

**Report on Training Event**  
**“Monitoring Land Governance and Land Tenure Security**  
**in the Arab Region”**  
**(North Africa sub-region)**

---

**March 9-11, 2021**

## Content

Introduction .....	3
Outcomes of the Training .....	4
Training Sessions.....	4
<i>Opening and Introduction</i> .....	4
<i>Module 1. Land in Regional and Global Development Frameworks</i> .....	6
<i>Module 2: Tool Box</i> .....	9
<i>Module 3. Knowledge Exchange</i> .....	12
<i>Module 4. Summing-Up Session and Future Steps</i> .....	15
<i>Closing</i> .....	17
Key Inputs and Suggestions .....	18
<i>Annex 1: Evaluation</i> .....	21
<i>Annex 2: List of Contacts</i> .....	24
<i>Annex 3. Additional Information</i> .....	34

## Introduction

The intensive training on Monitoring Land Governance and Land Tenure Security was held online and took place from 9th to 11th March 2021. The event was hosted by the Rasheed (Transparency International - Jordan) in collaboration with GLTN and UN-Habitat as a continuation of the training course conducted earlier in December 2020, which was similar in nature but targeted Middle East sub-region.

The meeting was attended by 69 participants – almost half are female – including team members from Rasheed TI-JO, GLTN, UN-Habitat, FAO, International Land Coalition, Global Land Alliance, International Food Policy Research Institute; from the Arab Land Initiative partners (ISTIDAMA – Sudan). The training was also attended by number of different NGOs and CSOs as well as representatives from the governmental sector (Department of Lands and Survey - Jordan, National Institute of Statistics – Tunisia, Ministry of Physical Planning - Sudan, Sudan Land Authority – Sudan, Land Registration Authority – Sudan, National Anti-Corruption Commission – Libya, Survey and Cadaster Office – Tunisia, Millennium Challenge Account-Morocco Agency – Morocco<sup>1</sup>), in addition to individual professionals, researchers and academia. The more detailed information is provided in the



### Number of participants attended the training

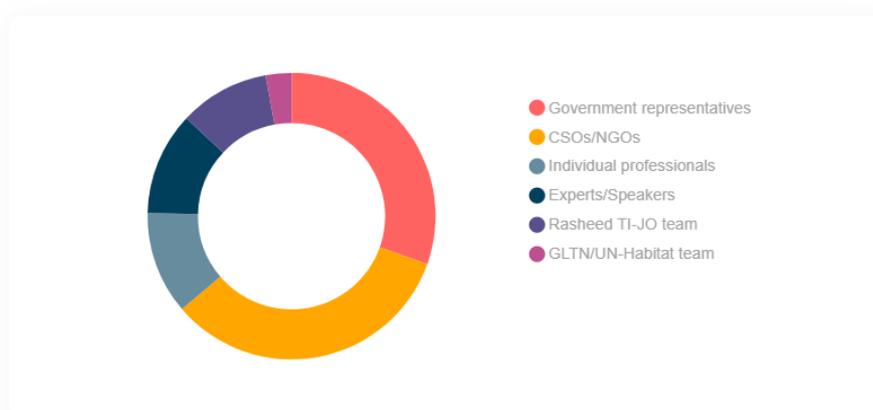


chart below:

*\*Note: trainees are comprised of the external audience and do not include experts/speakers. For Rasheed TI-JO and GLTN/UN-Habitat teams this training was an internal capacity building, and hence they are also excluded from the number of trainees.*

<sup>1</sup> The Millennium Challenge Account-Morocco Agency (MCA-Morocco) is a public institution created in September 2016. It is in charge of implementing the program covered by Compact II, signed on November 30, 2015 between the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and the Government of the United States of America.

It should be mentioned that the training was also attended by participants from the non-Arab states within North Africa sub-region, like Tanzania, Ethiopia, Benin, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Kenya, who have submitted their applications for consideration to include them to the list of participants, although, the training does not focus on their countries or sub-region. This indicates the great interest in the topic, realization of its importance, need to build the capacities as well as motivation to learn from others and adapt best practices.

## **Outcomes of the Training**

The outcomes of the training are the following:

1. Built and expanded capacities of stakeholders in collecting, analyzing and evaluating land governance-related data;
2. Developed understanding of monitoring the progress of land governance and land tenure security in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals and beyond;
3. Developed knowledge and capacities in regards to collecting data and reporting on the land governance-related SDG indicators;
4. Held strategic discussions on different aspects of land governance in the Arab region based on sharing the experiences and knowledge along with the conducted training modules;
5. Gathered key stakeholders to build and expand network of experts working within different dimensions of land governance;
6. Defined key issues, challenges, and needs that are faced in the represented states and the region.

## **Training Sessions**

The training on Monitoring Land Governance and Land Tenure Security in the Arab region (North Africa sub region) was held from 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> March 2021. It aimed to serve as a stocktaking, analytical and capacity building exercise as well as an opportunity to discuss the means of implementation of improved monitoring of tenure security and good land governance issues within the region. The training sessions were delivered by experts from the GLTN/UN-Habitat, the International Land Coalition (ILC), the Global Land Alliance, the World Bank, FAO and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Each day was started with a quick recap of the previous day and agenda setting. Recaps also took place after each presentation delivered as well as in the end of each training day briefly summarizing the topics covered.

### ***Opening and Introduction***

The opening session was started by Eng. Abeer Mdanat from Rasheed TI-JO, Ombretta Tempra from GLTN/UN-Habitat and Eva Hershaw from ILC, where they emphasized on the importance of the land sphere to be placed among other main sectors of governments concern, like education, healthcare, and economic development. During this session, it was also emphasized on the necessity of exchanging the existing knowledge and initiating the development of new one by bringing together and aligning the expertise of different experts and stakeholders. It is also important to ensure that different regional stakeholders, both individuals and organizations, are empowered to foster further discussions around land governance and tenure security in their respected constituencies and work at the country level in order to upscale the land monitoring and work together on the solid global monitoring system.

Following, this session provided the opportunity for participants to introduce themselves and share their expectations of the training. All attendees are working in various areas, which directly or indirectly are related to land, that made it opportune to have inputs from various perspectives and develop the

discussion taking into account different aspects based on their experience. In addition, the geographic coverage of the represented countries was also diverse: it covered both Arab and non-Arab states, which made the discussions and experience exchange more fruitful in the following sessions.

This session was summarized by the presentation on **"Land Governance in the Arab Region" conducted by El Habib Benmokhtar (GLTN/UN-Habitat)** and the following group discussion involving all participants and trainers. Mr. El Habib started his intervention with defining key land terminology that was referred to throughout the entire training course, and discussing the key challenges that the region is facing in general, like lack of governance, instabilities, conflicts, corruption and natural resources shortages, and in regards to land in particular – gender inequality in land rights, lack of data, HLP rights violations, etc. It was followed by highlighting approaches and recommendations for improving the land governance and establishing a solid monitoring system in the region, and emphasizing on the importance of establishing new and enlarging already-existing networks in terms of promoting cooperation and collaboration, developing and sharing knowledge, and building the needed capacities. He finished his presentation by providing the detailed overview of the Arab Land Initiative, its priorities, focus areas and streams of work, milestones and country-level interventions in addition to mentioning the outputs of the First and Second Arab Land Conferences.

After the presentation, participants had a chance to engage in the discussion, where they shared their inputs and raised the following questions:

- What are the issues that women face in terms of access to land?
- Is there any available statistical data on youth-related land corruption?
- How can we work to strengthen the land governance without involving the governmental parties that have the power to take decisions on the protection of land rights, land management and ways to use it? <sup>2</sup>
- How do you work in the environment of social conflicts in certain Arab countries?
- Do young people have access to land? If yes, how? Otherwise, what are the obstacles?
- What are GLTN's activities in Tunisia?
- How does one acquire land and how many types of land are there?
- How can we convince governments to support fit-for-purpose approach?
- Is there any pattern for the land rights in ex-colonized countries, or common practices that are good/bad for land management?

At the discussion part, participants have also shared a number of general comments, mostly highlighting that there is a lack of the collective efforts in data collection at national level and lack of efficient coordination between government and civil society organizations in the area of data collection and data generation. They have also emphasized on the general regional trend of having legal frameworks regulating women's access to land that to different extend are far from the globally recognized minimal standards. Along with discussing the common regional concerns, participants have also addressed some country-specific challenges. Thus, for instance, it was emphasized that there is no connection between education system and the institutions on land management and administration, and authorities, as well as there is a lack of institutional connectivity that has caused disparities in land management, which is a very problematic issue in the Arab region and in Libya in particular.

---

<sup>2</sup> This question was referred to the possibility to take actions in order to strengthen the land monitoring without involving governmental bodies that are responsible for decision-making, as sometimes their priorities and opinion do not align with the CSOs/NGOs, and they may be issuing decisions not in favor of civil society needs.

## **Module 1. Land in Regional and Global Development Frameworks**

The first module was started by Ms. Everlyne Nairesiae (GLTN/UN-Habitat) and her presentation on **"Monitoring and Reporting on Land in Regional and Global Development Agenda"**. She focused on land and SDGs in terms of goals, targets and indicators, going further with the classification of land tenure indicators, tier classification of SDGs indicators in general, and with particular attention to the land-related ones. The presentation also addressed targets 1.4 and 5.a with indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1 and 5.a.2, which have globally approved methodology that is able to guide all countries. During her intervention, Ms. Everlyne briefly covered the subject of VGGTs and contexts in which they provide guidelines on land governance. It was followed by a detailed presentation of the New Urban Agenda as a global commitment that places land in its core, perceives it as a cross-cutting resource and entre of rural-urban linkages in addition to correlating the relation between land and gender, grassroots, human rights in an urban setting and housing. The presentation also briefly covered frameworks and guidelines on land policy in Africa, underlining an initiative of the African Union, African Development Bank and Economic Commission for Africa, endorsed in 2009, and presenting the related challenges. Ms. Everlyne concluded her session briefly mentioning GLII and its role in supporting monitoring of land governance in regional and global development agendas, and emphasizing the importance of land indicators in the monitoring process.

Reflecting on the delivered presentation, the attendees addressed the following questions:

- I have not seen that the SDG 8 talks about decent employment for young people. When we talk about youth access to land, we are talking about agriculture and, therefore, youth employment. So, for us, SDG 8 must be taken into account, when it comes to young people's access to land. What is your point of view?
- You have highlighted the young Africans, who need training in land governance. In this regard, we must give them the chance to have access to it with regard to the SDG4 as well, so it will be taken into account. What is your comment on that?
- How do we develop a land system that supports development in poor countries, where land is one of the most complex and highly sensitive topics?
- How can we improve and come up with new solutions for conflict resolutions and refugees issues related to security of tenure?
- Without a land policy framework, is it easy to monitor?
- What was the place of young people in your land governance work?
- Are there any trainings provided for communities from informal settlements, so that they can gather their own data? If they have to gather their own data related to their lands, to whom it (this data) should belong? Is there any project for "data trust"<sup>3</sup> for these communities, for instance, or should the data belong to governmental institutions?
- You talked about the need for a common framework. Would that be efficient on the ground? Within the same country, there are sometimes a variety of land tenures let alone at the regional/continental/global level.

Pursing the module's topic, Mr. Ward Anseeuw (ILC) delivered a presentation on the **"VGGTs: Chapters and Principles"** detailing some of the elements, which have been previously mentioned in earlier

---

<sup>3</sup> A data trust draws on the idea of a legal trust, whereby an asset is held by appointed trustees, and managed by them, for the benefit of individuals or a class of individuals. In the context of data, a data trust serves as a structure for managing non-personal data in the interests of public beneficiaries.

sessions. Mr. Ward started his presentation from contextualizing the VGGTs as the first global consensus on universally applicable standards for the recognition, recording and protection of tenure rights, and highlighting their nature as a “soft law” that is voluntary and consists of a set of recommended principles and practices, which do not replace actual laws and treaties. Further during his intervention, he detailed on VGGTs aims, objectives, principles and structure, and explained the four pillars of VGGTs (promotion, implementation, monitoring and evaluation), emphasizing on the monitoring part and the challenges it faces, like legitimacy and lack of capacities in terms of human resources, methodologies, and data.

Following the presentations, the participants asked for supplementary information as followed:

- We have a request for VGGTs. We have tried to have a training on VGGTs for our organization in Sudan. We received no response from FAO office. What is the best way to have such training for our staff, to make them more aware about these guidelines and to make it part of the policy dialogue we are initiating?
- Why there is no implementation of the VGGT in some countries, like the Benin Republic, for example?
- In the countries that have adopted VGGTs, what are the results that they have been able to achieve in terms of strengthening the land governance and protecting vulnerable groups, especially women, and protecting their land rights? In addition, have there been any impact on the level of economic and social development for the benefit of those countries, which adopted these voluntary guidelines?

The first session of the second day of the training consisted of two parts. The first one was on **“Globally Approved Methodology for Monitoring Land Tenure Indicators in the SDGs”** conducted jointly by Mr. Clinton Omusula (GLTN/UN-Habitat) and Mr. Carlos Esteban Cabrera (FAO) focusing on a) the role of the IAEG-SDGs; and 2) measuring individuals rights to land – an integrated approach to data collection and reporting on SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1.

Mr. Clinton Omusula started the first part by defining and contextualizing indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, highlighting their intersections and similarities, like both being considered legally recognized documentation, dealing with individual rights and promoting sex-disaggregated data. He also discussed differences between these indicators, stating that 1.4.2 focuses at all types of land with the whole population in the country and looks at legally recognized documents and the perceptions on tenure security, while 5.a.1 – on agricultural land and its population as well as the “de facto” tenure rights by considering both legal documentation and alienation rights. It was followed by defining the efforts of the custodian agencies in harmonizing the definitions and data collection tools to facilitate simultaneous monitoring of the mentioned indicators, and developing data collection strategies for the joint module, with the particular focus on the following:

- Data sources for the indicators – methodologies and data collection strategies that to be integrated in existing national household surveys, taking into consideration the type of land, which each indicator focuses on. As data is being collected for those indicators, certain decision points need to be taken into account, especially the most critical ones related to respondent selection, level of data collection and customization.
- Three different strategies that could be adopted when it comes to the respondent selection: 1) one proxy respondent; 2) self-respondent approach applied to all members; and 3) self-respondent approach applied to one (or more) member(s).

Being a joint module, Mr. Carlos Esteban Cabrera (FAO) continued this session and focused on collecting data for indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, and the 5 versions of the designed module based on the respondent selection, level of data collection and parcel roster presence. He has introduced the following versions that can be adopted by different states:

- Version one: retrieve information in self-respondent approach: parcel level data, assuming that there is no parcel level roster in the implemented survey, and it has to be created.
- Version two: retrieve information in self-respondent approach: parcel level data, assuming there is parcel roster, which can be fed forward to either (a) the interview of one individual or (b) the interviews of all adult household members, assuming separate household member roster with sex.
- Version three: retrieve information in self-respondent approach: individual level data, assuming that it is not reported at parcel level, and individuals are asked about the type of land, either by interviewing one or all adults in the household.
- Version four: retrieve information in self-respondent approach: parcel level data, assuming that there is no parcel level roster, accordingly, it has to be created, and the selected individual will be answering on behalf of all the household members.
- Version five: proxy respondent: individual level data, assuming that it is not possible to recall information on the parcel level.

The second part of the session was on "**Gender and Land Rights: SDG Indicator 5.a.2 on Legal Women's Land Rights**" conducted by Ms. Everlyne Nairesiae (GLTN/ UN Habitat) focusing on measuring indicator 5.a.2 within progressive legal frameworks, including customary laws, that promote and guarantee gender equality in land rights. She started her intervention by introducing the indicator 5.a.2 as a legal indicator referred to when speaking about land related issues and focusing on securing women land rights in the SDG context, and specifically linking it directly to national legal framework from both formal legal instruments and customary tenure rights. During her presentation, Ms. Everlyne also discussed in details six proxies as key elements that need to be taken into consideration when analyzing national legal frameworks and their progressiveness and alignment with indicator 5.a.2. She summarized her intervention by briefly introducing the monitoring process on the indicator 5.a.2 and further analysis of the information collected through above-mentioned proxies, in addition to highlighting some particular country examples.

The session was concluded by guided discussions around the following questions:

- What software do you use for data collection and analysis? And what are the reasons for its choice?
- It was mentioned that your collection reaches both men and women, but is there any youth rate?
- Very nice reflection, but in this scenario of data collection strategies, we assume that access to data is possible and reliable. However, on practice, access to data is quite difficult – it is sometimes either not updated or not shared for different reasons, and even the quality of the available data may be questioned. So, how to collect/generate data with only proxy respondent module and some unrepresentative data?
- How do we validate the accuracy of collected data?

- Can we combine all global data collection strategies somewhere? Or does this already exist, so then where is it located? If not, how can we bridge all methodologies? How can we bring national statistical officers in owning these processes?
- Can we know the opportunities and weaknesses of the application of the presented monitoring strategies/methodologies?
- Is the application applicable to other countries? Under what conditions?
- Is it possible to talk about land data in the “census of competences”?<sup>4</sup>
- I believe that women should be encouraged and supported to have agricultural leases under endorsed loan. What do you think?
- What about Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritania, Sudan, Egypt, etc.?
- Are there any info to share with us as regards North Africa?

## **Module 2: Tool Box**

This module started with a presentation on ***“PRIndex: Global Survey Focused on Property Rights and Perceptions of Tenure Security”*** conducted by Ms. Shahd Mustafa (GLA). She started with presenting the PRIndex and its main objective to develop a nationally representative, globally comparative dataset, available to all, with an approach and methodology that can be adapted to different contexts in countries and groups. It was followed by highlighting influence change in design of national policies, monitoring of land governance and contributing to tracking the SDGs (1.4.2 and 5.a.1), VGGT and other key development indicators. She also discussed the challenges within North Africa sub-region that are faced when it comes to tenure security and data collection, like lack of information and documentation, limited civil society interaction, obstructed implementation of law, reliance on traditions and social norms, limited access of women to land, refugees and foreign workers, etc. The presentation was summarized by providing key findings with examples and highlighting the next steps within the region.

Some participants have contributed to the discussion by raising the following questions:

- Why owners feel more insecure? What are the reasons? It is a paradox.
- In your conclusion, you planned to do research on youth land data. What are the means you have to do this? Do you plan to accompany some organizations? If so, how it could be done?
- How can we get detailed PRIndex data for particular countries?
- Is there a way to harmonize the data across regions using Prindex?

The next session of the module was dedicated to the presentation ***on “Land Matrix: Focusing on Large Scale Land Acquisitions and Investments”*** conducted by Mr. Ward Anseeuw (ILC). He started his intervention by contextualizing Land Matrix as an open tool to collect, visualize and provide information on large scale land acquisitions (LSLA) aiming to promote transparency in LSLA and evidence based land investments. He also briefly covered indicators, variables and the potential for monitoring of this thematic tool, highlighting its alignment with SDGs and VGGTs.

This was followed by a small discussion, where participants have addressed following questions:

---

<sup>4</sup> It was referred to the term “census data”, which is defined as “data used by planners to understand the social, economic, and demographic conditions locally and nationally”. It outlines the types of data collected in the census, like basic population characteristics (age, sex, marital status, household composition, family characteristics, household size), economic measures (labor force participation, occupation, place of work, employment-related industry, educational attributes, etc.), geographic and migration information, information on buildings, living quarters, related facilities, etc.

- If we need Land Matrix in some countries, how can we proceed?
- What is the difference between Land Matrix and Prindex?

This module proceeded with a presentation on "**LANDex: Centralizer of Initiatives, People-Centered, Diverse Sources**" conducted by Ms. Eva Hershaw (ILC), giving an overview of LANDex and how it works and intersects with other data sets. Ms. Eva started her presentation by introducing LANDex as a global land governance index that acts as the centralizer of many land initiatives, which aggregates a number of indicators related to land governance (10 thematic areas that range from women's right to access land to tenure security for all), and puts people in the center of land data. She also highlighted and discussed the LANDex objectives, including providing more comprehensive picture of land governance, broadening scope and sources of data, bringing datasets together, reducing fragmentation among existing initiatives, providing a toolbox from which actors can choose what to monitor, using multi-stakeholder platforms as points of entry and building data ecosystem. Her presentation also covered in details LANDex alignment with SDGs, VGGTs and other monitoring tools and approaches, as well as its indicators and methodology in addition to providing particular examples on the results and products. The session was summed-up with sharing the plans for 2021, which focus on expanding SDG and VGGT reporting with LANDex data, presenting Voluntary National Reviews at High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) and preparing for the Global Land Forum (GLF) in Jordan.

After the presentation, participants have raised the following questions:

- What is the difference between PRIndex and LANDex?
- Could you, please, elaborate more on these people-based assessments – who are these people? All groups of people i.e. from any sector?
- Is it possible to disaggregate collected data according to age, for instance?
- What about getting in touch and collaborate with the already established networks and pool of land governance experts in North Africa that can provide you with info? Or to conduct research study on land governance issues, which can help enrich the indicators in North Africa?
- What is the main constraint you face when getting reliable information, especially from public entities?
- Is it possible to apply this tool to the informal communities? Was there any experience like this before?

This was followed by the next presentation on "**GLII and Partner Tools, Role, Achievements, Lessons Learnt and Opportunities in the Arab Region**" delivered by Ms. Everlyne Nairesiae (GLTN/UN-Habitat). Ms. Everlyne started her presentation from introducing Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII), its mandate and set of 15 globally comparable and nationally applicable land indicators within four categories that include land tenure security, land administration, land and conflict, and sustainable land use and management. It was followed by tackling land tenure security in the global land agenda along with highlighting the progress made by GLII in monitoring indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. In addition to that, she also briefly highlighted country level action for monitoring land tenure indicators in terms of capacity development and integrating the joint module in relevant national surveys and global initiatives. The session was summarized by highlighting key achievements on the indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1 and 5.a.2, mentioning the work on SDGs 11 and 15.3.1, providing an overview of policy implications for the development process, sharing lessons learnt and defining future work.

After the presentation, participants have raised the following questions:

- Are the mentioned FAO trainings self-guided? Are they available throughout the year?
- How we can civil society sector engage and contribute to the data collection and generation?
- Thank you for sharing learnt lessons. What are you projecting to do next with them?
- Where could we find the workshops documentation, please?
- Looking at the countries that reported, there are two different colors: red and blue. Could you please clarify the difference between them?
- How can we persuade the different groups of society to participate in the processes of managing the land in a fair way?

Participants have also shared their comments and inputs, mainly focusing on the need to cooperate in order to create an enabling environment for developing the competences and filling up different gaps, including lack of sufficient knowledge and clarity of the sector. They have also shared their suggestions to clarifying land governance issues in defragmented way to introduce this notion as land governance in more clearer way i.e. dividing it in smaller issues, like land administration, land tenure, etc., and link it to broad development issues as a part of multi-stakeholders task. In addition, attendees also addressed the importance of mobilizing communication between civil society, research institutes, experienced networks, academia, international organizations, decision makers and government institutions, and discussed the ways to initiate such coordination as an important prerequisite to fill up the knowledge gaps and support better access to land-related data, or a mean to contribute data collection and generation. Moreover, community should be involved in the planning process from the beginning and government bodies should be aware about the benefits of working with civil society actors, instead of reaching the community in the late rollers – societies are always ready to cooperate and may support even more, when engaged from the beginning.

The last presentation of this Module was delivered by Mr. Hosaena Ghebru (IFPRI) on "***The IGAD-MELA program: Training on Tools, Methodology and Process***"<sup>5</sup>, focusing on the contextualization of MELA (Monitoring and Evaluation of Land in Africa), its objectives and outcomes within the land policy development and implementation along with improvements in tracking policies. Mr. Hosaena also briefly highlighted the established partnerships as well as the seven countries, where the initiative is being implemented: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South-Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. This was followed with the detailed overview of the MELA framework that is aligned with the African Union Declaration in 4 "result areas": 1) enabling legal and institutional framework; 2) effective and efficient implementation of land management and administration systems; 3) equitable access to land and land related resources for all users; 4) strengthened land tenure security for women, pointing out the indicators used and the experience gained. This session was concluded by a detailed coverage of the MELA methodology and its performance indicators and "intermediate results".

After the presentation, participants had a chance to engage in the discussion, where they shared their inputs and raised the following questions:

- What are the criteria for choosing the countries in which MELA is implemented?
- What are the requirements for countries to join the MELA platform?
- What are the existing data with which you manage to make the evaluation?
- You have talked about a document of good land practice after the few experiences. Can you share this document and the report of your experimental results with us?

---

<sup>5</sup> This presentation was initially planned to be delivered in the end of Day 2 closing the Module 2, however, due to the issues in Mr. Hosaena`s schedule, it was postponed to open Day 3.

### **Module 3. Knowledge Exchange**

As this training serves as a platform for capacity building and expertise exchange within different aspects of land governance, this module has provided participants a base to share their experiences with other attendees and experts that has consequently contributed to defining commonalities and complexities in land governance across countries within the sub-region. Therefore, seven participants with diverse backgrounds have delivered presentations on the steps of the process of achieving effective land governance, the status quo of the monitoring land governance and tenure security in their respected countries as well as the difficulties they work to overcome. In addition, participants have also shared their views and ideas in regards to women's accessibility to land, tenure security and land rights, SDGs reporting, data collection and generation as well as ways to foster knowledge development on land governance and tenure security.

Presentations were delivered as follows:

- Ms. Samira Oudday/ National Institute of Statistics (INS)/Tunisia – **"Land Security in Tunisia"** - introducing land history in Tunisia with particular focus on the evolution of laws related to land, followed by highlighting the complex task of tracking data in the context of different regimes (Islamic law and French regime), while aiming for the harmonization of these systems. The particular attention during her intervention was drawn to the statistics related to land rights and lack of availability of accurate and precise land-related data. As part of her presentation, Ms. Samira has also introduced the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and National Survey on Household Budget, Consumption and Standard of Living along with some of the examples of their deliverables. The presentation also covered the evaluation of available data, highlighting the features of land regime in Tunisia, as being a hybrid one, with mandatory land registration that faces challenges in covering the whole territory. Ms. Samira has concluded detailing on the initiative of the "Common Module" for collecting data on land tenure security – a pilot project conducted in Tunisia in collaboration with UN-Habitat and the INS, targeting the integration of the module with one of the surveys that is being conducted by INS.
- Ms. Habiba Ryadi/Transparency Moroc/Morocco – **"Land and Corruption. Through Urban Planning and Management: Land System and Local Authorities in Morocco"** – explaining the complexity of land in Morocco, pointing out the different statuses and regimes of lands and mapping the potential risks of corruption in urban planning and real estate sector, based on a study conducted in 2019. While focusing on corruption related to the process of urban planning, Ms. Habiba has also revealed three phases of the process: elaboration, instruction and approval – each of them with specific corruption risks. In the following parts of her presentation, she detailed the a) legal and regulatory anomalies; b) upstream malfunctions; c) malfunctions of the process that usually favors the owners of vast properties; and d) malfunctions that have been partially corrected. The presentation was concluded by the recommendations aiming to increase transparency of the process in order to avoid future situations of conflict of interest, to enhance communication during public inquiry, and reduce the favoritism among landowners – all subsequently leading to diminishing the illicit enrichment.
- Ms. Mounia Tagma/Independent Consultant/Morocco – **"Land governance and land tenure security in Morocco"** – starting with a brief introduction of Morocco in terms of its land status, urbanization, legal frameworks, as well as highlighting multiple stakeholders involved in the land sector. It was followed by brief overview of the land-related SDGs in the context of Morocco and indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1 and 5.a.2, emphasizing on the lack of data in this regard or

its outdated. The presentation was concluded by contextualizing the main challenges that include various differences in governing matters of the land, such as legal status, criteria in distribution of government-owned land, urban planning, and fragmentation and discrimination within the inheritance process along with the lack of available data that also represents one of the main obstacles in land governance. In addition, Ms. Mounia also briefly highlighted the accomplishments realized in terms of perceived tenure security up to 68.2% and the continuous progress of land registration.

- Ms. Safiya Elghmari/Doctoral Candidate/Morocco – ***"Informally" Secure and Governed*** – covering general tenure framework in Morocco and bringing particular attention to the issues of a) its pluralistic system that includes both State Domain, Melk property<sup>6</sup>, registered private property, habous<sup>7</sup> land and collective land; b) obsolete legal texts that date back to the 1914-1919 (dahir<sup>8</sup> governing the public domain – 1914, private domain – 1916, forest domain – 1917, and collective lands – 1919); and c) electronic management of land registration operations and related services. She also briefly mentioned SGDs assessment and trends in Morocco, underlining the lack of data in this regard. Furthermore, the presentation concentrated on the topic of urban informality defined as the manifestation of informal processes in urban environment and need of the reevaluation the existing framework, aiming to destigmatize informal settlements and informality in urban development. Ms. Safiya concluded her intervention discussing the informal processes, comparing formal and informal settlements and introducing the informality of land governance that combines developmental governance, electoral governance and grassroots governance.
- Salah Abukashawa/ISTIDAMA/Sudan – ***"Governance of Pastoral Lands in Sudan - Challenges and Opportunities from an Information Perspective"*** – discussing land governance in the pastoral dimension as Sudan is well known with its cattle and the focus area in the country within the land sphere is the transhumance routes. Mr. Salah started his intervention by describing the nature of livestock keepers in Sudan, and defining livestock classification and classification of the nature of grazing, highlighting keepers' rights and responsibilities. He briefly discussed transhumance routes, giving particular attention to the obligation of shepherds when organizing the movement and highlighting the role of nomad lands and pastures. It was followed by discussing the main challenges in the area, like unofficial land ownership, disputes between farmers, conflicts with residents, problems when acquiring land, land confiscation, etc. Following that, he explained the pasture rights, land and pasture relationships, and effect of land laws on pasture. The presentation was summed-up by generalizing the challenges, defining those obstacles related to monitoring and evaluation, and providing recommendations for overcoming the existing issues.
- Mr. Ahmed Khalefa/NRC/Libya – ***"Monitoring Land Governance and Land Tenure Security in the Arab Region: Case of Libya"*** – identifying the important historical events and adoptions of the laws that have significant influence on the land governance in Libya. It was followed by discussing the current situation with its existing challenges, like practices to conclude the property sale contract without registering it, absence of legal pathways to register the transfer of ownership after the suspension of the Real Estate Registration Authority in 2011 resulting in disputes over the rightful ownership. In addition, there are also obstacles associated with

---

<sup>6</sup> Freehold land.

<sup>7</sup> Habous land is often donated to the mosque or church by wealthy individuals, which cannot be sold, although it may be leased or loaned for cultivation.

<sup>8</sup> Royal Decree.

insecure tenure that migrants, asylum seekers and refugees face in Libya. Talking about the available data, Mr. Ahmed emphasized on the fact that since 2011 there has been no registration of properties with the competent authority and therefore, the priorities should be reactivating the registration, asking for support from international actors with similar experience and strengthening the capacity of alternative dispute resolution. He concluded his presentation by mentioning the main implications, like suspension of the registration process, means of balancing competing property rights between previous owners, current owner/occupants and other parties in addition to the uncertain future.

- Ms. Romy Sato/Land Portal Foundation/Germany – "**Land Portal**" – the presentation dragged the attention on Land Portal as a partnership project that started in 2009, with the purpose of increasing access to land data from various sources and contributing to better-informed decisions in land governance. Ms. Romy provided the detailed information on how Land Portal works, introducing it is a tool that could be used to exchange knowledge, aggregating data and advocating for open data and information within the land sector. Moving forward, in her presentation she displays the importance of measuring land tenure and how Land Portal contributes to monitoring land governance, correlating the data to VGGTs and SDGs in Land Monitoring portfolio.

Each presentation was followed by small discussions, where participants could raise their questions and share their comments and inputs. Although, it should be mentioned that the discussions after presentations sometimes were going beyond the focus around land indicators, and were not directly related to land governance or tenure security. However, participants raised them in order to close the gaps in understanding particular national contexts and defining commonalities between their countries in order to point out the issues that can be adapted or taken into consideration for improving the situation in their states. It shows that there is a need to provide the floor for more general discussions around land in the region, which at the same time leads to the necessity of creating stronger ties and exchange between different land stakeholders. The following are the questions raised during attendees' presentations with names to whom they were addressed, which can serve as the grounds for future work as well as basis for cooperation and expertise exchange:

- What are the land security tools available in Tunisia? How are these tools evaluated? (Samira Ouadday)
- Is there a possibility to recommend to UN-Habitat to implement the Common Land Module in other countries? What actions will countries have to take? (Samira Ouadday)
- What are the variables of young people included in the survey? And what are the results? (Samira Ouadday)
- Did you look for the criteria for choosing the countries you mentioned? (Samira Ouadday)
- Why was "Common Module" for collecting data integrated in the survey for generating statistics? Isn't it easier to get needed data and information from the cadaster as you are a public institution? (Samira Ouadday)
- What are the next steps and precautionary measures to reduce the risks of corruption in the land sector, as well as how can land governance be strengthened in order to achieve sustainable development? (Habiba Ryadi)
- Are there any tools or initiatives being used to monitor corruption in Morocco? Could the Transparency International Global Corruption Initiative, the Afro-Barometer be used to increase accountability? (Habiba Ryadi)
- What actions have you taken to help youth resist corruption in the land sector? (Habiba Ryadi)

- What are the steps taken to reduce the risks of corruption and organized crime in the land sector? (Habiba Ryadi)
- How does registration of land affect tenure security if the land is not registered for small farmers and investors? (Mounia Tagma)
- Does land corruption affect young people and women in Morocco? (Mounia Tagma)
- What do you mean about electronic management of Land registration operation and services? Or you mean the system of storing data in digital form? (Safiya Elghmari)
- You mentioned having found 'some' data in the UN-Habitat website. What data was that? (Safiya Elghmari)
- What contributes to the randomness of housing is the law itself that imposes registration of land before it is planned and fragmented. Do you agree with it? (Safiya Elghmari)
- Where can we look for examples of how informality can be effectively recognized and integrated into an urban landscape? (Safiya Elghmari)
- How can cooperation be strengthened in the field of assessing land governance? (Salah Abukashawa)
- What conflict resolution mechanism do you have in place to solve the issues that can be between farmers and pastoralists? (Salah Abukashawa)
- Seems that in your area you have a number of livestock, how do you manage it in terms of land use planning and climate change to overcome the conflict of farmers and pastoralists? (Salah Abukashawa)
- In Tanzania, we have the land law No. 4 of 1999 on Common Land and No. 5 on Village Land, which help in land administration and conflict resolution. How about your area? (Salah Abukashawa)
- What Kind of documentations the two parties have to provide to open the case of the dispute on the ownership right? (Ahmed Khalefa)
- Tribunals that handle land issues surely are overloaded with land issues. Do the customary practices have any dispute resolution mechanics to solve the issues faster? (Ahmed Khalefa)

#### ***Module 4. Summing-Up Session and Future Steps***

The last module of the training was focused on further approaches and actions that need to be taken for better results in monitoring land governance, therefore two more presentations were delivered focusing on key partners and building an extensive network of experts in the land sphere, followed by a brainstorming session.

Mr. Clinton Omusula (GLTN/UN-Habitat) presented "***The Role of Stakeholders in Monitoring Land Governance and Tenure Security***". During his intervention, Mr. Clinton defined main groups of stakeholders and highlighted their roles and tasks in supporting the land monitoring on different levels, namely:

1. Member States – sufficient political will to deliver data on land/SDGs; strengthening the capacities of national institutions in their statistical systems; nationalizing SDGs and integrating their monitoring and implementation in national agendas; upgrading land information systems; as well as leveraging the data produced at country level and regular reporting on country level progress;
2. National Statistics Offices - adopting and integrating the globally approved methodologies for SDGs monitoring; contextualizing disaggregation levels; mapping existing initiatives; in

- addition to regular data collection and reporting on land-related indicators as well as developing national metadata;
3. Land Registries and Cadaster Systems - facilitating issuance of relevant documentation; providing complementary tools; adopting the recommended disaggregation levels; continuous update of information along with promoting and adopting open data policies;
  4. CSOs, international organizations and private sector - providing complementary data in addition to advocacy and Innovation;
  5. UN Regional Commissions – liaison and coordination; development of regional indicators; regional capacity development; as well as tackling development issues in a new interdisciplinary way that addresses both national and regional challenges;
  6. Custodian Agencies - provide technical capacity support, and particularly in integrating global methodologies; support compilation of regional estimates and aggregates; targeted sessions on impact evaluation of land tenure and governance interventions; and fundraising.

He has also emphasized that the defined list of stakeholders is not an exhaustive one, and that the highlighted roles may overlap with each other as a result of national contexts and some of their peculiarities. He briefly concluded his presentation by highlighting UN-Habitat country support in monitoring land tenure security and the necessity of those parties involved to coordinate their actions as tackling development issues would benefit from an interdisciplinary approach.

It was immediately followed by the last presentation of the module on **"Towards a Coordinated Effort of Land Governance Monitoring (A technical Perspective)"**, where Mr. Ward Anseeuw (ILC) summed-up all the previous sessions and interventions. He covered the existent numerous monitoring initiatives and the possibility of either unite them or coordinate them for a multi-layer approach, pointing out the elements that are already in use in monitoring land such as official data, data centralizing and generating initiatives as well as tools while adding the benefits of using the VGGTs' principles in coordinating the existent elements. This multi-layer approach to monitor land governance includes 3 layers: 1) official data (like SDGs), 2) data centralizing and generating initiatives (like LANDex or PRIndex), and monitoring tools (like GLII or MELA). Moreover, the presentation also focused on proving that coordination does not mean full standardization, because of each country's characteristics and that the coordinated efforts could be geographic as country level, region or global level as well as they could be thematic or both. During the presentation, Mr. Ward discussed the broad potential of this approach to cover all aspects related to land, highlighting the assurance of broad alignment and possibility of integration of large number of indicators, monitoring initiatives and data, which allows comparability and complementarity. He also highlighted the need to formalize and legitimize this data ecosystem within states statutory bodies.

After the presentation, small discussion began around the following questions:

- How can trainings on this topic and common talks with FAO start in Sudan? How to reach FAO team responsible for the VGGTs implementation, for instance, as we tried to reach them by email before, but unfortunately didn't get any response? Are there any alternatives?
- Where to start from in countries such as Sudan or Somalia to set up a basic or starting point to implement the presented approach?
- Is there a role for the regional economical committees in this initiative, considering that some countries have multiple memberships?
- How to use all the indicators and align them with each other?

The closing part of the module was dedicated to brainstorming session, which was facilitated by Ms. Everlyne Nairesiae and the discussions were set to start from reflecting on monitoring challenges and problems based on the gained knowledge and the previous experiences and move to what should be included as future steps, guided by 5 questions:

1. What land data initiative does your organization/institution implement? What have been your achievements/milestones to date, and who are your partners/collaborators in data effort?
2. What challenges have you encountered in your land data efforts? What have you done to address these challenges? Were there any gender specific challenges and how did you address them?
3. What regional and global commitments/frameworks have you used/applied to inform/support your land data initiative(s) and how you applied them?
4. Following this training and lessons learnt, what potential areas of improvement could you/your organization/institution benefit from? What areas/topics do you need more information/technical support on?
5. How do you plan to implement lessons learnt from this training? What support will you require to implement your plan? Do you see your/institutional role in supporting your country to report on land tenure indicators in the SDGs?

Attendees representing the countries involved in the training provided their inputs to these questions, giving a particular attention to the need to develop a stronger land information system, creating opportunities for more trainings, bringing the capacity closer to the beneficiaries, as well as the possibility to share information on best practices considering different countries and partnerships. They have also emphasized on the need to find ways to better connect the various stakeholders, and through this to increase transparency over the available data and reduce corruption. It was agreed on the fact that coordination is the key and that the available tools and approaches should be contextualized for each community and country through a common effort in filling the gaps.

When talking about transparency in the land sector as part of the democratization process, they have emphasized on the need to integrate principles of transparency and accountability in the procedures of land planning and management, and particularly on the legislative level, ensuring the establishment the relevant legal regulations for that and ensuring the enforcement of these regulations. This was also referred to establishing strong information system, and triggering proper implementation of access to information and aligning national legal frameworks with at least minimal international standards in this regard. Another shared point regarding legislation scope was addressed on the necessity to carry forward conversations around strengthening the relevant laws regulating the sector in order to ensure that they are able to address the needs of communities as required.

### ***Closing***

The training was concluded with some of the reflections from the participants on the training course, and highlighting the readiness to move forward in terms of staying in touch with other participants to collaborate in future and to further expand the network of experts built during this training. They have also agreed with each other that the key to development of the land sector and bringing it out of the shadow is to support the advocacy initiatives and to ensure that transparency within the sector is put in place. The training has allowed sharing important and powerful experiences that equipped all the attendees with necessary tools and approaches, which can be localized and contextualized, and support the common aspiration and motivation to place data at center of decision-making.

## Key Inputs and Suggestions

After the training participants shared their ideas based on the conducted training, proving both broad and particular inputs and suggestions:

- In addition to tenure, there are other factors that affect how secure households (and other housing stakeholders) feel. They include how strong titles actually are, whether they can easily be disputed in court and their value as a collateral. When titles are weak, landowners have weaker access to finance. Another factor that affects land security is the risk for a house of piece of land to be illegally occupied. Illegal or informal occupations do provide shelter to the occupants, but they also weaken the housing value chain and make it more difficult to invest in housing (whether by developers or households as small proprietors or even in the context of self-construction).

- The fact that land-related indicators are often unavailable in itself suggests governance issues. Yes, it can sometimes be difficult to collect data for technical reasons or because of the unavailability of resources on the ground. It can also be difficult to process data and to present information in a way that makes comparisons over time, and across countries, consistent. The real challenge however, as it was highlighted during the training is to overcome the obstacles that are artificially created, because land is such a powerful resource, leading to opacity in information and governance.

- Although, it is not disputable that men and women do not possess equal access to land, however, the examples provided during the training for instance that in Morocco women own under 1% of titles are shocking. This example alone shows how important it is to collect and publish land data. Numbers make issues real and undisputable. When we see numbers like this, the urgency for action and active policy becomes evident.

- The North Africa Region is one of the most important regions in term of land use and development. However, monitoring land governance is not sufficient to make land in center of development policy. The access to land data is the major problematic due to many causes:

- The lack of information about land tenure and land use
- The lack of IS that can produce land information
- The lack of transparency
- The obscurity of land transactions to escape taxation

- To enhance good governance, all stakeholders should participate in making decision process. In the region, the public actors have more power to make decision about how the land is used. In addition, public actors without implication of economic and social actors define the rules of land use. Therefore, it is very important to implement specific methods that allow to all actors to participate in making decision about how their land is used.

- The approaches used to monitor land governance are indicators of VGGT and SDG. However, these indicators do not give a true image about the situation of land governance in the region. The major problem is the access to data that can allow the determination of the indicators. Even if the indicator is calculated, it does not mean that the governance is the mode of land management and all stakeholders manage the land issues.

- Land governance is a universal concept. However, it is very important to consider particularities of countries. Every society has specific methods to implement land governance, to make decision about land issues, to secure land tenure and to manage land conflicts. Therefore, land is part of countries identity and how to manage land governance reflect how the society want to live and to manage relations between its populations. Therefore, introducing good tools in monitoring land governance is very important but every country should adapt it with the specific context.

- It is very important to know that actors are against new concepts and paradigms. Monitoring land governance means the change of positions and methods of decision-making. It means access to information, transparency and accountability. Introducing land governance monitoring should be by step and should guarantee the acceptance of all actors.

- The first step to enhance capacities in collecting, analyzing and reporting land related data is to make focus groups in each country. Experts in land governance constitute this focus group, and work with all actors to collect, analyze and report land data. In addition, it is very important to enhance land research centers and to collaborate with it in these issues.

- The monitoring land governance initiatives should be implemented at the local level by making conventions with all stakeholders. The implication of public authorities, economic and social actors is important. It will be fruitful to make councils and committees to make decisions about how the land governance should be monitoring. In addition, it is very important to develop mechanisms that can make trust between actors and favor collaboration.

- One fundamental element of good land governance is the open sharing of information - it is treating information as a public good. Therefore, this is a key aspect to consider in enhancing good land governance: people and institutions should make their information, their data open and accessible. One condition for that is obviously the digitalization of land registries and of other institutions that manage land-related data and secondly, making these data open, free to share and use by anyone, anywhere - with the exception, of course, of private data. In essence, opening up information triggers a virtuous cycle of knowledge sharing which enhances States' (and other actors') capacities in collecting, analyzing and reporting on land-related data and it also empowers local stakeholders to be able to act at the local level. They can only act properly if they have access to information to devise their strategies. Is opening up information enough? Of course not. States and local actors also need the development of other capacities and infrastructure, e.g. mapping, data analysis, project management, a digital system, surveying skills etc.

Based on the 3-day training and discussions the following points were defined as needs for the land governance sphere:

- Availability of data, particularly quality data that is up-to-date, allowing answering number of questions around land sphere;
- Clarity about land and land-related issues that goes beyond its simple understanding in the economic dimension, but rather understanding its value in social and political as well;
- Sufficient knowledge about land sphere and land governance, and how land could benefit different groups of society;
- Joint efforts in the development of the global land governance;
- Clear understanding of monitoring tools and mechanisms available for land monitoring, and capacities developed to use them effectively;
- Clear and comprehensive legislative framework to be put in place effectively regulating the land sector and all related matters;
- Raising awareness among civil society actors on the importance of land monitoring, land governance, tenure security in general and as an important part pillars for securing their land rights;
- Established strong collaborations and networks of experts and professionals, both in terms of organizations and individuals, that are being expanded on the ongoing base, and are able to sufficiently transfer their knowledge and experiences;
- Sufficient political will by the governments;

- Breaking stereotypes about land in terms of its belonging to the politics only;
- Clear strategies for data collection and reporting on SDG indicators related to land, as well as effective strategic roadmap for land governance to be synergized with other sectors, and be reflected and integrated to different policies, strategies, programs and budgets;
- Educating and encouraging young generations to step up as a driving force with new ideas and innovative approaches to develop the land sector.

## Annex 1: Evaluation

After the end of the training, Rasheed TI-JO has shared a questionnaire with the participants in order to collect their evaluation and feedback on the training event that can help to spot areas for improvements and measure the overall effectiveness. It also allowed participants to raise their voices and share their “outbox” inputs and comments that will be incorporated in the future events and serve as the basis for developing the lessons learnt.

The following table is the analysis of the distributed questionnaire that includes data and information obtained from the conducted evaluation by participants:

	Question	Yes	No	Partly
1.	The content of the training was organized and easy to follow	95,7%	0%	4,3%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I did not receive the detailed program (with sections, presenters etc.) with enough time in advance in order to make a decision about which sections would be interesting for me<sup>9</sup></li> </ul>				
2.	The training length was appropriate	78,3%	4,3%	17,4%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The length was too short, we need more time for detailed knowledge</li> <li>Very long for a training, but short for the subjects covered</li> <li>It was very extensive</li> </ul>				
3.	The discussions were helpful and relevant	95,7%	0%	4,3%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training covered many subjects</li> </ul>				
4.	The objectives of the training were met	87%	0%	13%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An intensive introductory about the M&amp;E concept was needed</li> <li>Not enough time, and because it was online not in person</li> </ul>				
5.	The presentation materials were relevant	95,7%	0%	4,3%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some difficulties about zoom</li> </ul>				
6.	The trainers were well prepared and able to answer any questions	95,7%	0%	4,3%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i> NA				
7.	As a result of this training, I gained new knowledge applicable to my work	91,3%	0%	8,7%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i> NA				
8.	The training delivered the information I expected to receive	95,7%	0%	4,3%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i> NA				
9.	All raised questions were responded	78,3%	4,3%	17,4%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i> NA				
10.	The duration of the training was sufficient for the material covered	69,6%	8,7%	21,7%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i>				

<sup>9</sup> This person attended on behalf of another participant, and was referred at the first day of the event.

NA				
11.	The English translation <sup>10</sup> was good	91,5%	0%	9,5%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The voice was not clear</li> <li>• Some interruptions</li> </ul>				
	The French translation <sup>11</sup> was good	84,3%	0%	15,7%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The man was better in translation</li> <li>• Sometimes the sound was not clear</li> </ul>				
	All information was provided in advance	95,7%	0%	4,3%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i>				
NA				
	I feel like I now understand the topic much better	95,7%	0%	4,3%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i>				
NA				
14.	I would recommend others to watch the recorded version of this training	87%	0%	13%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i>				
NA				
15.	I am interested in attending future trainings and webinars offered by organizers and experts	95,7%	0%	4,3%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i>				
NA				
16.	This training enabled to get valuable connections with different experts and organizations:	95,7%	0%	4,3%
<i>Comments if "partly" or "no" was chosen:</i>				
NA				
17.	What did you like MOST about the training?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fruitful discussions and the content of presentations;</li> <li>• Land registration, woman land rights;</li> <li>• Everlyne`s presentation and its relation to SDG;</li> <li>• The sources shared and the discussions;</li> <li>• Diversity of backgrounds of both trainers and participants;</li> <li>• Summarizing recaps after presentations;</li> <li>• The Land Matrix Data and Database;</li> <li>• Learning about country experiences in trying to track/working with the SDGs (e.g. Morocco);</li> <li>• The approach the combine and use available Land Governance frameworks;</li> <li>• The SDGs in relation with Land and priorities, GLII framework and VGGTs;</li> <li>• Data collection strategies for the joint module</li> <li>• Relevance of the course to current work.</li> </ul>		
18.	What did you like LEAST about the training?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The training course was held online;</li> <li>• A bit long duration;</li> <li>• More inputs from governmental sector;</li> <li>• Virtual trainings make it possible to extend the duration of the training, or stretch over more days so participants can dedicate part of their day to the training, and the other part to work (as a suggestion). It also gives the time in-between sessions to process the materials taught;</li> </ul>		

<sup>10</sup> Responses from those participants, who used English translation, were analyzed.

<sup>11</sup> Responses from those participants, who used French translation, were analyzed.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The only thing I considered it the least was the presentation organization of participants, I did not know that only few will present and I prepared mine until the last day of the training, when I knew that only those, who were contacted presented their work<sup>12</sup></li> </ul>
18.	Any other comments?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training has completely succeeded;</li> <li>The training was sufficient for the material covered, also the organizers of this program really satisfied our thirst;</li> <li>It would be great to have detailed and specialized courses in land governance;</li> <li>Moderation of the session was really good; I also appreciated a lot that you put all the materials in Google Drive making them easily accessible by all participants;</li> <li>Adapt and organize the training workshops at national levels;</li> <li>I wish, if possible, all the participants of this training to meet together and share the knowledge and experience live in the same panel – this can add more exposure and improve some of the issues in our working place;</li> <li>Thank you for your care to make this a successful training;</li> <li>Thank you for the great workshop;</li> <li>It's very useful course, I want learn more and more about the land issues to support the sustainable development.</li> </ul>

Not all of the participants shared their comments explaining why they chose options “no” or “partly”, however, the provided feedback and evaluation will be taken into consideration and reflected when preparing for the Expert Group Meeting.

The survey shows that the participants share different perspectives regarding the length of the training: some of them suggested reducing the duration and focusing on the general ideas, however, others have mentioned that it would be more efficient to add time for some sessions.

---

<sup>12</sup> This participant did not confirm that he will/would like to present at the dedicated session, and did not confirm his attendance until the moment, when registration link was provided to all attendees.

## Annex 2: List of Contacts

The following table provides the information regarding the participants of the training and people invited. The table is divided into two sections: the first one in (blue) includes people, who attended the training and is comprised of experts/speakers, trainees, Rasheed TI-JO and GLTN/UN-Habitat teams; while the second one contains a list of people, who were invited, but did not respond (in grey); and who couldn't attend, accepted the invitation, but did not attend or referred someone else on their behalf (in orange).

	Name	City/ Country	Organization	Job Title
1.	Abeer Mdanat	Amman, Jordan	Rasheed TI-JO	Executive Director
2.	Viktoriiia Adamenko	Amman, Jordan	Rasheed TI-JO	Project Coordinator / Researcher
3.	Lamees Al-Sabatin	Amman, Jordan	Rasheed TI-JO	Legal Assistant / Communication Officer
4.	Bahaa Alnawas	Amman, Jordan	Rasheed TI-JO	Media Consultant
5.	Mohammd Takrouri	Amman, Jordan	Rasheed TI-JO	Board Member
6.	Majd Shahatit	Amman, Jordan	Rasheed TI-JO	Project Coordinator
7.	Cristina Elena Grigore	Amman, Jordan	Rasheed TI-JO	Project Assistant
8.	Sina Schlimmer	Paris, France	GLTN	
9.	Clinton Omusula	Nairobi, Kenya	UN Habitat (GLTN)	Land Data and Knowledge Management Officer.
10.	ELHabib Benmokhtar	Nairobi, Kenya	UN-Habitat	Land Expert
11.	Everlyne Nairesiae	Nairobi, Kenya	UN-Habitat	Coordinator, Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII)
12.	Carlos Esteban Cabrera	Rome, Italy	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)	Statistician

13.	Ombretta Tempra	Cairo, Egypt	UN-Habitat	Human Settlement Officer
14.	Eva Hershaw	Rome, Italy	ILC	
15.	Ward Anseeuw	Rome, Italy	CIRAD / ILC	Lead Data
16.	Shahd Almkhtar	München, Germany	Global Land Alliance	Prindex Regional Engagement Coordinator
17.	Hosaena Ghebru	Washington DC, United States	International food Policy Research Inst.	Research Fellow
18.	Habiba Ryadi	Rabat, Morocco	Transparency Maroc	Member of Board and Land Committee
19.	Ibrahim Ali	Benghazi, Libya	Libyan Transparency Association	President
20.	Samira Ouadday	Tunis, Tunisia	National Institute of Statistics	Head of department of Regional statistics and GIS
21.	Sarra Selmi	Tunis, Tunisia	National Institute of Statistics	Deputy Director of Social Statistics Department
22.	Houda Bouhlel	Msaken, Tunisia	National Institute of Statistics	Director of Demographic Statistics
23.	Nadia Touihri	Tunis, Tunisia	National Institute of Statistics	Head of Department of Demographic and Social Statistics
24.	Nasri Naim	Nabeul, Tunisia	National Institute of Statistics	GIS/Regional Statistics System MANAGER
25.	Asma Ghouli	Ariana, Tunisia	Survey and Cadaster Office	Deputy Manager
26.	Almkhtar Attwairi	Tripoli, Libya	UN-HABITAT Libya	Urbanization & Land Management Consultant
27.	Rabie Wahba	Cairo, Egypt	ILC EMENA	Regional Coordinator
28.	Elforjani Khaled Ali	Tripoli, Libya	National Anti-Corruption Commission	Director of Development and Training Department

29.	Hamza Alrgibi	Tripoli, Libya	National Anti-Corruption Commission	Director of the General Administration of Human and Financial Resources
30.	Issa Bushback	Tripoli, Libya	National Anti-Corruption Commission	Director of the Public Sector Department
31.	Nabila Zouhiri	Rabat, Morocco	GIZ African Union	GIZ Technical advisor
32.	Abderrahim Id-Rais	Rabat, Morocco	Land Center	Founder and Director
33.	Mohamed ElMehdi Laaz	Rabat, Morocco	MCA-MOROCCO	Responsible for the land governance activity
34.	Tarik El Asri	Rabat, Morocco	MCA-MOROCCO	Director of Land Governance
35.	Reham Hamza	Khartoum, Sudan	Governmental sector	Urban planner
36.	Mohamed Timoulali	Rabat, Morocco	GTOPIC	Director
37.	Rehab Hassan	Khartoum, Sudan	Ministry of Physical Planning	
38.	Roland Hubner	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	GIZ	M&E Advisor
39.	Ahmed Hemoudi	Khartoum, Sudan	ISTIDAMA, Centre for land and environmental governance	Land Administration Specialist
40.	Amer Kher	Khartoum, Sudan	Land Department	
41.	Hind Mahmoud	Khartoum, Sudan	Doshi Borgan Consultant Engineers	Environmental Impact Assessment Officer
42.	Bryceson Eliamini Msangi	Babati-Manyara, Tanzania	Babati District Council	District Land, Natural Resources and Environmental Officer
43.	Fawaz Abuhejleh	Amman, Jordan	Department of Land and Survey	Manager
44.	Salem Ghalleb	Tunis, Tunisia	I Watch organization Tunisia	Governance Programs

				Manager
45.	Romy Sato	Freiburg, Germany	Land Portal Foundation	Local Knowledge Engagement Network Coordinator
46.	Salaheldin Abukashawa	Khartoum, Sudan	ISTIDAMA Centre for Land and Environmental Governance	Program Manager
47.	Ibraheem Alfadull	Khartoum, Sudan	Land Authority	Manager
48.	Abdalla Mustafa Issa Limbo	Khartoum, Sudan	Land Authority	ICT Manager
49.	Natacha Jaarim	Tripoli, Libya	Norwegian Refugee Council	ICLA Project manager
50.	Innocent Antoine Houedjl	Porto-Novo, Benin	Yilaa	Coordinator
51.	Ameth Diallo	Saint Louis, Senegal	Youth Initiative for Land in African (Yilaa).	Assit. Coordinator
52.	Ahmed Khalefa	Tripoli, Libya	NRC	Legal Technical Officer
53.	Ayoub Ben-Adim	Rabat, Morocco	Ibn Toufail University	Researcher
54.	Fatimaezzahra Mohtich	Rabat, Morocco	Hassan II Agronomical and Veterinary Institute	Geomatics and Topographic Engineer
55.	Amine Bouwafoud	Casablanca, Morocco	Hassan II Agronomical and Veterinary Institute (Morocco)	MSc Student
56.	Fatma Osman Ibnouf	Khartoum, Sudan	University of Khartoum	Assistant Professor
57.	Moha El-ayachi	Rabat, Morocco	University	Professor
58.	Youssef Ait Lbacha	Rabat, Morocco	Cadi Ayyad Marrakech University	PhD student in land governance

59.	Safiya El Ghmari	Rabat, Morocco	INAU (National Institute of Planning and Urbanism)	Doctoral Candidate
60.	Aïdas Sanogo	Manga, Burkina Faso	Manga University Center	
61.	Ruth Meinzen-Dick	St Louis, United States of America	IFPRI	Senior Research Fellow
62.	Mounia Tagma	Rabat, Morocco	Self employed	Consultant
63.	Mr. Naseem Ali Haleem	Zliten, Libya	Engineering Organization for Development	Chairman of the Board
64.	Akintobi Olusanmi	Ibadan, Nigeria	GeoPlans Systems International Co Ltd	
65.	Grace Ananda	Nairobi, Kenya	Microde consult	Human Rights and Gender Expert
66.	Heba Allah Khalil	Cairo, Egypt	NELGA NA, Egypt	Focal Point for NELGA North Africa
67.	Leon Orotta	Arusha, Tanzania	N/A	GIS and Remote Sensing expert
68.	Elhadi Ali	Khartoum, Sudan	Land Registration Authority	
69.	Mohammed Hamed Mohammed ELsheikh ALfadni	Khartoum, Sudan	Land Authority	Head of Soba East Land Registrations
70.	Ithri Ait Hou	Fez, Morocco	GEOLAMBERT	Research and Development Coordinator
71.	Dr. Ouissem Khorief	Skikda, Algeria	University of Constantine 3	Lecturer at Department of Sustainable Urban Project Management
72.	Jennifer Onyejekwe Aghaji	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	GIZ	Communication and Knowledge Management Officer

73.	Julia Wenkowitsch	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	GIZ	Head of Component
74.	Ahmed Bernoussi	Rabat, Morocco	Transparency Maroc	Chairman of the Board
75.	Ali Sadki	Rabat, Morocco	Transparency Maroc	Board Member
76.	Helene Mwadjuma	Kinshasa, Congo	UN-Habitat, Urban Practices Branch	M&E Expert
77.	Issam Elkhorchani	Tataouine, Tunisia	Development Services (Deserv Consulting)	Consultant
78.	Wadi Rhouma	Tunis, Tunisia	National Office of Land Ownership	Director
79.	Smail Izerrouken	Algeria	EL GHAITH	Chairman
80.	Mohamed Osman Hussein	Khartoum, Sudan	NA	Agriculture and Rural Development Expert, ARD Consultant
81.	Nouh El Harmouzi	Rabat, Morocco	Arab Center for Scientific Research and Humane Studies	CEO
82.	Hafiz Mahmoud	Khartoum, Sudan	Infrastructure &Transportation Ministry	Engineering Manager
83.	N/A	Alger, Algeria	National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing	N/A
84.	Fatma Boufenik	Oran, Algeria	Algerian Women Claiming Their Rights (FARD)	Founder
85.	Ms. Hala Bugaighis	Tripoli, Libya	Jusoor Centre for Studies and Development	Senior Researcher, Consultant and the Co- Founder
86.	Ms. Hind Saki	Tripoli, Libya	Libyan Women Forum	Director
87.	Najla Allani	Tunis, Tunisia	Center for Research, Studies, Documentation and Information on Women (CREDIF)	Director General

88.	Dr. Ali al-Hadi al-Tayeb	Tripoli, Libya	Office of the Real Estate Registration Authority	Chairman of the Management Committee
89.	Karim Tajmouati	Rabat, Morocco	National Agency for Land Conservation, Cadastre and Cartography	General Manager
90.	Laura Meggiolaro	Italy	Land Portal Foundation	Team Leader
91.	Hamid Oukaci	Alger, Algeria	National Council for Geographic Information	General Secretariat
92.	Mr. Zouheir Fatnassi	Tunis, Tunisia	Topography and Cadastre Office	Surveying Engineer
93.	Mr. Adel Jehane	Tunis, Tunisia	National Center for Cartography and Remote Sensing	General Director
94.	Mr. Riad Balaghi	Rabat, Morocco	National Institute of Agronomic Research	Head of Regional Centre
95.	Ms. Amal Layachi	Rabat, Morocco	Royal Center for Remote Sensing	Head of Training Department
96.	Mr. Alexandre Duclaux	Rabat, Morocco	Geomatics and Environmental Engineering	Manager
97.	Abdelaziz Kallel	Sfax, Tunisia	Digital Research Center of Sfax	Assistant Professor
98.	Mohamed Sdiri	Tunis, Tunisia	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Renewable Energies	Analyst / Chief Head
99.	Radhi Mustafa Selim	Alger, Algeria	National Land Survey Agency	General Director
100.	Kamal Al-Mazouhi	Tunis, Tunisia	Office of Topography and Cadastre	Chief General Manager
101.	Dr. Mounir Khaled BERRAH	Alger, Algeria	ONS General Directorate	Director General
102.	Dr. Abdella Zidan Amhemad	Tripoli, Libya	National Board for Information and Documentation	Director General

103.	Oussama Marseli	Rabat, Morocco	Statistics Directorate	Director
104.	Dr. Karamallah Ali Abdelrahman Salih	Khartoum, Sudan	Central Bureau of Statistics	Director General
105.	Mr. Adnen Lassoued	Tunis, Tunisia	National Institute of Statistics	Director General
106.	Khaled Sellami	Tunis, Tunisia	Ministry of State to the Head of Government / E- government Unit	Director General / Responsible for the Public Service, Governance and Anti-Corruption
107.	Mr. Abdelhafid Belmehdi	Alger, Algeria	Algerian National Institute of Industrial Property Ministry of Industry (INAPI)	Director General
108.	Mr. Mohammed Bircharef	Rabat, Morocco	High Commission for Planning, Department of Statistics	Director General
109.	Driss Barraoui	Rabat, Morocco	ENDA Maghreb	Coordinator
110.	Dax Bennett Roque	Libya	NRC - Libya Office	Country Director
111.	Ms. Amina Lotfi	Rabat, Morocco	Democratic Association of Morocco Women (ADFM)	President
112.	Ms. Amina Amharech	Asillah, Morocco	GROUPE AZUL	Founding Member
113.	Ameur Jeridi	Kairouan, Tunisia	APNEK-Tunsia	Vice-president
114.	Dr. Hassan Hussein Ibrahim Hassan	Khartoum, Sudan	Department of Agricultural Economic, University of Gezira	Professor of Agricultural Economics
115.	Walid Al-Jeridi	Bizerte, Tunisia	The Regional Bureau of Statistics of Bizerte	Regional Director
116.	Wael El Zerey	Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria	USTO University	Associate Professor
117.	Ezzedine Saberi	Algeria	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fishing	Statistics Specialist

118.	Mr Hajjej Mohsen	Tunisia	National Institute of Statistics	Deputy Director
119.	Dr. Hadi Gashut	Tunisia	CRTEAN	Director
120.	Dr. Ali Daoudi	Alger, Algeria	National Higher School of Agronomy, Department of Rural Economy	Professor
121.	Khaldoon A. Mourad	Lund, Sweden	The Centre for Sustainable Visions	Senior Researcher, Lecturer & Consultant
122.	Jean-Philippe Colin	Montpellier, France	Institute of Research for Development	Research Director
123.	Dr. Said Madani	Sétif, Algeria	Ferhat Abbas University of Setif	Doctor of Architecture
124.	Dr. Abderrahmane Diafat	Sétif, Algeria	Ferhat Abbas University of Setif	Doctor of Engineering
125.	Yosra Frawes	Tunis, Tunisia	Tunisian Association of Democratic Women (AFTD)	President
126.	Zahra Langhi	Benghazi, Libya	Libyan Women's Platform for Peace (LWPP)	Co-Founder
127.	Ali Muhammad Abbas	Khartoum, Sudan	Central Bureau of Statistics	Director General
128.	Idris Ali Sultan	Djibouti, Djibouti	Department of Statistics and Demographic Studies (DISED)	Director
129.	Mohamed Ouessar	Médenine, Tunisia	Institut des Regions Arides	Senior Researcher
130.	Atef Bel Hadj Ali	Tunisia	CRTEAN	Chair
131.	Dr. Mohamed Talbi	Médenine, Tunisia	Institut des Regions Arides	Professor
132.	Osama Rayis	Khartoum, Sudan	Africa City of Technology	Director General
133.	Amal Saidi	Rabat, Morocco	Mohammed V University	Remote Sensing, Resources and Natural Risks Expert

134.	Anas Emran	Rabat, Morocco	Université Mohammed V Agdal Institut Scientifique	Remote Sensing, Resources and Natural Risks Coordinator
135.	Dr. Akram Elkaseh	Tripoli, Libya	Libyan Center for Remote Sensing and Space Science (LCRSSS)	General Director
136.	Bechir Maghrebi	Tunis, Tunisia	National Institute of Statistics	Director, SDGs coordinator

### **Annex 3. Additional Information**

1. Links for the coverage of the event:

<https://rasheedti.org/land-governance-building-capacities-and-joining-the-efforts/?lang=en>

Another post was shared on Yammer – enterprise social networking service used for private communication within Transparency International movement that operates in over 100 countries. As the post can be accessed only by national chapters or individuals engaged in the movement, below is the script of the post for reference instead of the link:

#### ***"Middle East and North Africa sub-regions: two land sector intensive trainings for a better future***

*Rasheed for Integrity and Transparency (Transparency International – Jordan) has conducted two intensive training sessions on Monitoring Land Governance and Tenure Security, focusing on the Middle East and North Africa sub-regions. The first training was held between December 14 and 16, and the second one – between March 9 and 11, with three days designated for each. The training course is a part of the Arab Land Initiative's stream of work, and was delivered in partnership with the UN-Habitat/Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), hosting a myriad of land sector experts and participants from Arab and non-Arab countries in MENA region. The trainings hosted discussions and focused on supporting national stakeholders with the development of their capacities in collecting, analyzing and reporting on land-related data and reporting on SDG indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1 and 5.a.2. Experts from the GLTN, UN-Habitat, International Land Coalition, Global Land Alliance, World Bank, FAO and International Food Policy Research Institute discussed different issues and obstacles facing the land sector in the region, as well as the technical capacities required to face said challenges and monitor progress of land governance and tenure security. Moreover, the learning course also provided an in-depth training on the available tools and methodologies for land monitoring, like LANDex, Prindex, GLII, Land Matrix and MELA.*

*Over 120 participants from more than 20 countries exchanged expertise with each other, with the aim of addressing the issues of the sector and improving its performance, each in their respective countries and the region as a whole, concluding with brainstorming sessions for future steps and joining efforts for further coordination among the stakeholders. Rasheed (TI-Jordan) is looking forward for the future changes our participants will instill in the sector through their work, initiatives and collaboration."*

2. Group pictures from the training:



3. The presentations shared with/by participants, as well as recordings of the sessions, are uploaded to the Google Drive:

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1IFdAaaAeefWHwzbyBECv96pY2W\\_MZdl7?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1IFdAaaAeefWHwzbyBECv96pY2W_MZdl7?usp=sharing)