

AoC1 Land and Conflict

Cairo 2-6/ Feb 2020



العربية لحماية الطبيعة

Arab Group for the Protection of Nature

Arab Group for the Protection of Nature

- Civil society movement/ independent / year 2000
- Relies mostly on local funding/ member and volunteer efforts
- Sovereignty over food and natural resources
- Focus on conflict, war and occupation
- Land Rehabilitation efforts – *planting over 2.5 million trees*
 - Million Tree Campaign/Palestine
 - Green Caravan/Jordan

They Uproot One tree , We replant Ten

يقلعون شجرة ، نزرع عشرة



Arab Group for the Protection of Nature

- Policy efforts :Food sovereignty programme
 - Internationally
 - Advancing regional and local priorities (CFS, FAO, IUCN, Ecosoc, UNEP, CPDE)
 - Negotiation and policy analysis
 - Technical committees (document preparation and monitoring)
 - Issues on conflict, tenure, agricultural investment, water, environmental protections, biodiversity
 - International CSO platforms
 - Regionally
 - Arab Network for Food Sovereignty
 - Arab league/ Arab Organization for Agricultural Development /ESCWA
 - Fact finding missions / Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan
 - Locally
 - Mobilize campaigns in CSO and public committees
 - Disseminate and advocate for implementation of instruments
 - Carry specific themes GMO /IPM/ Land

Background : Conflict

- For the 7th consecutive year, the Global Peace Index ranks the Middle East and North Africa region as the least peaceful region in the world (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2019).
- Conflicts are spilling across borders, increasing in complexity and expanding in scope.
- Addressing conflict and fragility in the Arab region cannot continue to operate with “business as usual”.
- A Comprehensive approach that addresses underlying drivers of conflict is needed.
- This is essential to prevent, mitigate, and resolve instability and conflict.

Background: Land

- Land is valued as the most fundamental socio-economic asset in most parts of the world.
- Factor of production/ a natural and human habitat/contains most of earth's natural resources.
- Land is a political asset that resembles power and territorial control.

Background: Land and Conflict

- Land control and access are among the most critical drivers or aggravating factors of conflict.
- They are among the most critical components of state building and peacebuilding efforts and agreements (political and operational)
- Land issues and conflict have a very intricate relationship where one reinforces the other in a vicious cycle.
- Need to examine the underlying causes/triggers of this cycle in order to break it
- Understanding land issues is key to adopting conflict-sensitive approaches whilst implementing programmes / providing assistance

Goals of AoC1

- Contextualizing the relationship between Land and Conflict
- Diagnosing the root causes of tension and instability with relevance to land
- Focus on tensions that could become violent
- Identifying Patterns through examples/evidence at local, regional, national levels.
- Discussing Lessons Learnt
- Strategic Recommendations / Interventions to help prevent/mitigate/resolve instability and conflict
- Identify the roles of different actors

Activities of AoC1

- Extensive desk study of existing documents,
- Expanding the network of relevant actors: Identifying new partners/ strengthening existing ones
- Discussions and interviews with key informants
 - Bottom up approach/ Participation of communities/CSO /The Arab Network for Food Sovereignty: Food producers (including farmers and pastoralists) , women, youth, NGOs etc.)
- Expert Group Meeting
- Dissemination and communication

Activities	Timeline in months (from start of the Agreement)								
	1- 6			7 - 12			13 - 18		
Regional study on land-related causes of conflicts in the Arab Region	█	█	█	█	█	█			
Expert group meeting on “Land and Conflict in the Arab Region”			█	█	█				
Networking and communication	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

Goals of the EGM

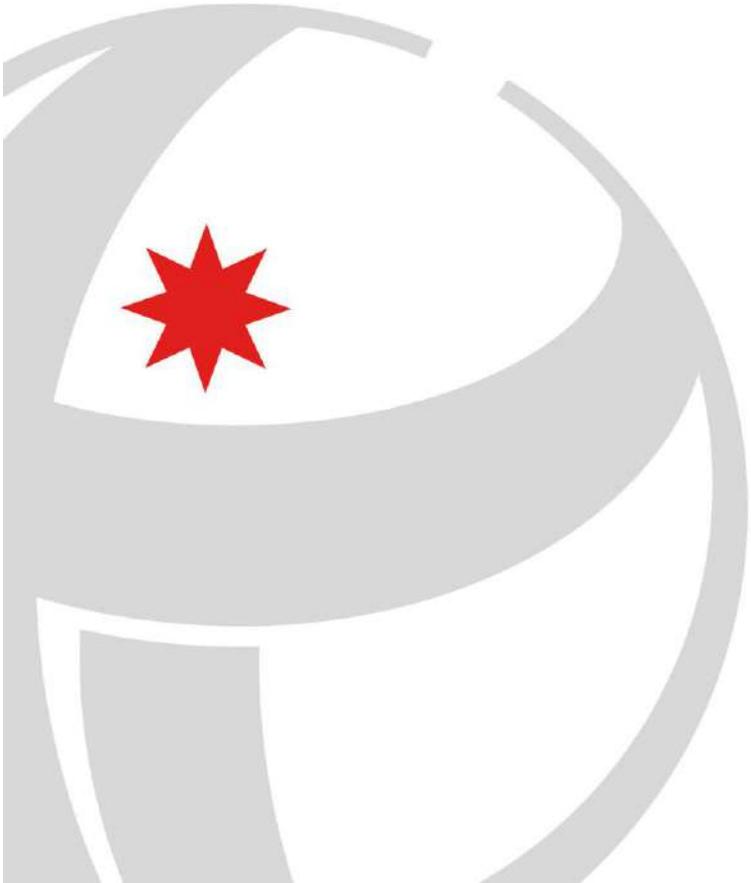
- Participation of different actors/sectors/constituencies to expand on challenges and solutions, through providing examples and evidence.
- Contribute to the recommendations/ roles of actors
- Suggest other human and academic resources

Induction, Capacity Development and Planning Workshop for the Arab Land

Initiative

Feb 2, 2020

Cairo, Egypt





Rasheed (TI-JO) Vision: Jordan anchored with a national integrity system.

Rasheed (TI-JO) Mission: Strengthening pillars of good governance that are based on integrity, transparency, accountability, and rule of law through advocacy, monitoring, and social awareness.

Rasheed (TI- JO) Values: Transparency, accountability, integrity, partnership, independence, culture of dialogue and tolerance.



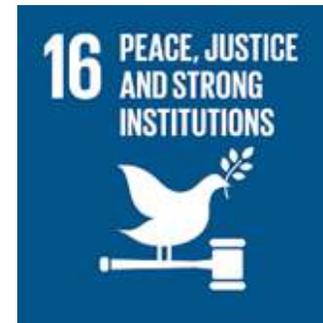
Sectors:

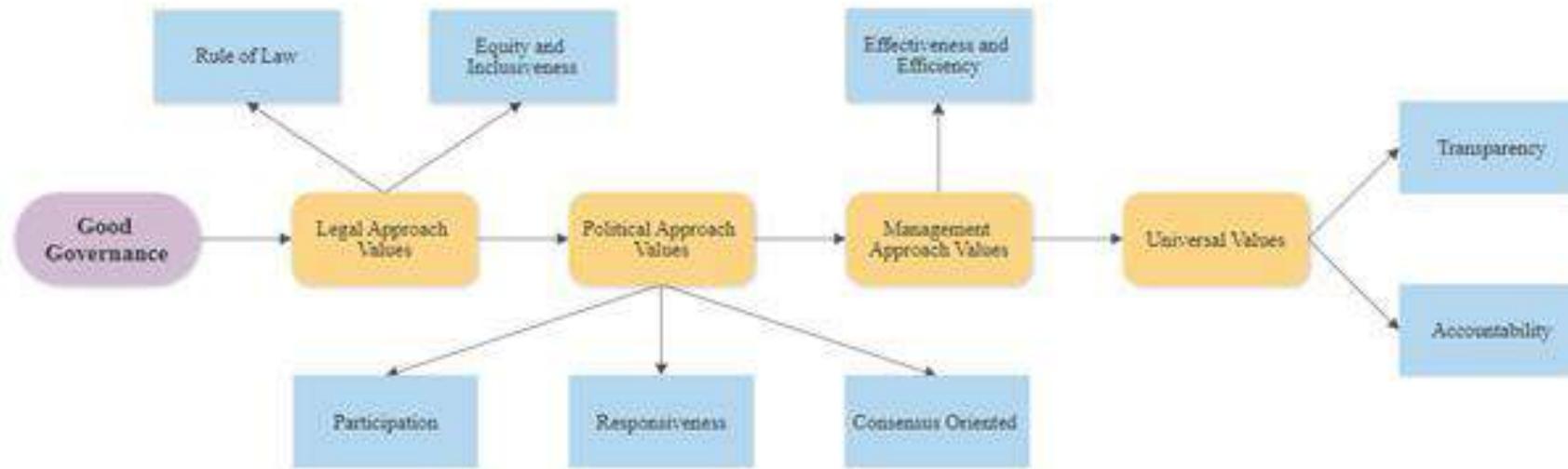
- Legislative Review
- Woman & Corruption
- Youth Engagement & Education
- Government Evaluation & Monitoring
- Capacity Building for Civil Society Organization
- Humanitarians Aid
- Health
- Receiving Compliance
- Private Sector



- Government Evaluation & Monitoring

Rasheed (TI-JO) monitored Jordan's commitment to realize the Sustainable Development Goal-SGD 16 (particularly targets 4, 5,6 and 10). To this end, our organization produced score cards for several policy areas where relevant legislations and policies were given a percentage of successful implementation and progress towards SGD 16.





Objectives

- To promote coordination and collaboration
- To develop and share knowledge
- To develop capacities of both individuals and organizations
- To support implementation of the already existed land-related programs and interventions in selected states by using the fit-for-purpose land instruments and approached.



Outputs

1. Expert Group Meetings (EGMs) on “Monitoring land governance and land tenure security”
2. Training events on “Monitoring land governance and land tenure security”
3. Partnerships and Networking
4. Communication and visibility



Outcomes

Principles of the good governance → practical mechanisms, processes and actions
Effective tools for policy development & processes of reform according to SDG 11



THANK YOU

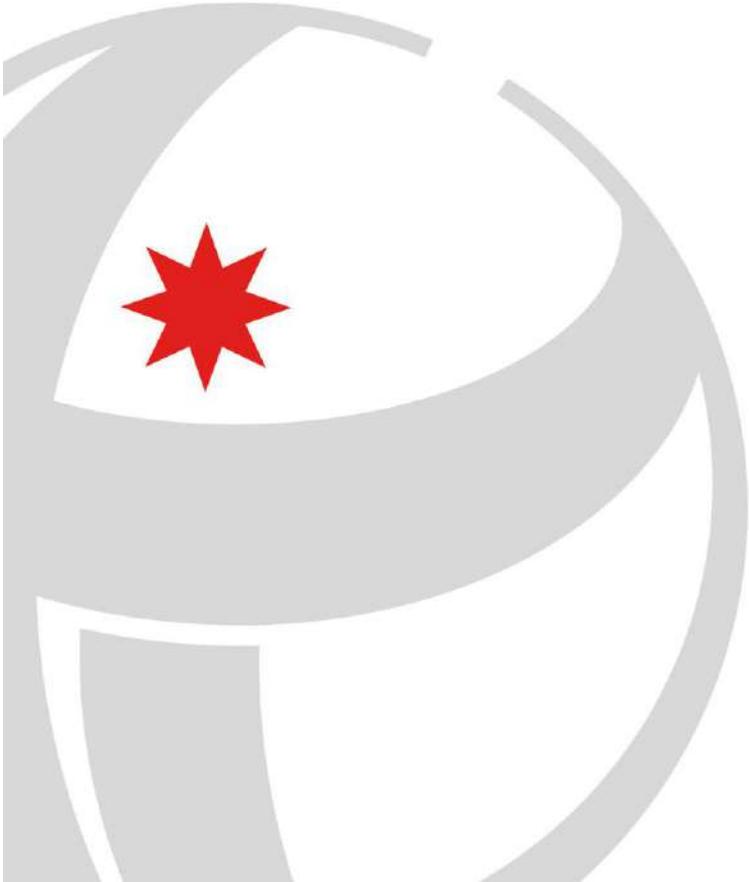
Rasheed for Integrity and Transparency
Al- Sweifieh, Ali Al Taher St. 22, 2nd Floor
T. +962 6 585 25 28 F. +962 6 581 25 28
P.O.Box: 852806 Amman 11185 Jordan
E. info@rasheedti.org www.rasheedti.org



AoC2: Methodological and Implementation Approaches

Feb 5, 2020

Cairo, Egypt



The overall aims

- Create the knowledge hub with all land experts including the contact list for CSOs, academia, scientists, representatives of profile associations, public organizations, professional international organizations, government agencies, statistical officers, etc.
- Establish cooperation and collaboration with other parties of the contract in order to maintain the unified timeline for the implementation of the project, avoid repetitions in the scope of their work and coordinate the knowledge and updates share;
- Monitor the implementation of the project based on the following principles:
 - Timeliness and complexity of receiving information received and stored in the monitoring system;
 - Objectivity of information;
 - Promptness of providing and entering information into the monitoring system;
 - Openness of monitoring results.



EGM: Expert Group Meeting

The aim:

To frame their discussions in order to identify key points of each focus section.

Methodology:

- The suggested number of participants for the Expert Group Meeting → ≈ 25 participants;
- Methodology of the selection process is to be discussed with partners;
- Participation should be conducted on the ground of equal representation and inclusion.



EGM Focus:

1. Mutual exchange of information that is aimed at:

- Increasing the level of openness and transparency in land relations;
- Provision of up-to-date information for all subjects of information interaction;
- Enriching the understanding of the already existing tools and methods that are used in the region for monitoring, data collection, analysis, evaluation and reporting

2. Discuss:

- Key challenges
- Possible solutions
- Ways of efficient regional collaboration and cooperation
- Effective global and regional experience
- Efficient international and regional practices



3. Assess:

- Introduction of a system of information exchange on land relations between subjects of information interaction;
- Improvement of the quality of the provision of services in the field of land relations;
- Improvement of the quality of land management at the state, regional and local levels;
- Creation of an information base for the modernization of land relations.

4. Develop strategy for implementation and action plan including:

- Strategies for awareness creation,
- Effective monitoring and data collection,
- Dissemination and policy engagement,
- Budgets, roles of different actors, etc.

5. Get inputs for structuring the content of the training events.



Trainings:

The suggested number of participating countries → 8-10 (each country must provide minimum one representative)

Criteria for selecting countries:

1. Countries willing to engage in land governance monitoring
2. Countries which are political stable for land governance monitoring to be implemented
3. Countries willing to cover costs (or part of the costs) of delegates to participate in training.

Participants:

1-2 from government/Ministry (land or agriculture) with background in data, 1 from National Statistical Office, 1-2 from civil society.

Criteria for selecting participants:

1. Engaged in land sector / data
2. Knowledge of global monitoring frameworks in land sector
3. Engaged in monitoring, especially in land sector



Trainings:

The aim:

Strengthen the technical capacities of national and regional stakeholders in collecting, evaluating land-related issues and to monitor the progress of good land governance in accordance with the SDGs.

Methodology:

- The two trainings will be *similar in nature, aiming at rolling out the strategy and approach* that are decided by EGM;
- The training will be *focusing on different sub-regions of the Arab region* (one in the Middle East and another in North Africa);
- Dates and locations to be identified (suggested locations: Jordan and Morocco).



Training Focus:

- They will emphasize on the importance of land monitoring and land indicators and why they should be a part of national priorities;
- Increase knowledge and understanding of pre-existing indicators and methodologies particularly focusing on SDG indicators 1.4.2 (rural and urban tenure), 5.a.1 (women`s ownership over agricultural land);
 - *Indicator 1.4.2 measures the “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”.*
 - **Indicator 5.a.1 measures the “(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”*
- Discussing the integration of these indicators in the national relevant surveys by the NSOs and line ministries;
- To set up the basis for the preparation of the implementation plan at national level (= making actors aware of the needed resources and capacities).



Draft of the Timeline

Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Finalizing set-up and timeline	█	█																
EGM Preparation			█	█	█	█												
EGM						█	█											
Reporting on EGM						█	█											
Organizing Training 1							█	█	█	█								
Training 1										█	█							
Reporting on training 1										█	█							
Organizing Training 2											█	█	█	█				
Training 2														█	█			
Reporting on training 2																█	█	
Networking and Communication	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█



THANK YOU

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Ministry of Housing & Urban Communities
Housing and Building National Research Center



UTI Foundation and
Evolution 1996-2020

Urban Training & Studies Institute

Training Department and International Cooperation

Towards Sustainable Urban Development

87 El-Tahrir st., Dokki, 11211 PO. 678 El- Orman, Giza, Egypt - Tel : +2 02 33351649

Fax : +2 02 33352397 - Mob : +2 01001114216

www.uti.gov.eg

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1- About UTI Foundation

UTI Foundation and Evolution 1996-2020

2- Training and International Cooperation Main activities

- Training Courses and Capacity Building
- Studies and Applied Research
- Workshops and Advisory Services



3- Facilities & Human Resources

- Human Resources
- Facilities & Logistical Support

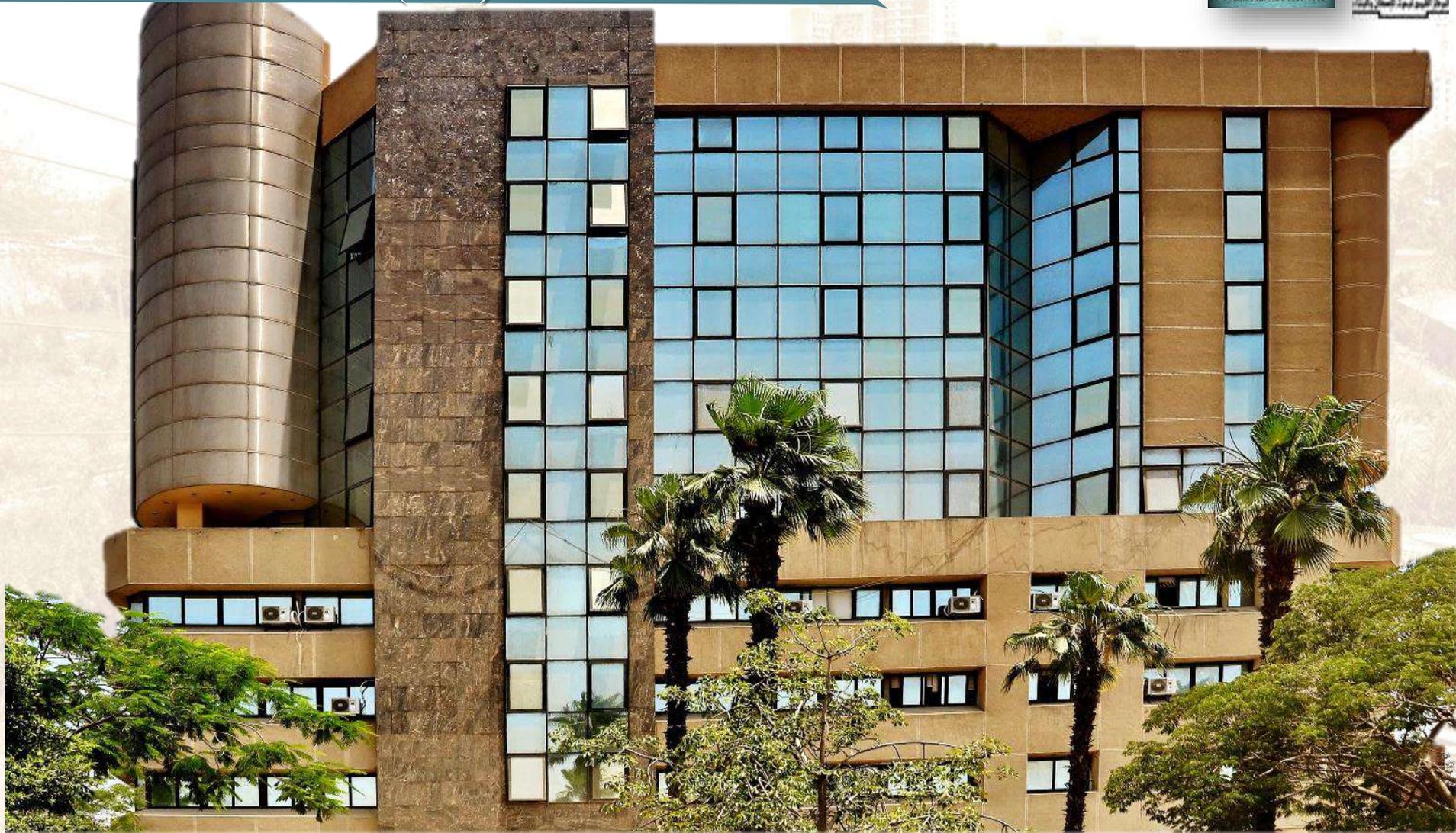


4- Local and International Partners



5- Project Introduction

1- About Urban Training & Studies Institute (UTI)



UTI Foundation and Evolution 1996-2020

1- About Urban Training & Studies Institute (UTI)



Foundation and evolution 1996-2020

**Conference
Istanbul 1996**

**National Policy of the Ministry of
Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities**

**Capacity Building for Local Governments
Decentralization for Managing Urban and
Socio-economic Projects in Cities**

**Capacity Building for Local Governments
to manage and implement urban
development projects**



**Establishment of a Regional and National Training Institute
for Capacity Building in the field of
housing and urban development**



1- About Urban Training & Studies Institute (UTI)

First Phase 1996-2000

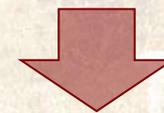


1- About Urban Training & Studies Institute (UTI)



Second Phase 2000-2004

**Second phase of the project training and research
In the field of Housing and Urban Development**



Dutch partners

**Institute for Housing and Urban
Development Studies
the Faculty of Geo-Information
Science, Earth Observation**

Egyptian Partners

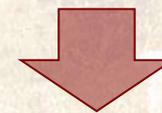
**Housing & Building National
Research Centre General Organization
Physical Planning**

1- About Urban Training & Studies Institute (UTI)



Third Phase June 2000 - 2020

**Third phase of the project training and research
In the field of Housing and Urban Development**



**Establishing of an Institute in HBRC Structure
since June 2000**

Urban Training & Studies Institute (UTI)

2- Training and International Cooperation Main Activities



**Training Courses and
Capacity Building**

**Studies and
Applied Research**

**Workshops and
Advisory Services**

UTI



Consultancy

**Green
Construction**

**Upgrading Informal
and urban
Deteriorated Areas**

**Participatory Urban
Planning &
Management**

**Project
Management**

Research

**Analyzing
Egyptian case
studies and local
context**

**Comparative
studies with
international
cases**

Publications

Training

**Regular
training
programs**

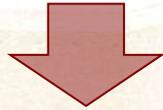
**Tailor-made
training**

Training

Workshops and Expert Group Meetings



Regular Training Courses



**Tailor-made Training Courses on both
National and Regional Levels**



**Institutionalization and Sustainability
of Training and Capacity Building**

2- Training and International Cooperation Main Activities



Training

UTI has already trained more than 8,000 trainees from Egypt and the Arab and European countries.





A. Annual Training Programs

A broad training strategy is behind the philosophy of UTI in order to enhance skills and effectiveness of individuals, professionals and practitioners that are directly involved in planning, design, implementation and management of urban development programs and projects.

- 1. Urban Development.**
- 2. Strategic Urban Planning.**
- 3. Informal Settlements.**
- 4. Environmental Management.**
- 5. Project Management.**
- 6. Energy Efficiency in Buildings Architecture and Urban Planning.**
- 7. Computer Applications in Urban Development (GIS).**
- 8. Conservation of Heritage Areas.**
- 9. Urban Infrastructure Management.**

2- Training and International Cooperation Main Activities



B. Tailor-Made Courses

UTI aims to address organisational performance and institutional responsiveness through the design of tailor-made programs that can address more effectively the needs of specific local organisations and their staff. This means in practice the linkage between training, on-the-job technical assistance and institutional/organisational restructuring. Only then, the impact of training on institutional reform and organisational performance can be properly assessed.





B. National Researches

Research is geared to institutional analysis and the assessment of government policy effectiveness and implementation impacts. UTI carries out a series of case study and issue-focused research that aims at the development of training support materials based on Egyptian experiences in all aspects as follows;

- Upgrading projects;
- Infrastructure project implementation
- local governmental officials' performance,
- Institutional and financial dimensions of urban management
- Urban environmental management and planning;
- Donor assisted projects;
- Decision making process and participatory planning;
- Green architecture foundation and techniques.



B. National Researches and Books

- ❑ **Management of Urban Extensions of medium-sized cities in Egypt case study like Belbais City has been published in a book in English and the other in Arabic.**
- ❑ **The participation role in the informal areas upgrading projects: a case study of the Nasiriyah area in Aswan.**
- ❑ **strategic thought for urban development: a case study of Fayoum Governorate.**
- ❑ **Towards the development of solid waste management in Cairo: the case of Torah study area.**



B. National Researches and Books

- ❑ **The privatization of solid waste management in Egypt: Lessons from national and international experiences in the book was published in English.**
- ❑ **Integrated Approach to training in the field of environmental impact assessment, And it was published in two books: one in Arabic and the other in English.**
- ❑ **“Women Access to Land”, with GLTN.**



B. National Researches

- Strategic Plans for Egyptian Villages.**
- Strategic Urban Plans for Small Cities.**
- Energy Efficiency in Buildings.**
- Energy Efficiency and Urban Mobility.**
- Energy Efficiency Guidelines for Urban Planning.**

2- Training and International Cooperation Main Activities



B. National Researches

Studying the design standards
and guidance manual for
schools in Egypt.



المشروع البحثي
المعايير التصميمية والدلائل الإرشادية
لتصميم المدارس في مصر

التقرير الاول
مدارس التعليم الاساسي

(مايو - ٢٠٠٥)

2- Training and International Cooperation Main Activities



C. National Projects

Recreational culture area in 6th of Oct. City

•The project aims to provide an integrated regional service area (Administrative -commercial -Recreational) 6 of Oct. City as a nucleus for developing the urban services as one of the attraction factor of the population to those urban areas in order to serve the areas surrounding the project site as well as to attract pioneers from the Greater Cairo and surrounding areas.



2- Training and International Cooperation Main Activities



C. National Projects

Ebni beitak (Construct your own house).



Ebni beitak Project

2- Training and International Cooperation Main Activities



C. National Projects

Future Youth Housing in Obour city.

Winner of the best Arab city implemented in 2000
Council of Arab Housing Ministers

وزارة الإسكان والمرافق والمجتمعات العمرانية الجديدة
مركز بحوث الإسكان والبناء



URBAN TRAINING & STUDIES INSTITUTE

معهد التدريب والدراسات الحضرية

مشروع إسكان شباب المستقبل بمدينة العجور

الحائز على الجائزة الأولى لمجلس وزراء الإسكان والتعمير العرب - ٢٠٠٠



2- Training and International Cooperation Main Activities



3- Workshops & Advisory Service

UTI conducts workshops and international conferences with the aim to exchange local and international experiences in order to reach the latest approaches and alignment with enabling mechanisms to achieve sustainable urban development.

- ❑ International workshop “**Participatory Mechanisms for Informal Areas Development** focused on number of African countries” in cooperation with Egyptian Agency of partnership for development- Ministry of foreign Affairs, November 2019.
- ❑ “**Smart Cities Egypt Theory and Possible applications**” Under the Auspices of Prime Minister, and in collaboration with GOPP and UN-HABITAT, March 2019.
- ❑ Organizing workshop on “**Expert Group Meeting on Land Management in the Arab States**”, for capacity development, knowledge management, spatial geographic innovation, and regional cooperation and dialogue, in collaboration with Global Land Tool Network (**GLTN**) subordinate from UN-HABITAT the World Bank in Amman, September 2016.



3- Workshops & Advisory Service

- ❑ workshop on **"State Land Management System"** in collaboration with Global Land Tool Network (**GLTN**) subordinate from UN-HABITAT, and the World Bank in Amman, March 2015.
- ❑ Organizing workshop in the field of **"The relationship of agricultural land with urban planning"** in cooperation with Ecopolis Institute Europa, in the Netherlands 2015.
- ❑ Series of international seminar on **"land tenure and empowerment in the Islamic world"** in collaboration with Global Land Tool Network (**GLTN**) subordinate from UN-Habitat, in Cairo and Amman, in March and October 2014.
- ❑ Workshop on **"Solid Waste Management"** in cooperation with Ecopolis Europa Institute Netherlands 2014.
- ❑ Workshop on **"Sustainable Design of Buildings"** in cooperation with Ecopolis Europa Institute in the Netherlands 2013.
- ❑ Workshop on **"Regional Economy"** in cooperation with the General Organization for Physical Planning and UN-HABITAT, 2012.



3- Workshops & Advisory Service

- ❑ International workshop on **“Energy Efficiency in Urban Planning”** in collaboration with MED-ENEC funded by the European Union, in Cairo, in December 2012.
- ❑ International workshop on **“Bridging borders: Integrated strategic planning for cities and regions”** in collaboration with the Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies, Netherlands (IHS), in Cairo, in November 2011.
- ❑ International seminar on **“Capacity Building in the field of urban development in Egyptian cities”** in collaboration with the Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies, Netherlands (IHS), and the Institute of Space and Earth Sciences in the Netherlands (ITC), June 2010.
- ❑ Scientific seminar in collaboration with the IRC Institute in the Netherlands and the United Nations Human Settlements UN-Habitat under the title of **“low-cost systems in the supply sanitation globally and locally - lessons learned”**, 2007.



3- Workshops & Advisory Service



❑ International seminar **"Strengthening the capacity of Egyptian cities in order to achieve the Millennium Development goals"** in collaboration with the Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies, Netherlands (IHS), in Cairo, in June 2004.

❑ Celebration of the World Day of UN-Habitat program under the title of **"Rural-Urban linkages, integration as an input for development"** at the headquarters of the National Center for Research on Housing Construction, October 2004.

❑ International workshop of experts **"Training Institutions and Urban Policies: lessons learned from capacity development non-governmental organizations and institutions"** in collaboration with the Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies, Netherlands (IHS) and the Organization (CORDAID), in Cairo, in October 2003.



❑ Three workshops for **managers districts housing the Republic of Yemen in the field of management areas of historical value prepared** in collaboration with the Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies, Netherlands (IHS), Sana'a, October 2002.

3- Facilities & Human Resources



3- UTI Facilities





Human Resources:

UTI has a **multidisciplinary staff** recognized professional experience in Egypt and other developing countries. The professional staffs have accumulated experience from working in different developing countries in various sub-fields of housing, urban planning, urban management and project implementation. The staff is well accounted with the different systems of local government and the peculiarities of the legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks of countries of the Middle East.

UTI has a team of **supporting staff** with solid experience in project finance, budgeting, secretarial management and organization of conferences, training and expert group meetings.

3- Facilities & Human Resources

Facilities & Logistical Support

UTI is occupying a full floor of 600m² with 20 permanent technical and administrative staff

- **A number of training classrooms**
- **Computer lab and its facilities**
- **Specialized library with more than 1200 publications**
- **Office spaces and facilities**



UTI Available Resources

Main Conference Hall
Capacity: 250 persons



HALL 3:
CAPACITY:40 PERSONS



HALL 4:
CAPACITY:10 PERSONS



ROUND TABLES HALL
CAPACITY: 60 PERSONS



HBRC HALLS

Meeting room: 50 persons



HALL 5:
CAPACITY:30 PERSONS



4- Local and International Partners



1- Local Partners

At the National level; UTI works in close cooperation with a number of Egyptian partners:

- Egyptian Green Building Council (EGBC),
- General organization for Physical Planning (GOPP),
- Egyptian Environmental Agency Affairs (EEAA),
- Centre of Environment & Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE),
- Social Fund for Development (SFD) and
- Cairo & Ain Shams Universities.





4- Local and International Partners

2- International Partners

UTI organizes training programs in cooperation with many international organizations (Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (**IHS**), the Faculty of Geo-Information Science, Earth Observation (**ITC**) in the Netherlands and **Ecopolis** Europa institute. UTI also signed cooperation protocols, exchange programs and expertise, and training programs with a number of international bodies such as the German aid program (**GIZ**), **University of Vienna** and the **University of Stuttgart**, Global Land Tool Network (**GLTN**) and the United Nations human Settlements Program (**UN-Habitat**).

UTI is currently a Partner of the:

□ Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)/ UN-Habitat.



Capacity and Knowledge Development on Land Governance in the Arab region Project

A.O.C 4

Contents

- **Introduction of Agreement**
- **Aims, Objective And Expected Outcomes**
- **Overview of the areas of collaboration and Agreement Activities**
- **Work Plan and Implementation Schedule**

Land Governance Challenges faced by Arab States



BMZ



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

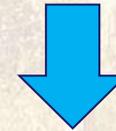


THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP



GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

Arab Land Initiative, (September 2016)



“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”

BMZ funded

Priorities:

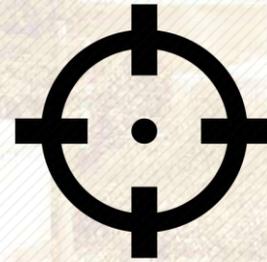
1. **Promote** collaboration & coordination
2. **Develop** & share knowledge
3. **Develop** capacities of individuals & organizations
4. **Support** the implementation of existing land-related programmes & **Interventions** through the use of **fit-for-purpose land tools** and approaches



Capacity Development

Aims:

- **Produce** evidence increase knowledge about:
 - ✓ existing land governance structures,
 - ✓ obstacles to land security
 - ✓ potential solutions
- **Create** and **foster** a network of land experts and land professionals
- **Undertake** a series of interconnected activities



Objective:

- **Conduct** a first assessment of the needs:
 - ✓ capacities & existing knowledge sources,
 - ✓ learning offers & curricula in existing institutions,
 - ✓ needs in terms of training,
- **Implement** convenient strategies and programmes in the Arab region



Outcomes:

- **Reflect** the reality of the problems related to various needs of the Arab region countries
- **Build** on existing regional networks of expertise in land governance (GLTN, NELGA, ILC, AUS, HIC, etc.)





Collaboration of UTI and UN-Habitat / GLTN

Main areas of work:

1- Capacity needs assessment on land governance

Regarding the **land governance in Arab countries not covered** by the capacity needs assessment undertaken by the **NELGA North Africa node**

2- Assessment of existing land governance courses

For related courses and institutions in the region

3- Review of the land-related curricula

In the **Arab Region Countries**



Collaboration of UTI and UN-Habitat / GLTN

Main areas of work:

4- Conduct two capacity development events

GLTN pro-poor

Gender-Responsive land tools

Partners tools and approaches that are relevant for contributing to **good land governance** in the region.

5- Establishment and management of a research innovation fund

For **young professionals and practitioners**.

6- Adaptation and translation

For **key materials** to be jointly identified



BMZ



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



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GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

Collaboration of UTI and UN-Habitat / GLTN

Additional activities in the agreement:

Expanding the network of experts and institutions

This is part of the **Arab Land Initiative**.
UTI will link up with new partners and develop new relationships with organizations and institutions, including the partners carrying out the other **AoC**

Undertaking communication and visibility initiatives

Strong and good media coverage and visibility (websites, media and social media, presentations at events, etc.)

Work Plan and Implementation Schedule

Activities	Timeline in months <i>(from start of the Agreement)</i>											
	1- 6			7 - 12			13 - 18			19 - 24		
Capacity needs assessment on land governance in Arab countries												
Assessment of existing land governance related courses and institutions in the region												
Review of the land-related curricula in the region.												
Regional capacity development event N.1												
Regional capacity development event N. 2												
Establishment and management of a research innovation fund for young professionals and practitioners												
Adaptation and translation of key materials												



Capacity and Knowledge Development on Land Governance in the Arab region Project

A.O.C 4

Contents

- **Reviewing Areas of Collaboration**
- **Key outputs/deliverables; for each activity**
- **Proposed Methodology and Approach for the Scoping Study**
- **Tasks for Consultants; on country level & on regional Level**
- **Time Plan Proposed for the Scoping Study**

Overview of the areas of collaboration

UTI and UN-Habitat / GLTN will collaborate in the following areas of work;

1. Undertaking a capacity needs assessment of land governance stakeholders in Arab states countries not covered by the capacity needs assessment undertaken by the NELGA North Africa node, including government institutions and departments, academia, civil society, etc.;
2. Mapping of land governance-related courses, the course-offering institutions and needs in terms of learning offer:
 - Carrying out a review of curricula exercises undertaken by GLTN and NELGA to adapt them to the region,
 - Identifying existing land governance-related courses in the region
 - doing a gap analysis to provide a work plan complementing these learning offers;
3. Delivering two capacity development events on GLTN tools and other land tools relevant for the region;
4. Establishing and managing a research innovation fund for young professionals and practitioners;
5. Adapting and translating key materials on land governance jointly identified.

Arab States Among the Regions

Region	Country
North Africa	Algeria
	Egypt
	Libya
	Mauritania
	Morocco
	Sudan
	Tunisia
Africa	Comoros
	Djibouti
	Somalia
Gulf	Bahrain
	Kuwait
	Qatar
	Oman
	Saudi Arabia
	United Arab Emirates
	Yemen
Middle East	Iraq
	Jordan
	Lebanon
	Palestine
	Syria

Assumptions

The assumptions of this scoping study are as follows;

- The existing body of knowledge on land governance Arab countries (Middle East & Gulf) should be assessed and categorized to inform priorities for learning
- Gaps in training, curricula, CPDs and research on land governance should be addressed systematically in response to knowledge and skills needs
- The scoping study should help stakeholders to design appropriate responses that strengthen capacity for land governance in Arab states (Middle East & Gulf Region).
-

Milestones for the Scoping Study

All stages of the scoping study have distinct functions and features but are inter-related, and the strength or weakness of each stage has an impact on the other, so a holistic approach is needed.

The Limitations of this scoping study are as follows;

The scoping study is a limited exercise to generate requisite knowledge and understanding of key land governance issues, to address needs and gaps in Arab states (Middle East & Gulf Region), in order to develop appropriate training, CPD and research.

the scoping study is a method used to map key concepts, priorities, types of evidence, and gaps in research related to CPDs, training and policy with the aim identifying gaps and of informing interventions through future research,

.

1. 'Capacity needs assessment on land governance

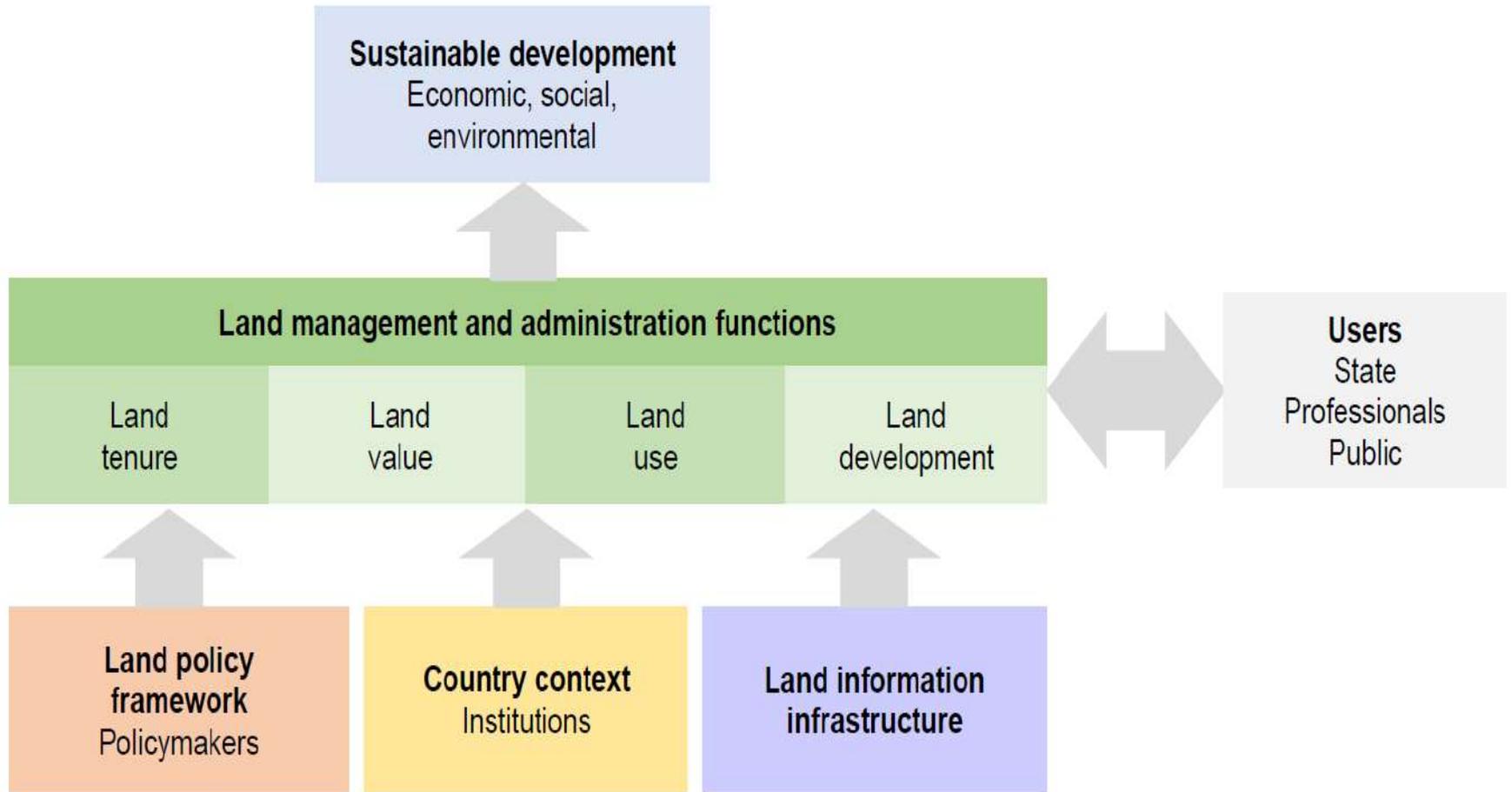
The objective of the Needs Assessment is to;

- Carry out a need's assessment relating to training, degrees, CPD and research on land governance
- Map out diverse stakeholders and their strengths, contributions and needs
- Identify gaps and skills and knowledge that are / to be addressed by research, CPD and curriculum development

1. 'Capacity needs assessment on land governance

This CNA will be based on the methodology proposed in the GLTN practical guide on assessing capacity, in which land governance is composed of both land management and land administration issues. Land management and administration systems typically perform four functions, which support the goal of sustainable economic development:

- land tenure
- land value
- land use
- and land development.



Adapted from Williamson et al. (2010)

Four functions of land management and administration

Land management and administration covers the processes and institutions related to...

1. Land tenure

- Securing access to land and the resources related to it, and their allocation, recording, and security
- Cadastral mapping and legal surveys to determine parcel boundaries
- Creation of new properties or alteration of existing properties
- Transfer of property or use from one party to another through sale, lease, or credit security
- Management and adjudication of doubts and disputes regarding land rights and parcel boundaries.

2. Land value

- Assessing the value of land and properties
- Calculating and gathering revenues through taxation
- Managing and adjudicating land-valuation and taxation disputes.

3. Land use

- Control of land use by adopting planning policies and land-use regulations at the national, regional, and local levels
- Enforcing land-use regulations
- Managing and adjudicating land-use conflicts.

4. Land development

- Building new physical infrastructure and utilities
- Planning construction
- Acquiring land for the public
- Expropriating land
- Changing land use by granting planning permissions, and building and land-use permits
- Distributing development costs.

1. 'Capacity needs assessment on land governance

The capacity needs assessment should reflect the priorities of;

- Objectives and the scoping framework;
- Needs of collaborating partners and stakeholders;
- Methodology that ensures quality benchmarks on process and outputs;
- Adaptation to National contexts where the study is to be carried out;
- Alignment with existing Regional and global normative frameworks

1. 'Capacity needs assessment on land governance

The need for well-designed capacity development process requires;

- Finding out the exact capacity gaps that lower performance and understanding of land governance;
- Involving diverse related stakeholders in the process of needs identification;
- Studying means of responding to needs prioritized by different stakeholders related to land;
- Needs and gaps Analysis on country level;
- Identifying and mapping relevant organizations and institutions that provide capacity programs and their contents on country level;
- Providing a basis for comparison of capacity needs in different countries of the region;
- Proposing the most relevant tools that best fit the context.

1. **‘Capacity needs assessment on land governance**

Capacity Needs Assessment Framework

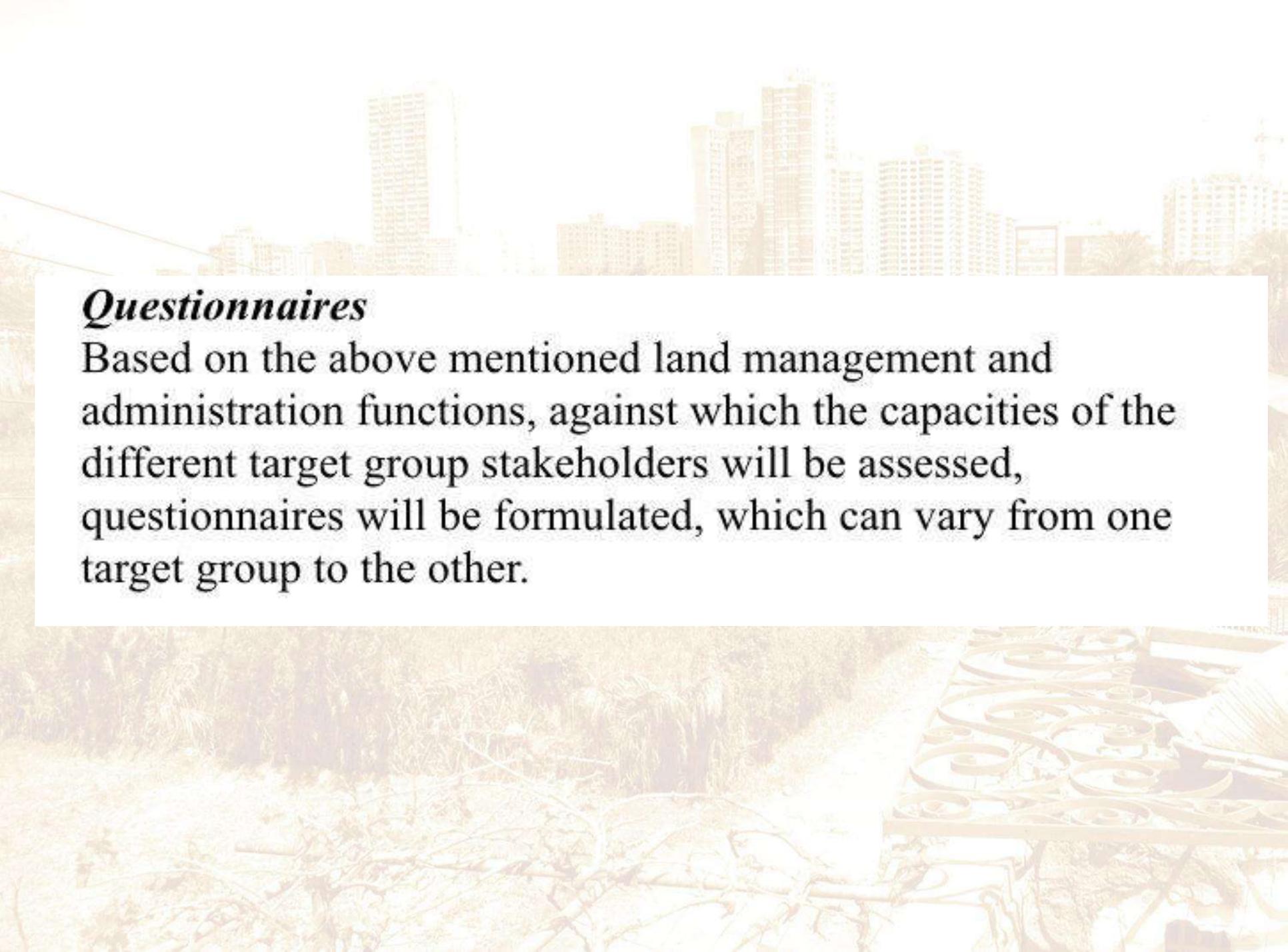
The CNA adopts an ‘analytical’ approach throughout the process in the design, survey, analysis and findings and implementation. There are different ways to understand ‘analytical’: as a conscious reflective approach or one that uses the term ‘analytical’ to reference all actions through agreed values, norms and benchmarks. A clear methodology facilitates an analytical approach, using the appropriate questions, methods and protocols to achieve the objectives.

1. 'Capacity needs assessment on land governance

Target stakeholders of land governance

To assess the capacities in terms of land governance in the region, target stakeholder groups of land governance are identified and analyses. They include:

- government stakeholders on different administrative levels (ministries, decentralized government bodies, local land management institutions, etc.)
- civil society stakeholders (national NGOs, community-based groups and associations, media, etc.)
- academic stakeholders
- private sector
- land users

The background of the slide is a composite image. The top half shows a city skyline with several tall apartment buildings under a bright, hazy sky. The bottom half shows a park area with a metal bench in the foreground, surrounded by trees and a path. The entire image has a warm, golden-yellow color cast.

Questionnaires

Based on the above mentioned land management and administration functions, against which the capacities of the different target group stakeholders will be assessed, questionnaires will be formulated, which can vary from one target group to the other.

1. 'Capacity needs assessment on land governance

based on Survey Questionnaire and templates that will be provided by UTI, are:

- Develop a team of focal points in each country among the Region (leading support researchers for surveying in each country);
- Develop an Inception Report on Regional level that outlines; scope of the Assessment, type of land actors assessed; methodology used; list of existing materials/ information to be desk-reviewed; collecting, organizing and synthesizing available information; list of key contributors;
- Data collection and surveying in each country; List of Surveyors and their contacts;
- Draft the Assessment on country level and the analysis on regional level;
- Share the Assessment with UTI and peer reviewers and incorporate their comments
- Finalizing and share the report.

Proposed Model for Scoping Work

UTI

Report Templates
Questionnaire
Matrix
Monitoring
Reporting to GLTN

State of Art &
Data Analysis

Gulf Region
Consultant

ME Region
Consultant

Leading Surveying Team
& Collecting Surveys
from Each Country

Regional Survey Collector

Conducting Survey
(Questionnaire & Matrix)
Each Country

7 Focal points
(Country level)

5 Focal points
(Country level)

Bahrain

Kuwait

Oman

Qatar

Saudi Arabia

Emirates

Yemen

Iraq

Jordan

Lebanon

Palestine

Syria

Capacity Needs Assessment

Mapping

Institutions, learning offers, curricula

2. ‘Mapping assessment of institutions and land governance courses & review of the land-related curricula’,

In order to understand the complex relationships involved in governance over land, this assignment focuses on mapping out diverse organizations and institutions and their learning courses that they provide in order to assess their strengths and needs.

- a) **Assessment of existing institutions and land governance related courses in each of the Arab States.** Building on the networks and connections of UTI and partners; mapping the key Regional and National organizations that offer trainings and learning institutions that deal with different aspects of land governance. This will include technical schools, universities, public and private organizations offering training and other short courses, government departments, etc. in each country.
- b) **Review of the land-related curricula in Arab States.** This activity will give an overview of the curricula used by training and learning institutions that deal with different aspects of land governance. It will map and analyze existing knowledge sources and learning offers.

2. ‘Mapping assessment of institutions and land governance courses & review of the land-related curricula’,

The objective of the Mapping is to;

- Map existing educational and training institutions in Arab States that offer learning curriculums related to land governance.
- Identify curricula, programs and initiatives that are appropriate and responsive to needs of diverse stakeholders
- Institutionalize or integrate appropriate training and education capacities in land policy in Arab States.
- Strengthen knowledge, evaluation and knowledge exchange in land governance.

2. ‘Mapping assessment of institutions and land governance courses & review of the land-related curricula’,

based on Matrix & templates designed by UTI, are:

- Framing the mapping assessment with GLTN and key partners;
- Develop a Matrix, to identify the existing institutions and their learning offers and related curricula, for data collection;
- Developing a team of focal points in each country among the Region (leading support researchers in each country);
- Developing a template for Analysis (regional and country level);
- Conducting the Survey on country level;
- Drafting the mapping assessment report,
- Sharing the assessment with partners and peer reviewers and incorporate their comments.
- Finalizing and share the report.

Proposed Model for Scoping Work

UTI

Report Templates
Questionnaire
Matrix
Monitoring
Reporting to GLTN

State of Art &
Data Analysis

Gulf Region
Consultant

ME Region
Consultant

State of Art &
Data Analysis

North Africa Region
Consultant

African
Region
Consultant

Leading Surveying Team
& Collecting Surveys
from Each Country

Regional Survey Collector

Leading Surveying
Team & Collecting
Surveys from Each
Country

7 Focal points
(Country level)

5 Focal points
(Country level)

Conducting Survey
(Mapping Matrix)

7 Focal points
(Country level)

3 Focal points
(Country level)

Conducting Survey
(Questionnaire & Matrix)
Each Country

Bahrain

Kuwait

Oman

Qatar

Saudi Arabia

Emirates

Yemen

Iraq

Jordan

Lebanon

Palestine

Syria

Each Country

Algeria

Egypt

Libya

Mauritania

Morocco

Sudan

Tunisia

Comoros

Djibouti

Somalia

Mapping

Institutions, learning offers, curricula

Templates provided by UTI to Consultants;

UTI will provide the consultants with the following templates;

- Template for the State of Art Document (country & regional)
- Template for the Survey Questionnaire
- Template for the Survey Matrix
- Template for the Study Analysis (based on the Survey findings; country & regional)
- Reporting Template; for reporting back to the regional consultant on weekly basis

Consultants on Country level (Focal Points)

Activities of the consultant on country level include the following;

- State of Art; literature review on key related land issues in the country.
- Conducting the Survey;
 - Questionnaire; using the given template, the consultant is asked to interview at least 30 stakeholders of different categories; Academia/ research institutions; Governmental bodies/ National institutions; Private sectors/ Developers; Civil society / non-governmental organizations. This survey aims at determining the gaps, needs and opportunities
 - Mapping Matrix; using the given matrix, the consultant is asked to map all the existing the organisations (public or private institutions) that offer training and learning
- Study Analysis; based on the surveying

Mapping Matrix

Organization	Type of Org.	Learning Course	Duration	Type of Course	Grade/Level	Certification	Type of Content	Typology	Funding	Partnership	Payment

Organization

- Universities (Public/ Private Training Institutes)
- Professional Bodies (Syndicates, Associations, CPD)
- International Development Organizations (Arab League, Arab Union, UN, GIZ, NRC...)
- National Organizational; Oxfam, ILC, LCI (Civil Societies)
- Consultancy (private Companies)

Mapping Activity

Mapping Matrix

Organization	Type of Org.	Learning Course	Duration	Type of Course	Grade/Level	Certification	Type of Content	Typology	Funding	Partnership	Payment

Type of Organization

- Public
- Private

Learning Offer

- Name of the course

Duration

- Month
- Year

Mapping Activity

Mapping Matrix

Organization	Type of Org.	Learning Course	Duration	Type of Course	Grade/Level	Certification	Type of Content	Typology	Funding	Partnership	Payment

Type of Course

- Professional Learning (Compulsory/ optional/ unknown)
- E-Learning
- Academic
- Specific Project
- On Going CPD (Continuous Development)

Certification

- Official
- Other

Grade/ Level

- Short Course
- Diploma
- MSc
- PHD

Mapping Activity

Mapping Matrix

Organization	Type of Org.	Learning Course	Duration	Type of Course	Grade/Level	Certification	Type of Content	Typology	Funding	Partnership	Payment

Curriculum

- Formal Learning
- Academic

Type of Content (Specific; Mathematics...etc.)

Typology

- Major
- Detailed

Funding

Partnership

Payment

- User's Pay
- Free

Proposed Time Plan

Activities Undertaken by Consultant on Country Level	Weeks
Coordination with regional consultant and UTI	4
Develop a Draft Document on the State of Art on Country Level	
Share the Draft Document with the regional consultant	
Data collection; Fieldwork, meetings, interviews for; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Survey Questionnaire for ‘Capacity Needs Assessment’• Matrix for ‘Mapping Institutions, Courses and related Curricula’	6-8
Draft Document of the Survey Analysis, based on the survey questionnaire ‘Capacity Needs Assessment’	4-6
Draft Document of the Survey Analysis <i>based on the mapping matrix</i> ‘Mapping Institutions, Courses and related Curricula’	
Sharing the Draft Document of the State of Art and the Analysis Study with UTI and peer reviewers & incorporate their comments	2
Finalize reports and presentations	2

RESEARCH ON THE ROLE AND CAPACITY OF LAND PROFESSIONALS IN THE ARAB STATES

INCEPTION REPORT



SUMMARY:

This research activity will undertake two sub activities:

- An Inventory and capacity needs assessment of the land professionals in the Arab States, and
- Organization of a Knowledge Exchange Event on the role of land professional in the Arab region.

The leading organization of the activity is ISTIDAMA center for land and environmental Governance, with a Support from Eng. Rafic Khouri (Arab Union of Surveying)



THE SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

Promoting secure land and property rights for all people in Arab States is a key component for poverty reduction and sustainable development in the region. This requires an effective participation from wide range of *highly skilled, motivated, and empowered* professionals in deferent areas of land governance.



THE SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

This research aims at assessing the role and capacities of the Land Professionals in the Arab States.



THE SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH CONT.

The assessment covers the following main areas of professionalism and engagement:

Knowledge

- Do the professionals have the required knowledge to obtain their roles on land governance and management?

Skills

- Do the professionals have access; and able to deal with the emerged tools and techniques to meet the demand for their work and contribute to the development in their countries?



THE SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH CONT.

The assessment covers the following main areas of professionalism and engagement:

Recognition

- Are there professional associations on the country /regional level to recognize and approve the work and output of those professionals and maintain their update and commitment to the professionals code of conduct?

Challenges

- Identification of major challenges (recognition, training, women and young practitioners...etc)



METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS

The following tools will be applied to realize the research objectives :

Questionnaires:

- Form (A): a country profile Questionnaire
- Form (B): an individual experts Questionnaire

Interviews

- One-to - one Interviews

FGD

- Focus group discussion

KII

- Key informants interviews (during the workshop event)



METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS CONT.

The research will start by identifying the stakeholders and defining the different professionals involved in land governance and management in the Arab States.

The questions will assess the existence of the specific capacity, the level of the capacity, and the evidence of the use of that capacity and the opportunities for innovation and improvement.

We aim at making ca.70% of the question and observation applicable for all Arab states, while ca. 30% of the assessment questions and observations will be customized to the particularity of each country .



THE KEY DOCUMENTS FOR THE DESK REVIEW

NELGA REPORT

Arab Union of surveyor members list

Any professional societies data- basis in the region

..... Please add



THE KEY DOCUMENTS FOR THE DESK REVIEW

What we expect from the project partners today?:

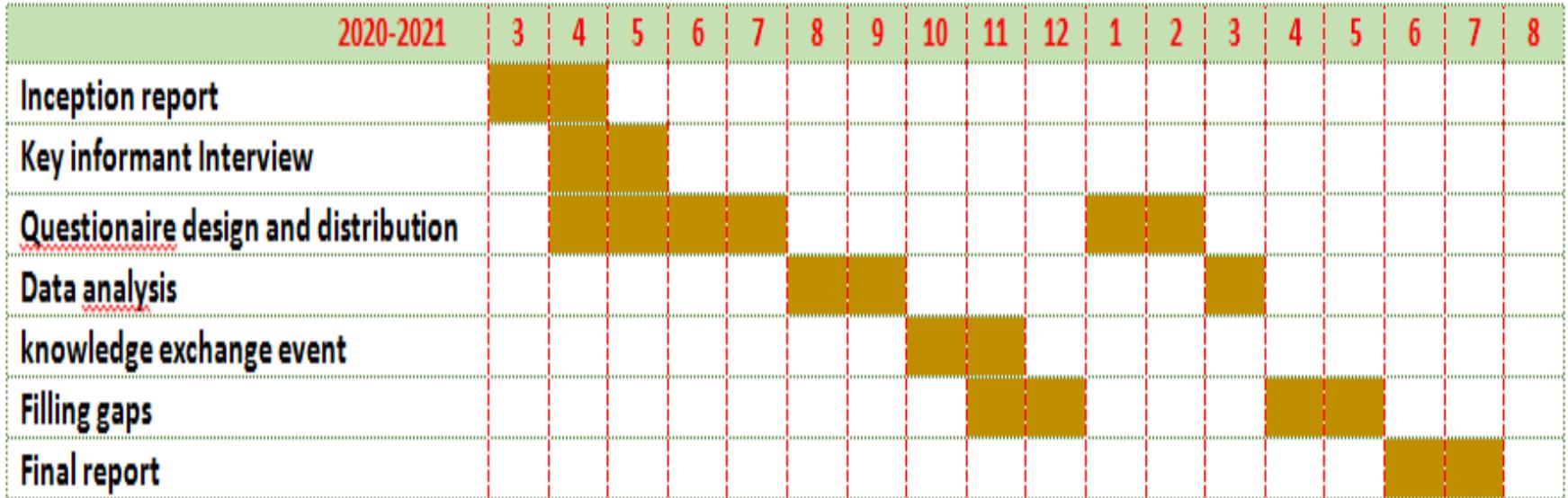
Enrich the research objectives

Advices and Approval of the data collection tools

Understand the expectations and limitation of the work.



TIME LINE



THE KEY PARTNERS FOR THE INTERVIEWS

Organizations:

1. Implementing partners
2. UN-HABITAT country offices in Arab states, and FAO ..etc
3. Arab Union of Surveyors
4. Ministries of Land/ Surveying in Arab States
5. Land Registration Offices
6. Federation of Arab Engineers (13)
7. Unions / Associations / Societies of Engineers / Town Planners in Arab States
8. Real estate Appraisal Associations



THE KEY PARTNERS FOR THE INTERVIEWS

Individuals :

9. Arab Towns Organization/ Arab Urban Development Institute
10. Land Lawyers/ notaries
11. Employees in land departments (at public sector)
12. Land surveyors
13. Town planners
14. Land assessors
15. Land marketing dealers/ mediators (customary/ non-state)
16. Land Developers/ Investors



EVENT ON KNOWLEDGE SHARING - OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the event are to:

Verifying the mid term outputs

Add knowledge to the core finding and in depth analysis to the status.

The suggested capacity building short and long term project



Recognised professional societies in the region.

Representatives of implementing partner of other AoC with similar objective

Key partners to participate in the event:

Any other experts

Key informants in the field of land



PLACE AND TIMELINE:

Where?

Djibouti, Oman, Sudan.

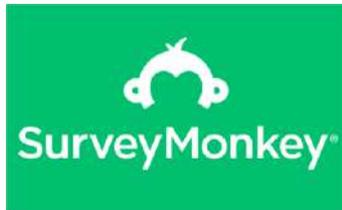
when?

October - November 2020



COMMUNICATION

@ e.Mail



Open Source



THANK YOU



INITIAL TABLE OF CONTENT

1. Introduction	7. Knowledge sharing program
2. Methodology of the research	8. Main challenge for Arab land professionals
3. Arab land professional's organizations	9. Opportunities for improvements and logical interventions
4. Data collection	
5. Stakeholder analysis	10. Results and recommendations
6. Data analysis	
Appendixes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The questionnaires• Arab land professional list of names (data base?)• Digital platforms for Arab land professionals	



LCPS

المركز اللبناني للدراسات
The Lebanese Center
for Policy Studies

Land, Natural Resources and Climate Change

Induction, Capacity Development and Planning workshop for
the Arab Land Initiative

1-6 February 2020, Cairo, Egypt

About LCPS

The Lebanese Center for Policy Studies is an independently managed, non-partisan, non-profit, non-governmental think tank founded in 1989.

It is a leading authority in Lebanon on the role of local governments and municipal unions in local development and has strong expertise in municipal finance and intergovernmental transfer system.

Mission

To produce and advocate policies that improve governance in Lebanon and the Arab region.

- **Influencing:** LCPS directly engages with decision makers, experts and members of civil society with the aim of influencing policy making in an informed and appropriate way.
- **Informing:** LCPS produces publications (in Arabic and English) and provides a platform for policy debates by convening conferences and workshops that address a range of national and regional issues.
- **Advocating:** LCPS advocates for reform through campaigning, networking, capacity building and supporting the creation of new civil societies organizations.

About LCPS

Primary research and advocacy activities focus

1. Improving political representation
2. Strengthening decentralization
3. Advocating for a transparent oil and gas sector
4. Supporting policies to create jobs
5. Promoting security sector reform

About LCPS

Relevant projects and studies led by LCPS (1.2)

- Developing a framework to assess the potential of the agriculture and manufacturing sectors in Lebanon (2017).
- Mapping and analysing the level of development and economic potential of all 26 *qadas* in Lebanon –with WB and CDR (2018).
- Examining policies and programs pertaining to the protracted displacement of Syrians in Lebanon with the aim of enhancing the resilience of vulnerable groups particularly in the legal and social protection, education, and livelihoods – with the Durable Solutions Platform (2019).
- Developing an export promotion strategy for Lebanon and a series of public-private dialogue between the Ministry of Industry and the Association of Lebanese Industrialists (2019).

About LCPS

Relevant projects and studies led by LCPS (2.2)

- Launching a book on “The Future of Petroleum in Lebanon: Energy, Political and Economic Growth” (2019).
- Supporting UNDP in formulating Participatory Improvement Plan for the Beddawi Refugee Camp Adjacent Areas (2019-2020).
- Supporting the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) in formulating a strategic territorial development plan covering four municipal unions in South Lebanon (2020).
- Monitoring the commitments that the Lebanese government made in the Brussels conferences Supporting Syria and the Region and its progress (on going).
- Analysing and monitoring the CEDRE conference related reform measures and infrastructural projects (on-going).

Land, Natural Resources and Climate Change

Agreement of Cooperation no. 6 with With GLTN /UN-Habitat
(AoC6)

Project team

Project management

Sami Atallah

LCPS CEO/ Project manager

Rania Abi Habib

Programs manager

Akl Kassouf

Finance officer

Research team

Mona Khechen

Urban development planner / Team leader/ Senior researcher 1

Mona Harb

Prof. of Urban Studies and Politics at AUB/ Senior researcher 2

Petra Samaha

Urban planner and designer/ Researcher 1

Dima Mahdi

Political scientist/ Researcher 2

Support team

Suzanne Massaad

Micheline Tobia

Advisory group

Short term experts

Topics to be covered by the study

The study on “Land, Natural Resources and Climate Change” deals with three separate but interconnected topics:

1. the correlations between land tenure security, good land governance, combating land degradation, and climate change;
2. the relationship between land governance and climate change; and
3. the issues related to pastoral land and rangelands.

General aim

The study aims to help various concerned actors and decision-makers in better understanding the multiple linkages and correlations between land tenure security and climate change in the Arab region, particularly in relation to:

1. how climate change and land degradation affect land tenure security and land governance.
2. how improved land tenure security can contribute to the design and implementation of effective climate adaptation strategies.

Key expected outputs

- A research report identifying and analysing the relationship between land tenure security and good land governance and combating land degradation and climate change in the Arab region
- An Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on “Land governance and Climate Change”
- An Expert Group Meetings (EGM) on “Pastoral land and range land”

Research objectives

- Improving knowledge of the interrelation between land tenure security, good land governance, combating land degradation, and climate change in the Arab region;
- Improving the comprehension of how climate change and land degradation dynamics affect land tenure security and land governance;
- Improving the comprehension of how improved land tenure security can contribute to putting in place and implement on climate adaptation strategies.

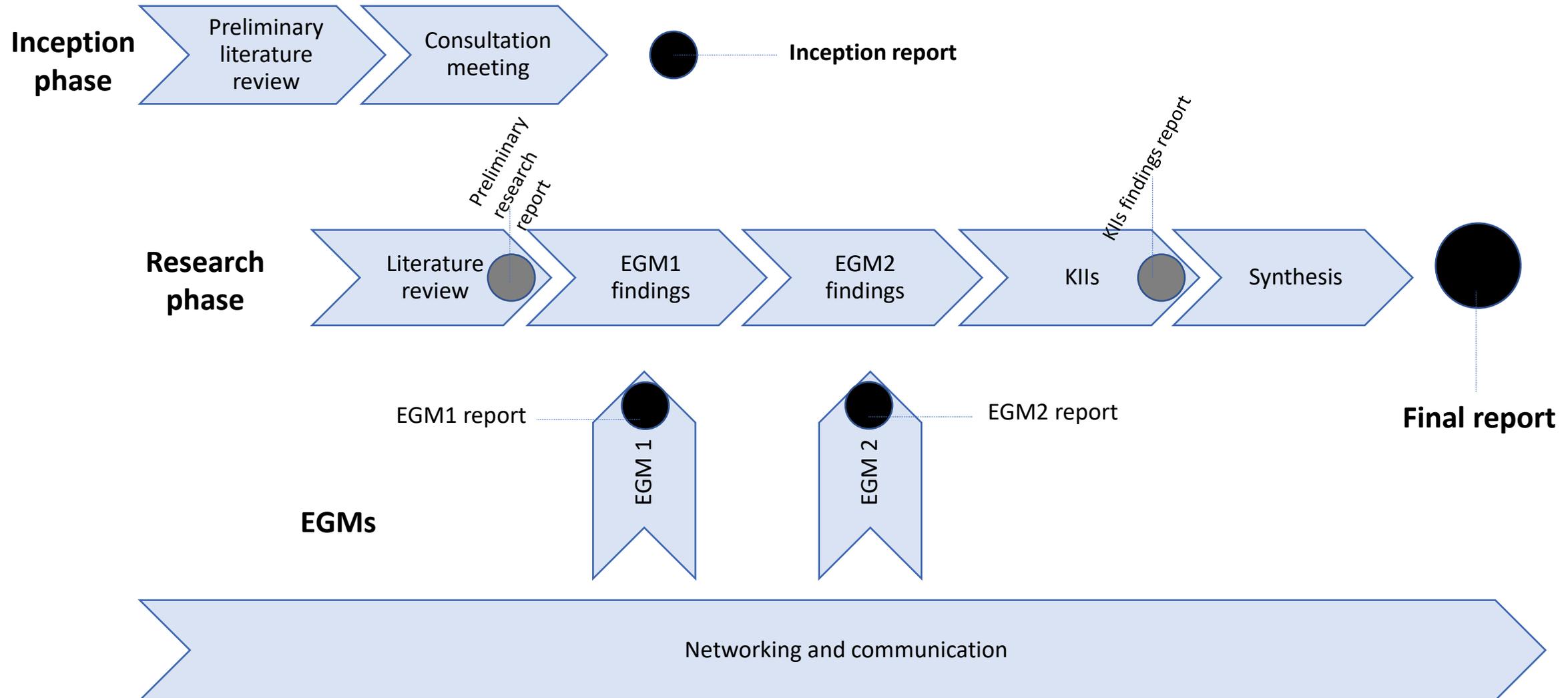
EGMs objective

- To share knowledge and experiences among experts and organisations working on **land and climate change (EGM1)** and on **pastoral land and range land (EGM2)** in the region and globally, particularly in relation to:
 - Key challenges facing the region or countries within in relation to EGM topics
 - Main approaches developed by the different countries to address the challenges
 - Identification of relevant appropriate practices to mitigate negative impacts
 - Finding common understanding and areas of converging interest among EGM participants for future action.

Research methods

- Literature review
- Study inception consultation meeting
- Expert Group Meeting (EGMs)
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Phasing and deliverables



Detailed workplan

STUDY INCEPTION	2020												2021					
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
Collection of relevant documents	█	█																
Preliminary review of existing documentation	█	█																
Identification of key concerned stakeholders		█																
Inception meeting (to include a selected no. of experts)			█															
Draft Inception Report			█															
Final Inception Report				█														

Inception report will cover:

- Overview of the study
- Detailed workplan
- List of people to be consulted
- Proposed methodology
- Communication plan
- Key documents to be reviewed

Detailed workplan

DESK REVIEW	2020												2021					
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
Thorough review of existing documentation																		
Synthesis of findings of existing documentation																		
Preliminary research report																		

Preliminary research report will cover:

- Relevant institutional / legal / policy frameworks regulating the nexus between land tenure security and climate change / land degradation
- Key gaps in the existing legal and policy frameworks adopted in the region / countries within the region
- Relevant land tools and guidelines that can be adapted to the Arab region or to specific contexts within the region.

Detailed workplan

EGM ON LAND AND CLIMATE CHANGE	2020												2021					
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
Preparations for the EGM																		
EGM																		
EGM report																		

EGM report will include:

- EGM concept note
- Key issues discussed at the meeting including feedback on preliminary desk review report and elaboration on knowledge gaps
- Case studies presented by EGM participants
- Recommendations elaborated by EGM participants

Detailed workplan

EGM ON PASTORAL AND RANGE LANDS	2020												2021					
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
Preparations for the EGM																		
EGM																		
EGM report																		

EGM report will include:

- EGM concept note
- Key issues discussed at the meeting including feedback on preliminary desk review report and elaboration on knowledge gaps
- Case studies presented by EGM participants
- Recommendations elaborated by EGM participants

Detailed workplan

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS (KIIS)	2020												2021					
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
KII to verify/ fill knowledge gaps																		
KIIs notes																		
KIIs report																		

KIIs report will include:

- Detailed notes of issues discussed with key informants
- List of experts consulted in the process

Detailed workplan

SYNTHESIS OF FINDINGS	2020												2021					
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
Synthesis of findings of existing documentation																		
Draft research report																		
Review of research report																		
Final research report																		

Final research report will cover:

- Main engaged stakeholders and the institutional / legal / policy frameworks regulating the nexus between land tenure security and climate change / land degradation and identify the key gaps;
- Key relevant tools, guidelines and frameworks that can be used and adapted to the Arab region or to specific contexts within the region;
- A set of recommendations on key areas for action by the main stakeholders in the region / countries within the region.



Center for Land and Environmental Governance

ISTIDAMA

Center for Land and Environmental governance,
Khartoum - Sudan

SALAH ABUKASHAWA, HISHAM SIDDIK

CAIRO, FEBRUARY, 2020



Center for Land and Environmental Governance

About ISTIDAMA

- ISTIDAMA (in Arabic stands for *Sustainability*) is the center for Land and Environment governance, based in Khartoum, Sudan. Founded in 2017 as an initiative from Salah Abukashawa with a great support from Dr. Griet Steel.
- The center mainly focuses on researches and capacity building in land and environment.



objectives:

- To support the improvement of policies and strategies in the land and environmental sector.
- To strengthen the institutions and legislations capacity in land and environment in the country.
- To increase the awareness of the governance issues
- To play a role in reducing land & environment related conflicts.



Our activities 2017:



Center for Land and Environmental Governance

- The first land policy workshop (146 participants), with LANDac.
- Land governance in East Africa public lecture with contribution from LANDac experts, IDS Sussex, Commonwealth local government, Sudan Engineering Society.
- The land policy and sustainability training course (35 participants)
- 2017-2030 strategy, and Land indicators (M&E framework)
- Land Governance Conference (5 participants)
- LANDac Utrecht Summer School (6 participants).
- ITC visit , Enschede



Summer School 2017



Center for Land and Environmental Governance



Our activities 2018:

- Research methods on Land Governance training (40 participants), Khartoum
- Land Governance Conference, Utrecht (5 participants)
- LANDac Summer School (6 participants).
- IGAD CSO's Land governance network meeting.
- National Surveying and mapping Conference.
- Urban land nexus in Khartoum with IDS, DFID UK 2017-2020
- Status and capacity assessment of land administration in five Darfur states to support voluntary returns, GLTN UN HABITAT 2018-2019



Our activities 2019:

- LANDac Utrecht Summer School (6 participants +2).
- LANDac professional fellowship program .
- UAV, ITC visit , Enschede
- Supporting PhD and Master students (papers, linkage..etc)



Center for Land and Environmental Governance



Achievements'

- Fit-for-purpose approach become part of the land mapping process on state level (40 villages 2019).
- Continuous capacity building in LG.
- Land agenda inserted in the Strategy, and the indicators created
- Networking.



UAV Mapping





المجلس الأعلى للاستراتيجية والمعلومات – ولاية الخرطوم
Supreme Council for Strategy and Information – khartoum State

الرؤيا : ولاية ... أمانة... متحضرة ... متميزة

Our partners:

- The Ministries of Land, states level.
- Engineers and Real estate societies
- Supreme council for strategic affairs
- Universities
- LANDac, GLTN, IDS, UofK, Dutch embassy,
Together South Kordofan, RCMRD, GROOTS Kenya.



Open for:

Partnership with the similar institutions worldwide
and regional, NGO's, CSO's

Community mapping



Abyei

Ongoing and future planned activities:

- Land policy dialogue 2020.
- Networking: Land Matrix, Prindix, ILC..etc.
- Large-Scale Land acquisition in Sudan.
- Pastoralist's and the climate change.
- Land governance and property rights.
- Grass roots women land organisations.
- Women and Youth access to land.

Coming soon:

- Annual land school.
- Land and environmental Bulletins.

Sudan project with LANDac:

The case:

Mining in south Kordofan, Sudan
Community Land and investors





Investment

Search for gold



Collecting stones



CONFLICT AND MEDIATION



NGO's interventions



LAND PROFESSIONALS NEED ASSESSMENT

AoC7

- ❑ ISTIDAMA
- ❑ Arab Union for Surveyors (Rafic)

key activities

- ❑ Undertake the land professionals need assessment;
- ❑ Prepare for a knowledge exchange event
 - Highlights the role of land professionals in the region
 - How to adapt this role to better suit fit-for-purpose land administration and the land administration needs of the region.
- ❑ Making clear concept for the capacity needs assessment on land professionals, its components and suggest (with the relevant partners) a well-defined criteria or methodology for the land professionals' assessment.

key activities Cont.

- ❑ Expand the network of experts and institutions part of the Arab Land Initiative;
- ❑ Undertake communication and visibility initiatives.

The LAND PROFESSIONALS, who are they;

- Lawyers/ consultants
- employees in land departments (at public sector)
- Land surveyors
- Town planners
- Land assessors
- land marketing dealers/ mediators
- Other ...

Now

Written strategic guidance into the methodology for the capacity needs assessment.

List of contacts of land professionals in the region

UN HABTIAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE - GLTN

THE BASELINE REPORT ON LAND-RELATED LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE ARAB COUNTRIES.



THE BASELINE REPORT ON LAND-RELATED LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE ARAB COUNTRIES.

IT IS ONE OF THE NINE CONTRACTS AWARDED BY GLTN TO ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE REGION TO CARRY OUT WORK ON DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF LAND GOVERNANCE:

DURATION: 90 DAYS OVER A PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS.

OBJECTIVES OF THE BASELINE REPORT

-To enhance and disseminate knowledge on the existing policies, laws and regulations related to different aspects of land governance and land-related decisions-making processes in the Arab region, also in relation with the key stakeholders in the land sector.

KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE BASELINE REPORT

The revision of the main legal framework regarding land and property administration and management in addition to the land administration and institutional framework in the 22 countries of the Arab region.

-The revision of the legal framework will include, the country's constitution, summary of the basic land-related national laws and regulations, the country judicial system and available national land disputes resolution mechanism.

-The revision of land administration and institutional framework, will include the revision and assessment of key institutions in charge of land development and land registration and administration stakeholders such as the Cadaster, the Register and Land regularization institutions in addition to a short analysis of the power dynamics among relevant stakeholders.

CONTENT OF THE BASELINE REPORT

**Section I: Per Country Revision of Land's Main Legal,
Administrative & Institutional Framework:**

SECTION I PER
COUNTRY
REVISION OF
LAND'S MAIN
LEGAL,
ADMINISTRATIVE
&
INSTITUTIONAL
FRAMEWORK:

A-Land-related policy (as far as possible):

1-Land Tenure

2-Land Value

3-Land Use

4-Land Development

5-Land-related disputes resolution

SECTION I PER
COUNTRY
REVISION OF
LAND'S MAIN
LEGAL,
ADMINISTRATIVE
&
INSTITUTIONAL
FRAMEWORK:

**B-Legal framework (land-related laws
& regulations):**

1- the Constitution.

2-National laws (e.g. the law regulating the cadastre and the registration of property and land, laws and regulations related to public and private land management, laws and regulation related to agricultural land leasing, the code of real property rights, the code of forest, the water code, zoning and planning laws and regulations, etc.).

3-Any land-related regulations (by-laws, ordinance, circular letter...etc.).

4-The court system & any out of court settlement mechanism (e.g. arbitration, tribal mediation or other).

SECTION I PER
COUNTRY
REVISION OF
LAND'S MAIN
LEGAL,
ADMINISTRATIVE
&
INSTITUTIONAL
FRAMEWORK:

**C-Administrative/institutional land-related
framework:**

includes review of main national institutions in charge of land and property administration and management, urban land market, in addition to main land stakeholders in each of the Arab countries covered in the report (relevant ministries and their sub-entities, civil society organizations and the private sector).

SECTION I PER
COUNTRY
REVISION OF
LAND'S MAIN
LEGAL,
ADMINISTRATIVE
&
INSTITUTIONAL
FRAMEWORK:

D-Short analysis of power dynamics between land sector's key stakeholders.

E-The Baseline report will also address special HLP issues of countries in conflict in the region whenever is applicable.

SECTION 2: REGIONAL ANALYSIS SECTION

Section 2 of the baseline report will identify regional commonalities, trends, differences and similarities based on the above country level data collection, analysis differences and key areas of attention and recommendations.

SECTION 2: REGIONAL ANALYSIS SECTION

A- Regional analysis will be based on above “per country” data and analysis as to identify the land governance major issues and land-related challenges which distinguish the Arab region, taking into consideration land governance issues and challenges discussed in the Arab Land Conference in Dubai, issues like, among others, the absence of a land orientation policy, weak institutional capacities, corruption, the lack of trust between government and civil society.

SECTION 2: REGIONAL ANALYSIS SECTION

b-Recommendations for a better land governance in the Arab region will be suggested based on the above and promising and innovative processes towards responsible Land Governance as well as “best practices” will be identified and highlighted.

METHODOLOGY:

-The study will look into relevant land policies, laws, regulations and institutional set up of land governance in the Arab region, with the aim of drafting a baseline report which will contribute to the increasing of the knowledge and understanding about key existing policies, laws and regulations related to different aspects of land governance and land-related decisions-making processes and also in relation to key stakeholders in the Arab region, using available literature and skype call interviews.

-The research will benefit from:

-the ongoing knowledge exchange with the partners implementing the Land and Conflict (AoC 1), the Monitoring Land Governance (AoC 2), the Women and Land (AoC 3), the Land and Natural Resources and Climate Change (AoC 6) areas of work of the Good Land Governance in the Arab States Program as to facilitate the preparation of this baseline report and to strengthen the content of the report.

Obstacles:

- The work on the baseline report is historic but most useful and the results can be complemented over the time. Major challenges for this research are expected to be, among others, the limited access to data, people and official institutions as the research is a desk study only and does not provide for countries visits. Power dynamic among stakeholders cannot sufficiently addressed without countries visits. Other obstacles are the diversity of the rule of law and powers in the Arab region, however the researcher will attempt to minimize the impact of these and other unexpected obstacles through networking and the valuable materials which could be provided through the support and assistance from other land governance researchers and as guided by the report's supervisor. Other obstacles: Ongoing violent conflicts (Syria, Iraq, Libya, Yemen, Darfur, Somalia) are resulting in constantly changing land related dynamics in political, normative and technical terms as well as in restrictions regarding access to people and data.

Baseline Report on Land-Related Legal and Institutional Frameworks in Arab Countries.



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

IYC INTERNATIONAL
YOUTH COUNCIL
YEMEN 
مجلس الشباب العالمي - اليمن



GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

**Knowledge
Exchange
Event on the
Role of Civil
Society in Land
Governance for
the Arab region**

IYCY Project AoC 9 “The role of Civil Society in Land Governance ”

The project aims to promote sustainable development and improved land management in target countries through more effective civil society participation on land governance, land management and land administration for the sustainable and inclusive social and economic development.

Objectives

- The event will highlight the Civil Society (CSOs) work potential areas of collaboration between different organizations and their capacity and contribution to a better land governance in the Arab states.
- Analyze common issues that CSOs are facing when addressing the needs of women and also the women's groups focusing on improving women's social rights, land rights and land laws across the region.
- Sensitizing the local NGOs in the Arab world on the importance of joining forces and working together to demand the governments to legitimize and promote more the actions of CSOs and their degree of autonomy and operational freedom to contribute to the achievement of good land governance.

Key outputs and deliverables per area of collaboration

1

Knowledge exchange event on the role of civil society on land governance in the region.

2

Partnerships and networking

3

Communication and visibility

Key outputs and deliverables per area of collaboration

1- Knowledge exchange event on the role of civil society on land governance in the region.

Objective :

find common understanding and areas of converging interests on the role of civil society on land governance in the Arab region, with a focus on Land and Property rights and land tenure security.

To achieve its objective the knowledge exchange event will bring together experts from IYCY, GLTN, UN-Habitat, and civil society partners from the region (e.g. ILC, HIC, and other partners).

2- Partnerships and networking

objectives of the programme is to create a regional network of expertise on land governance by strengthening, consolidating and expanding existing networks.

At the end of the project, IYCY will share these lists of partners and experts with GLTN, including name of the institution, web site, the focal points within the institution, their email address, physical address and phone number.

3- Communication and visibility

Undertaking communication and visibility initiatives will ensure that the content being developed, and the key activities undertaken as part of the project and the overall Arab Land Initiative will reach as many individuals and organisations as possible and will have a good media coverage and visibility (websites, media and social media, presentations at events, etc.). Such activities will include capturing photos during events, reach out to media and social media, **develop short articles** (e.g. 250 – 500 words) about events organised and about the reports developed, share information about other streams of work of the Arab Land Initiative, announce the partnership and the work collaboration on the IYCY Website and social media, etc.

Equally, GLTN will share updates on the work of IYCY through its websites and social media and distribute relevant information through its networks. This will ensure that IYCY receives adequate visibility and profile.

The Event will share contains of Five pillars :



Land
Governance
at the
Local,
Regional
and
National
Levels.



Civil Society
Participation
in Land
Governance.



The Role of
CSOs



Barriers and
Opportunities



CAPACITY
of CSOs

Land Governance at the Local, Regional and National Levels

- Land governance refers to the institutions, policies, rules, and practices that mediate how governments, the private sector, and civil society interact with the land at local, national and international levels.
- Effective Land governance ensures the participation of all actors – governments, NGOs, the private sector, civil society and community groups, ordinary citizens—in collaborative efforts towards Land sustainable development. This kind of Land governance constitutes an alternative to the conventional top-down government policy-making and regulation that have prevailed in the two regions in question, because it involves citizens and civil society organizations in identifying, creating, and monitoring Land and sustainable development policies and processes.
- ***citizens and communities should have a voice in articulating the Land problems and policies that affect them,*** and a role in managing natural public goods and the Land commons. In other words, the diverse stakeholders who are affected by Land and sustainable development policies and impacts should be able to participate in devising and monitoring them

Civil Society Participation in Land Governance.

- Civil society plays a key role in bridging the information and exchange gap between the population and policy. It can support information collection and dissemination, policy development, policy implementation, advocacy, as well as assessment and monitoring, making sure that concerns of those affected by Land challenges and policies are considered in Land governance.
- CSOs also promote networking of different stakeholders to address issues in a collaborative manner and help to develop the skills and mindset necessary for sustainable management of (natural) resources. Besides from advisory and support roles, civil society organizations can also take on a more direct role in Land management and governance, for example, through representation on multi-stakeholder governance platforms such as local authorities or management councils, thereby functioning as principal actors and agents for good governance.
- Civil society covers a wide range of actors, including individuals, religious and academic institutions, and issue-focused groups such as not-for-profit or non-governmental organizations. In the Land governance space, NGOs are usually the most prominent actors on good governance. NGOs involved in Land governance usually have missions dedicated to Land protection, sustainable development, poverty alleviation, and welfare, among other issues. Their type of involvement and operations varies by organization but can cover local, national, regional, and/or international levels.

The Role of CSOs

In particular, NGOs can take on a broad spectrum of functions in good land governance. These include, but are not limited to:

Mobilization of public opinion:

- **CSOs can spread awareness and influence public opinion through informational campaigns and broad outreach.**
- **Representation of the voiceless:** CSOs can help vocalize civil interests, which are often under-represented in policy-making, and facilitate constructive dialogue between society and authorities.
- **Expert analysis and recommendations:** CSOs can provide access to competing ideas from outside the usual bureaucratic channels to policy makers and politicians, thereby facilitating negotiations and carrying the public voice and concerns to the policy level.

The Role of CSOs

Response capacity to manage shocks: CSOs often demonstrate better technical and analytical capacity and skills to respond faster than government officials and offer informed suggestions for appropriate actions.

Management and implementation: CSOs can contribute technical expertise on land challenges and solutions as well as directly participate in operational activities, supporting implementation and management of land governance projects and programmes by governments.

Monitoring: CSOs can support the strengthening of agreements through monitoring of negotiation efforts as well as governmental compliance.

Legitimization of decision-making mechanisms: CSOs can extend information base for decision-making, enhancing the quality, authoritativeness, and legitimacy of the policy choices of international organizations.

Barriers and Opportunities

Barriers

- In recent years, civil society participation in land governance remains weak. While the majority of governments agree that CSOs participation is imperative, there are still fears that the disadvantages of civil society participation could outweigh the benefits.
- In some cases, local and national authorities hold the perception that CSOs might constitute special interest groups, with their participation resulting in policy distortions by incorporating their own agenda, for example, opposing economic development in favor of land conservation.
- In very few cases, there is also some anxiety that CSOs may seek to assume the sovereign powers of governments, with the result that government authorities feel threatened by their involvement.

Opportunities

- However, considering the advantages of civil society involvement, these concerns may seem irrelevant and unjustified. Indeed, most governments do concede a role for civil society in land governance, and given their own financial, technical, and personnel constraints in the face of increasing land challenges, many would welcome assistance from CSOs.
- Civil society can spur the political will for new approaches to development integrating land and social goals.
- Civil society organizations, particularly NGOs, can serve as alternatives to inadequate or weak democratic institutions, facilitators of more inclusive dialogues, as well as drivers for information dissemination on government activities.

CAPACITY of CSOs.

Type of Invited Stakeholders :

- 1 Non-governmental organizations
- 2 Community-based organizations
- 3 Civil society organizations
- 4 Universities, research institutes, technical institutes
- 5 Religious and faith-based orgs
- 6 Media organizations

CAPACITY of CSOs

1- Capacities for Engagement

Enhancing the capacity of stakeholders to engage in national or sub-national policy analysis and dialogue processes, related to land governance and management. In particular, facilitating the formation of civil society networks, multi-stakeholder roundtables and panels that enable civil society to provide inputs to government officials on agenda-setting and policy development processes.

2- Capacities to Generate, Access, and Use Information and Knowledge

Improving and strengthening CSOs' roles in generating awareness of land issues, policies and impacts, for example, and disseminating land information and knowledge to civil society and government in order to address land problems and find adequate solutions.

3- Capacities for Strategy, Policy and Legislation Development

Strengthening the capacity of organizations to participate in the development of policy and legislative frameworks for land governance and management. This includes the integration of land concerns into sectoral policies at the national level and promoting a constructive dialogue among government and civil society actors for participatory land policy formulation.

4- Capacities for Management and Implementation

Improving organizational capacity, including skills in project development, resource mobilization, business planning and administrative capacity, to participate in the implementation and management of land projects and programmes as well as in policy dialogues and reforms.

5- Capacities to Monitor and Evaluate Environmental Impacts and Trends

Improving organizational capacity to monitor and evaluate environmental problems, inform policy planning and decision-making processes, and advocate policy changes, thereby increasing public sector accountability.



Building Internal and External Capacities of Civil Society Groups

To achieve these Capacity and strengthen the role of CSOs in land governance, there are various activities specifically designed to contribute to a particular Capacity and strengthen of the CSOs. Support the NGOs to build internal capacities in areas such as leadership preparation, strategic planning, self-evaluation, resource mobilization, and strengthening technical, administrative and financial skills. In order to build external capacities, support training in areas that improve advocacy, technical and scientific skills, and networks and alliances so as to participate in policy analysis, dialogues, and monitoring and assessment activities.

In terms of external capacities, the support conceptual and practical training in several vital areas related to land governance :

- » Participating in land decision-making;
- » Advocating for land justice through access to law, the courts, and public opinion.
- » Using communications and media campaigns strategically to promote sound land governance.
- » Building alliances and networking with civil society organizations nationally and regionally.
- » Collecting, analyzing, and promoting access to land and sustainable development information.
- » Conducting policy analysis, participating in policy consultations and policy implementation.
- » Assessing land conditions and monitoring compliance with land laws and agreements (on the part of government, industry, communities, etc.).

- NGOs can use small grants funding to access advisory services, contract national consultants to provide specific capacity building, and/or to support the organization and facilitation of training seminars and exchange workshops.
- Through support the CSOs to be able to access training and build their internal capacities in six main areas :
 - » Assessment of internal capacities and elaboration of capacity development plans;
 - » Strengthening of staff skills (technical, administrative, financial, etc.);
 - » Leadership preparation;
 - » Guidance on resource mobilization;
 - » Performance self-evaluation;
 - » Strategic planning

Launch of Regional Network

The participants of event will be Create a regional Network on Land Governance .

The key milestones for the event are :

- **Prepare concept notes and logistic notes for the event**, share and incorporate inputs from GLTN / UN-Habitat and key members of the Arab Land Initiative reference group.

- **Coordinate with GLTN on the selection of approaches, field experiences, tools to be presented and on the profile and list of participants** (e.g. civil society representatives, women and youth organizations' representatives, etc.) Gender balance among participants and speakers must be ensured.

- **Organize the documentation to be availed during the event** (brochures, publications, etc.).
- **Provide high-level facilitation for the events.** 
- **Identify and brief presenters and other participants as required, in collaboration with GLTN Secretariat.**
- **Manage communication around the events** (e.g. events announcements, web stories, posts on IYCY / GLTN websites and social media platforms, etc). 

Methodology

- 1) In close working with GLTN/UN-Habitat Coordinate with Egyptian Authorities and related stakeholders.
- 2) Organize the Event arrangement.
- 3) In close working with GLTN/ UN- Habitat Selected the criteria of participants.
- 4) IYCY will invite participates from various Arab countries such as, **Yemen, Egypt, Oman, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia , Sudan, UAE, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Mauritania, Qatar, Morocco, Kuwait, Algeria, Iraq, and Tunisia.**
- 5) Ensure Gender balance which include 60 participates (**60% male & 40% Female**).
- 6) Mentoring and Evaluation the Event.
- 7) **Another methods that will help IYCY to success the event in Egypt .**

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Team selection	■											
Coordination for Event license from Egyptian authorities.		■										
Identify the themes of the EVENT & sharing information with UN-HABITAT		■										
Coordination of the Event , Hotel selection , HALL, interpretation , Food and other logistics arrangement		■	■	■								
Identify and publish terms of reference for event papers related to the role of civil society on land governance in the Arab region and share it with UN HABITAT		■										
Selection of appropriate event papers , presentations and approve them by IYCY & UN-HABITAT			■	■								
Media promotion of the event		■	■	■	■	■						
Design an online application and share it with UN –HABITAT		■	■	■	■	■						
Open registration for self-funded participants and select 40 participants according to the required criteria			■									
Selection of funded Invited Participants and send them an invitation letter.			■	■								
Logistic arrangement for funded participants from outside Egypt such as , airline reservations for hotel booking and visas for participants			■	■								
Prepare the conference Agenda and share it with UN HABITAT				■								
Event in Cairo					■							
Creating a regional network of expertise on land governance from the Civil society participates.					■							
Writing event implementation report					■	■						
Networking and communication		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Advocacy by social media (article writing, event papers, event recommendations)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Final Report								■	■	■		

Thank You

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

IYC INTERNATIONAL
YOUTH COUNCIL
YEMEN 
مجلس الشباب العالمي - اليمن



GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

**Knowledge
Exchange
Event on the
Role of Civil
Society in Land
Governance for
the Arab region**

IYCY is a leading, independent and Non-Governmental organization, working nationwide at different levels to promote equitable and sustainable development, deliver humanitarian assistance, and other relevant interventions for a better life and wellbeing of communities and individuals.



- Youth Capacity Building
- Civil society Capacity Building
- Peace and conflict . UN-Women
- Governance Capacity Building - GIZ
- Capacity Building For Local Authorities .
- Women Empowerment

Partners:

UN- OCHA

UNICEF

UN WOMEN

UNDP

UNHCR

WHO

UK AID

Help age International

GIZ

Accreditations :

UNEP

UNCCCD

ECOSOC

IYCY Project AoC 9 “The role of Civil Society in Land Governance”

The project aims to promote sustainable development and improved land management in target countries through more effective civil society participation on land governance, land management and land administration for the sustainable and inclusive social and economic development.

Objectives

- The event will highlight the Civil Society (CSOs) work potential areas of collaboration between different organizations and their capacity and contribution to a better land governance in the Arab states.
- Analyze common issues that CSOs are facing when addressing the needs of women and also the women's groups focusing on improving women's social rights, land rights and land laws across the region.
- Sensitizing the local NGOs in the Arab world on the importance of joining forces and working together to demand the governments to legitimize and promote more the actions of CSOs and their degree of autonomy and operational freedom to contribute to the achievement of good land governance.

IYCY and UN-Habitat / GLTN will collaborate in the following:

- Organize a Knowledge exchange event on **the role of civil society on land governance in the region.**

Expand the network of experts and institutions, which are part of the Arab Land Initiative. Throughout the conduct of the different activities, IYCY will link up with new partners and develop new relationships with organizations and institutions - including the partners carrying out the other Agreements of cooperation. A list of organizations and institutions and their individual focal points with email contacts will be submitted at the end of the project to UN-Habitat / GLTN.

- Undertake **communication and visibility initiatives**, ensuring that the content being developed, and the key activities undertaken as part of the project and the overall Arab Land Initiative will have a good media coverage and visibility (posts on websites, media and social media, etc.)

The meeting will also be an opportunity to :



Share information about the different perspectives on challenges of civil societies working on land governance in the Arab region, with focus on security of tenure and Land and Property rights;



Learn from existing experiences (successful and unsuccessful).



Identify the key areas of convergence and collaboration within the different other stakeholders.



Agree on a joint way forward.

The Event will share contains of Five pillars :



Land
Governance
at the
Local,
Regional and
National
Levels.



Civil Society
Participation
in Land
Governance.



The Role of
CSOs



Barriers and
Opportunities



CAPACITY of
CSOs

CAPACITY of CSOs.

Type of Invited Stakeholders :

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Writing event implementation report					■	■						
Networking and communication		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Advocacy by social media (article writing, event papers, event recommendations)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Final Report								■	■	■		

Thank You

Key outputs and deliverables per area of collaboration

1- Knowledge exchange event on the role of civil society on land governance in the region. The knowledge exchange event main objectives will be to find common understanding and areas of converging interests on the role of civil society on land governance in the Arab region, with a focus on Land and Property rights and land tenure security. To achieve its objective the knowledge exchange event will bring together experts from IYCY, GLTN, UN-Habitat, and civil society partners from the region (e.g. ILC, HIC, and other partners).

2- Partnerships and networking

● This project is part of a broader programme on land governance in the Arab states. One of the main objectives of the programme is to create a regional network of expertise on land governance by strengthening, consolidating and expanding existing networks. Therefore, the partnership dimension of the activities' implementation is very important. With the support of GLTN and building on its own network, the IYCY will develop new partnerships and strengthen existing ones.

● GLTN Partners, Arab Land Initiative Partners and IYCY partners will be given the opportunity to contribute to the activities under this Agreement by providing expert advice, review draft documents (e.g. the Concept Note of the Knowledge exchange event), share useful materials, etc.

● At the end of the project, IYCY will share these lists of partners and experts with GLTN, including name of the institution, web site, the focal points within the institution, their email address, physical address and phone number.

3- Communication and visibility

Undertaking communication and visibility initiatives will ensure that the content being developed, and the key activities undertaken as part of the project and the overall Arab Land Initiative will reach as many individuals and organisations as possible and will have a good media coverage and visibility (websites, media and social media, presentations at events, etc.). Such activities will include capturing photos during events, reach out to media and social media, develop short articles (e.g. 250 – 500 words) about events organised and about the reports developed, share information about other streams of work of the Arab Land Initiative, announce the partnership and the work collaboration on the IYCY Website and social media, etc.

Equally, GLTN will share updates on the work of IYCY through its websites and social media and distribute relevant information through its networks. This will ensure that IYCY receives adequate visibility and profile.

Land Governance at the Local, Regional and National Levels

- Land governance refers to the institutions, policies, rules, and practices that mediate how governments, the private sector, and civil society interact with the land at local, national and international levels.
- Effective Land governance ensures the participation of all actors – governments, NGOs, the private sector, civil society and community groups, ordinary citizens—in collaborative efforts towards Land sustainable development. This kind of Land governance constitutes an alternative to the conventional top-down government policy-making and regulation that have prevailed in the two regions in question, because it involves citizens and civil society organizations in identifying, creating, and monitoring Land and sustainable development policies and processes.
- The Rationale is at least twofold: citizens and communities should have a voice in articulating the Land problems and policies that affect them, and a role in managing natural public goods and the Land commons. In other words, the diverse stakeholders who are affected by Land and sustainable development policies and impacts should be able to participate in devising and monitoring them

Civil Society Participation in Land Governance.

Civil society plays a key role in bridging the information and exchange gap between the population and policy. It can support information collection and dissemination, policy development, policy implementation, advocacy, as well as assessment and monitoring, making sure that concerns of those affected by Land challenges and policies are considered in Land governance. CSOs also promote networking of different stakeholders to address issues in a collaborative manner and help to develop the skills and mindset necessary for sustainable management of (natural) resources. Besides from advisory and support roles, civil society organizations can also take on a more direct role in Land management and governance, for example, through representation on multi-stakeholder governance platforms such as local authorities or management councils, thereby functioning as principal actors and agents for good governance.

Civil society covers a wide range of actors, including individuals, religious and academic institutions, and issue-focused groups such as not-for-profit or non-governmental organizations. In the Land governance space, NGOs are usually the most prominent actors on good governance. NGOs involved in Land governance usually have missions dedicated to Land protection, sustainable development, poverty alleviation, and welfare, among other issues. Their type of involvement and operations varies by organization but can cover local, national, regional, and/or international levels.

The Role of CSOs

- In particular, NGOs can take on a broad spectrum of functions in good land governance. These include, but are not limited to:
Mobilization of public opinion: CSOs can spread awareness and influence public opinion through informational campaigns and broad outreach.
- Representation of the voiceless: CSOs can help vocalize civil interests, which are often under-represented in policy-making, and facilitate constructive dialogue between society and authorities.
- Expert analysis and recommendations: CSOs can provide access to competing ideas from outside the usual bureaucratic channels to policy makers and politicians, thereby facilitating negotiations and carrying the public voice and concerns to the policy level.
- Response capacity to manage shocks: CSOs often demonstrate better technical and analytical capacity and skills to respond faster than government officials and offer informed suggestions for appropriate actions.
- Management and implementation: CSOs can contribute technical expertise on land challenges and solutions as well as directly participate in operational activities, supporting implementation and management of land governance projects and programmes by governments.
- Monitoring: CSOs can support the strengthening of agreements through monitoring of negotiation efforts as well as governmental compliance.
- Legitimization of decision-making mechanisms: CSOs can extend information base for decision-making, enhancing the quality, authoritativeness, and legitimacy of the policy choices of international organizations.

Barriers and Opportunities

- In recent years, civil society participation in land governance remains weak. While the majority of governments agree that CSOs participation is imperative, there are still fears that the disadvantages of civil society participation could outweigh the benefits.
- In some cases, local and national authorities hold the perception that CSOs might constitute special interest groups, with their participation resulting in policy distortions by incorporating their own agenda, for example, opposing economic development in favor of land conservation.
- In very few cases, there is also some anxiety that CSOs may seek to assume the sovereign powers of governments, with the result that government authorities feel threatened by their involvement.
- However, considering the advantages of civil society involvement, these concerns may seem irrelevant and unjustified. Indeed, most governments do concede a role for civil society in land governance, and given their own financial, technical, and personnel constraints in the face of increasing land challenges, many would welcome assistance from CSOs.
- Civil society can spur the political will for new approaches to development integrating land and social goals.
- Civil society organizations, particularly NGOs, can serve as alternatives to inadequate or weak democratic institutions, facilitators of more inclusive dialogues, as well as drivers for information dissemination on government activities.

CAPACITY of CSOs

1- Capacities for Engagement

Enhancing the capacity of stakeholders to engage in national or sub-national policy analysis and dialogue processes, related to land governance and management. In particular, facilitating the formation of civil society networks, multi-stakeholder roundtables and panels that enable civil society to provide inputs to government officials on agenda-setting and policy development processes.

2- Capacities to Generate, Access, and Use Information and Knowledge

Improving and strengthening CSOs' roles in generating awareness of land issues, policies and impacts, for example, and disseminating land information and knowledge to civil society and government in order to address land problems and find adequate solutions.

3- Capacities for Strategy, Policy and Legislation Development

Strengthening the capacity of organizations to participate in the development of policy and legislative frameworks for land governance and management. This includes the integration of land concerns into sectoral policies at the national level and promoting a constructive dialogue among government and civil society actors for participatory land policy formulation.

4- Capacities for Management and Implementation

Improving organizational capacity, including skills in project development, resource mobilization, business planning and administrative capacity, to participate in the implementation and management of land projects and programmes as well as in policy dialogues and reforms.

5- Capacities to Monitor and Evaluate Environmental Impacts and Trends

Improving organizational capacity to monitor and evaluate environmental problems, inform policy planning and decision-making processes, and advocate policy changes, thereby increasing public sector accountability.



Building Internal and External Capacities of Civil Society Groups

To achieve these Capacity and strengthen the role of CSOs in land governance, there are various activities specifically designed to contribute to a particular Capacity and strengthen of the CSOs. Support the NGOs to build internal capacities in areas such as leadership preparation, strategic planning, self-evaluation, resource mobilization, and strengthening technical, administrative and financial skills. In order to build external capacities, support training in areas that improve advocacy, technical and scientific skills, and networks and alliances so as to participate in policy analysis, dialogues, and monitoring and assessment activities.

In terms of external capacities, the support conceptual and practical training in several vital areas related to land governance :

- » Participating in land decision-making;
- » Advocating for land justice through access to law, the courts, and public opinion.
- » Using communications and media campaigns strategically to promote sound land governance.
- » Building alliances and networking with civil society organizations nationally and regionally.
- » Collecting, analyzing, and promoting access to land and sustainable development information.
- » Conducting policy analysis, participating in policy consultations and policy implementation.
- » Assessing land conditions and monitoring compliance with land laws and agreements (on the part of government, industry, communities, etc.).

- NGOs can use small grants funding to access advisory services, contract national consultants to provide specific capacity building, and/or to support the organization and facilitation of training seminars and exchange workshops.
- Through support the CSOs to be able to access training and build their internal capacities in six main areas :
 - » Assessment of internal capacities and elaboration of capacity development plans;
 - » Strengthening of staff skills (technical, administrative, financial, etc.);
 - » Leadership preparation;
 - » Guidance on resource mobilization;
 - » Performance self-evaluation;
 - » Strategic planning

Launch of Regional Network

The participants of event will be Create a regional Network on Land Governance .

The key milestones for the event are :

- Prepare concept notes and logistic notes for the event, share and incorporate inputs from GLTN / UN-Habitat and key members of the Arab Land Initiative reference group.
- Coordinate with GLTN on the selection of approaches, field experiences, tools to be presented and on the profile and list of participants (e.g. civil society representatives, women and youth organizations' representatives, etc.) Gender balance among participants and speakers must be ensured.
- Organize the documentation to be availed during the event (brochures, publications, etc.).
- Provide high-level facilitation for the events.
- Identify and brief presenters and other participants as required, in collaboration with GLTN Secretariat.
- Manage communication around the events (e.g. events announcements, web stories, posts on IYCY / GLTN websites and social media platforms, etc).

Methodology/ The key milestones for the event are :

- Organise the venue, lunches, tea and coffee breaks, and a welcome session or dinner the first evening of the event; Prepare and share the report of the meeting in English and Arabic, including enclosing annexes with the presentations and the list of participants with email addresses and incorporating the comments and edits of GLTN Secretariat and reference group.
- Organise English-Arabic interpretation.
- Organise travel and per diem for selected participants, including preparation of itineraries, issuing of air tickets, share information about accommodation and related arrangements, prepare and disburse per diem.
- Provide invitation letters to facilitate visas, if required.
- Carry out any other administrative tasks related to the events (e.g. badges for participants, name signs for the meeting room, registration of participants at the venue, setting up the meeting rooms, arrange for projector, flipcharts and stationary as required, shoot some photos, make materials available on dropbox, etc.).
- Ensure that GLTN, UN-Habitat, BMZ logos are used along IYCY logo.
- IYCY will invite participants from various Arab countries such as, Yemen, Egypt, Oman, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia , Sudan, UAE, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Mauritania, Qatar, Morocco, Kuwait, Algeria, Iraq, and Tunisia.
Ensure Gender balance which include 60 participants (60% male & 40% Female).

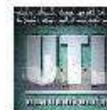
Cumulative Knowledge on Land in MENA

 **UN HABITAT**
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

BMZ



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP



GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

Induction, Capacity Development and Planning Workshop for the Arab Land Initiative

1-6 February 2020, Cairo, Egypt

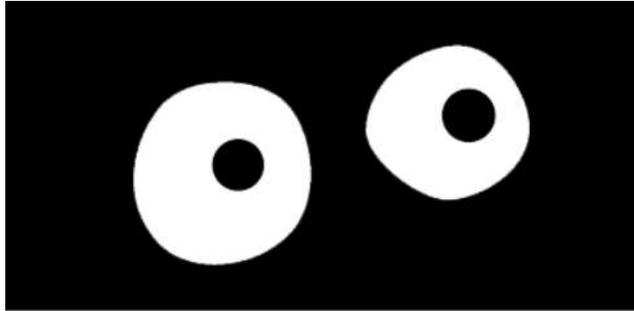
Joseph Schechla, *Coordinator*

Housing and Land Rights Network - Habitat International Coalition

Middle East/North Africa



Human Rights Habitat Observatory



Housing and Land Rights Network - Habitat International Coalition (HIC-HLRN)

Remembering the Habitat Agenda



The “Habitat” approach:

“Cross-sectoral human settlements planning, implementation and governance ... that emphasizes rural/urban linkages and considers villages and cities as points on a human settlements continuum in a common ecosystem” (H2, para. 104);

Reaffirming:

“Full and progressive realization of the human right to adequate housing” (61 times!)



Charter of the United Nations

Development

Peace & Security

Human Rights

[Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises,](#)
CFS 2015/42/4, 13 October 2015, paras. 15–16)



Overarching values:

- respect for **human rights** and **international humanitarian law**; [addressing] **underlying causes** of protracted crises.
- policy coherence in line with the progressive realization of the human right to adequate food in the context of national food security, by **fostering coordination of policies and actions taken in the fields of humanitarian assistance, development and human rights.**

The Future We Want – The United Nations We Need

New Development Understanding:

“...We envisage a world:

...reconciling humanitarian assistance with longer-term development objectives, within the framework of human rights [with their preventive and remedial dimensions]





**General Assembly
Economic and Social Council**

Distr.: General

11 July 2017

Original: English

**Repositioning the United Nations development system to
deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all**

Report of the Secretary-General

- **peace, development and human rights pillars of the United Nations, provide a clear road map for Member States and the United Nations system alike....(para. 2)**
- **advancement of all human rights: economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights.** (para. 14).



“UNDS-wide
resources and
efforts at a higher
vantage point”





**General Assembly
Economic and Social Council**

Distr.: General

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Original: English

**Repositioning the United Nations development system to
deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all**

Report of the Secretary-General

**Resolve the data gap, while assets are scattered across
the System....(para. 32);**

**Coordination, accountability, pooling expertise and
assets across the Organisation...(paras. 53, 79);**

Anticipate risks...(para. 79)



**General Assembly
Economic and Social Council**

Distr.: General
31 December 2015

Original: English

**Implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on
the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational
activities for development of the United Nations system**

Report of the Secretary-General

**Violations of human rights are often our best early
warning signs of trouble.**

**Prevention...needs to be an integral part of the activities
of the United Nations development system (para. 9).**

Core Integrated Functions of the UNDS to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda effectively

- **Drawing on diversity and expertise across the UN system, tools and analysis utilized by the different pillars of the UN – human rights, humanitarian action, peace and security, political economy and climate change.**
- **Normative support to countries to establish, implement, monitor and report on norms, normative standards and agreements, including on international human rights commitments [sic]...**

Social
function of
land

United Nations

A/RES/71/256*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
25 January 2017

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 20

New Urban Agenda (2016)

13. We envisage cities and human settlements that:

(a) Fulfil their social function, including the social and ecological function of land...

Commitments **or** Obligations?



States' Commitments

1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



15 LIFE
ON LAND





Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Indicator 1.4.2:

- ▶ Proportion of women, men, indigenous peoples and local communities with **secure tenure rights** to individually or communally held land, property and natural resources

Goal 5: Attain gender equality, empower women and girls everywhere

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

5 GENDER
EQUALITY





Goal 5: Attain gender equality, empower women and girls everywhere

Structural 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, type of tenure (data unavailable)

Structural 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 (data unavailable)

States' Obligations

A scenic view of rolling green hills under a clear sky. In the foreground, a stone wall runs across the frame, with a few sheep grazing in the field below. The hills in the background are covered in lush green grass and scattered trees, creating a peaceful rural landscape.

State obligations:

- ▶ Notwithstanding the type of tenure, all persons should possess a degree of **security of tenure [that] guarantees legal protection against forced eviction, harassment and other threats**. States parties should consequently take **immediate measures aimed at conferring legal security of tenure upon those persons and households currently lacking such protection**, in genuine consultation with affected persons and groups.

General Comment No. 4 “right to housing” (1991), para. 8(a)

Perceived tenure

Customary

Occupancy

Anti-~~eviction~~

Anti-~~eviction~~

Borrowing

Adverse possession

Group tenure

Looking after

Unofficially recognized lease/ rental

Officially recognized lease/ rental

Expectation of ownership

Intermediate ownership

Off-register ownership

Registered freehold

Commons / Public purpose

Social Function of Housing, Land and Property

التمكك الحر

ملكية غير مسجلة الحياة

الإيجار المعترف بها بشكل غير رسمي

الإيجار / الإيجار المعترف بها رسميا

التمليك المتوقع

الملكية المتوسطة

الجماعية

الاقتراض

وضع يد

الشغل

العرف

حظر الإخلاء

يعتلى بـ

الإشغال

الحياة المنتصورية

العموم / الغرض العام

الوظيفة الاجتماعية للسكن، الأرض والممتلكات

Guiding principles on security of tenure for the urban poor

United Nations

A/HRC/25/54



General Assembly

Distr.: General
30 December 2013

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Twenty-fifth session

Agenda item 3

Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate
housing as a component of the right to an
adequate standard of living, and on the right to
non-discrimination in this context, Raquel Rolnik**



**CEDaW General
recommendation
No. 34 (2016) on
the rights of
rural women**

State obligations:

- ▶ **Implement substantive equality in relation to land and temporary special measures**, comprehensive strategy to achieve equal access to natural resources, and address discriminatory stereotypes, attitudes and practices that impede their rights to land and natural resources (57);
- ▶ Ensure that **customary systems** do not discriminate (58);
- ▶ **Raise awareness** about rural women's rights to land, water and other natural resources among all relevant actors (58);
- ▶ **Ensure that legislation guarantees rural women's equal rights to land** and other natural resources, irrespective of civil and marital status or guardian or guarantor arrangements, and that they have full legal capacity (59);
- ▶ Promote rural women's access to and **meaningful participation in agricultural cooperatives** (59a);
- ▶ **Enhance rural women's knowledge and role in fisheries and aquaculture**, and **promote their access to forests and sustainable forest resources**, including safe access to fuelwood and non-wood forest resources (59b);

State obligations:

- ▶ **Strengthen customary and statutory institutions and mechanisms for defending or protecting women's rights to land and other natural resources, including community paralegal services (59c);**
- ▶ **Implement agricultural policies that support rural women farmers, recognize and protect the natural commons, promote organic farming and protect rural women from harmful pesticides and fertilizers and their effective access to agricultural resources (62);...**
- ▶ **Ensure that land acquisitions, including land-lease contracts, do not violate the rights of rural women or result in forced eviction, and protect rural women from the negative impacts of the acquisition of land by national and transnational companies, development projects, extractive industries and megaprojects; (62c);**
- ▶ **Obtain rural women's free and informed consent before any acquisitions or project affecting rural lands or territories and resources, and, when such land acquisitions do occur, they align with international standards, including adequately compensation (62d);**
- ▶ **Adopt and effectively implement laws and policies that limit the quantity and quality of rural land offered for sale or lease to third States or companies (62e).**



Commitments & Obligations !



The Land and Its People

Civil Society Voices Address the Crisis over Natural Resources in the Middle East/North Africa
Housing and Land Rights Network  Habitat International Coalition



1. Land in the Middle East/
North Africa
2. Tenure Rights
3. Gender
4. Right to the City
5. Corruption
6. Indigenous Peoples
7. Conflict, Occupation and War
8. Globalization

(updated November 2019)

Common features:

- **Destruction, looting and confiscation** of property belonging to displaced population;
- **Targeting impoverished, marginalized, informal** segments of society;
- **Illegal rental and/or sale of confiscated property**, often without sales contracts or registry papers, or with forged documentation;
- **Destruction of commons, natural and cultural heritage**, including religious sites;
- **Destruction of public institutions and infrastructure**; e.g., state's HLP administration;
- **Absence/loss of civil documentation** in the process of displacement;
- **Traditional/informal tenure** w/o titles / documentation, especially affecting particular groups;
- Economic & physical **dispossession/displacement of rural tenure holders/rural workers**, with causes ranging from cancellation of agricultural contracts to climate change;

- High prevalence of **secondary occupation**;
- Prior **chronic/endemic shortage of adequate housing**, including basic services;
- Legal/administrative **derogation of freedom of movement and residence**;
- **Discriminatory state ideology**, materially disadvantaging minorities/indigenous/political or ethnic groups;
- Dispossession/destruction of HLP establishing **new or deepened lines of resentment, fragmentation and loss of social cohesion**;
- Many **unresolved HLP issues from earlier displacement crises**;
- **Weak/insufficient institutions** in central and local spheres, without the capacity and/or authority required to respect, protect or fulfil HLP rights;
- **Coercive environment**: breakdown in rule of law: coerced transfers and contracts to sell or exchange housing, land, and property;
- **Land used as a political device**;

- Displacements from rural or urban locations to urban centers, where **refugees and displaced persons face informality, precarious subsistence, physical insecurity**, further attack and other hazards;
- Increased **HLP disputes**, before the courts, ADR/AJS mechanisms, informal mechanisms, or unresolved;
- **Depopulation** of the countryside and **urbanization, undermining the people's sovereignty over land** and other natural resources;
- A **geopolitical context of potent forces**, including the jurisdictional state and external government actions leading to the dispossession, destruction and/or displacement, and/or oppose HLP restitution;
- **Competing visions, ideologies, priorities for reconstruction** (incl. above features);
- **Challenge to legitimacy** of government or state.

Exceptional features:

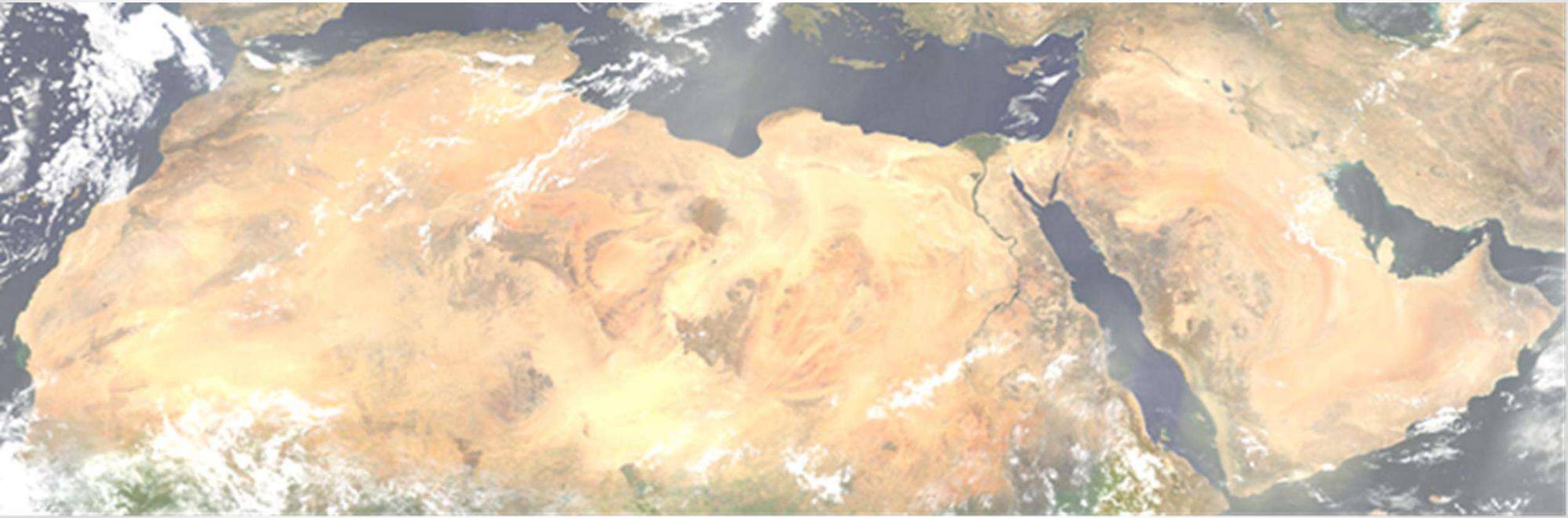
- **Demographic manipulation, colonization, population transfer;**
- **Royal dominance;**
- **Military dominance;**
- **Denial of self-determination;**
- **Physical limitations on access to the field;**
- **Prevalence of land mines, booby traps and UXOs;**
- **Administrative limitations on access to information** (additional to the dearth of documentation);
- **An increase in HLP disputes relying on informal dispute mechanisms;**
- **HLP claims hampered by the lack of resources to pay out compensation packages.**

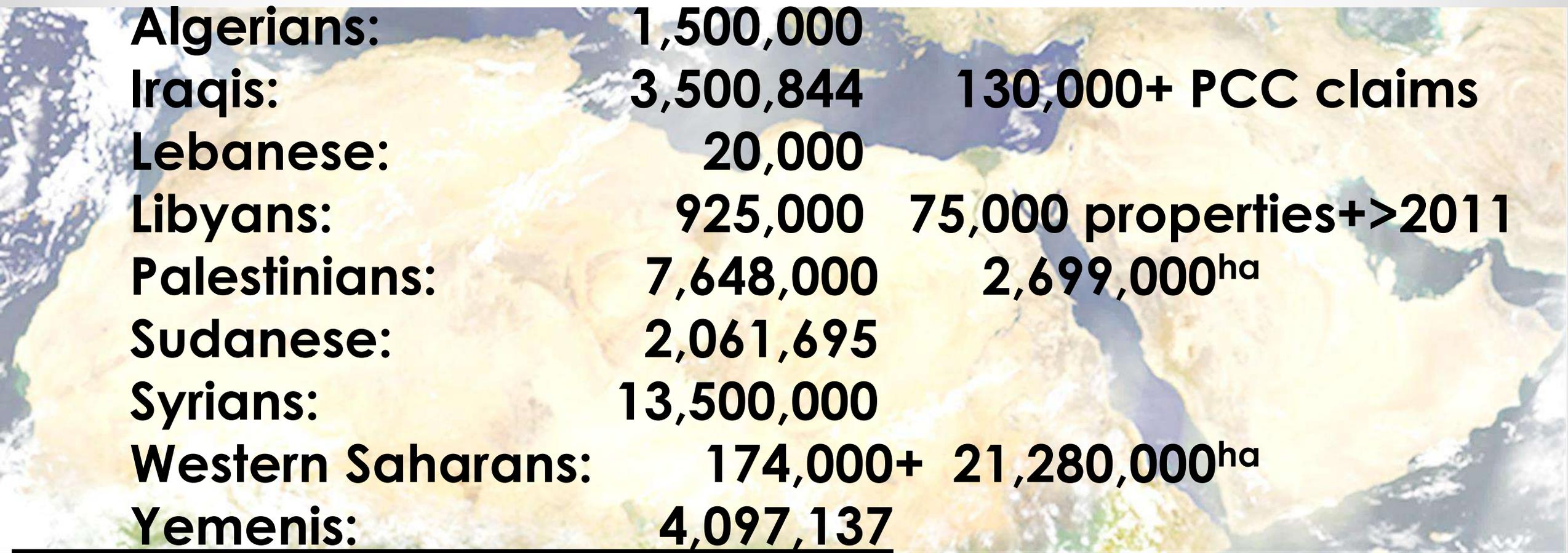
Needs

- **Pedagogy: civic education** (state, citizenship, obligations and commitments);
- **Exchange of experience:**
 - Islamic land governance (*ijtihad*, liberation theology of Islam);
 - Exchange of experience;
 - Urban and rural land reform;
 - Social function of land;
 - Environmental function of land;
- **Social justice** (winners and losers);
- **Local government** (normative, technical, material capacity);
- **Civil society** (outside politics, military, plural—not private—interest);
- **Information** (transparency, data, press freedom, etc.);
- **Regional approach.**

Conflict, Occupation and War

- **Algeria**
- **Iraq**
- **Lebanon**
- **Libya**
- **Palestine**
- **Sudan**
- **Syria**
- **Western Sahara**
- **Yemen**

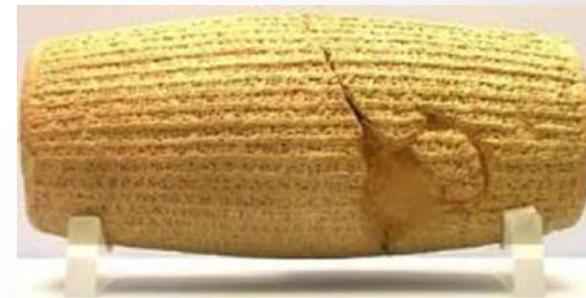
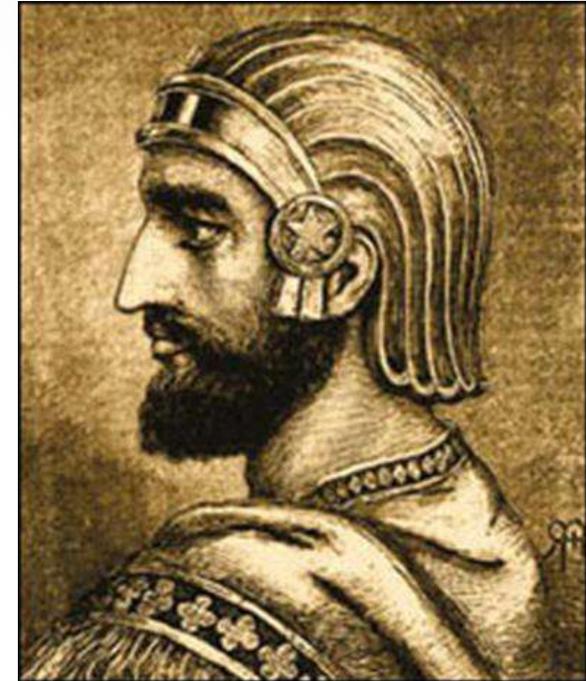




Algerians:	1,500,000	
Iraqis:	3,500,844	130,000+ PCC claims
Lebanese:	20,000	
Libyans:	925,000	75,000 properties+>2011
Palestinians:	7,648,000	2,699,000^{ha}
Sudanese:	2,061,695	
Syrians:	13,500,000	
Western Saharans:	174,000+	21,280,000^{ha}
Yemenis:	4,097,137	
Total:	≥33,426,676	

Strengths / Assets / Opportunities

- Long-standing norms: rights of return and HLP restitution (reparations);
- New or strengthened institutions to remedy HLP issues, including transitional justice mechanisms and processes;
- Human resources experienced in HLP restitution;
- Policy-level awareness of the urgency and need of HLP restitution;
- International cooperation.





- ▶ **human rights**
- ▶ **refugee law**
- ▶ **international humanitarian law**
- ▶ **international criminal law**
- ▶ **peremptory norms**
- ▶ **international cooperation**

Handbook for implementing the Pinheiro Principles in the Middle East and North Africa

**Opportunities
for
Application**

**Common
Questions**

**Useful
Guidance**

Precedents for applying Pinheiro Principles

- ▶ **Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, the Congo Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia:** The Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region (Great Lakes Pact), June 2008, Protocol on the Property Rights Returning Persons (Article 13);
- ▶ **Colombia:** Ley 1448 de Víctimas y Restitución de Tierras (2012) - *Sistema Nacional de Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas* (National System for Comprehensive Attention and Reparation for Victims)

Restitution precedents & attempts :

- **UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine;**
- **Kuwait: UN Compensation Commission;**
- **UN Register of Damage (from the Wall in Palestine);**
- **Lebanon: Ministry of the Displaced and The Central Fund of the Displaced;**
- **Iraq: Commission for the Resolution of Real Property Disputes (CRRPD), Property Claims Commission;**
- **Libya: Compensation Committee (2006), Libya's Transitional Justice Law 29/2013, Fact-finding and Reconciliation Committee, (draft) Constitution 2013 – Chapter 11: Transitional Measures, (draft) Constitution 2017 – Article 6;**
- **Algeria: Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation (2006);**
- **Egypt: Ministry of Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation (2013);**
- **Tunisia: Commission on Embezzlement and Corruption, Transitional Justice Law, Ministry of HR & TJ;**
- **Yemen: National Dialogue, Transitional Justice, Commission to Consider and Address Land Issues.**

Violation Impact Assessment

Counting costs, losses, damage



VIA Tool applications:

- Cameroon
- Egypt
- India
- Kenya
- Uganda
- Yemen

A project of
Habitat International Coalition -
Housing and Land Rights Network



HLRN's Violation Impact Assessments



Tool Story



**Violation Impact-
assessment Tool**



Methodology



Applications



Annexes



Forced Evictions

UN CHR 1993/77

1. Affirms that the practice of forced evictions constitutes a **gross violation** of human rights, in particular the right to adequate housing;



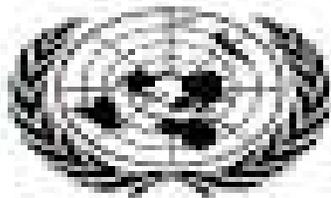
Forced Evictions

UN CHR 2004/28

1. Reaffirms that the practice of forced eviction that is contrary to laws that are in conformity with international human rights standards constitutes a **gross violation** of a broad range of human rights, in particular the right to adequate housing;

Distr.: General
21 March 2006

الجمعية العامة



لتورة الستون
لبند ٧١ (أ) من جدول الأعمال

قرار اتخذته الجمعية العامة

[بناء على تقرير اللجنة الثالثة (A/60/509/Add.1)]

١٤٧/٦ - المبادئ الأساسية والمبادئ التوجيهية بشأن الحق في الانتصاف
والحيز لضحايا الانتهاكات الجسيمة للقانون الدولي لحقوق
الإنسان والانتهاكات الخطيرة للقانون الإنساني الدولي

إن الجمعية العامة

إذ تسم شد بميثاق الأمم المتحدة، والامتنان العظم لحقوق الإنسان^١، والتهديد

Restitution:

- Return,
- Resettlement,
- Rehabilitation: all aspects;

Compensation;

Nonrepetition;

Satisfaction.

Civil Documentation



اتساق السياسات : Policy coherence

- بناء المؤسسات وتطويرها وإصلاحها*
- سيادة القانون وإقامة ظ إدارة العدل*
- جهد المجتمع المدني المحلية والدولية
- العمليات التقليدية لتسوية المنازعات
- التدابير والإتفاقيات للعودة الطوعية*
- حالات الطوارئ المتعددة (المعقدة)
- مبادئ الحوكمة المسؤولة للحيازة*
- المواءمة مع خطة عام 2030*
- الكوارث الطبيعية والصناعية*
- كل الحلول الدائمة (اللاجئين)
- التزامات حقوق الانسان*
- العدالة الانتقالية
- لأزمات الممتدة*
- منع صراعات
- تشكيل الدولة*
- إعادة الإعمار
- دول هشة*
- Institution building, development and reform*
- Rule of law and administration of justice*
- Local and international NGO/CSO efforts
- Traditional dispute-resolution processes
- Voluntary repatriation/return accords*
- Multi-faceted (complex) emergencies
- Responsible Governance of Tenure*
- Alignment with the 2030 Agenda*
- Natural and manmade disasters*
- All durable solutions (refugees)
- Human rights obligations*
- Transitional justice
- Protracted crises*
- Conflict prevention
- State formation*
- Reconstruction
- Fragile states*

Dilemmas

معضلات

- Gradual and long-term trajectory
- Leave no one behind (regionally)
- Coherence with global policy
- Coherence with public law
- Restitution v. reparation
- Formality v. informality
- Scope and jurisdiction
- Contemporary norms
- Resource constraints
- Customary practices
- Governance reform
- Hybrid approaches
- Timelines (start)
- Local specificity
- Accountability
- Terminology
- Prioritizing
- Realism



International Cooperation

- **Displacement, dispossession and refugee/DP crisis : a global responsibility**
- **Discharged locally**
- ➔ **Involve, support and capacitate local solutions and local spheres of government**







Charter of the United Nations

Development

Peace & Security

Human Rights



Charter of the United Nations



A close-up photograph of a man wearing a traditional white thobe and ghutra. He is holding a large, ornate metal key in his right hand, which is attached to a chain. The key has a circular ring at the end and a long, straight shaft. The man has a slight smile and is looking directly at the camera. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green.

شكراً
Thank you

NELGA North Africa



The Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa



WHO WE ARE ▾

WHAT WE DO ▾

WHERE WE WORK ▾

NEWS AND EVENTS ▾

LAND JOURNAL ▾

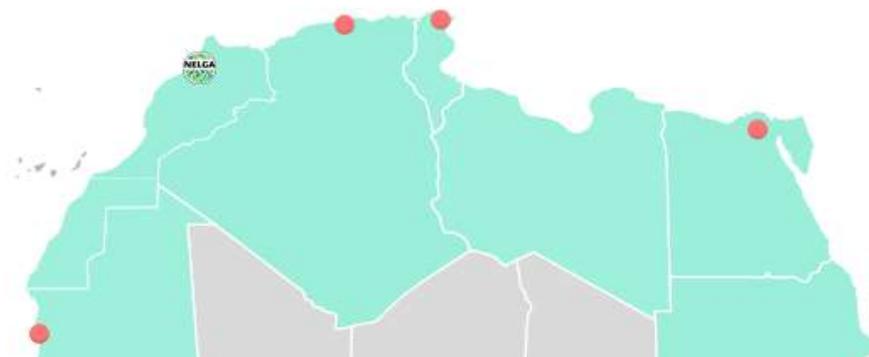
PUBLICATIONS ▾

The regional NELGA node was established through a consultative workshop held in Rabat the 28 and 29 of March 2017. It is since then coordinated by SGIT.

Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II

IAV (Morocco) - Regional node for Northern Africa

Cairo University
University of Khartoum
Université de Nouakchott Al-Asriya
Université de Tunis El Manar
École Nationale Supérieure Agronomique



Contact our regional coordinator:
Moha EL-Ayachi





Northern Africa NELGA Node



1. Brief description of node/hub

- Consortium of the Northern Africa universities / institutions
- Leading in academic education, training, and research
- **Objectives:**
 - Enhance **training** opportunities and curricula development on land governance
 - Promote **demand driven research** on land policy issues.

1. Brief description of node/hub



4. ACTIVITIES' IMPLEMENTATION

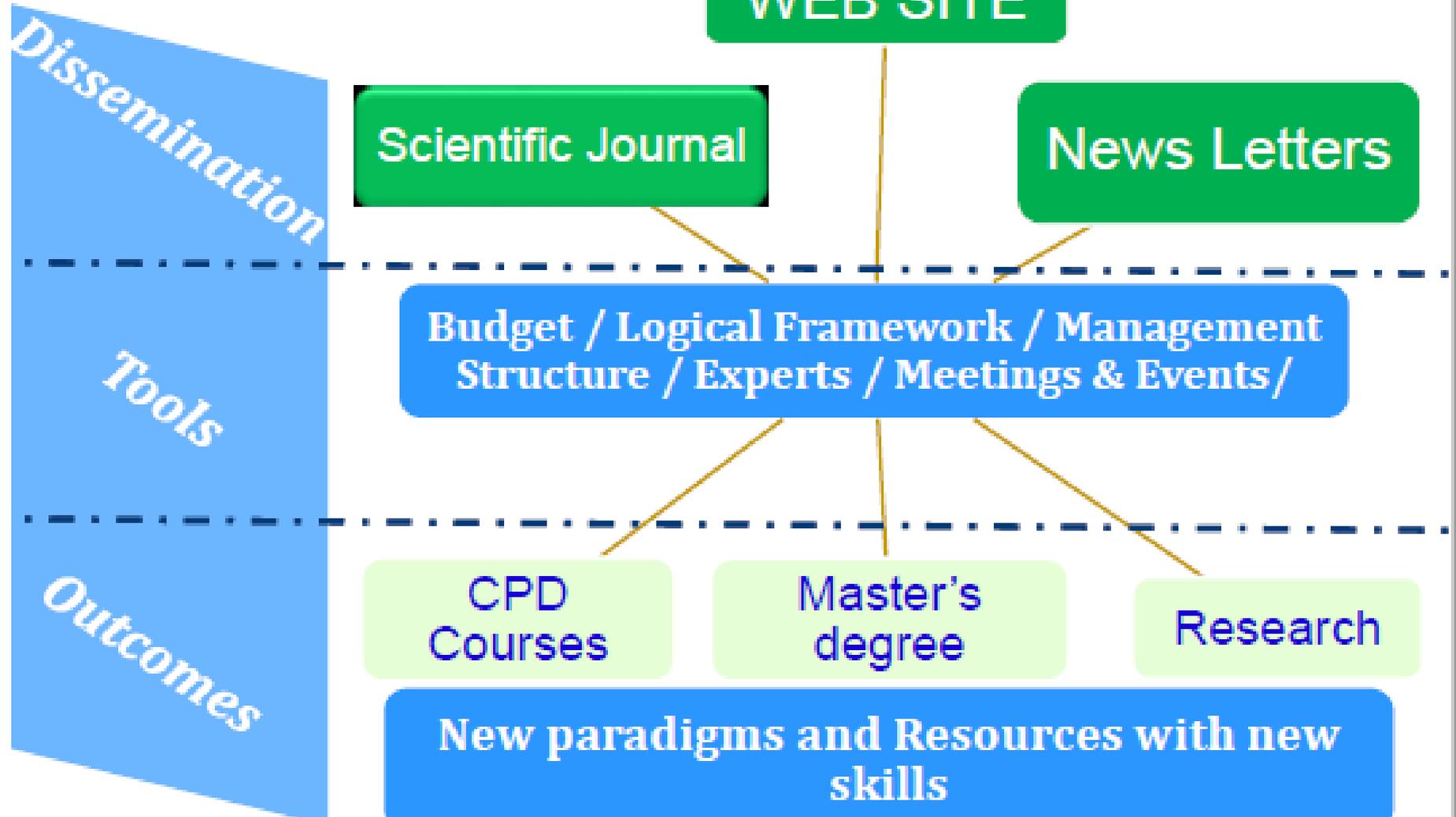
JANUARY 29-30TH, 2018
THE KICK-OFF FORUM



2. Active and potential NELGA member institutions

COUNTRY	INSTITUTIONS
Mauritania	University of Nouakchott Al Asria,
Morocco	IAV Hassan II, SGIT, National Institute of Land planning and Development
Algeria	High National School of Agronomy
Tunisia	University of Tunis El Manar
Egypt	University of Cairo
Soudan	University of Khartoum
Libya	Ben Ghazi University ??

The Main Work Plan



Implemented activities

NELG WEB SITE

<http://www.iav.ac.ma/nelga/>



NELGA North Africa

Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa

ABOUT RESEARCH TRAINING PARTNERS NEWS EVENTS PUBLICATIONS

NELGA WORKSHOP

The Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Sciences Hassan II (IAV Hassan II) in partnership with the National Office of Surveying Engineers (ONGE), and the National Institute of Planning and Urban Development (INUI), organized a regional workshop on January 29-30, 2018. This workshop aims to launch the activities of the Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa (NELGA). The...



NELGA NA MAP



LATEST NEWS



Newsletter - NELGA North Africa (June 2018)



Partnership with DAAD



Conference on Land Policy in Africa - 2019 Call for Abstract

LATEST EVENTS



MEETING OF RESULTS PRESENTATION OF THE SCOPING STUDY IN NORTH AFRICA



Wk50



Launching Ceremony of the "SGGF" Master

ME38: »



4. IMPLEMENTED ACTIVITIES: **MASTER'S DEGREE**

1. **MSc.Degree on Geospatial Sciences and Land Governance**
2. **Duration: *2 years programme***
3. **Cohorts: *2018-2020 / 2019-2021***
4. **Launching the courses: *September 2018***



5. FUTURE STRATEGIC PLAN

1. Reinforce the Regional similarities development : MENA
Partnering with Lebanese University?
2. Enhancement of the regional academic qualification
3. Mutual recognition of skills and capacities
4. Professional qualification: Face lack of qualified human resources
5. Bridging the efforts : Academic & Professionals

Best Practices: NELGA NA and GLTN

Joining forces and adding value



معهد الحسن الثاني للزراعة والبيطرة
Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II



NELGA North Africa

Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa

ABOUT RESEARCH TRAINING

**REPORT OF THE PARTNERS
WORKSHOP ON VALIDATION OF
SCOPING STUDY ON LAND
GOVERNANCE, CAPACITY NEEDS
ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGIC
PLAN**



WOMEN AND LAND IN THE ARAB COUNTRIES

By

Rafic KHOURI

Arab Women and Economic Life



- I would like first of all to link access of Arab women to land to a wider indicator, which is access of Arab women to the economic life of their region
- Inter alia, access to a formal economic activity
- My source is the 2018 ILO publication on women's employment, World Employment Social Outlook, Trends for Women 2018
- The report indicates that women's employment rates are the lowest in the world for women in Arab States (18,9%) and North Africa (21,9%), while the world average rate is 48,5%

Arab Women and Economic Life

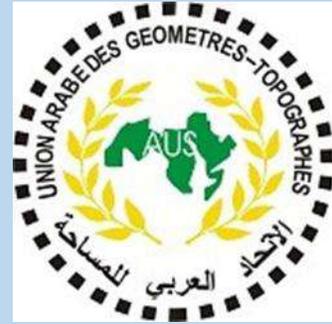


Table 1

Level and trends in rates of labour force participation and unemployment by sex, 2009-21

Country/region	Labour force participation rate (percentages) and gender gap (percentage points)					Unemployment rate (percentages) and female-to-male unemployment rate ratio				
	Men		Women	Gap (Men - Women)		Men		Women	Ratio (Female rate/Male rate)	
	2018	2018	2009-18	2018	2018-21	2018	2018	2009-18	2018	2018-21
World	75.0	48.5	▼	26.5	▲	5.2	6.0	▲	1.2	▲
Developing countries	81.1	69.3	▼	11.8	▶	4.6	6.1	▼	1.3	▲
Emerging countries	76.1	45.6	▲	30.5	▲	5.2	6.1	▲	1.2	▲
Developed countries	68.0	52.4	▼	15.6	▼	5.3	5.6	▶	1.1	▶
Northern Africa	71.9	21.9	▼	50.0	▼	9.1	19.5	▼	2.2	▲
Sub-Saharan Africa	74.0	64.7	▼	9.3	▼	6.4	8.2	▼	1.3	▲
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.1	51.5	▼	25.6	▼	6.8	9.5	▼	1.4	▲
Northern America	67.9	55.8	▶	12.1	▼	4.6	4.4	▲	1.0	▼
Arab States	77.2	18.9	▲	58.3	▼	6.8	16.3	▲	2.4	▼
Eastern Asia	74.7	69.1	▲	15.6	▲	4.8	4.2	▲	0.9	▲
South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	79.4	56.5	▼	22.8	▼	3.5	3.3	▼	0.9	▶
Southern Asia	79.0	27.6	▼	51.4	▲	3.7	5.2	▲	1.4	▼
Northern, Southern and Western Europe	63.4	51.6	▼	11.9	▼	7.9	8.2	▲	1.0	▶
Eastern Europe	67.0	51.8	▲	15.2	▼	5.6	4.9	▶	0.9	▶
Central and Western Asia	73.5	45.1	▼	28.4	▼	8.0	9.4	▲	1.2	▼

Gender Gap in the MENA Countries



- The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region has the lowest score (61.1%) of all regions in the Global Gender Gap Index. The gap has narrowed by 0.5 percentage points since last year and by 3.6 points since 2006. Assuming the same rate of progress going forward, it will take approximately 150 years to close the gender gap in the MENA region, 15 years shorter than what was predicted last year. For now, many women in the region continue to face limitations of basic rights, including for divorce, inheritance, asset ownership, access to justice and freedom of movement (Global Gender Gap Report 2020)

Avenues to women's access to land

Avenue	Legal status	Obstacles
Purchase	Authorized	Requires financial capacity ; may apply to well off women, or to economically active women
Gifts	Authorized, usually from next of kin (parents, brothers, husband, etc.)	Concerns mainly mobile items, sometimes land (requires economic involvement)
Dower	Compulsory for marriage	Concerns mainly mobile items, sometimes land (requires economic involvement)
Inheritance	Main means of access to land. However, daughter is entitled to half of the brethren's share. Widow gets $\frac{1}{4}$ of inheritance if no kids, and $\frac{1}{8}$ with kids (Quran 4, 12).	Girls are often excluded from land inheritance to the benefit of their brothers, against financial compensation, traditionally evaluated by the family's males.

Inheritance problems in Palestine



Social traditions in Palestine are such that women are usually excluded, by their family, of land inheritance to the exclusive benefit of male heirs. This procedure is called « takharuj ».

A financial compensation is paid to female heirs, the amount of which is also defined by family, quite often below the value of the land supposed to be inherited.

The justification of this « takharuj » is the belief that the woman would deprive, by her marriage, the family of a piece of land, to the benefice of the woman's husband family.

Palestinian women's organizations have challenged this reality.

Palestinian campaign in favor of women's inheritance rights



Women's associations succeeded in obtaining a decree by the Head of the **Higher Council of Islamic Jurisdiction**, which decides that:

The takharuj can only be registered four months after the decease. During this period, the list of movable and immovable items of the heritage should be completed, and the each share of each heir valued. These documents should be signed by all the heirs under the control of the municipal council.

The result of this procedure should be registered in the Higher Court for verification purposes.

Palestinian campaign in favor of women's inheritance rights



The advantages of this decree are obvious:

- Avoid family pressures immediately after the loss of a relative
- Guarantee the transparency of the inheritance process
- Provide legal protection to women's inheritance rights

This important success has encouraged women's associations to further develop their advocacy campaigns in favor of the defense of women's land inheritance rights.

Joint ownership

- Usually, any real estate purchased by a couple is solely registered in the name of the husband, even if the wife has contributed to funding this purchase.
- In case of death of the husband, or repudiation of the wife, the latter finds herself without a husband and without a house...
- But marriage contracts can and should incorporate joint property of the belongings acquired during marriage to protect the wife's rights. This illustrates the paramount importance of the content of the wedding contract in the life of a woman in a Muslim context.

UNRWA's approach



- Camp Rehabilitation: In 2014, UNRWA began reviewing its signing of undertaking processes related to rehousing projects to be more equal. In 2015, the co-signing policy was introduced, which requires heads of households with their spouse(s) to sign the undertaking together. Gaza Field Office has been piloting the co-signing system, with the aim of enabling women to have equal property rights and access to housing as men, in a context where women are often discouraged or prevented from fully realizing their property rights (UNRWA's Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2021).

Future Perspectives



Some major issues of importance for the future:

- Women's enrolment and success in higher education is steadily increasing in the Arab countries, often at higher rates than males
- Increasing critics against guardianship are heard, including in conservative countries, such as Saudi Arabia, where women are struggling to develop their freedom rights
- There is definitely room for Arab women to achieve progress in the fields of their land and shelter rights, and women's and human rights organizations should play a leading role in this regard.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

rk.geoconseil@gmail.com

Induction, Capacity Development and Planning workshop for the Arab Land Initiative

Session on Land, Natural Resources and Climate Change

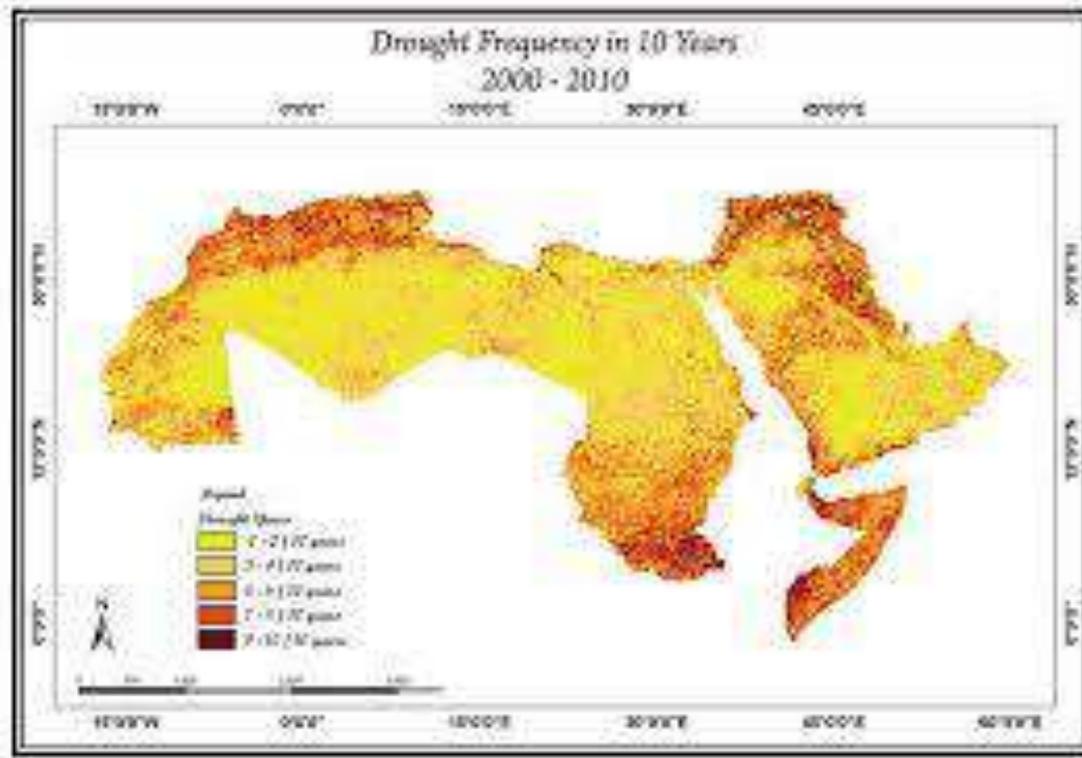
Willi Zimmermann

1-6 February 2020, Cairo, Egypt

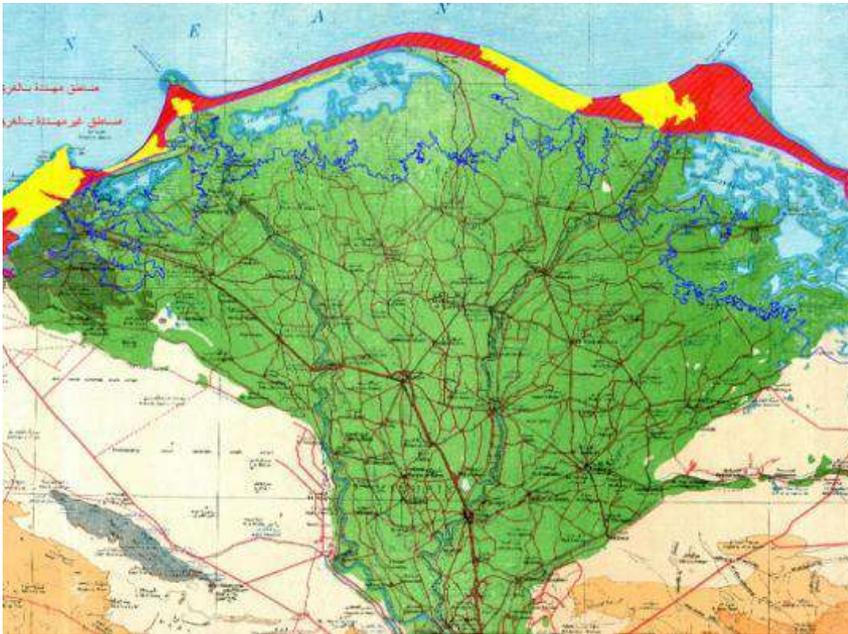
Overview, Issues and Implications

- Overview: Linkage between climate change, land tenure, water rights, land degradation and resource management
- Issues
 - Climate change and adaptation
 - Climate change and mitigation
- Implications: Programme planning, risk assessment, adjusting the land tenure structure and expanding the range of land tools

Impacts of climate change in your country?



Coastal zone is flooded by rising seas



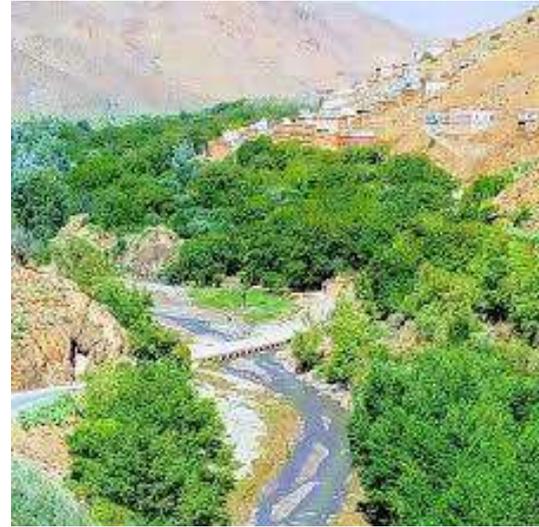
Nile Delta simulation



Tunisia coast degradation

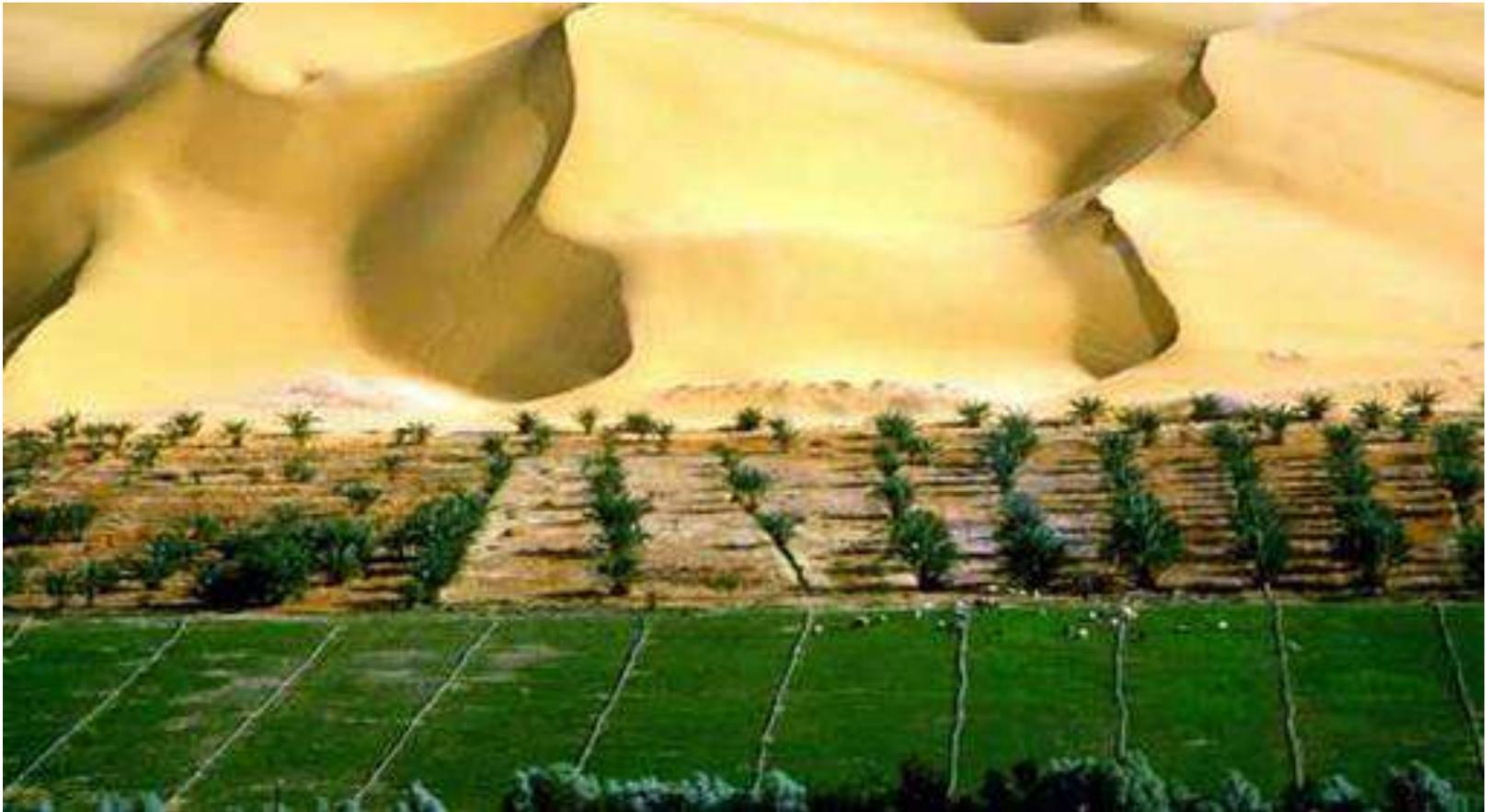
Morocco (best practices)

Large scale afforestation and reforestation programme



Iraq

Evolution of land use adaptation



Societal Responses ...

Implications on land tenure and property rights?

Adaptation

- Changing livelihoods
- Migration
- Displacement
- Struggle, Conflict and Violence

Building Resiliency

Mitigation

- Reducing carbon emissions
- “Low carbon” economic growth
- Storing and Absorbing carbon
- Sustainable Landscapes
- Climate sensitive agriculture

Climate Change Impacts on Tenure Regimes

Implication 1. Dramatic changes in land and natural resource-based asset values

Implication 2: Displacement, Dispossession and Migration

Implication 3: Further marginalization of the disenfranchised

Implication 4: Transformation of resource management institutions

Implication 5: Equity and the distribution of carbon payment benefits

Climate Change Impacts on...

Adaptation

Ecological Change and Evolution of Land Use Practices

- What degree of adaptation of tenure regimes (**use, access and transfer of rights**) is expected of local communities in the face of new pressures?
- Is there a need to assist customary and statutory tenure regimes to adapt to new environmental conditions and social pressures?
- Is there a need to rethink the policy of public land benefits and the clarification of formal and informal rights?

Climate Change Impacts on...

Mitigation

Carbon Payments (REDD Plus, Ecosystem Services...)

- Who can participate in carbon payment schemes (only those with formal rights or also customary rights holders)?
- What is the decision-making process for the distribution of rights and benefits?
- What dispute resolution mechanisms are present at different scales?
- What institutions at the local and national level are available to facilitate the clarification or determination of rights and benefits?

REDD + and Resource Tenure

REDD +: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation

Who owns carbon rights?

Mechanism: International Convention (UNFCCC) for developing countries to be financially rewarded for reducing forest-related emissions or increasing forest carbon sequestration.

Social Dimensions of REDD +: How to promote “no-harm” and promote “co-benefits” ? Who captures benefit streams from direct cash payments, direct provision of goods and services, indirect benefits (greater tenure security, better governance...).

Tenure Issues: “Carbon Rights” at center of debate

- Devolution of full ownership rights to local communities or co-management or limited devolution to local communities

Climate change and Land Degradation Neutrality programmes LDN in Arab states

- 15 out of 22 countries in the Arab region participate in LDN target setting programmes LDN TSP
- How to apply VGGT principles in National LDN? (obligation since 2019)
- Regularisation of public land
- Clarification of tenure rights in afforestation and reforestation
- Adapting land tenure – water rights nexus
- Rehabilitation of range land complemented by pastoral land reform, local level land use planning, strengthening and rebuilding collective behavior, rangeland management and securing rights to land and resource

VGGT on Climate change

23.1 States should ensure that the legitimate tenure rights of all are respected and protected by laws, policies, strategies and actions to prevent and respond to the effects of climate change consistent with their respective obligations.

23.2 Where appropriate, States should strive to prepare and implement actions in consultation and with the participation of all people, who may be displaced due to climate change..

23.3 States should facilitate the participation of all who hold legitimate tenure rights, in the negotiations and implementation of mitigation and adaptation programmes.

Expanding and adapting the range of land tools

- Modernisation of State land inventory and registration including the range of formal and informal secondary rights
- Regularisation of state land and clarification of “all” resource tenure rights
- Devolution of state land in favour of local communities
- Improving the convergence of spatial planning policies
- Integrate risk assessment in spatial planning, urban planning and land use planning
- Innovative adaptation policy for making state land available for land swaps, land banking and restructuring land tenure

Expanding and adapting the range of land tools

- Revisit land policy and governance to incorporate concerns about climate change and natural disaster
- Apply and adapt land consolidation (best practice Morocco) and land readjustment (best practice UN HABITAT Cairo) as climate change adaptation tool for avoiding expropriation and displacement
- Reforming the legal provisions for land expropriation (avoiding misuse of state power and forced eviction), take into account the social and environmental aspect and apply just rules for compensation.

Case 2 : “Rehabilitation of degraded land through reforestation and land tenure regularisation ”

Transfer of state land in favor of local communities

Example of Madagascar



Willi Zimmermann Soil Week Berlin: adapted from: GIZ and Steve Sepp - ECO-Consult
UNCCD COP11-side event, Windhoek, Namibia

Support – land tenure regularisation and -registration

Land Tenure Regularisation of degraded state land in favor of local communities and local smallholders

Each plot is demarcated, mapped, and documented (owner, size, productivity)

