

# A world in which everyone enjoys secure land rights



## Who we are and what we do

GLTN is a dynamic alliance of 75+ global land actors and stakeholders. It was launched in 2006 in response to critical gaps in land governance and administration approaches, tools and systems, which meant they could not deliver land tenure security at scale. Our partners subscribe to a core set of values and principles and a shared work programme to improve tenure security for as many people as possible by developing and disseminating:

- **An inclusive land tenure approach:** one that recognizes various forms of tenure, and that involves stakeholders in seeking solutions that are fair and just to all, and
- **A set of practical, innovative land tools:** practical, innovative methods to solve problems related to land tenure.

We develop, test and demonstrate these tools in a range of countries and promote their adoption and wide use.

Our Network includes representation of relevant professions and disciplines, civil society and grassroots organizations, multilateral and bilateral organizations.

Because we are a network of organizations, many of which are themselves networks, we add considerably to our global footprint, country reach and on-the-ground impact. We also enjoy partnerships and technical support arrangements with a growing number of national governments and local municipalities.





## Our core values:

- Social justice and equity,
- Strength in diversity,
- Reciprocity,
- Transparency.

## GLTN Phase 2

### Key achievements

- We have contributed towards greater consistency in the use of land tenure concepts, indicators and approaches by international donors, development agencies, research and training institutions, professional bodies, civil society organizations, grassroots associations and other land actors.
- Through our advocacy and partnerships, land issues have moved up the international development policy agenda. Twelve indicators related to land are now used to measure progress towards seven SDGs. Land tenure and the continuum of land rights have been included in the New Urban Agenda.
- Through our work, some 200,000 urban and rural households in 13 countries have improved tenure security. They are free to invest in their housing and are less at risk of being forcibly evicted.
- National governments are also taking note. The continuum of land rights concept and fit-for-purpose land administration approach have influenced the drafting of national land policies in Uganda, DR Congo, Zambia and Nepal among other countries. These policies promise to improve tenure security for millions more households in the future.
- We now have 26 new land tools, frameworks and approaches to support the governments in the implementation of their national policies. We have field-tested 18 of them in 13 countries.
- Almost 3,000 change agents from 92 institutions have improved their knowledge of pro-poor and gender-responsive land tools. Forty percent of them are women. Champions in Uganda, Zambia and Nepal are now better able to protect the land rights of women.
- Local community organizations are now more confident and able to interact with government agencies and promote local initiatives because of their participation in the implementation of our land tools.
- Over 30 research studies have boosted our understanding of how tenure security relates to wider development outcomes.





## Innovations

- We have shown how land tenure relates to many of the key problems facing humanity. For example, the approaches towards dealing with land in conflict contexts have now been harmonised among key actors from development and humanitarian sectors.
- We have made crucial linkages between tenure security and climate change resilience. Our research has demonstrated that insecure land tenure significantly increases vulnerability to climate-related hazards, both directly and indirectly.
- The Global Land Indicators Initiative, supported by GLTN, has introduced the idea of 'perception' into monitoring of land governance and measuring tenure security. The idea has been endorsed by the international development frameworks as well as various development partners' frameworks.
- We have influenced governments and customary authorities to recognise the importance of rights of women to land in customary tenure contexts. The Government of Uganda has adopted a national gender strategy on land.

## Lessons for sustainability

- Catalytic approach to programme implementation at country level enhances cost-effectiveness and sustainability.
- The extent of partners' engagement in design, implementation and scaling up of activities depends on their organizational capacity and the ability to raise their own funds.
- Beneficiaries and local authorities work with us at all stages programme delivery. That ensures they have ownership of the process and results. Participation is stronger in communities that are already well organised (such as urban settlements) or where traditional authorities have not been weakened (often in rural areas).
- We help governments embed GLTN concepts in their policies. That ensures they are accountable for putting them into effect.
- We ensure that all our approaches can be replicated and scaled up. Doing so requires funding support from both donors and national governments.
- The governance reform of our Network will increase partners' participation and accountability in the next phase

## GLTN PARTNERS

1. Aalborg University
2. ActionAid International
3. African Institute for Strategic Research Governance and Development (AISRGD)
4. Arab Union of Surveyors (AUS)
5. Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR)
6. Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)
7. Association of African Planning Schools (AAPS)
8. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
9. Cadasta
10. Centre for Land Tenure Studies (CLTS) - Norwegian University of Life Sciences
11. Cities Alliance
12. Comité technique foncier-Développement (CTFD)
13. Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy (CASLE)
14. Development Workshop
15. Eastern Africa Land Administration Network (EALAN)
16. Fédération des Géomètres Francophones (FGF)
17. Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)
18. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
19. German Agency for International Development Cooperation (GIZ)
20. German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
21. GROOTS
22. Groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques (GRET)
23. Habitat for Humanity International (HfHI)
24. Habitat International Coalition (HIC) - Housing and Land Rights Network
25. Huairou Commission
26. Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
27. Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS)
28. Institute for International Urban Development (I2UD)
29. International Alliance on Land Tenure and Administration (IALTA)
30. International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)
31. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
32. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
33. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)
34. International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)
35. International Land Coalition (ILC)
36. International Research Group on Law and Urban Space (IRGLUS)
37. International Union of Notaries (UINL)
38. Kadaster International
39. Korea Land and Geospatial Information Corporation (LX Corporation)
40. Land Portal Foundation
41. Landesa
42. Lantmateriet - The Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority
43. Legal Action Worldwide (LAW)
44. Les Afriques dans le Monde (LAM)
45. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
46. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
47. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development - France
48. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands
49. Namati
50. Natural Resource Institute - University of Greenwich
51. Netherlands Academy on Land Governance for Equitable and Sustainable Development (LANDac)
52. Network-Association of European Researchers on Urbanisation in the South (N-AERUS)
53. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
54. Open Source Geospatial Foundation (OSGeo)
55. Oxfam International
56. Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)
57. RMIT University
58. Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)
59. Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI)
60. Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI)/NSDFU
61. Statens Kartverk (Norwegian Mapping Authority Cadastre and Land Registry)
62. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
63. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
64. Technical University Munich (TUM)
65. Terra Institute
66. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP)
67. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
68. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
69. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
70. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
71. University of East London (UEL)
72. University of Florida (UF)
73. University of Twente - Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC)
74. University of West Indies (UWI)
75. Urban LandMark
76. Urban Training and Studies Institute (UTI)
77. World Bank
78. World Vision International

## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

GLTN acknowledges the important role of our development partners.

