



Capacity Development Workshop Monitoring SDG 1.4.2

LAND GOVERNANCE AND LAND TENURE SECURITY IN THE ARAB REGION

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Ombretta Tempra, Land Specialist, UN-Habitat – Global Land Tool Network







Objectives

- Awareness on importance of monitoring land tenure security and reporting on indicator 1.4.2 to achieve SDG 1.
- Strengthening Capacities on the methodology to report on SDG Indicator 1.4.2. and address the challenges faced.
- SDG indicator 5.a.2
- Discuss lessons and challenges of monitoring land tenure security through the range of data available



SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

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

Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land,

- (a) with legally recognized documentation, and
- (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.





OVERVIEW OF INDICATOR 5.A



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.a

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

Indicator 5.a.1

- "(a) Percentage of **people with ownership** or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and
- (b) Share of **women among owners** or rightsbearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure"

Indicator 5.a.2

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

Arab Land Initiative



















Vision

"All the people in the Arab countries enjoy equal and affordable access to land for peace, stability and economic growth, to be achieved with good land policies and transparent, efficient and affordable land administration"

Climate action

Poverty alleviation & food security

Women's land rights and empowerment

Land administration reforms

Land for peace

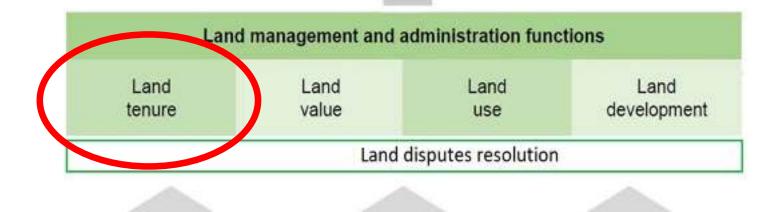
Note: Social change approach is based on soft systems methodology for complex contexts (Checkland: 2000 and Ortiz: 2013), adapted and used by GLTN over 15 years

Land governance and land administration



Peace and Sustainable Development

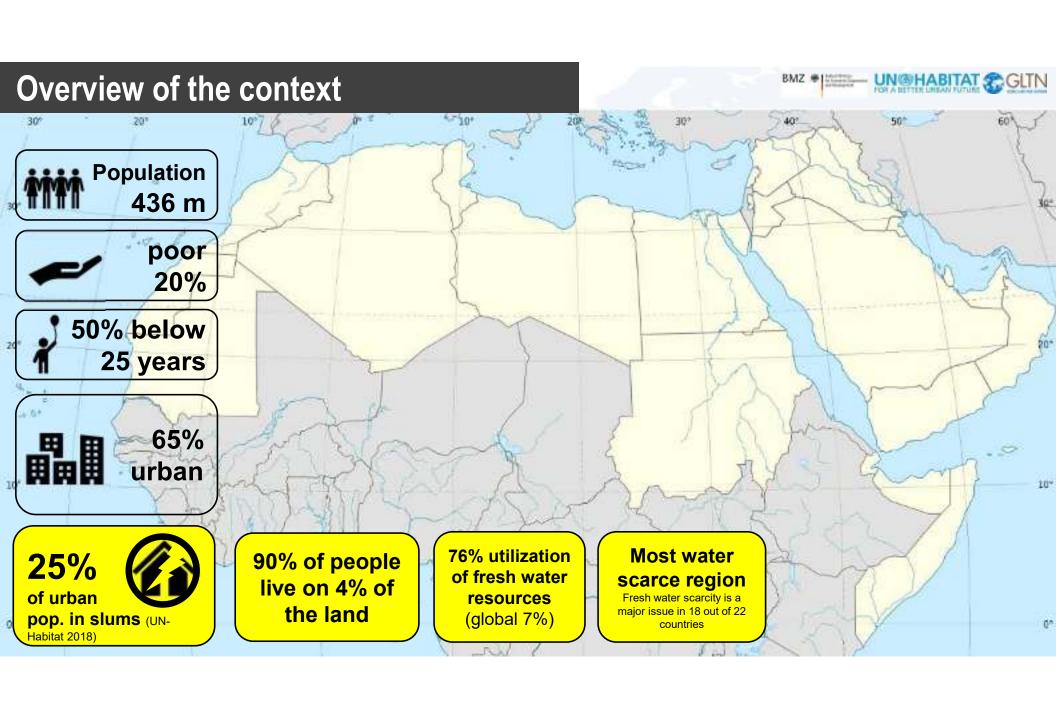
(economic - social - environmental)



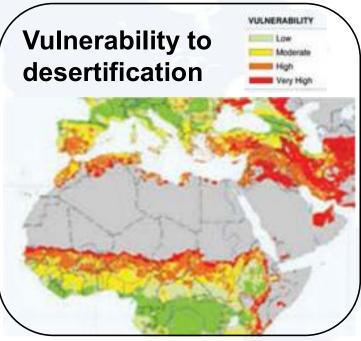
Policy and Legal Framework

Institutions

Land information infrastructure



The context: DESERTIFICATION & LAND DEGRADATION



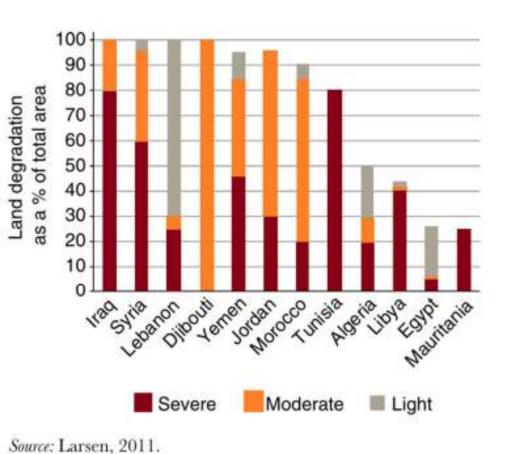
More than half of all land (40-70%) in MENA is degraded.

Vegetation changes (1982-2006) Legend Negative chang No change Positive change

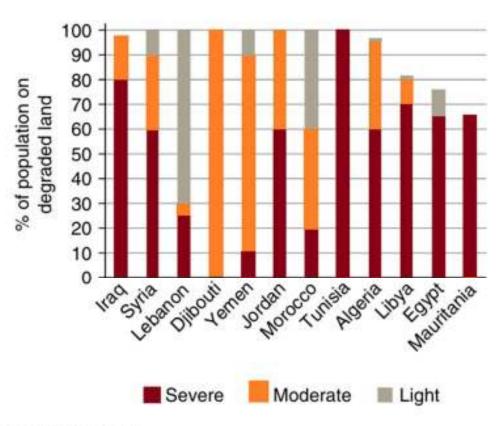
(WB, 2019)

The context: DESERTIFICATION & LAND DEGRADATION

HUMAN INDUCED LAND DEGRADATION



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION ON DEGRADED LANDS



Source: Larsen, 2011.

(WB, 2019)

The context: FOOD INSECURITY

Undernourished people in the MENA region:

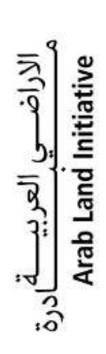
2005: 28.3 million (7.1%) **2**022: **51.2 million** (9.2%)

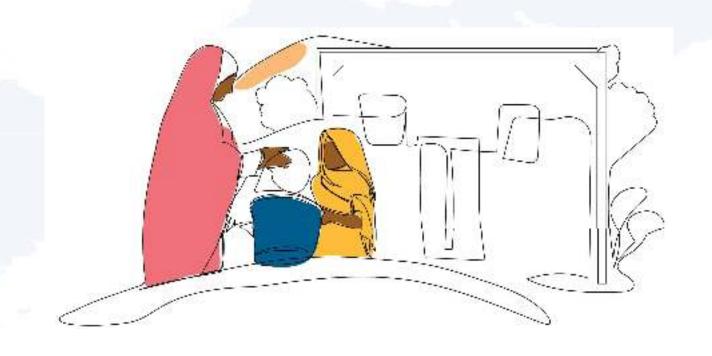
Severely food insecure people: 61.4 m (11%)

Moderately to severely food insecure people: 188.7 m (34%)

(2022, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, IFAD, WHO)

LAND FOR CLIMATE ACTION & FOOD SECURITY









LAND FOR CLIMATE ACTION & FOOD SECURITY

مالاراضي العربية ادرة Arab Land Initiative



LAND GOVERNANCE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE ARAB REGION

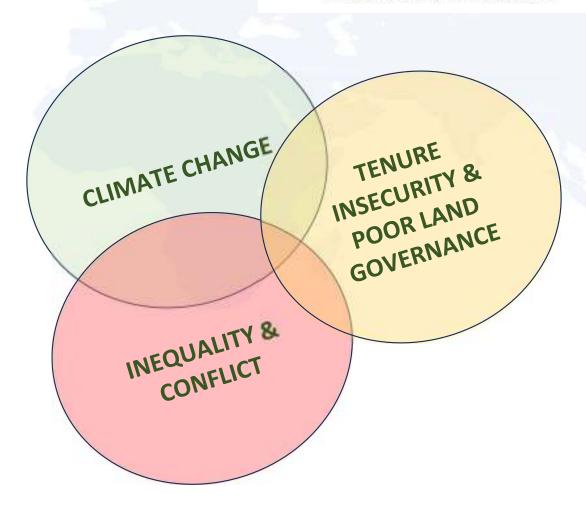
SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL



RUPORT 5 /2022







LAND FOR CLIMATE ACTION & FOOD SECURITY

Arab Land Initiative



LAND DEGRADATION AND CONFLICT

Case studies from Sudan, Jordan and Niger

SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL











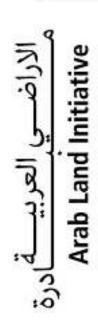
LAND FOR CLIMATE ACTION, FOOD SECURITY & INCLUSION

Key messages

- 1. Address climate change, inequalities, and land governance dysfunctionalities holistically
- 2. Strengthen land tenure security along the continuum of land rights (formal, group, informal, customary, use rights...)
- Scale up recordation and registration of land rights, through participatory, fit-forpurpose land administration.
- 4. Link tenure security to **climate resilience and disaster risk reduction interventions** (mitigation, adaptation, relocation).
- 5. Sustainable land use planning (risk reduction, sustainable land use & agriculture...)
- 6. Set national targets & support implementation (e.g LDN, etc.)
- 7. Inclusive, just and effective disputes' resolution mechanisms
- **8.** Empower local actors to enable local action: capacity, knowledge, finance.









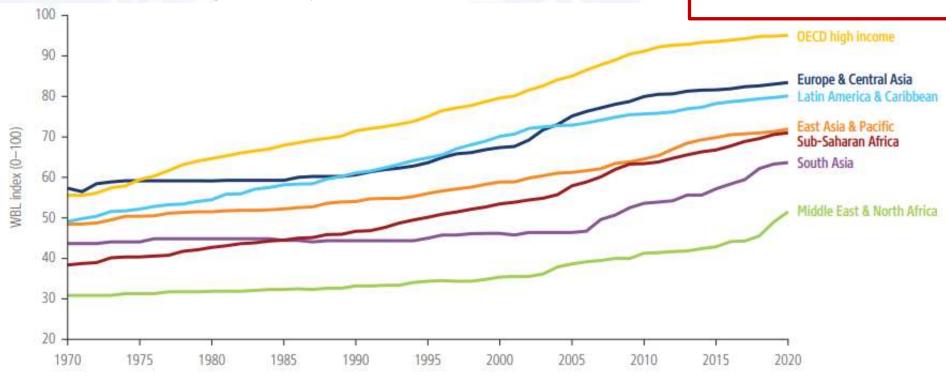




MENA HAS THE highest gender gap globally, with Yemen, Iraq and Saudi Arabia among the least performant countries



142 years to close the gender gap in the MENA region



Source: Women, Business and the Law (WBL) database.

Note: Figure shows change in the average WBL index score across seven regions between 1970 and 2020. OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.







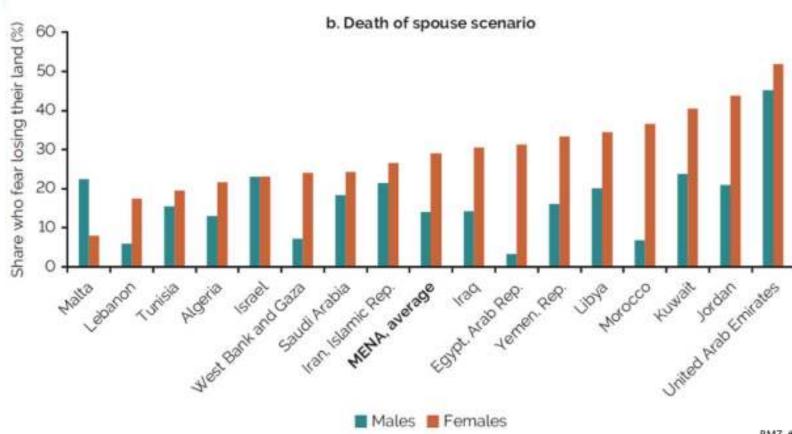
The Assets indicator describes gender differences in property and inheritance law

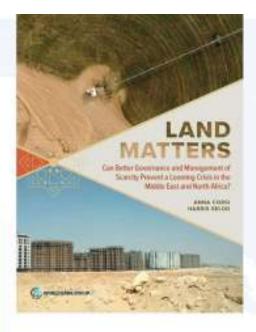


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Source: Women, Business and the Low database.

Gender differences in perceived tenure insecurity (spouse death scenario)











Gender of agricultural land holders

	Percentage of male agricultural land holders	Total area held by male holders (ha)	Percentage of female agricultural land holders	Area held by female holders (ha)
Egypt (2009/2010)	96%	97%	4%	3%
Niger (2007/2008)	93.4%		6.6%	
Oman (2012/2013)	92.3%		7.7%	
Saudi Arabia (2015)	98.6%	99%	1.4%	1%
Jordan (2017)	94%	97.6%	6%	2.4%

Source: Agricultural Census (FAO, 2010)

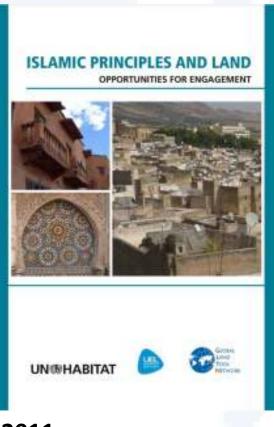




WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS: GLTN & the Arab Land Initiative









2011

WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS: GLTN & the Arab Land Initiative





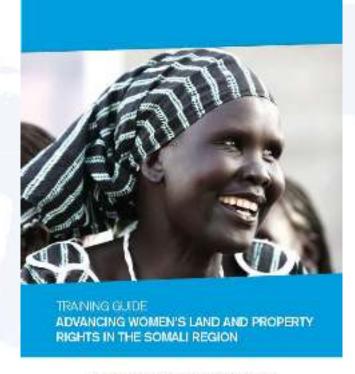




WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS: Partners' led knowledge and capacity development



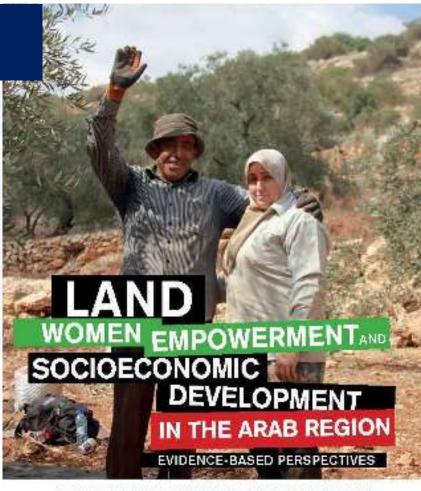
1,000+ change agents trained



- SECTIONS LAND AND PROVINCY BIGHTS FOR ALL







A WORLD BY WHICH EVERYONE ENJOYS SECURE LAND RIGHTS







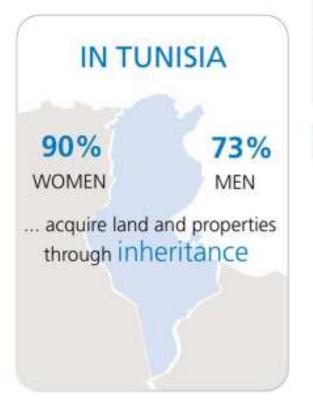
MEANS OF LAND ACQUISITION

Inheritance is the primary avenue to acquire land

for women and men in the Arab region

association

67%	of respondents acquired land through inheritance	71% WOMEN	58% MEN
27%	of respondents acquired land through purchase	24%	35%
	through parenase	WOMEN	MEN
6%	of respondents acquired land through other means lease, grant from the govern- ment, through a Union or	5% WOMEN	7% MEN

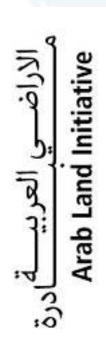








LAND & CONFLICT – HLP RIGHTS OF DISPLACED PEOPLE

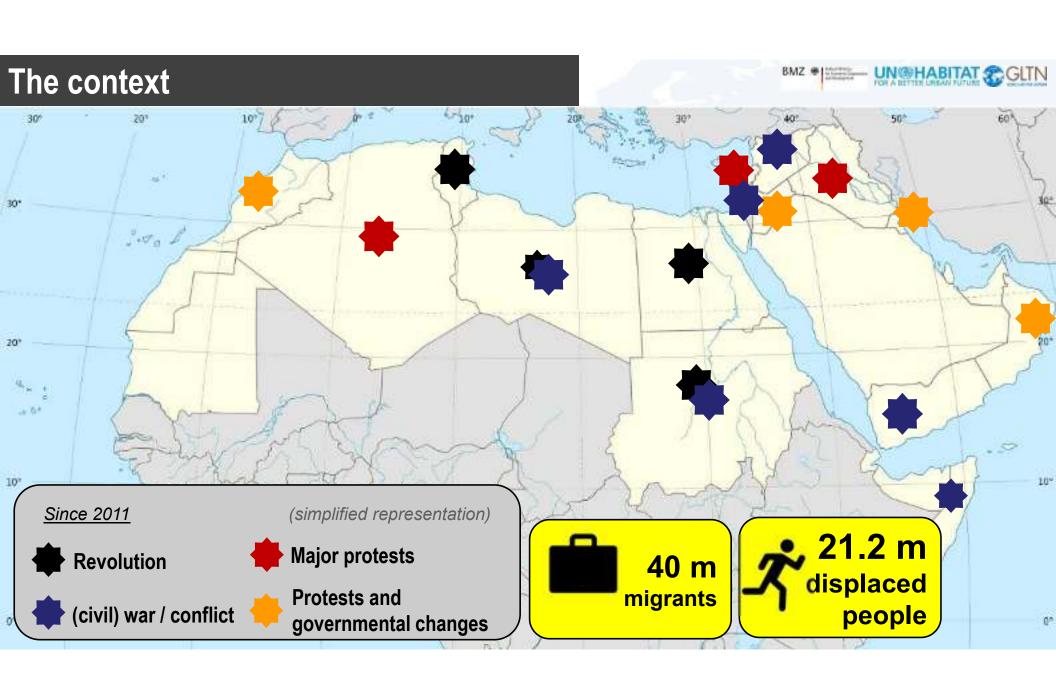






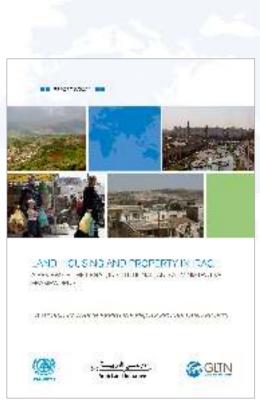






LAND & CONFLICT – HLP RIGHTS OF DISPLACED PEOPLE





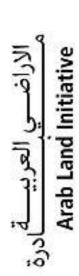






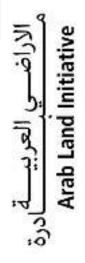














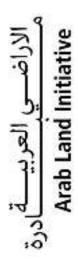


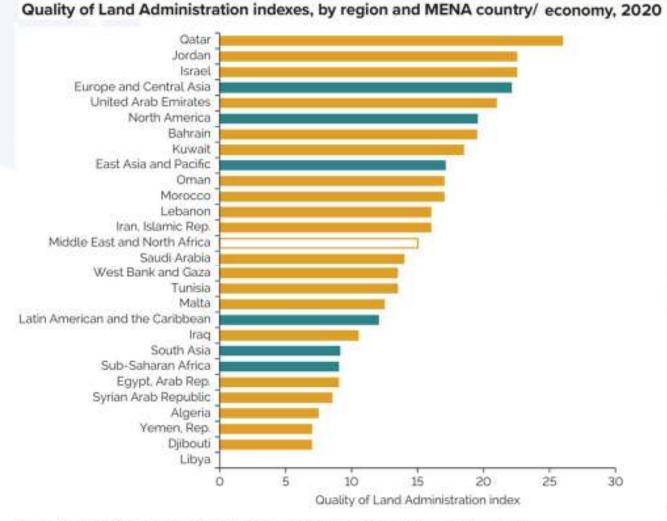
Challenges

- Outdated, complex & opaque land systems exacerbate informality
- Lack of modern systems in many countries
- Onerous registration procedures and low registration
- Low coverage of registries affects access to credit/financing
- Governments fail to manage land to generate public revenues
- > Land sector disproportionately occupied by state actors / elites
- Shrinking space for civil society engagement
- ➤ Little collaboration among sectors (e.g. climate experts, planners, surveyors)











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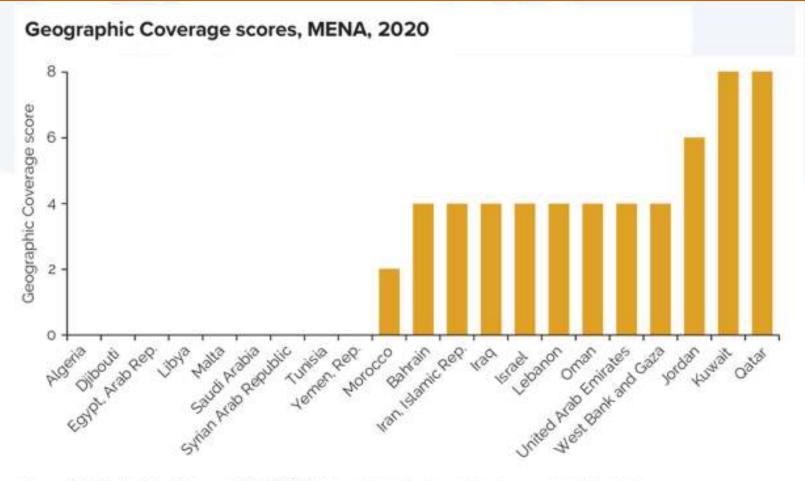


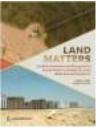












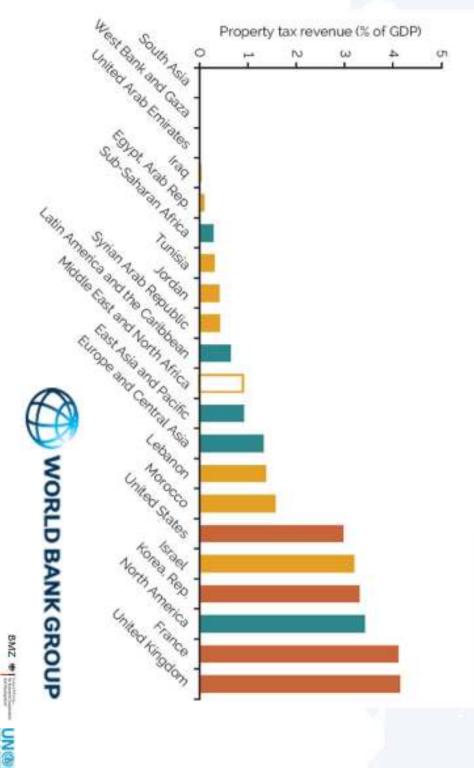
Source: World Bank, Doing Business 2004-2020 (database), https://archive.doingbusiness.org/en/doingbusiness.





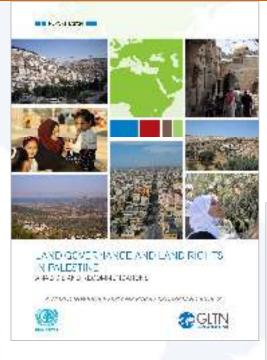


Property tax revenues



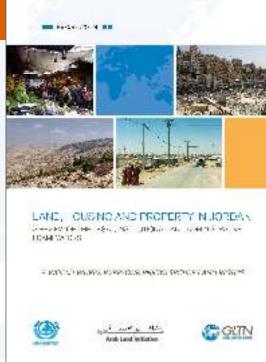






Arab Land Initiative











■■ REPORT 3 /2023 ■■

DECISION MAKERS' BRIEF

	Sorbitution
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Types of land professionals	Land functions performed				
Formal Land Professionals	Tenure	Value	Use	Develop ment	Dispute resolution
Land lawyers					1
2. Notaries					
3. Employees of land departments (public sector)					
Land Surveyors					
5. Urban planners	8 8				
 Land assessors/valuers 	0 0				
7. Land brokers and mediators					
Land developers/ investors	0. 2				
Land registration officers	4 1 1				_
Non-formal Land Professionals	Tenure	Value	Use	Gevelop ment	Disputs
Tribal village leaders (Sultan, Sheikh, Mukhtar)					
Religious leaders					
 Indigenous people organizations 					
 Community forest users' associations 					
5. Artisanal miners					
6. Women associations	1				4
7. Youth associations					
Civil society					
9. International organizations					
10. Business and private sectors associations					
11. Pastoralists associations					
12. Farmers' federation	9 3				











LAND PROFESSIONALS IN THE ARAB REGION

Roles, capacities and contribution to land governance and land tenure security

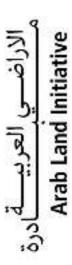
SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL





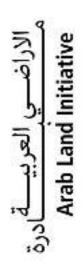






LAND FOR HOUSING & SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION









LAND FOR HOUSING & SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION

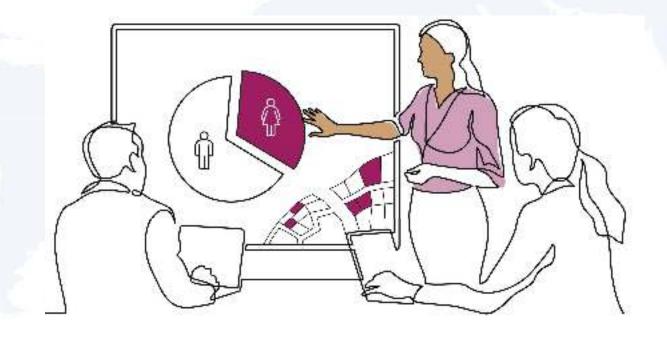
Challenges

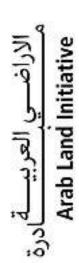
- 1. Housing affordability & investments skewed towards high income
- 2. Large scale destruction of houses / reconstruction
- Cities develop in a less compact manner than in other regions / large amount of urban vacant land
- 4. Unregulated urban expansion encroaching on scarce agricultural land
- 5. Vacant housing
- 6. Need to better regulate the rental market with innovative tools





MONITORING LAND GOVERNANCE









THANK YOU!

For more information

https://unhabitat.org/

www. https://arablandinitiative.gltn.net/

www.gltn.net

Contact:

Ombretta Tempra, UN-Habitat – Global Land Tool Network, ROAS / Housing, Land and Shelter Section, Ombretta.tempra@un.org





