



# COUNTRY LEARNING EXCHANGE

## SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

23 APRIL 2018, NAIROBI, KENYA

*SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL*

## COUNTRY LEARNING EXCHANGE

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## ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AISGRD	African Institute for Strategic Research in Governance and Development
ANGOC	Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
CAFI	Central African Forest Initiative
CDA	Citywide development approach
CONAREF	National Commission for Land Reform
CSDP	Civil Society Development Platform
FFPLA	Fit-for-purpose land administration
GEC	Gender Evaluation Criteria
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
HLP	Housing, land and property rights
HPFPI	Homeless People's Federation Philippines
HURADEC	Human Rights Awareness and Development Centre
ISF	Informal settler families
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project
LCC	Lusaka County Council
LGU	Local government unit
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (Uganda)
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (Uganda)
MLNREP	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (Zambia)
MLPPUAM	Ministry of Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Areas Management of the Turkana County Government
MOLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management (Nepal)
NCR	National Capital Region (Philippines)
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority (Nepal)
NUA	New Urban Agenda
PPHPZ	People's Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia
RECONCILE	Resource Conflict Institute
ROAF	Regional Office for Africa
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHFC	Socialized Housing Finance Corporation
STDM	Social Tenure Domain Model
TAMPEI	Technical Assistance Movement for People and Environment



TSLI	Tenure Security Learning Initiative
UCBC	Université Chrétienne Bilingue du Congo
UCOBAC	Uganda Community-Based Association for Women and Children Welfare
UPDGE	University of Philippines Department of Geodetic Engineering
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
VODP	Vegetable Oil Development Project
YLRC	Youth and Land Responsive Criteria
ZHPPF	Zambia Homeless and Poor Peoples' Federation

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# INTRODUCTION

## INTRODUCTION

Securing land tenure and property rights is fundamental for the realization of human rights, poverty reduction, food security, sustainable urban development, economic prosperity and environmental sustainability. Women, young people and the poor tend to face disproportionate barriers to accessing land and without secure rights to land and related resources, people have little incentive to invest in the places where they live. Poor farmers are unable to invest in their land, which further aggravates environmental degradation that may greatly affect their harvest, their income and, in turn, their survival.

Within existing international frameworks - the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, and the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa - the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) contributes to addressing land governance challenges in both urban and rural areas through securing land and property rights.

GLTN is facilitated by UN-Habitat and is an alliance of more than 77 international partners: civil society organizations, grassroots, multi-lateral organizations, international research and training institutions and professional bodies. All have the long-term goal of poverty reduction and sustainable development through securing land and property rights. GLTN promotes the continuum of land rights approach, the improvement and development of pro-poor land management as well as land tenure tools, and the implementation of gender-responsive, pro-poor and fit-for-purpose land tools.

## COUNTRY-LEVEL WORK AND STRATEGY

Since the first phase of its work (2008-2011), GLTN has developed into an influential global network of key actors in the global land sector. Country interventions in phase one were limited to research and piloting of land tools.

In its second phase (2012-2018), GLTN continues to address global and regional needs and priorities, particularly in influencing global and regional institutions and land actors to shift their operations and policies towards a recognition of the continuum of land rights and towards pro-poor, gender-sensitive and fit-for-purpose land policies, tools and approaches. At the same time, GLTN has expanded its activities in targeted countries, mainly through value-added and catalytic engagements for implementation. Currently, GLTN is providing support in at least eight countries, namely the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sudan, Philippines, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya, Iraq and Nepal.

The GLTN Phase 3 (2018-2030) programme aims to improve tenure security for all, with a focus on women, youth and vulnerable groups. In this phase, the strategic contribution of the Network will be to collectively further develop, implement and upscale innovative land tools to support national and local governments, in conjunction with civil society organizations, the private sector, local communities and other land actors to deliver on the international commitments and obligations.

GLTN phase 3 directly contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – particularly goals 1, 2, 5, 11 and 15 - under the broader spectrum of poverty reduction, including combating hunger, increasing agriculture production, access to basic services, land and environmental degradation and to agricultural land for women. Furthermore, the programme will directly contribute to Indicator 1.4.2 on tenure security,



especially in terms of tool and capacity development of countries to monitor and report on it.

The programme also contributes to the New Urban Agenda as land is central to the realization of the NUA.

Transparent, inclusive, participatory spatial planning and creating tenure security for all segments of society are pre-requisites for almost all, if not all, issues of the NUA. More specifically, the programme directly contributes to the NUA commitments specified in paragraphs 13 and 35.



Project stakeholders, including grassroots community members use satellite imagery to draw settlement boundaries in Dolakha district, Nepal. Photo@ UN-Habitat/Shristee Singh



# THE COUNTRY LEARNING EXCHANGE



## THE COUNTRY LEARNING EXCHANGE

The Country Learning Exchange held on 23 April 2018 allowed implementing partners to convene and share lessons, experiences and the best practices of their projects during the second phase of programme implementation. It brought together more than 85 participants, most of whom were implementing partners from 12 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America. The interactive session was an opportunity for the partners implementing GLTN-supported country-level interventions to exchange notes and to recognize and celebrate successes achieved while consolidating experiences gained in the course of GLTN Phase II programme implementation.

Some key achievements were the huge gains in improved tenure security for women and men living in informal settlements, on customary lands and in post-conflict contexts as evidenced by the issuance of certificates of occupancy in (some of) Kenya's informal settlements, in Zambia's customary lands and in post-conflict Erbil in Iraq.

Support for national land processes was among a host of achievements realized in the various countries; for example, the successful development of a gender-responsive national land policy in Uganda, with similar efforts underway in DRC, Nepal and Zambia; support for land reform processes; increased uptake of GLTN tools and approaches by national governments; and independent leveraging of GLTN tools and approaches for resource mobilization.

## WORKSHOP STRUCTURE

The workshop was divided into different sessions facilitated by GLTN Secretariat's Capacity Development Expert, Jean du Plessis and Nathaniel Don Marquez from the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and

Rural Development (ANGOC). The workshop's specific objectives were:

- To share knowledge, experiences, good practices and lessons learnt on country-level interventions supported by GLTN;
- To share experiences, findings and outcomes on the use and application of GLTN tools and approaches and on the support provided for land reform and land policy processes;
- To identify remaining gaps and needed priority actions for scaling up interventions in improving land tenure security and in promoting responsible land governance at country level;
- To share with the partners' meeting the summary of the country's experiences, lessons learnt and action plans for scaling up interventions.

The different sessions accommodated presentations of the work undertaken by the different implementing partners from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Kenya, Nepal, the Philippines, the Sudan, Uganda and Zambia. The presentations focused on the key achievements and outcomes and the lessons learned. Participants were also asked to establish whether there are similarities in their projects and those driven by other partners in the Network for the purpose of learning from each other.

Facilitated discussions as well as guided working groups enabled sharing and learning. They also allowed participants to identify areas in which they could collaborate with other partners on themes or modes of work identified.

After each country presentation, a question and answer session enabled participants to clarify issues raised. To ensure all queries and general reflections/impressions were adequately captured, all participants recorded



their reflections on key outcomes and lessons learned on MetaCards which were later posted on the boards.

The afternoon comprised of breakout sessions to accommodate plenary discussions on one key issue: how do we sustain and scale up interventions: gains, gaps and proposed actions?

Participants were grouped into their respective countries with each group consisting of a country focal person from the Secretariat. Each group selected a moderator and a rapporteur.

The results from each discussion were displayed next to their respective country poster, making way for yet

another sub-session, “the roving session”, which allowed participants to ask questions while moving in a cyclical pattern from the first station to the last. Each group was assigned seven to eight minutes per station.

An evaluation then followed in which participants were given a one-page form divided into six sections so that they could to give their views on; the objectives of the workshop, programme design and resource materials, the organization and delivery of the workshop, facilitation, logistics and the perceived impact of the workshop. There was also an open-ended section for additional comments. This activity was followed by a few closing remarks from the facilitator and the GLTN secretariat personnel.



Participants pose for a group photo during the Country Learning Exchange. Photo ©UN-Habitat/Judith Mulinge



Oumar Sylla, Leader, Land and GLTN Unit addressing participants. Photo ©UN-Habitat/Judith Mulinge

## PROGRAMME OPENING AND INTRODUCTION SESSION

GLTN's Capacity Development Officer, Jean du Plessis, welcomed everyone to the workshop and Land and GLTN Unit Leader, Oumar Sylla, opened the event. Mr Sylla emphasized the need for all countries to report on their progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the year 2030. He also shared that GLTN'S role is to support the application of regional and global frameworks on land governance and development agendas towards tenure security for All.

Mr. Sylla said that secure land tenure and property rights are fundamental to livelihoods and for the realization of human rights, poverty reduction, food security and sustainable development. Secure rights are also central to the mission of GLTN, particularly for the poor, women and vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas. He asked participants to think of how they had contributed to securing tenure for all and how prepared they are to move to the next level.

He also emphasized the importance of the one-day Country Learning Exchange workshop for sharing experiences in implementing various country projects and analysing whether the Network is on the right track to achieve objectives of the global agenda and regional frameworks on land.

## INTRODUCTION AND EXPECTATION SETTING

Participants were led into a session intended to allow them get to know each other by answering the following key questions:

1. Who am I?
2. What do I bring?
3. What do I want to take away from this event?

Answers on MetaCards were displayed in the workshop room. This formed the "participant expectation setting" session of the workshop. Figure 1 on page 8 shows a representation of participants' expectations as outlined during the workshop.

Participants were also requested to exchange a few words for approximately 10 minutes with a person they had never met before.

## PARTICIPANT EXPECTATIONS

Contribute to and learn about the concrete action plan for the next phase; gain comprehensive global understanding on efficient interventions from GLTN; network and build relationships; learn effective strategies for securing land tenure and rights; knowledge on land tools and better management; learn efficient ways to formalize informal settlements; exchange experiences of tenure security and policy formulation.

Understand how to link the land agenda and policy; learn of experiences in implementing GLTN land tools and how communities are supported on tenure security issues; understand the context of addressing the land question in country policy formulation; learn lessons on managing land policy development and its implementation; explore how to partner with other countries on African women's land rights; identify gaps in improving land tenure and promoting responsible land governance at country level & agree on priority areas.



### Learning Exchange Objectives

To share knowledge, experiences, good practices and lessons learnt  
 To share experiences on the use and application of GLTN tools  
 To identify gaps and priority actions for upscaling  
 To share country experiences, lessons and action plans for scaling up



Learn about experiences in countries that have issued tenure certificates using STDM; learn how to achieve successful land policy implementation; learn about partner coordination within the network; identify replicable projects for Asia and the Pacific; learn effective mechanisms of tenure security amidst urban renewal pressure; learn how GLTN operate within national laws on land; learn how to mobilize communities on issues of land.

Learn how we can tackle the problem of land conflict; learn about GLTN land tools and approaches; learn about the best practices on land governance; learn about success stories where women have been able to acquire land; use knowledge gained from the meeting to fast track security of tenure; learn about youth understanding of land policies in other countries; contribute to GLTN knowledge building by sharing experiences from Dafur; explore how to adopt more GLTN land tools and approaches in Dafur.

Figure 1: A summary of participants' expectations



## SETTING THE SCENE

Danilo Antonio, over-all coordinator of tool development and Country Operations Coordinator of the GLTN programme, gave an overview of GLTN's country engagement. This was categorized into three areas: full-scale engagement in the DRC, Uganda, Nepal and Zambia; value additions in Kenya, Philippines, Sudan, Iraq, Namibia and Colombia; and technical assistance or light backstopping in Afghanistan, Haiti, Myanmar, Haiti, Rwanda, Mali and Somalia. The key areas of intervention were support to national land reform processes through development and implementation of national land policies and the establishment and/or strengthening of multi-stakeholder platforms. Figure 2 on page 10 shows the GLTN's framework for country intervention.

Others are tools implementation for tenure security development, capacity development and knowledge management and awareness raising. The framework for

intervention also included monitoring and evaluation. Figure 2 on page 10 shows the GLTN's framework for country intervention

Full-scale engagement refers to activities in countries where GLTN undertakes programmes influencing policy at the central level, for instance supporting governments in the drafting or revising land policies and other legal instruments, as well as supporting projects to realize this agenda at the central level. Under "value addition", GLTN supports ongoing projects in a particular sectors, for example slum improvement, by working with implementing partners to provide technical and advisory support.

Technical assistance and light backstopping arise from partners' requests, governments, UN-Habitat field offices and others in the field who want support to implement specific land tools and approaches (capacity building, awareness) to meet various independent project/programme goals.



Danilo Antonio, Country Operations Coordinator at GLTN, addressing participants. Photo ©UN-Habitat/Judith Mulinge

## FRAMEWORK FOR COUNTRY INTERVENTIONS

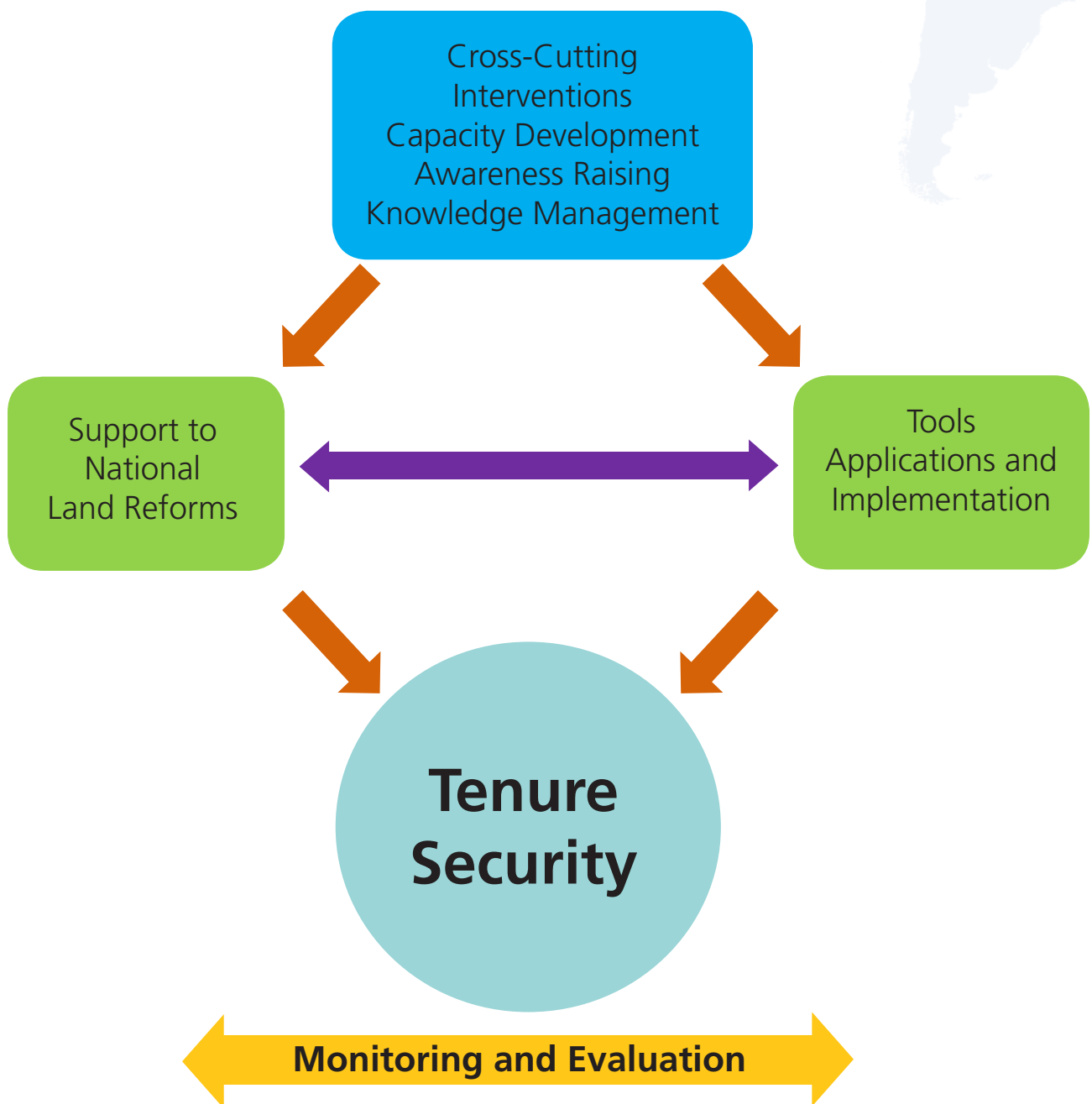


Figure 2: Framework for Country Interventions



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# COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

## COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

The country presentations session was the main highlight of the workshop. Each partner gave a presentation that explained how their work contributes to the GLTN vision of acquiring tenure security for all. The presentations were structured to show the challenges being addressed, the key interventions, key processes involved, key outcomes, lessons learnt and the way forward. After every three presentations, a question and answer session encouraged participant engagement and enabled participants to reflect on what had been presented.

This section of the report gives a summary of eight presentations from Nepal, Philippines, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda and Zambia. Full presentations can be found in Annex II of this report.

## LAND INTERVENTIONS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO WITHIN THE POST-CRISIS CONTEXT

Located in central Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is the second largest country in Africa with a total area of 2,345,409 km<sup>2</sup>. Since the 1990s, the DRC and particularly the eastern provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Orientale have been affected by one of the deadliest conflicts in the world. In this post-conflict situation, where large numbers of internally displaced people and refugees are waiting to return to their places of origin, disputes over scarce available land have the potential to generate a new outbreak of large-scale conflict.



Archip Lobo Gumba giving more insights' on the DRC project during the session. Photo@ UN-Habitat/Tam Hoang



Participants gather around Mr. Ismail Frioud from UN-Habitat Iraq to learn about the project in Sinjar district.  
Photo@ UN-Habitat/Tam Hoang

## KEY INTERVENTIONS

GLTN interventions in the DRC include the following:

- Supporting the Land Administration Office in Beni, North Kivu, to resolve land disputes and conflicts and to improve tenure security using pro-poor, gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive land tools.
- Supporting the implementation of the DFID-assisted Land Governance for Peace, Stability and Reconstruction in the DRC Post-Conflict Programme, through community participatory land-use planning process and the establishment of a land information system in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri.
- Implementation of the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) supported by the National Land Policy Development Programme and related multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultation processes.

GLTN is working in partnership with the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Africa (ROAF) and Université Chrétienne Bilingue du Congo (UCBC) and in close collaboration with CONAREF (National Commission of Land Reform), local municipalities, the Ministry of Urbanism and Land Affairs, provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri, target communities and development partners in the DRC.

## HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS OF YAZIDIS IN SINJAR DISTRICT, IRAQ

The escalation of violence which led to the takeover of the Iraqi city of Mosul by ISIL fighters in early June 2014 caused over three million Iraqis to move to neighbouring governorates and central and south Iraq. Over 275,000 people from Sinjar are thought to be currently living in camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs), unfinished

buildings and rented accommodation in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. Since Peshmerga (military forces of the federal region of Iraqi Kurdistan, responsible for the security of the region), Yazidi protection forces (YPG) and people's protection units (PPUs) managed to recapture much of the northern parts of Sinjar (including the sub-districts of Rabiya in Talafar district and Sinooni in Sinjar district) in late 2014, the prospect of mass returns to the areas of Sinjar, Zummar, Rabiya and al-Qosh is becoming more likely. However, the lack of records and legal evidence related to ownership of housing, land and property (HLP) may prevent many IDPs from returning to their former homes.

### KEY INTERVENTIONS

- UN-Habitat has been addressing housing, land and property (HLP) issues in an intervention focused on reconstituting and progressively normalizing the relationship between land and people to enable the return of displaced communities and particularly the Yazidi community.
- The Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) tool and approach has been implemented as a land conflict and mediation tool, to map the HLP rights of communities, to issue occupancy certificates, and to rehabilitate houses for over 600 households, as no operating official land administration system exists, and tenure is informal. This is in collaboration with local authorities, communities and UNDP among other stakeholders.

The project aims to bring forward and build on land rights mapping to progressively strengthen such rights and link them to the formal land registration system.

### ENABLING CHANGE AGENTS TO IMPLEMENT EQUITABLE LAND INTERVENTIONS IN KENYA

Land is critical to the economic, social, political and cultural development of Kenya; it is crucial to the attainment of economic growth, poverty reduction and gender equity. Kenya's land sector challenges arise from a highly centralized institutional governance set up, an outdated legal framework and the lack of a coherent policy framework. These challenges have led to insecurity of tenure, excessive land fragmentation and degradation, disparities in distribution, historical injustices in land distribution, the proliferation of urban informal settlements and landlessness, among other issues. The promulgation of the new constitution in 2010 and national land policy in 2009 brought new hope, and significant improvements are underway.

### KEY INTERVENTIONS

In Kenya, GLTN is working with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO-Kenya), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Pamoja Trust and Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE), and in close collaboration with the Civil Society Development Platform (CSDP), Mombasa County Government, Mwea Irrigation Scheme (MIS) in Embu, Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project (SDCP) in Bomet, Turkana County Government and target communities to realize the following:

- Policy advocacy, capacity development and tools implementation initiatives for tenure security improvement in informal settlements in Mashimoni in Nairobi, and Kwa Bulu and Mnazi Moja in Mombasa County with Pamoja Trust.





**Pamoja Trust, Muungano Wa Wanavijiji and County Government of Mombasa interact during a verification exercise in Kwa Bulu settlement, Mombasa. Photo@ Pamoja Trust**

- Technical support to the Ministry of Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Areas Management of the Turkana County Government (MLPPUAM) to establish a County Land Information Management System (LIMS) with FAO-Kenya.
- Strengthening partners' capacity, policy advice and tools implementation towards securing land rights for agricultural resources in rural areas in Bomet and Kirinyaga counties with Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE) within the IFAD-supported Tenure Security Learning Initiative in East and Southern Africa (TSLI-ESA).

### LAND INTERVENTIONS IN NEPAL WITHIN THE POST-EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY

Nepal is a landlocked, mountainous country in South Asia with a population of approximately 28 million people. Much of the country is highly dependent on agriculture, though the sector's contribution to the national economy is minimal. Several land reform attempts have been made but much needs to be done to equalize the highly skewed land holding, to reduce landlessness levels and to improve tenure security. Despite numerous efforts at land reform, patriarchal social norms and a feudal socio-economic structure continue to exclude women and other vulnerable groups from equity and justice in land governance. Nepal is also one of the most earthquake-prone countries in the world.

### KEY INTERVENTIONS

GLTN supports interventions with several implementing partners: Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC), Human Rights Awareness and Development Centre (HURADEC), Kadaster (Netherlands) and UN-Habitat Regional/Country Office, and works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation, National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), local municipalities in Dholakha district and the target communities. The following interventions are supported:

- Development of the national land policy.
- Implementation of fit-for-purpose land tools and solutions for earthquake recovery and resilience and tenure security improvement of affected communities in three areas in Dolakha district.
- Development of a national and fit-for-purpose land administration strategy.

- National research on existing local tenure systems within the continuum of land rights framework.
- Migration of land information in the Dolakha Survey Department to a new IT platform using open-source software packages.

### EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACH TO LAND GOVERNANCE THROUGH COMMUNITY-LED SETTLEMENT PROFILING IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippine's National Capital Region (NCR), comprising of 16 cities and 1 municipality, accounts for over a third of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and 13 per cent of the country's total employment. It is estimated that 556,526 informal settler families (ISFs) are concentrated in the NCR. The informal settlements are characterized by a lack of security of tenure, lack of basic infrastructure, limited access to capital and vulnerability to natural



Community members exchange ideas during a mapping and enumeration activity in Jilu Settlement, Bhimeshwar Municipality in Nepal. Photo @Shristee Singh/UN-Habitat Nepal





**Ms. Ruby Papeleras of the Philippines Alliance explaining what the project has achieved in the Philippines.**  
 Photo@UN-Habitat/Tam Hoang

hazards due to lack of affordable land and housing. The size of the problem created an urgent need to shift from project-based to scalable, fit-for-purpose approaches.

The adoption of a city-wide development approach (CDA) in Muntinlupa city offers an integrated solution to land and housing problems, with strategies to improve the socio-economic status of the ISFs.

## KEY INTERVENTIONS

In the Philippines, the GLTN intervention has been in four barangays, (smallest administrative division in the Philippines; this is a Filipino term for a village, district or ward), in Muntinlupa city located in southern Metro Manila. The local government unit (LGU) prioritized ISFs living in danger zones, particularly those along waterways and the shorelines of Lake Jamboree.

The GLTN intervention in the Philippines has focused on;

- Joint planning and training of LGUs, communities, non-government organizations and people's organizations on community mapping and profiling.
- Collection of household data through community mapping and profiling in the four barangays.
- Encoding, analysis and validation of gathered data using the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) and related GLTN land tools and approaches.
- Consolidation of barangay shelter development plans into a citywide shelter development plan
- Prioritization of community housing project design and development.
- Promoting the potential of a CDA in addressing issues on land and poverty in the country.

Interventions in the Philippines have been carried out with the following Partners: LinkBuild, Technical Assistance Movement for People and Environment Inc. (TAMPEI), Homeless People's Federation Philippines, Inc (HPFPI); and in close collaboration with the Geodetic Engineers of the Philippines National Capital Region (GEP-NCR), the University of the Philippines' Department of Geodetic Engineering (UPDGE), Socialized Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC) and the City Government of Muntinlupa.

of all development and is expected to play a crucial role in many other sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining, oil and gas, etc.). Land is especially important for leveraging efforts in poverty reduction, the promotion of governance and social justice, political accountability and democratic governance, the management of conflict and ecological stress, and the sustainable transformation of Uganda's economy. Over 80 per cent of the land is held under customary tenure.

### STRENGTHENING THE LAND POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN UGANDA

Uganda is one of Africa's most densely populated countries and about 84 per cent of its population lives in rural areas. The land sector is the strongest driver

### KEY INTERVENTIONS

- Supporting the effective implementation of the national land policy, including the development of a national gender strategy on land and recognition of customary land rights.



Beneficiaries of Certificates of Ownership, and project stakeholders pose for a group photo during the certificate issuance ceremony in Pader District, Uganda. Photo @ UN-Habitat/Grace Kibunja



- Mapping, enumeration and recording of land rights of informal settlers in 14 municipalities and in Kampala, the capital city of Uganda.
- Implementing gender-responsive tools to strengthen customary land rights in the Pader district of northern Uganda.
- Improving tenure security of smallholder oil palm and oil seed farmers in the IFAD-supported Tenure Security Learning Initiative in East and Southern Africa (TSLI-ESA).
- Piloting and implementation of the Youth and Land Responsive Criteria land tool.
- Implementing a new project: Securing Land Tenure for Improved Food Security in Select Areas in Uganda, with support from the Netherlands Embassy.

GLTN is working with the following partners: Action Aid, ACTogether Uganda, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)-Vegetable Oil Development Project, (VODP II), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) and the Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children Welfare (UCOBAC); and in close collaboration with the African Institute for Strategic Research in Governance and Development (AISGRD), Kampala Capital City Authority, Makerere University, National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda, the Netherlands Embassy and target communities.

### STRENGTHENING LAND MANAGEMENT FOR PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE IN DARFUR, SUDAN

The land tenure system in Darfur is characterized by the fact that land is not formally registered according to the provisions of statutory law. User rights predominate and tend to be inclusive rather than exclusive. Communal rights exist and often overlap. Land remains within the clan or tribe and can rarely, if ever, be sold to outsiders,

although outsiders can have user rights. The current land tenure systems under customary law in Darfur remain complex, exacerbated by the decay of the traditional land management system after the dissolution of the native administration system. This intervention aims to address concerns about “return sites” through the demarcation of 50 return villages boundaries, sketch mapping including future expansion, as well as a buffer zone around the village for grazing and livelihood activities, following traditional practice. This will be done through participatory planning to ensure returns and reintegration processes are sustainable.

### KEY INTERVENTIONS

GLTN is working with these partners: Darfur Land Commission, FAO, UN-Habitat Sudan Office, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Mission in Darfur; and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, UN Women, The United Nations Resident Coordinator Office in Sudan, the relevant ministries in the five Darfur states, farmers’ associations, nomadic councils and target communities. The following issues are being addressed by GLTN in Sudan:

- Technical training on the use and application of Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) and related tools for the various land stakeholders from the five states of Darfur.
- Demarcation and data collection of 50 returnees’ villages boundaries using customized STDM, an Arabic version.
- Implementation of two pilot projects on household-level enumeration and mapping for issuance of certificates of customary land occupancy.
- Multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultation processes aimed at developing a common understanding and vision on improving land governance in the country.



Mr. Yasir A. Osman from the Embassy of Sudan elaborating on project interventions in Darfur Sudan.  
Photo @UN-Habitat/Tam Hoang

## SUPPORT TO LAND REFORMS IN ZAMBIA

Zambia is a landlocked country in southern Africa. With an estimated population of 16 million and an area of 752,614 km<sup>2</sup> (of which 740,724 km<sup>2</sup> are land and 11,890 km<sup>2</sup> water), Zambia is also one of the most sparsely populated countries in the region. The country has dual land tenure systems: customary and leasehold. Approximately 94 per cent of the land is under customary tenure, while 6 per cent is state land under leasehold tenure. Dependency on agriculture in customary lands is threatened by the increased demand for land from rapid urbanization, development projects and foreign investors.

## KEY INTERVENTIONS

GLTN has the following objectives in Zambia:

- Supporting the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP) in the development of a national land policy and in strengthening multi-stakeholder dialogues with UN-Habitat country office. This also supports the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa.
- Support to Lusaka City Council in the issuance of occupancy licences for informal settlements, starting with Kanyama Settlement Ward 10.

- Implementation of gender-responsive and fit-for-purpose land tools in Chamuka chiefdom, Chisamba district, for the issuance of certificates of customary land occupancy.
- Implementation of awareness-building and capacity development initiatives targeting change agents and various land stakeholders.

GLTN is working with the following partners: Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Protection (MLNREP), Lusaka City Council, People's Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia / Zambia Homeless and Poor Peoples' Federation (PPHPZ/ZHPPF) and UN-Habitat Regional/Country Office; and in close collaboration with the chiefdom of Chamuka, and target communities.



Beauty Habeenzu from ZHPPF describing the mapping process and the maps produced from the 11 villages in Chamuka Chiefdom during the issuance of customary certificates ceremony. Photo@ UN-Habitat/Grace Kibunja

COUNTRY REFLECTIONS  
ON CHALLENGES,  
OPPORTUNITIES AND  
THE NEXT STEPS



## COUNTRY REFLECTIONS ON CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THE NEXT STEPS

In the country presentation session, participants shared what they had achieved during the GLTN Phase II programme implementation. These were also highlighted on the second day of the partners' meeting on large posters which grouped inputs according to key areas of GLTN country support, i.e., support to land policy formulation; fit-for-purpose land administration approaches implementation; capacity development; establishment of national dialogues on land platforms;

enhanced partnerships with both local and international actors on land; enhanced government commitments to improving services in informal settlements; and the use and application of GLTN tools and approaches in slum upgrading and customary land administration.

After the country presentation session, participants reflected on how GLTN needs to position itself to sustain and scale up interventions. Groups of individual country representatives identified gaps that still exist and that could hinder the Network's aspirations. Proposed actions to counter such gaps were also raised.



Picture showing participants exchanging views during the session. Photo@ UN-Habitat/Judith Mulinge



Pictures showing various participants deliberating during the session. Photo@ UN-Habitat/Judith Mulinge

## EXISTING GAPS/CHALLENGES

Below is a summary of this session in tabular presentation, which details the different gaps per country and the proposed actions to counter the deficit in the context of improving land governance in the respective countries.

Countries	Next steps/Opportunities to address the challenges identified
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document and capitalize on pilot experiences in the land reform process</li> <li>• Strengthen the operational capacity with a focus on a decentralized land administration</li> <li>• Strengthen land coordination framework at national, provincial and local level</li> <li>• Resource mobilization</li> <li>• Alignment of land interventions to government programme</li> <li>• Build the capacity of GIS Professionals in land administration</li> </ul>
Iraq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft MOU with the Ministry of Justice on the recognition of certificates of occupancy into full title</li> <li>• Establish an equipped land administration system in Sinjar</li> <li>• Train land offices personnel at the governorate or district level</li> <li>• At the national level, important efforts are required to record informal settlements and cases of secondary occupation (STDM)</li> <li>• The government and other stakeholders in the land sector need to address the status of disputed territories and related HLP claims</li> </ul>
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a legal framework that recognizes the use of STDM and other innovative technologies to enable community's involvement in mapping and recording land and natural resource rights</li> <li>• Mainstream the STDM use and application to map community land</li> <li>• Integrate established STDM database into the country and national spatial and development plans; e.g. at county level the CSP and CIDP</li> <li>• Recognition of certificates of occupancy at the national level by the government</li> <li>• Create awareness of GLTN land tools and approaches among service providers like power, water and sewerage companies and the environment sector</li> <li>• Scale up to other counties beyond Nairobi and Mombasa to enable greater impact</li> <li>• Build capacity of country teams applying GLTN's STDM tool and process</li> <li>• Technical support for government officials working on land at national level, the National Land Commission and county levels, and GLTN implementation partners</li> <li>• Identify champions on country interventions at all levels</li> <li>• Continuous sensitization of new tools and upcoming STDM versions</li> <li>• Adoption of STDM in the education curriculum in tertiary institutions under the land discipline.</li> <li>• Establish a national STDM data centre for knowledge management and continuous capacity at national level</li> </ul>
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More engaged dialogue to ensure that all policy makers internalize the benefits of FFPLA, STDM and other land tools and approaches</li> <li>• Capacity development to support land-use planning in all the municipalities (753) of Nepal</li> <li>• Collaborate with development partners to fill the financial and technical gap</li> <li>• A rigorous data-collection exercise of all informal tenure holders</li> <li>• Re-engineering of the land administration system; improving land administration services in line with FFPLA strategy, scaling up open source land information management systems to all service units in line with FFPLA and also devolving land administration services in all local and provincial government units</li> </ul>



Countries	Next steps/Opportunities to address the challenges identified
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase contact between the Philippine Alliance and the UN-Habitat office in the Philippines for local processes in Philippines to tap into</li> <li>• Continuous documentation and promotion of good practices; this could also lead to trans-boundary sharing and cooperation such as between different countries and regions. Buy-in and spearheading by LGUs is important so that there is sustained collaboration in the Philippines</li> <li>• GLTN to aid in the hiring of local consultants/experts in data analysis</li> <li>• Develop and implement sustained actions in addressing identified priority issues</li> <li>• Joint resource mobilization; partners in this project realized that coordinating with the city government is crucial, especially to replicate these processes in other local government units.</li> </ul>
Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitize communities and traditional leaders</li> <li>• Finalize the land legislation review and reform and the Darfur national resource and land-use map (database)</li> <li>• Alignment and linkage of existing land databases</li> <li>• Formalize the STDM approach and process</li> <li>• Capacity building for traditional leaders and local authorities on land dispute-resolution mechanisms and improve women's access to land</li> </ul>
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a data management infrastructure at the local level linked to national data</li> <li>• Form technical support and working groups to drive discussion on the review of the different legal frameworks</li> <li>• Enhanced practical capacity building programs for land professions; government personnel</li> <li>• Implementation of GLTN-tool in an integrated approach (Fit-for Purpose, GEC, STDM, TRUP etc.)</li> <li>• Provide financial and technical support for infrastructure at district and local levels</li> </ul>
Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage government to integrate/adopt GLTN land tools and approaches such as the STDM into national land policies and legislation</li> <li>• Build capacity of government and stakeholders in the land sector to understand GLTN land tools and approaches</li> <li>• Mobilize resources, donors and other development partners to put funds into one kitty</li> <li>• Customize GLTN tools and approaches to fit into existing legislation</li> <li>• Need for flexibility by Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources to adopt fit-for-purpose tools and approaches</li> <li>• Increase coverage of the work both in the informal settlements (urban land) and in the chiefdoms (customary land)</li> <li>• Vigorous engagement of all stakeholders, the government, the House of Chiefs, to create awareness of this process</li> </ul>



# CLOSING SESSION

The closing session was structured into three parts; evaluation of exchange participants, lessons learnt under GLTN key areas of work, and the closing remarks from the GLTN Secretariat.

## EVALUATION SESSION

Evaluation forms were distributed to all participants and 41 completed forms were received. These were analysed with a focus on: objectives, programme design and resource materials, country learning exchange session delivery, facilitation, logistics and administration and perceived impact.

All sessions and the logical arrangement of the workshop were rated from 1 to 5, with 1 being “strongly disagree” and 5 being “strongly agree”.

Overall, participants were strongly satisfied with the content, delivery and organization of the workshop and the presentations were said to be highly appropriate; participants were satisfied with the structure of workshop and objectives, design and delivery. All the six areas under evaluation scored above average, with over 85 per cent of the responses ranging between “agree” and “strongly agree”. Almost all respondents (95 per cent) thought the objectives were clear and understandable and 94 per cent felt the stated objectives were fully met. Responses to the programme design and resource materials was also positive; approximately 83 per cent of respondents thought the sessions design enabled learning and sharing, 82 per cent found the process stimulating and interesting, while 85 per cent commended the informative and usefulness of the materials provided.

The country learning exchange session delivery received a high rating by 95 per cent of the respondents, who thought it stimulated thinking and deepened knowledge. In the section on facilitation, approximately 75 per cent said they had an adequate opportunity to express views and about 83 per cent said the

process promoted openness and sharing amongst all participants.

Logistics and administration were highly rated by respondents. More than 90 per cent of the respondents said they had enough information before the event on dates and venue, and about 95 per cent felt that the room and facilities were good for the event.

The country learning exchange was highly commended; approximately 92 per cent said they gained new information, knowledge and skills useful for their work on land tenure issues in their countries and that what they had learnt would improve the way in which they work. Nearly all participants, about 97 per cent, were very satisfied with the delivery of all sessions of the country learning exchange. Overall analysis of the country learning exchange showed that the participants appreciated the presentations and discussions with other country participants.

## LESSONS LEARNT

After the evaluation session, various participants expressed what they had learnt under four key areas: support to national land policy reform process; tool implementation at regional and country level for tenure security improvement; capacity development and advocacy; and knowledge management. These views are grouped in the table below. Table 1 on page 31 shows a presentation of lessons learnt as per the aforementioned key areas of work.

## LESSONS LEARNT

Support to national land reform processes	Tools implementation at regional and country level for tenure security improvement	Capacity development	Advocacy and knowledge management
For legal and policy (Land reforms), it is necessary to incorporate the STDM	GLTN land tools and approaches enhance and speed up the processes of addressing tenure security and registration of land rights. It is advantageous to government and land holders	There is a need to strengthen the capacity of all stakeholders to ensure everyone is at par on land issues	We need to push for the formalization of the land tools and approaches that capture people-to-land relationships
Governments and formal institutions are slowly taking up the idea of implementing STDM as a supplement for land administration and management in Zambia	GLTN land tools are pro-poor and are easy to use. They can help address challenges in the community such as water and sanitation gaps, roads etc.	Community participation is critical; capacity needs to be continually built	GLTN tools need to be scaled up for wider coverage to produce enough evidence that can be used to convince our governments to take up these innovative approaches
Some governments are willing to use STDM while others are considering linking the traditional/ conventional methods with the GIS system	It is important to engage all stakeholders in our work	Peer learning exchanges are very important within the GLTN	Best practices can be used to benefit different country processes
Land challenges in developing countries are somewhat similar for instance in Sudan, Zambia and Uganda	We need to integrate GLTN land tools which are gender responsive in our work	The use of CSOS and governments to implement GLTN tools yields greater results	We need to integrate GLTN land tools which are gender responsive in our work
Political will and support is key in achieving GLTN ambitions/ goals; importance of government goodwill in the process	Implementing partners should push to institutionalize GLTN tools and approaches at the national level	Before project implementation, it is important to assess the capacity of all stakeholders (community/government)	
Inadequate resources remain one of the biggest challenges for land work on a national level	The importance of the government taking lead and embracing GLTN tools and process cannot be overemphasized		
Land actors and players in this sector need to develop policies and frameworks to improve on land management.			

### CLOSING REMARKS

Danilo Antonio of GLTN thanked participants for their active engagement during the learning exchange. He emphasized that the aim had been to improve land management and tenure security in inter-country engagements and reiterated GLTN's commitment to ensuring that learning and sharing of experiences is a continuous process to build momentum and create synergies between different countries and partners.

Nathaniel Don Marquez from the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, who had facilitated some sessions of the learning exchange event, noted that the workshop had had a diversity of partners that had made it very interesting. He urged all partners of the Network to continue working together to contribute to the attainment of the SDGs on good land governance and sustainable development. All the participants were encouraged to use the knowledge gained from the exchange to address land issues in their respective countries and programmes.

Oumar Sylla of the GLTN expressed his appreciation for the evolution of the partnership over the years since 2006. He said that GLTN's approach to work encourages the use of new ideas and styles that are fit-for-purpose and which have proved to be instrumental in advancing land and natural resource tenure security. Mr Sylla added that the many innovative ideas that had been generated by the learning exchange would have a positive impact on the global land agenda. He thanked the governments of Netherlands, Sweden and Norway for supporting the work of GLTN over the years, and IFAD for partnering with the Network.

## ANNEXES

ANNEX I: PROGRAMME

ANNEX II: COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

ANNEX III: PARTICIPANTS' LIST

## ANNEX 1: PROGRAMME

Time	Activity	Discussant/s
8:00-8:30	Registration of Participants	
8:30-9:00	Introduction	Facilitator
	Welcome Remarks	Oumar Sylla, Leader, Land and GLTN Unit, UN-Habitat
	Expectation Setting	Facilitator
9:00-10:30	Overview of Country Work and Strategy	Danilo Antonio, Country Operations Coordinator
	Country Presentations 1	Country Representatives
10:00-10:45	Health Break	
10:45-12:00	Country Presentations 2	Country Representatives
12:00-13:00	Reflections (Interventions, Outcomes and Lessons Learnt)	Facilitator
13:00-14:00	Lunch Break	
14:00-15:30	Break-out Sessions (How to scale-up interventions: Gains, Gaps and Action Plan)	Country Representatives
15:30-15:45	Health Break	
15:45-16:45	Presentations (Roving Session)	Country Representatives
16:45-17:15	Preparation for the Partners' Meeting	Facilitator
17:15-17:30	Closing/ Next Steps	Facilitator/Secretariat

## ANNEX II: COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

### Country Learning Exchange presentations

1. Land Interventions in Post-Conflict DR Congo <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/land-interventions-in-postconflict-dr-congo>
2. Housing, Land and property Rights of Yazidis in Sinjar District, Iraq – Summary <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/housing-land-and-property-rights-of-yazidis-in-sinjar-district-iraq-summary>
3. Promoting improved land governance through implementation of GLTN Tools in Kenya - Pamoja Trust and RECONCILE Kenya <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/nepalaaddressing-land-issue-sin-nepal-developing-land-policy-and-fitforpurpose-land-administration-strategy/LandGLTN/nepalaaddressing-land-issue-sin-nepal-developing-land-policy-and-fitforpurpose-land-administration-strategy>
4. Addressing land issues in Nepal: Developing land policy and Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration Strategy <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/promoting-improved-land-governance-through-implementation-of-GLTN-tools-in-kenya-pamoja-trust-and-reconcile-kenya>
5. Strengthening Land Governance through Participatory Mapping and Data Management in the Philippines – Summary <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/strengthening-land-governance-through-participatory-mapping-and-data-management-in-the-philippines-summaryk>
6. Strengthening land management for peaceful co-existence in Darfur – Summary <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/strengthening-land-management-for-peaceful-coexistence-in-darfur-summary>
7. Support to reforms and measures for implementing the national land policy – Uganda <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/support-to-reforms-and-measures-for-implementing-the-national-land-policy-uganda>
8. Support to land reforms in Zambia <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/support-to-land-reforms-in-zambia>

### Specific Country Presentations

1. Support Programme to Land Reform: Elaboration of the Land Policy Document in the Democratic Republic of the Congo <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/support-program-to-land-reform-elaboration-of-the-land-policy-document-in-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo>
2. Community Participatory Land-Use Planning: A pilot approach to reduce land conflict in East DR Congo <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/community-participatory-land-use-planning-a-pilot-approach-to-reduce-land-conflict-in-east-dr-congo>
3. Scaling-up Effective Land Administration in Urban DRC <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/scalingup-effective-land-administration-in-urban-drc>
4. Housing, Land and property Rights of Yazidis in Sinjar District, Iraq <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/housing-land-and-property-rights-of-yazidis-in-sinjar-district-iraq>
5. Applications of Land Tools to Realize Land and Natural Resource Rights in Kenya <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/applications-of-land-tools-to-realise-land-and-natural-resource-rights-in-kenya>
6. Improving Tenure Security Through Pro-Poor Participatory Approaches: Case of Mashimoni and Kwa Bulu Settlements <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/improving-tenure-security-through-propoor-participatory-approaches-case-of-mashimoni-and-kwa-bulo-settlements>

7. Land Management and Land Tenure Security Initiative in Post-Earthquake Disaster Context in Dolakha District Nepal <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/6land-management-and-land-tenure-security-initiative-in-postearthquake-disaster-context-in-dolakha-district-nepal>
8. Developing Land Policy and Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration Strategy in Nepal <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/developing-land-policy-and-fitforpurpose-land-administration-strategy-in-nepal>
9. Strengthening Land Governance through Participatory Mapping and Data Management in the Philippines <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/strengthening-land-governance-through-participatory-mapping-and-data-management-in-the-philippines>
10. Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-existence in Darfur <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/strengthening-land-management-for-peaceful-coexistence-in-darfur>
11. Emerging Results from Piloting the Youth and Land Responsiveness Criteria in Uganda <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/emerging-results-from-piloting-the-youth-and-land-responsiveness-criteria/LandGLTN/emerging-results-from-piloting-the-youth-and-land-responsiveness-criteria>
12. Promoting Tenure Security for the Urban Poor in Uganda Through Pro-poor Tools Implementation in Uganda <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/promoting-tenure-security-for-the-urban-poor-in-uganda-through-propoor-tools-implementation-in-uganda>
13. Support to Land Policy Implementation in Uganda <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/support-to-land-policy-implementation-in-uganda>
14. Strengthening Women's Land Rights and Security of Tenure for all on Customary Land <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/13strengthening-womens-land-rights-and-security-of-tenure-for-all-on-customary-land/LandGLTN/13strengthening-womens-land-rights-and-security-of-tenure-for-all-on-customary-land>
15. TSLI- ESA Technical Support in the Implementation in the Vegetable Oil Development Project (VODP2) in Uganda <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/tsli-esa-technical-support-in-the-implementation-in-the-vegetable-oil-development-project-vodp2-in-uganda>
16. Support to Occupancy Licence in - Kanyama Ward 10 of Lusaka- Zambia <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/support-to-occupancy-licence-in-kanyama-ward-10-of-lusaka-zambia>
17. Work on the Development of a National Land Policy in Zambia: A collaboration of partners <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/work-on-the-development-of-a-national-land-policy-in-zambia-a-collaboration-of-partners>
18. Securing Tenure Rights In Customary Settings: Experiences from Chamuka chiefdom in Chisamba, Zambia <https://www.slideshare.net/LandGLTN/securing-tenure-rights-in-customary-settings-experiences-from-chamuka-chiefdomchisamba-zambia>



## ANNEX 3: PARTICIPANTS' LIST

NO.	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	Adama Sarr	Young Surveyors Network
2	Archip Lobo	Universite' Chre'tienne Bilingue du Congo
3	Ann Wanjiru	Mashimoni Settlement Executive Committee Sec
4	Anita Kusiima	Kampala Capital City Authority
5	Alexander Chileshe	UN-Habitat Country Office Zambia
6	Bishnu Khadka	Human Rights Awareness and Development Centre
7	Carly Zanzu Kasivita	DRC Government – North Kivu Provincial Minister for Land Affairs
8	Charity Chinsenda Kalombo	Lusaka City Council
9	Christopher M. Ebreo	TAMPEI/Philippines Alliance
10	Christol Paluku	UN-Habitat/GLTN
11	Didier Mboma	FONARED
12	Dieudonne Ngwasi	CONAREF
13	Danilo Antonio	UN-Habitat/GLTN
14	Dennis Wesonga Isenya	Mashimoni Settlement Executive Committee (Chairperson)
15	Dennis Okwara	Kwa Bulu Settlement Executive Committee [Secretary]
16	David Ochiel	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Kenya
17	Isidora Markicevic	UN-Habitat/GLTN
18	David Katungula	People's Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia
19	Erastus Chege	Institution of Surveyors of Kenya
20	Evans Omagwa	Institution of Surveyors of Kenya
21	Eustace Njagi Kithumbu	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Kenya
22	Eva Maria Unger	Kadaster (Netherlands)
23	Frances Birungi Odong	Uganda Community-Based Association for Women and Children Welfare
24	Everlyne Nairesiae	UN-Habitat/GLTN
25	Ganesh Prasad Bhatta	Survey Department - Nepal
26	Gopal Giri	Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management and Cooperatives, Nepal
27	Hafisa Namuli	ACTogether Uganda
28	Herbert Were	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Kenya
29	Hom Prasad Pathak	Human Rights Awareness and Development Centre
30	Husna Mbarak	Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations (FAO)-Kenya
31	John Gitau	UN-Habitat/GLTN
32	Armand Ndilimbaye	UN-Habitat/GLTN
33	Jennipher Achaloi	Action Aid, Uganda
34	Jeremiah Ougo	UN-Habitat Kenya

## Annex 3: Participants' List ...Continued

NO.	NAME	ORGANIZATION
35	Jonathan Shaw	Universite' Chre'tienne Bilingue du Congo
36	Joseph Arthur	Mashimoni Settlement Executivecommittee
37	Brendah Achungo	UN-Habitat/GLTN
38	Ken Otieno	Resource Conflict Institute (Reconcile)
39	Tarek Alkhoury	UN-Habitat/GLTN
40	Ombretta Temptra	UN-Habitat/GLTN
41	Victor Wainaina	UN-Habitat/GLTN
42	Moonga Chilanga	UN-Habitat Country Office Zambia
43	Morgan Kumwenda	Chamuka Royal Establishment
44	Naome Kabanda	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Uganda
45	Nathaniel Don Marquez	ANGOC
46	Agatha Wanyonyi	UN-Habitat/GLTN
47	Njavwa Siwale	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Zambia
48	Oumarou Housseini	UN-Habitat Country Office - DRC
49	Pacifia Ongecha	Groots Kenya
50	Paul Gathogo	UN-Habitat/GLTN
51	Paul Njuguna	Upper Tana Natural Resource and Management Project
52	David Ndegwa Kuria	National Land Commission Kenya
53	Raja Ram Chhatkuli	UN-Habitatt Regional/Nepal Country Office
54	Richard Kabuleta	Vegetable Oil Development Programme
55	Richard Reece	Village Focus International
56	Roel Revilla Ravanera	Xavier Science Foundation
57	Rose Munupe	Ministry of Planning, Lands and Housing Mombasa County Government
58	Ruby Haddad Papdoni	TAMPEI/Philippines Alliance
59	Saidah Namusoke	Vegetable Oil Development Programme
60	Serges K. Vutegha	Universite' Chre'tienne Bilingue du Congo
61	Judith Mulinge	UN-Habitat/GLTN
62	Solomon Njoroge Njogu	UN-Habitat/GLTN
63	Steve Ouma	Pamoja Trust
64	Timothy Mwangi	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Kenya
65	Veronica Makwakwa Mwiche	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Zambia
66	Wondimagegn Beshah Tesfaye	UN-Habitat/GLTN
67	H.E. Brenda Muntemba	Zambia High Commission
68	Eunice Bavasa	Zambia High Commission

## Annex 3: Participants' List ...Continued

NO.	NAME	ORGANIZATION
69	Hellen Nyamweru-Ndungu	UN-Habitat/GLTN
70	Scott Schang	Landesa
71	Depika Sherchan	UN-Habitat Afghanistan
72	Teresia Kimani	Groots Kenya
73	Oumar Sylla	UN-Habitat/GLTN
74	Simon-Peter Mwesigye	UN-Habitat/GLTN
75	Geoffery Botoli	Embassy of the DRC
76	Mwenda Makathimo	Land Development & Governance Institute
77	Kenneth Mubea	Regional Centre for Mapping Resource for Development
78	Allan Cain	Development Workshop
79	Hans Mbale	Embassy of the DRC
80	Sina Schlimmer	Sciences Po Bordeaux
81	Angela Nyanchama	Reconcile
82	Alain Dorand-Lasservey	Polit Se Dndeaux Fr
83	Katherine Cashman	UN-Habitat
85	Melissa Permezel	UN-Habitat/GLTN
86	Valentine Waroga	UN Women
87	Yasir A. Osman	Sudan Embassy
88	Winrose Mwangi	Groots Kenya
89	Julius Okello	African Institute for Strategic Research
90	STIG Enemark	Aalborg University
92	David Evans	UN-Habitat
93	Claude N. M.	UN-Habitat
94	Byron Anangwe	Regional Centre for Mapping Resource for Development
95	Elaine Yong	UN-Habitat/GLTN
96	Maryanne Mwangi	UN-Habitat/GLTN
97	Jean Du Plessis	UN-Habitat/GLTN
98	Tam Hoang	UN-Habitat Asia and the Pacific
99	Ismail Frioud	UN-Habitat Iraq

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### UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)

UN-Habitat helps the urban poor by transforming cities into safer, healthier, greener places with better opportunities where everyone can live in dignity. UN-Habitat works with organizations at every level, including all spheres of government, civil society and the private sector to help build, manage, plan and finance sustainable urban development. Our mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. For more information, visit the UN-Habitat website at [www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org).

### THE GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK (GLTN)

GLTN is an alliance of international partners committed to increasing access to land and tenure security for all, with a special focus on women, youth and vulnerable groups. The Network has an established global land partnership, drawn from international civil society organizations, international finance institutions, international research and training institutions, donors and professional bodies. GLTN develops, disseminates and implements pro-poor and gender-responsive land tools. These tools and approaches contribute to land reform, good land governance, inclusive land administration, sustainable land management, and functional land sector coordination. For more information, visit the GLTN website at [www.gltn.net](http://www.gltn.net).







## ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication is the summary of the proceedings of the Country Learning Exchange held in Nairobi, Kenya on the 23rd of April 2018 during the 7th GLTN Partners week. The learning exchange aimed at giving implementing Partners an opportunity to learn from one another on the various programmes and projects implemented under GLTN Phase II, celebrate successes and consolidate experiences and lessons learned towards strengthening land tenure security for All.

During the learning event, participants shared specific challenges and experiences in strengthening tenure security of land and natural resources for poor people, women and vulnerable groups. The different sessions served as avenues to discuss existing good practices and appropriate land tools and approaches as well as possible applications to specific country contexts. Participants also discussed how to strengthen policy dialogues in their different countries regarding key land policy interventions.

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