

FIT-FOR-PURPOSE LAND ADMINISTRATION IN VIOLENT CONFLICT SETTINGS

by,
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INTRODUCTION

- Goals of the session
 - The big land-related human rights issues
 - Some useful case studies from the region
 - Role UN plays in FFP LA
 - Key FFP LA entry points
 - Land governance and gender
- Land-related human rights issues
 - Land root cause of conflict
 - Violent disputes over land & territory
 - Forced evictions from land & houses
 - Dispossession of land & houses
 - Loss of access to livelihoods & natural resources





SEVEN COUNTRY CASES/1

COUNTRY & UN	IDPS	APPROACH
Iraq/UN- habitat	3.3 million; 250,000 Yazidi	GIS, land certificates, house rehabilitation, village rehabilitation
Somalia/U N-Habitat	1.1 million; min. 44,000 Jubaland	Land policy process, land administration recommendations
Darfur/Sud an/UNAMI D & UN- Habitat	2.6 million	Good offices, access to land, FFP options within law, customary, village, group land options
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SEVEN COUNTRY CASES/2

COUNTRY & UN	IDPS	APPROACH
South Sudan/UN MISS	1.94 million; 250,400 Upper Nile	Territorial land use agreement – farmers and pastoralists across international borders

- 1. DR Congo/MONUSCO
- 2. Honduras/UNHCR
- 3. Peru/UNDP





UNITED NATIONS & FFP LA

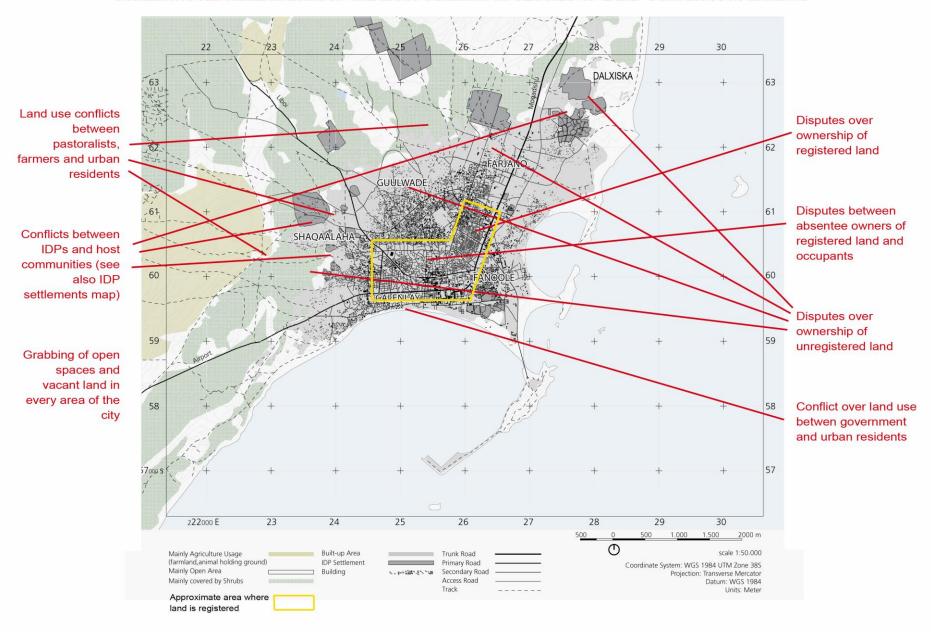
- Secretary-General's Guidance Note on land and conflict
- Analysis: Land as root cause of conflict
 - Weak LA as one of root causes
- UN peace operations/peace building
- Transitional justice mechanisms
 - "processes & mechanisms to come to terms with a legacy of large-scale past abuses, to ensure accountability, serve justice & achieve reconciliation" – including FFP LA
- Land governance and power dynamics







SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE MOST COMMON TIPOLOGIES OF LAND CONFLICTS IN KISMAYO



FFP LA ENTRY POINTS/1

LA INSTRUMENT	TYPES
Regulations	One stop shop, cutting red tape, re-purposing government for rapid delivery
Land use planning	Reducing planning standards, site sizes, local planning, territorial spatial planning
Security of tenure	Alternatives to ownership, group rights, customary tenure, village,
Government land	Identify, adapt for private rights





FFP LA ENTRY POINTS/2

INSTRUMENT	EXAMPLES
Land information management	Trends – IDP, voluntary returns HLP needs; GIS run by UN; property tax
Land dispute mechanisms	Territorial & local agreements, customary, religious, local leaders, overlapping rights & boundaries
Quick access to finance	Compensation, donors
Mass housing deliver	Rapid serviced land delivery, minimum standards, due diligence







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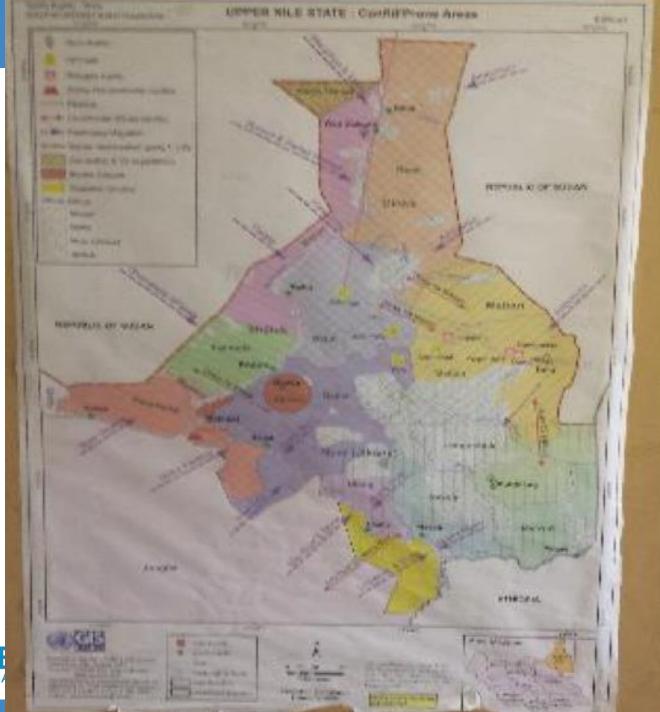




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LAND GOVERNANCE AND GENDER

KEY ISSUES

- FFP LA Good offices of UN:
 - Creating territorial agreements between conflicting parties
 - Early warning & use of presence & security assets to prevent evictions
- Technical assistance
 - Planning & supporting voluntary returns
 - Clarification of government functions for LA
- Using LA to support vulnerable groups
 - Minority groups who have been evicted –Yazidi/Iraq
 - Targeting female and youth beneficiaries -Jubaland/Somalia
 - Targeting displaced people Darfur/Sudan, Iraq, Jubaland/Somalia



LAND GOVERNANCE AND GENDER

KEY ISSUES

- Using LA to empower women
 - As beneficiaries
 - As leaders







DARFUR LAND ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT
- ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS Final Draft





LAND AND CONFLICT

LESSONS FROM THE FIELD ON CONFLICT SENSITIVE LAND GOVERNANCE AND PEACEBUILDING

SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL

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LAND AND CONFLICT IN JUBALAND:
ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL

UN HABITAT









Article

Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration in Violent Conflict Settings

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