب اختصاصه.

أهداف اللجنة الفنية الداخلية

- تقييم واقع المؤشرات المتوفرة حالياً.
- تحديد الفجوات (توفر البيانات، تقديم التقارير، تفصيل البيانات، فجوات مالية للرصد والتقييم).
- وضع خطة لتوفير باقي المؤشرات.
- تسمية ضباط ارتباط من الدوائر المختلفة وذلك للتعاون في إرسال البيانات المطلوبة ويفضل أن يكونوا نفس ضباط الإرتباط مع وزارة التخطيط.

نتائج مراجعة المؤشرات المتوفرة حسب القطاع

عدد المؤشرات المتوفرة	القطاع
6	الفقر
2	الزراعة
25	الصحة
17	التعليم
5	المساواة بين الجنسين (الجندر)
40	البيئة
6	المؤشرات الإقتصادية
6	العدالة وتنشيط الشراكة العالمية
-	النقل والمستوطنات البشرية
107	المجموع

تم إعداد هذه القائمة حسب المنجز بتاريخ 22/9/2020

الهدف	عدد مؤشرات الهدف	عدد المتوفر	نسبة المتوفر
الهدف الاول	14	9	64.3
الهدف الثاني	13	7	53.8
الهدف الثالث	27	24	88.9
الهدف الرابع	11	8	72.7
الهدف الخامس	14	7	50.0
الهدف السادس	11	11	100.0
الهدف السابع	6	5	83.3
الهدف الثامن	17	13	76.5
الهدف التاسع	12	10	83.3
الهدف العاشر	11	8	72.7
الهدف الحادي عشر	15	6	40.0
الهدف الثاني عشر	13	7	53.8
الهدف الثالث عشر	8	3	37.5
الهدف الرابع عشر	10	2	20.0
الهدف الخامس عشر	14	11	78.6
الهدف السادس عشر	23	11	47.8
الهدف السابع عشر	25	14	56.0
المجموع	244	156	
	63.9		244
	67.2		232

اللجان الوطنية – يجب توحيد الجهود

- يوجد فريق احصائي يقوم بتوفير المؤشرات المطلوبة في القطاعات المختلفة
- يوجد وحدة التنمية المستدامة في وزارة التخطيط
- يوجد استراتيجية الحد من الفقر بالتعاون مع الجهات الحكومية وبدعم من UNDP
- يوجد استراتيجية لتنفيذ الأهداف البيئية وغاياتها ضمن اجندة التنمية المستدامة 2015 – 2030 في وزارة البيئة
- يتم العمل حاليا على تقييم باريس 21 لتوافر مؤشرات التنمية المستدامة للقطاعات المختلفة ولكن تعاني هذه الجهود من ضعف التنسيق فيما بينها

اللجان الوطنية - يجب توحيد الجهود

1

• يوجد فريق احصائي يقوم بتوفير المؤشرات المطلوبة في القطاعات المختلفة

2

• يوجد وحدة التنمية المستدامة في وزارة التخطيط

3

• يوجد استراتيجية الحد من الفقر بالتعاون مع الجهات الحكومية وبدعم من UNDP

4

• يوجد استراتيجية لتنفيذ الأهداف البيئية وغاياتها ضمن اجندة التنمية المستدامة 2015 - 2030 في وزارة البيئة

5

• يتم العمل حاليا على تقييم باريس 21 لتوافر مؤشرات التنمية المستدامة للقطاعات المختلفة ولكن تعاني هذه الجهود من ضعف التنسيق فيما بينها

الجهات المقترحة للجنة الوطنية

وزارة التنمية الاجتماعية	وزارة الطاقة والثروة المعدنية	صندوق المعونة الوطنية
وزارة المياه والري	الجمعية الملكية لحماية الطبيعة	وزارة الصحة
المركز الوطني لتطوير البحوث الزراعية	الجمعية العلمية الملكية	وزارة الزراعة
الإتحاد الدولي لحماية الطبيعة	وزارة البيئة	الأمن العام
	وزارة البلديات	وزارة التربية والتعليم
	وزارة الزراعة/ مديرية الحراج	ديوان التشريع
	وزارة التخطيط	اللجنة الوطنية لشؤون المرأة
	الدفاع المدني/ المركز الوطني إدارة الكوارث	إدارة حماية الأسرة
	سلطة منطقة إقليم العقبة الخاصة	دائرة الموازنة العامة

التحديات في توفير المؤشرات

- عدم وجود تعريف دولي متفق عليه لبعض المؤشرات
 - عدم مطابقة بعض المؤشرات لطبيعة وسياق الأردن
 - بعض المؤشرات لم يتم جمعها مطلقا وتحتاج الى مسوحات خاصة مما يترتب على ذلك توفير موارد مالية وبشرية
 - ضعف التنسيق بين الجهات المنتجة للمؤشرات
-

مصادر البيانات

المصدر	القطاع
مسح دخل ونفقات الأسرة	الفقر
مسح السكان والصحة الأسرية	الصحة
السجلات الإدارية	التعليم
التعدادات والمسوحات السكانية	التركيبة السكانية
وزارة البيئة/تقارير البلاغات الوطنية لتغير المناخ شبكة رصد هواء المدن	الغلاف الجوي
المسوحات الزراعية وزارة الزراعة/دائرة المراعي والحراج	الأراضي والزراعة
منطقة إقليم العقبة الخاصة	البيئة الساحلية
وزارة المياه والري + المسوح البيئية	المياه

تابع / مصادر البيانات

المصدر	القطاع
الإدارة الملكية لحماية الطبيعة IUCN	التنوع البيولوجي
المسوح الإقتصادية+ نشرات المالية والبنك الدولي	التنمية الإقتصادية
مسح تكنولوجيا المعلومات	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والإتصالات
تقارير البنك الدولي ووزارة المالية	الشراكة العالمية والتجارة والتمويل
وزارة الطاقة/ميزان الطاقة وزارة البيئة/النفائات دائرة الإحصاءات العامة/المسوح البيئية	انماط الإستهلاك والإنتاج
مسح النقل	النقل

دورية توفر البيانات

- تتوفر البيانات سنويا من معظم المسموح الإقتصادية والإجتماعية وتلوث الهواء
 - تتوفر البيانات من مسح دخل ونفقات الأسرة كل سنتين مرة
 - البيانات المتعلقة بالتنوع الحيوي تصدر كل 10 سنوات بناء على دراسات الأنواع الحيوية
 - المسموح الإقتصادية سنويا
 - بيانات إدارة النفايات سنويا
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النظرة المستقبلية: «الاردن 2025»

تجاوباً مع توجيهات الإرادة الملكية السامية فقد قامت الحكومة بإعداد رؤية وخطة تنموية شاملة مستدامة للاقتصاد الاردني للأعوام العشرة القادمة «الأردن 2025» تهدف إلى:

- ايجاد حكومة ذات كفاءة وفعالية.
 - قطاع خاص ديناميكي ومنافس عالمياً.
 - مجتمع آمن ومستقر.
 - مواطنون منتمون ومشاركون.
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النظرة المستقبلية: «أجندة التنمية المستدامة»

وفقاً للتصور المستقبلي للإقتصاد الأردني للسنوات العشر القادمة "رؤية 2025" وفي ضوء اعتماد **اجندة التنمية المستدامة العالمية 2015-2030**، فإن وزارة البيئة وبالتعاون مع شركائها قامت بوضع تصور مستقبلي لقطاع البيئة حيث تم تحديد هدف وطني هو «حماية عناصر البيئة واستدامتها»، واربعة أهداف لقطاع البيئة في المملكة هي:

- المحافظة على النظم البيئية.
- التخفيف من آثار التغيرات البيئية السلبية على الإنسان.
- رفع مستوى الوعي العام في مجال حماية البيئة.
- ورفع الكفاءة المؤسسية للمؤسسات العاملة في قطاع البيئة.

النظرة المستقبلية: أهم المبادرات

- استجابة دائرة الإحصاءات العامة للالتزامات الدولية التي صادق عليها الأردن بخصوص إيجاد آليه وطنية تسعى للنهوض بالمرأة وتعزيز مكانتها في المشاركة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية، والمحافظة على مكتسباتها والدفاع عن حقوقها في سبيل تحقيق مستوى أكبر من العدالة الاجتماعية وتكافؤ الفرص، **فقد تم استحداث قسم إحصاءات النوع الاجتماعي "الجندر" في عام 2005 ضمن مديرية الإحصاءات السكانية والاجتماعية، والذي يعد خطوة مهمة على طريق تطوير هذه الإحصاءات في الأردن**

- **إنشاء قسم إحصاءات البيئة عام 1995** استجابة للمبادرات والمطالبات الدولية والإقليمية وذلك لتطوير الإحصاءات وقواعد البيانات البيئية كركيزة أساسية من ركائز التنمية المستدامة الثلاث.

التوصيات

- توحيد كافة الجهود للوصول إلى مجموعة مؤشرات تفي بالإحتياجات المختلفة وبآلية موحدة لتقليل الجهد المبذول في هذا المجال.
- التأكيد على أهمية بناء القدرات وتعزيز البنى التحتية الإحصائية لضمان جودة المؤشرات.
- تبني خطة عمل واضحة وملزمة للدول العربية بانتاج تقارير التنمية المستدامة بشكل دوري
- إيجاد الدعم المالي للدول الأعضاء للإلتزام بهذه التقارير ضمن الوقت المحدد لجمع المؤشرات/ التركيز على أهمية وجود فريق عمل وطني لإعداد تقرير التنمية المستدامة يشمل كافة نقاط الاتصال الوطنية

تابع / التوصيات

- دعم وترويج بناء شبكة معلومات عربية مختصة بمؤشرات التنمية المستدامة وشاملة للتعريف والمفاهيم وآلية احتساب المؤشرات.
 - تطوير آليات نشر البيانات.
 - الاستفادة من التعدادات ونظم المعلومات الجغرافية في ربط المؤشرات البيئية مع المؤشرات الإجتماعية والإقتصادية.
 - التركيز على كون دائرة الإحصاءات العامة هي الناطق الرسمي للمؤشرات وعلى الوزارات والدوائر تزويدها بالبيانات المطلوبة لتجنب الازدواجية.
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شكراً لحسن الاستماع
