UNDP/BDP Land Governance Reform Cross Practice Initiative

Results and initial analysis

Oslo, January 17th 2007

# I. INTRODUCTION: RATIONALE FOR THE SURVEY

Land governance is the formal and/or informal systems which determine who gets which land resources and under which conditions.

There is a worldwide recognition of the centrality of land governance to development, and a renewed interest in the international community including within the UN due to the increased of land related conflicts, the role of land tenure in the environment sustainability, housing problems related to rapid urbanization, gender implications of many land tenure practices, demand by indigenous people and so on….

UNDP has been involved in a number of aspects of land resources governance, but has not had any explicit system-wide programme on Land Governance.

This discrepancy has pushed UNDP/BDP to launch a **Cross Practice Initiative** (CPI) in order to determine how significant this issue is to UNDP and to identify the types of resources which would be required for UNDP to systematically engage.

The global survey which is part a foundational of the CPI project and aims to provide a better understanding of the perception of the importance of land resources governance within the programs of all the Country Offices and provide information on Country Offices' interest, capacity, demand and specific capacity building needs in order to support mobilization of resources by/for Country Offices for land related projects and programs. CPI has evolved towards a pan UN process…
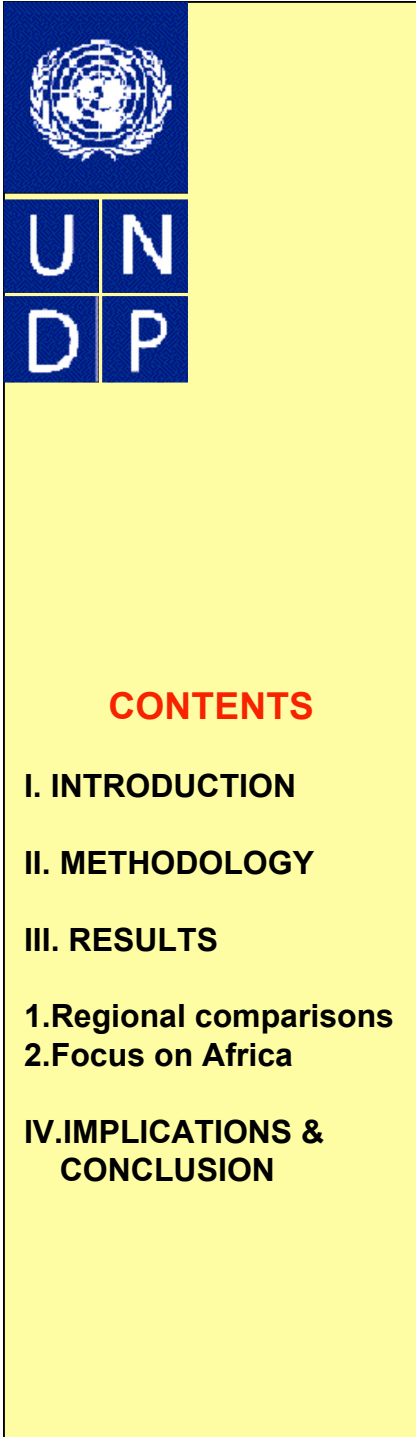
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1.4. COs willingness to get involved in land governance issues

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II. METHODOLOGY

1. Work organization

⟩ Letter to Regional Bureaus to require their approval
⟩ Design of a draft questionnaire
⟩ Submission of draft questionnaire (and background documents) to UNDP participants to various land related workshops to help us improve the design and content
⟩ Final questionnaire production, translation in French and Spanish
⟩ Send out the questionnaire to country offices (132)
⟩ 2 months follow-up
⟩ Data upload and analysis

2. Structure of the questionnaire

A: <u>Land resources governance situation in the country</u>
A1: Your Country Office involvement with land resources governance
A2: Country situation with land resources governance issues

B: <u>The way forward for UNDP</u>
B1: UNDP Country Office's strategy
B2: UNDP Country Office's needs

III. RESULTS

UNDP REGIONS

*

UNDP REGIONS

- RBA
- RBAP
- RBAS
- RBEC
- RBLAC
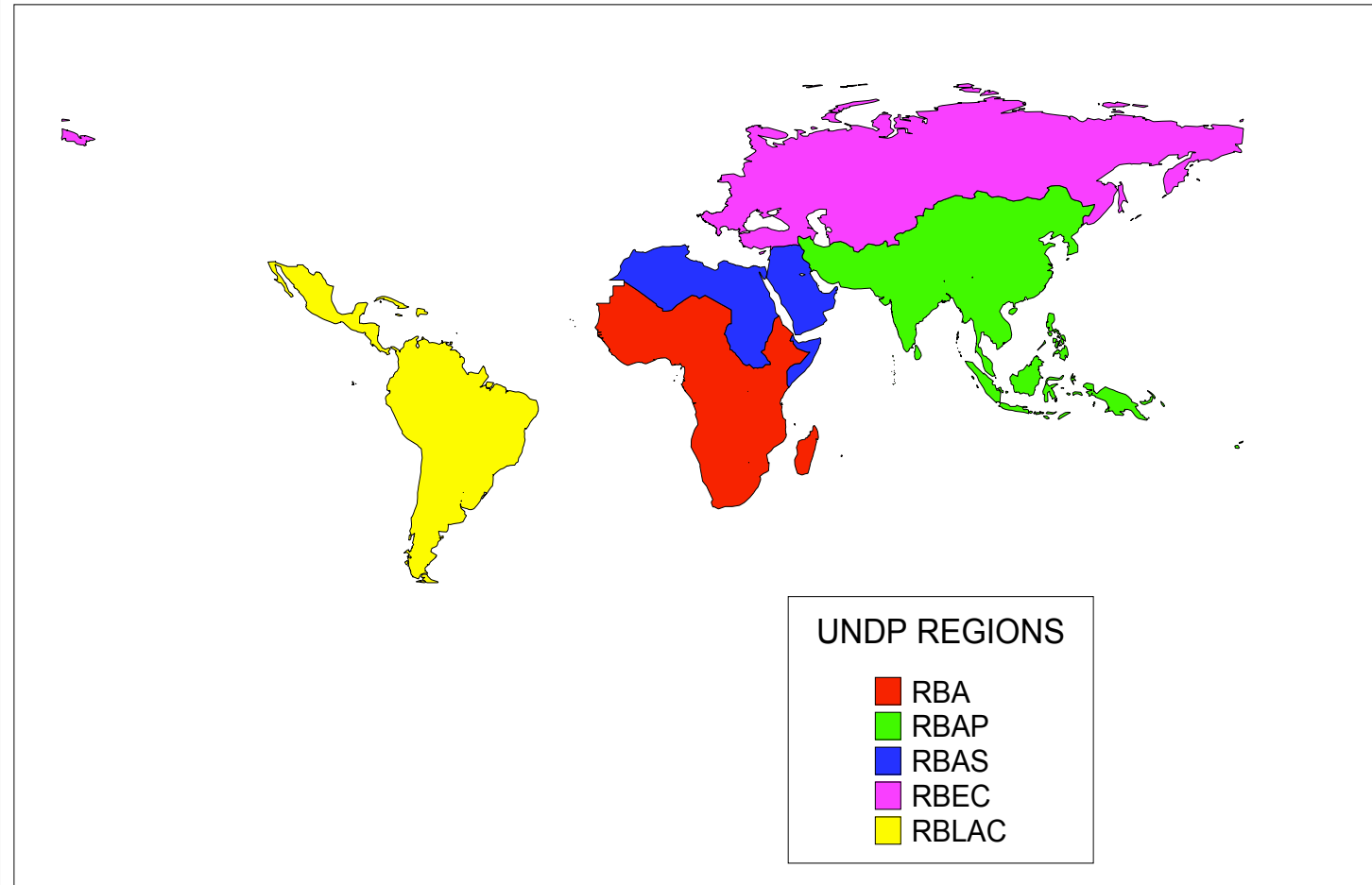
How are the results representative?
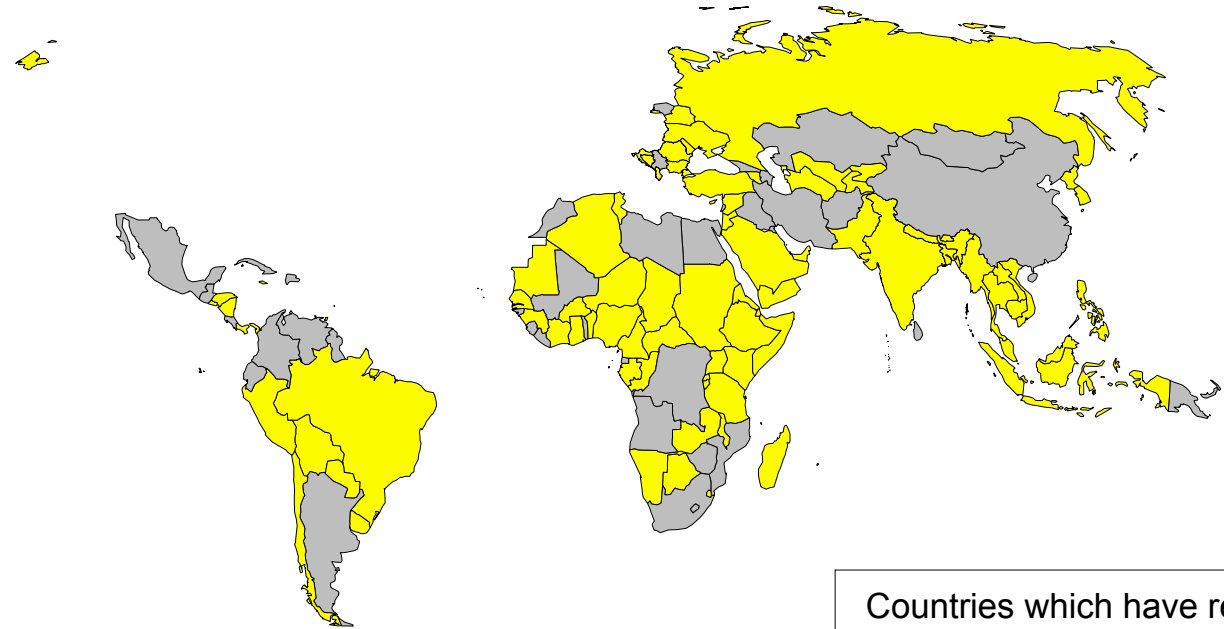
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1. Regional comparisons
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Countries which have replied

Not replied
Replied

1. Regional comparisons

1.1. Responses rates by region

1.2. Main land governance issues by region

1.3. Mean number of ongoing UNDP land governance projects

1.4. COs willingness to get involved in land governance issues

Nb: The rates are given to assess the representativity of the data. Each percentage is representative of the population from which we have got information compared to the one we were targeting (100%) (pop of countries which reply/tot pop in UNDP region)

Population data source: http://esa.un.org/unup/ (2005). Other data Global survey questionnaire data

1.1. Responses rates by region

Region	UNDP COs	Resp	Rates (nb countries)	Rates (Population)	Rates (Rural population)
RBEC	22	17	77%	90%	87%
RBA	44	31	70%	68%	70%
RBAP	25	19	76%	59%	61%
RBLAC	24	13	54%	50%	46%
RBAS	17	10	58%	40%	31%
Overall	**132**	**90**	**68%**	**61%**	**63%**

Nb: The rates are given to assess the representativity of the data. Each percentage is representative of the population from which we have got information compared to the one we were targeting (100%) (pop of countries which reply/tot pop in UNDP region)

Population data source: http://esa.un.org/unup/ (2005). Other data Global survey questionnaire data

1.2. Critical land governance issues by region
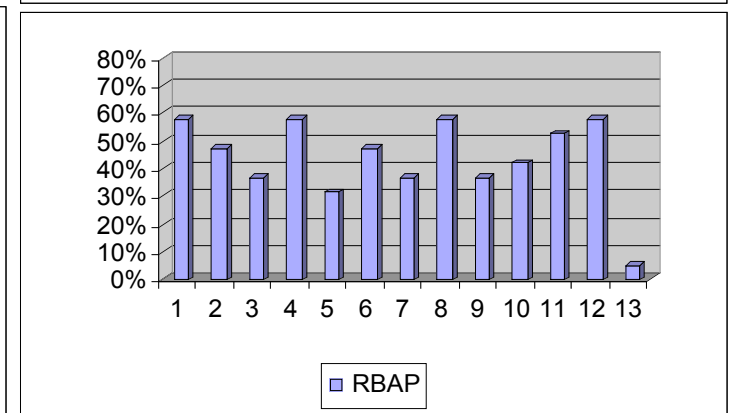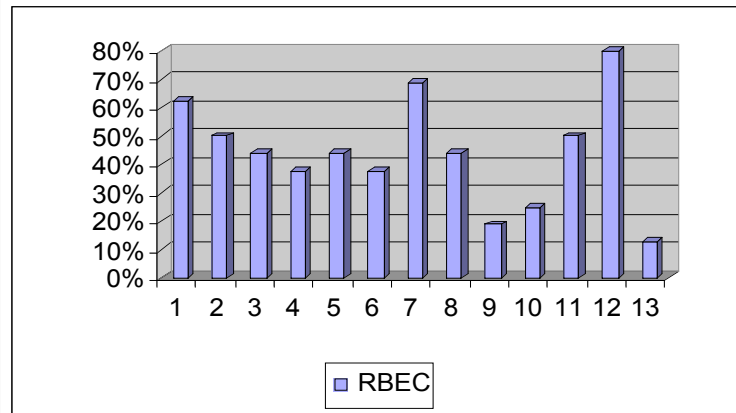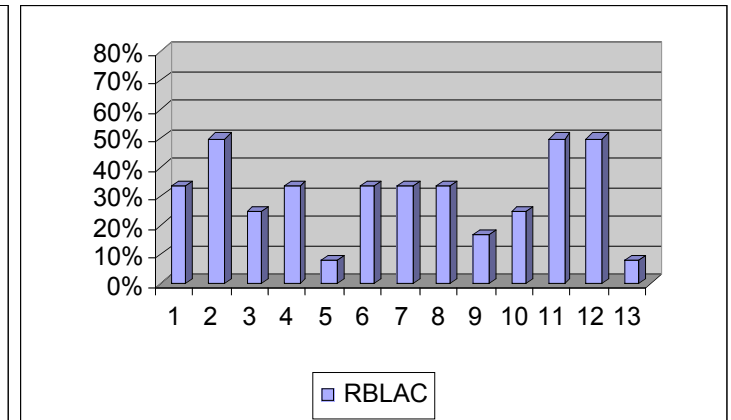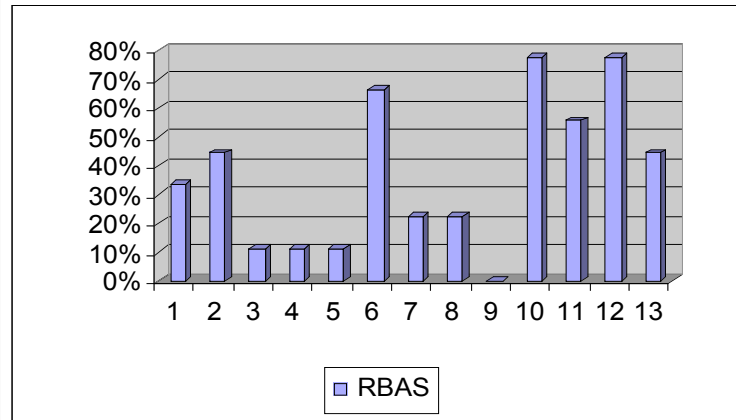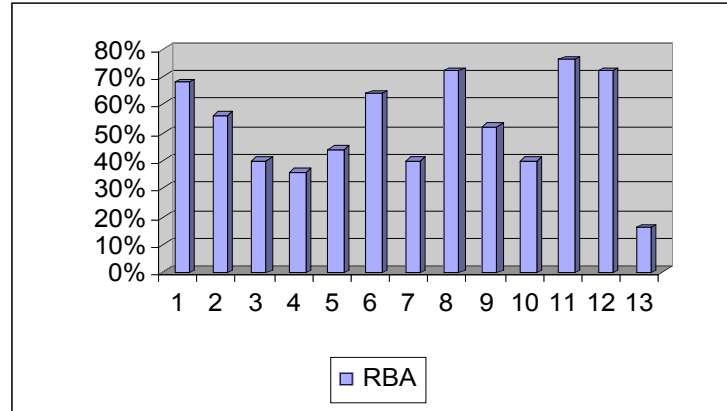
Proportion of countries highlighting this issue out of total numer of countries which have replied in the region
Source : Global survey questionnaire data

1.2. Main land governance issues by region

RBA	**11**	**8**	**12**	
RBAS	**10**	**12**	**6**	
RBAP	**1**	**4**	**8**	**12**
RBEC	**12**	**7**	**1**	
RBLAC	**2**	**11**	**12**	

1	Multiple claims
2	Uneven distribution of land resources
3	Uncertainty of land tenure and ownership in post-conflict situations
4	Development-induced displacement
5	Violence-induced displacement
6	Injustices within existing systems
7	High levels of politicization- UNDP involvement difficult
8	Illiteracy & written leases
9	The implications of HIV/AIDS
10	Drylands (+nomadic people) & land
11	Lack of an appropriate law and land administration system
12	Lack of capacity of public administration structures
13	All other issues

* The3 most frequently highlighted issues in the UNDP Region

Source : Global survey questionnaire data

1.3. Average number of ongoing land governance projects per CO
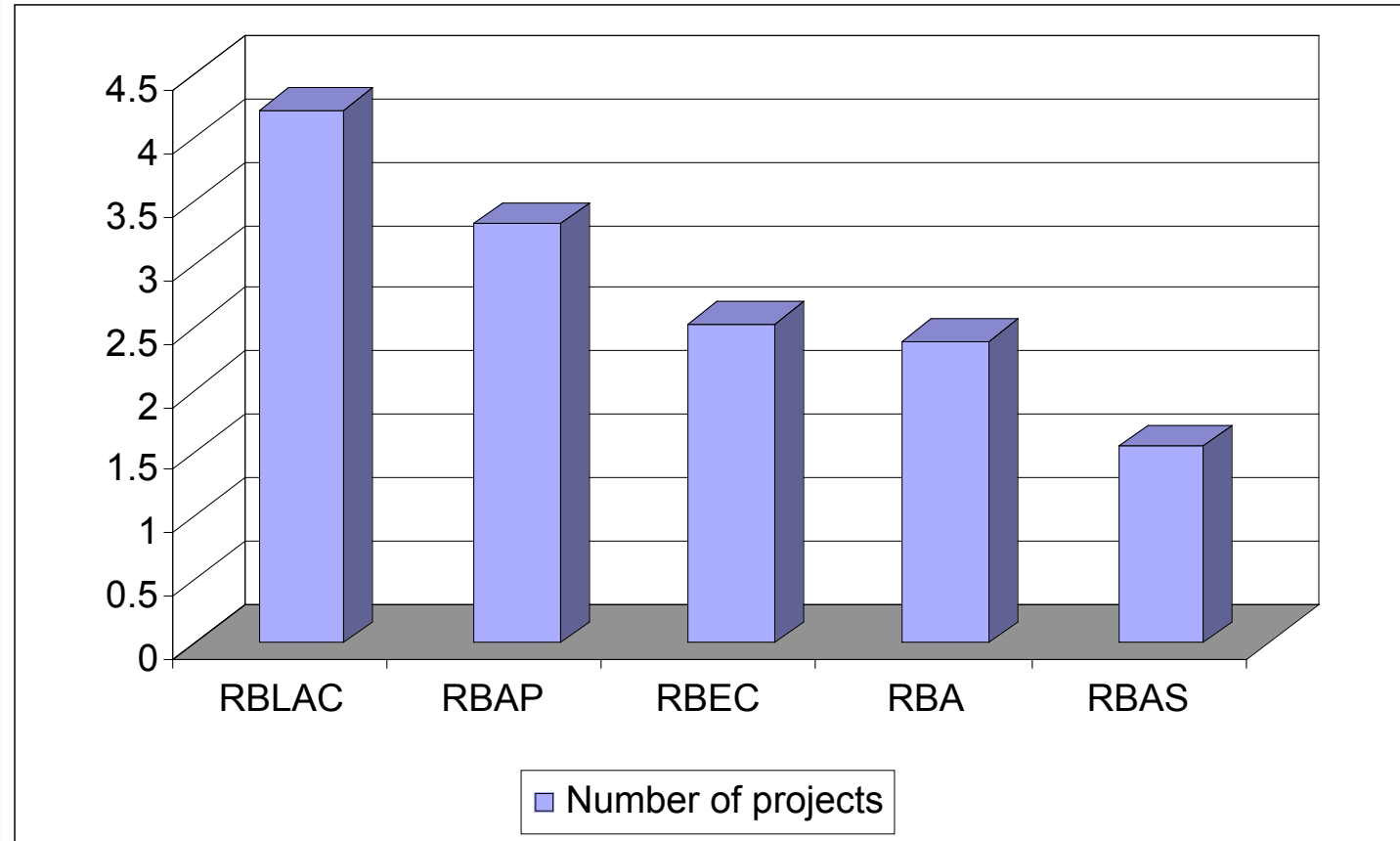
*Total number of ongoing project (until 2006) / number of countries in the region which have replied
Source : global survey questionnaire data

1.4. COs willingness to get involved in land governance issues

RBA

10%

90%

☐ No ☐ Yes

RBEC

19%

81%

☐ No ☐ Yes

RBLAC

21%

79%

☐ No ☐ Yes

RBAP

26%

74%

☐ No ☐ Yes

RBAS

30%

70%

☐ No ☐ Yes
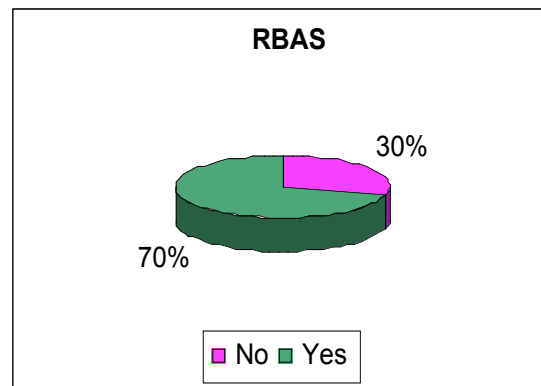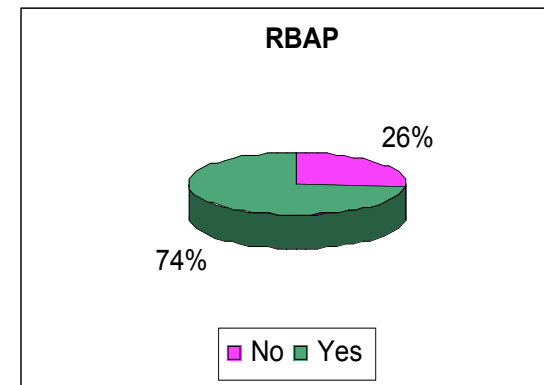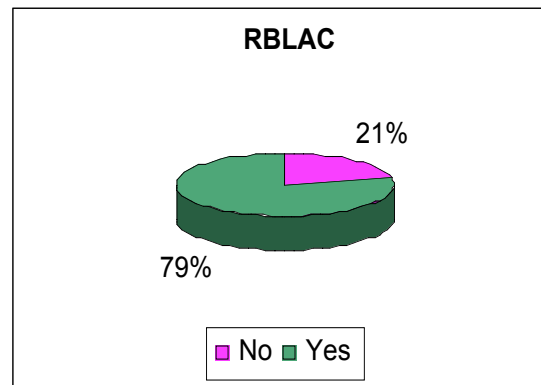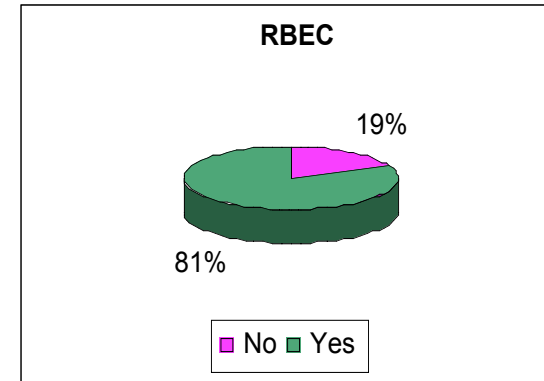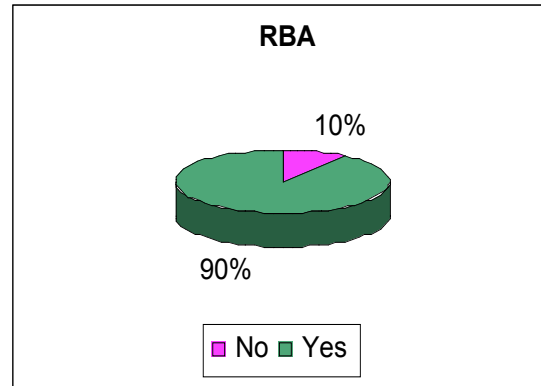
*Number of countries which have replied yes / number of countries which have replied to the questionnaire
Source: Global survey questionnaire data

2. Focus on continental Africa

How have Africa reacted to the Global survey?

2.1. Main land governance issues in Africa

2.2. Land governance issues and MDGs

2.3. Key actors in Africa

2.4. What can UNDP bring as member of the UNCT?

2.5. Entry points by practice area

2.6. What would be required for UNDP to contribute more on Land Governance Reform?

2.7. Country Offices needs

How have Africa reacted to the Global survey?

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Continental_Africa by Reply
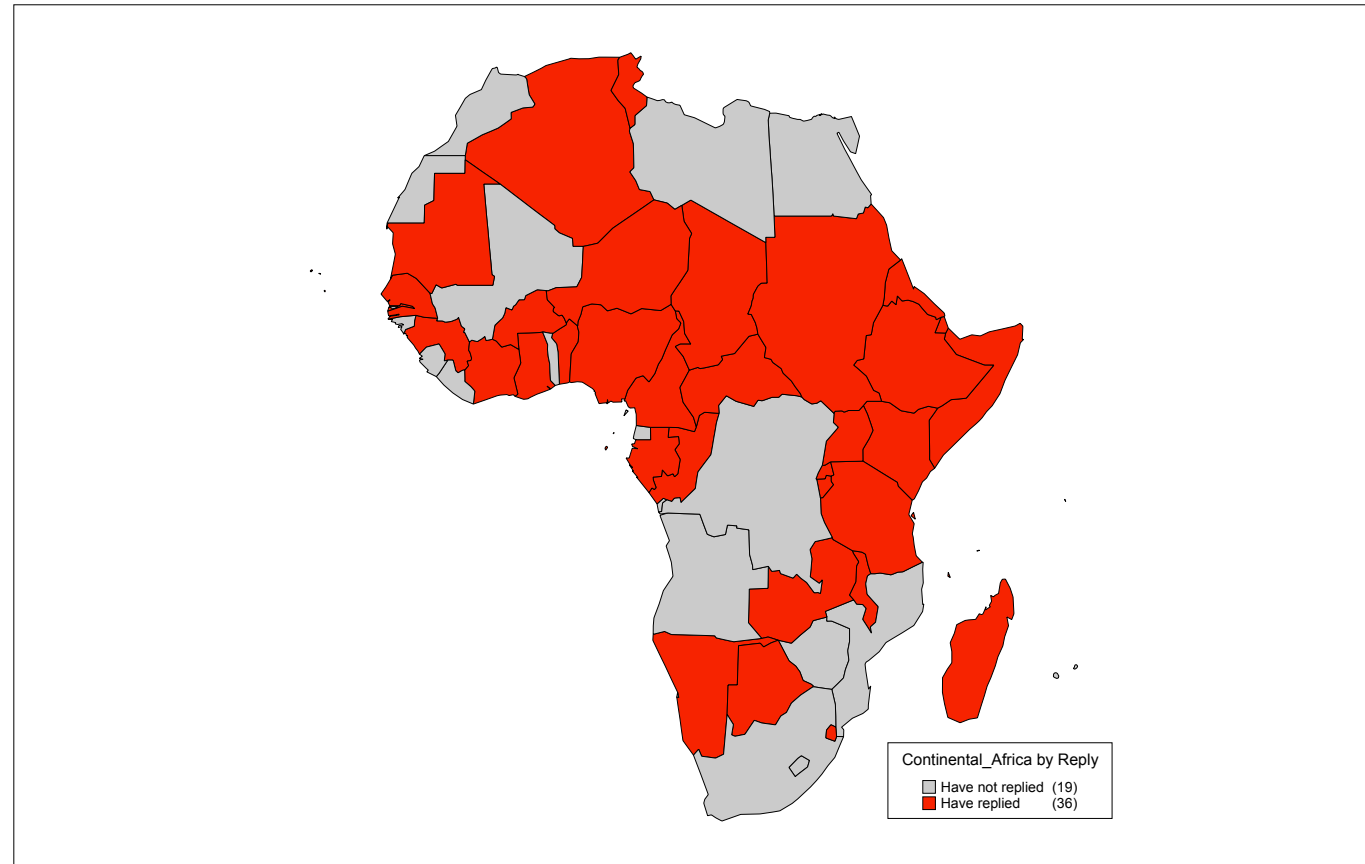☐ Have not replied (19)
■ Have replied   (36)

Source : Global survey questionnaire data using MAPINFO software

2.1. Main land governance issues in Africa

Chart: Countries proportion in the region

Bar values (left to right):
11 – 0.76, 8 – 0.72, 12 – 0.72, 1 – 0.68, 6 – 0.64, 2 – 0.56, 9 – 0.52, 5 – 0.44, 3 – 0.40, 7 – 0.40, 10 – 0.40, 4 – 0.36, 13 – 0.16
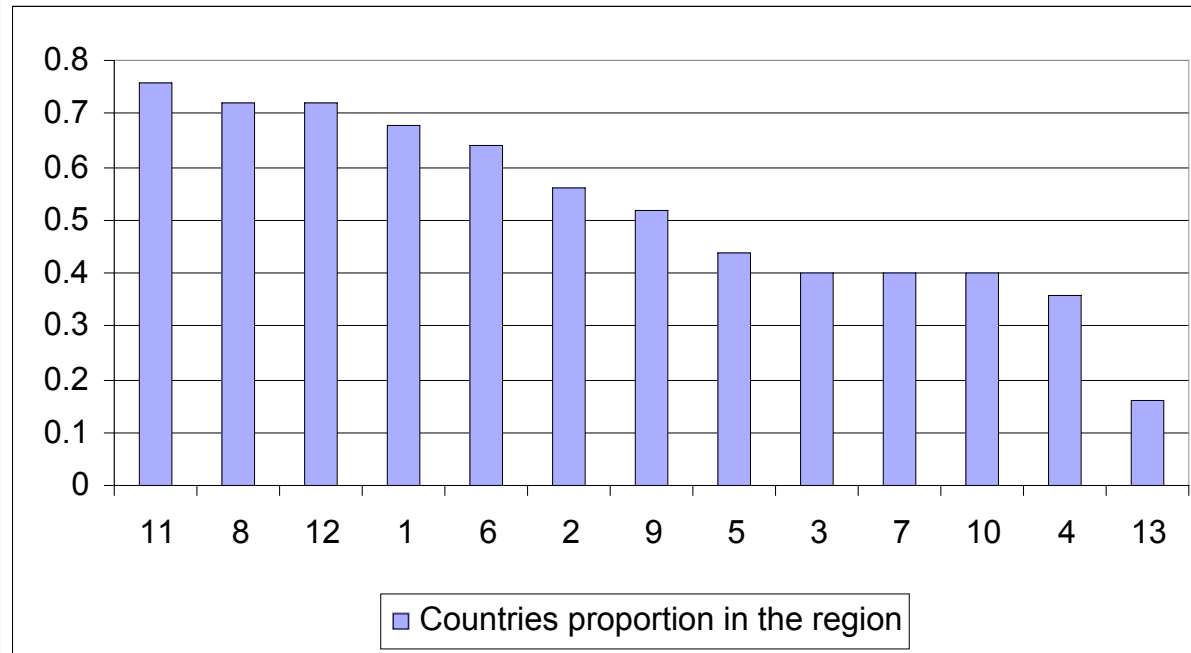
1   Multiple claims

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10   Drylands (+nomadic people) & land

11   Lack of an appropriate law and land administration system

12   Lack of capacity of public administration structures

13   All other issues

2.2. Land governance issues and MDGs in Africa

Can Africa achieve the MDGs without an efficient address of land issues?

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2.Focus on Africa

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Chart (x-axis categories): MDG7, MDG1, MDG3, MDG2, MDG8, MDG4, MDG5, MDG6

Legend: ■ Land governance and MDGs: strength of link
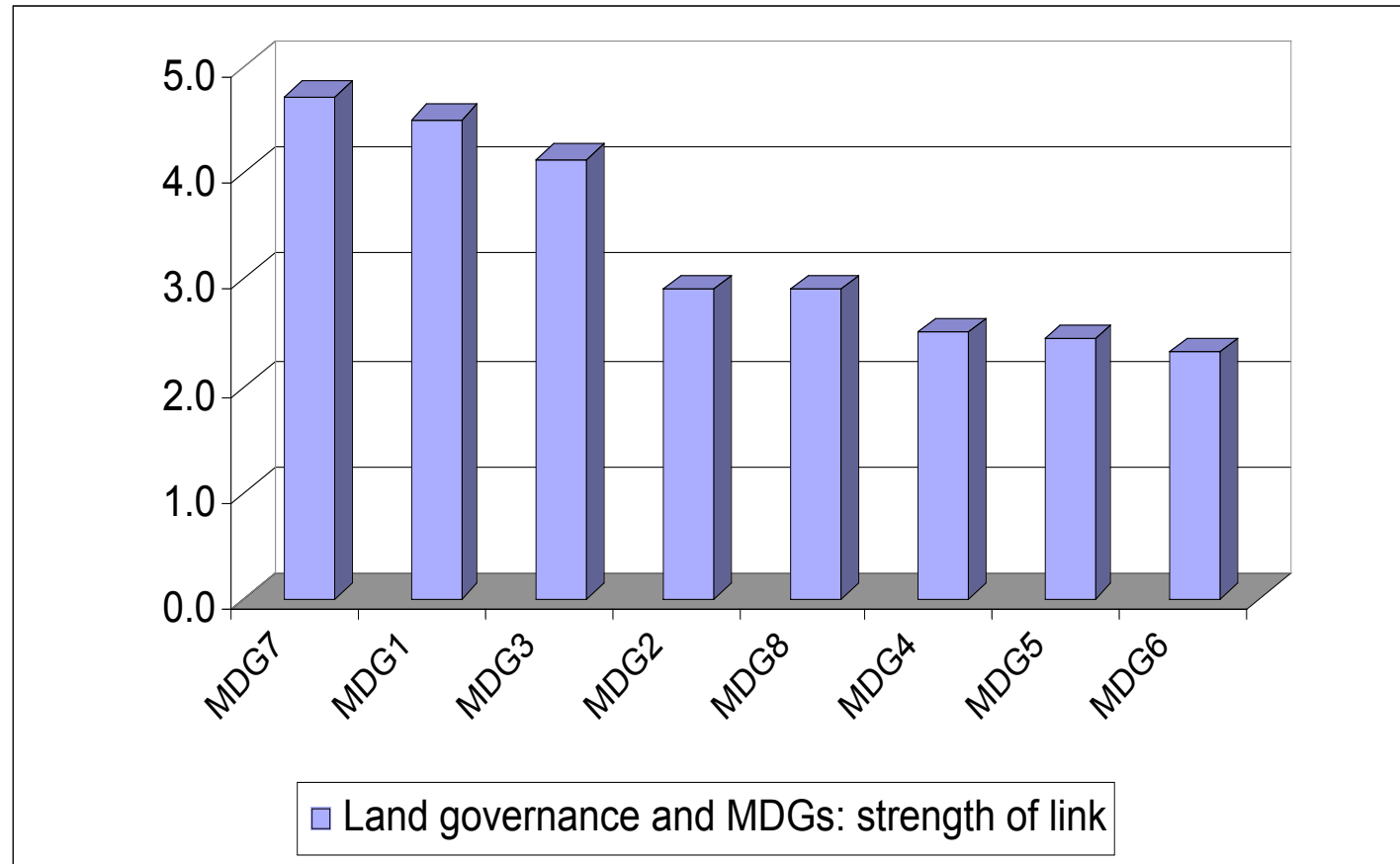
MDG1:	Pov / hunger	**MDG5:**	Maternal health
MDG2:	Education	**MDG6:**	HIV/AIDS
MDG3:	Gender Eq	**MDG7:**	ENV sust.
MDG4:	Child mort	**MDG8:**	Partnership devpt

*From question 5. Mean of the ranking given by the respondents (estimations only for the Cos which have replied in continental Africa)
Source : Global survey questionnaire data

2.3. Key actors in Continental Africa

UN	Non UN
FAO	
	WBI
	GTZ
IFAD	
	EU
	USAID
	DfID
	NGOs
	SIDA
UNHABITAT	
	ADB
UNHCR	
	JICA
	CIDA
WFP	

2.4. What can UNDP bring as member of the UNCT?

% of countries which highlighted this advantage (continental Africa)
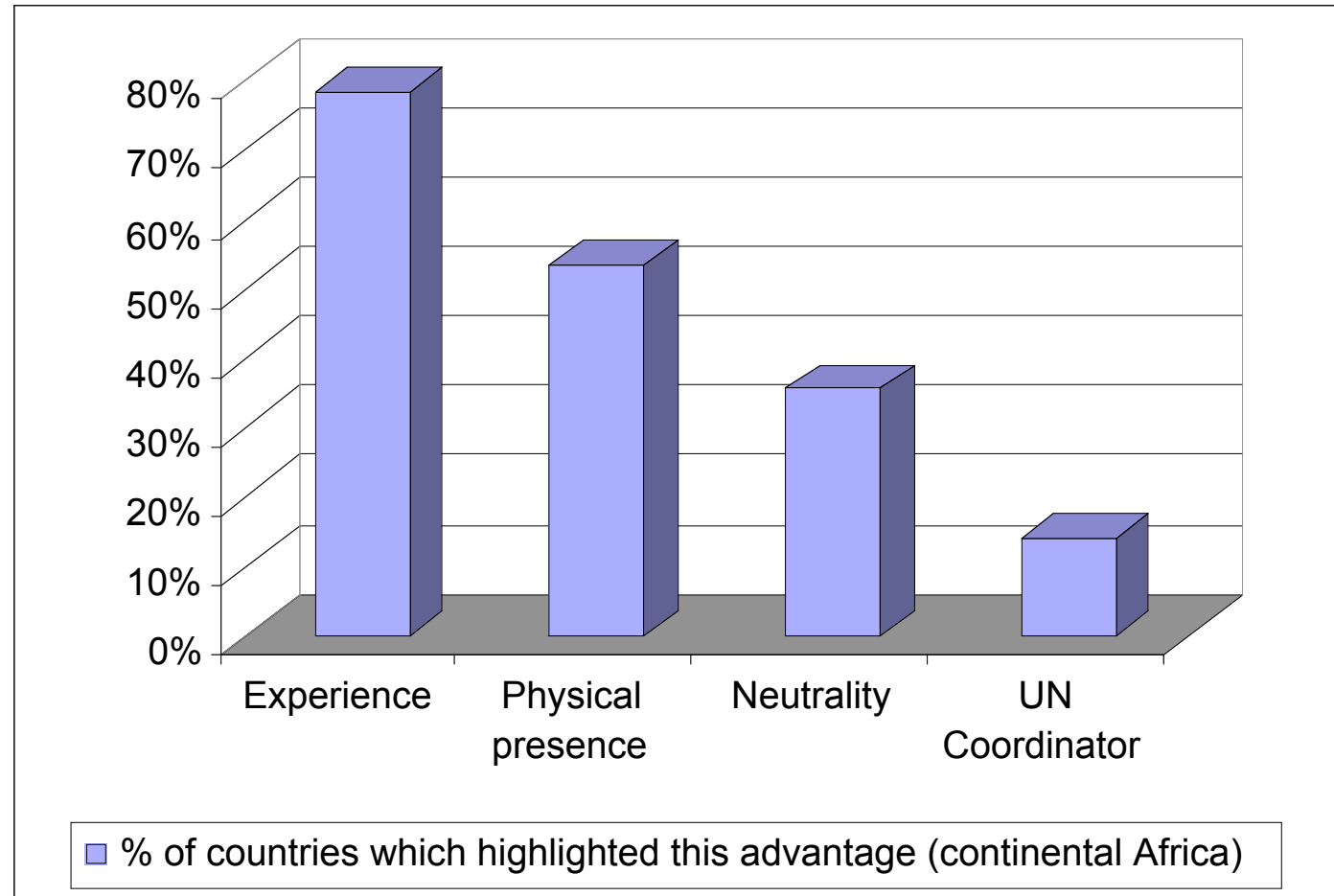
* The proportion is calculated in reference to the countries which have replied to the questionnaire (continental Africa)

Mandate and significant experience in development issues

⟩A greater network of development experience and lessons learnt around all UNDP Country Offices worldwide and a track record in development management
⟩Ability to draw on a world wide pool of resources to tackle the issue
⟩Has development work tools like micro finance, human rights and gender equity
⟩Ability to deal with cross cutting and multidimensional themes
⟩Programmatic linkages among governance, justice, natural resources management and reconciliation
⟩Strong experience in partnership building

Long term physical presence and world coverage
Knowledge of the on the ground constraints
Strong linkages with government stakeholders which are involved in land governance issues; has created a good working relationship
Traditional and trusted partner of government
Good working relationship with other civil society organizations

Neutrality
Political neutrality widely recognized has made UNDP become a trusted partner for goverments

Coordinator of the UN Country Team
Has the capacity to mobilize development partners in this area
As a Resident Coordination agency, it is easier for UNDP to approach such a sensitive subject without appearing to be overstepping its boundaries.
Well positioned to work with or coordinate joint activities between UN agencies and non-UNDP stakeholders

2.5. Entry points by practice area

	Poverty reduction	Environment & Energy	Dem Gov	Crisis prev.	HIV/ AIDS
Equitable access, land security and control of productive resources and respect for minorities (women, indigenous people) rights	x	x	x	x	x
Improve tools for rural areas protection and adapt to different public policy (flood prevention and irrigation, water and soil conservation) : support legislation updates, review inheritance laws; mainstream environment in land governance policy/ disaster management	x	x	x	x	x
Empower local people for sustainable land management / Support to decentralized sustainable environment and energy management/ modernization of municipalities/promote farmers organizations participation to decision making processes/Promote participatory processes at the local level	x	x	x	x	
Knowledge networking, expert workshops, electronic communities exchanges, greening PRSPs. Improve capacity of systems, institutions and individuals	x	x	x	x	x

2.5. Entry points (cont.)

	Poverty reduction	Env& Energy	Demo Gov	Crisis prev	HIV/AIDS
Promotion of micro finance/ loans to the most vulnerable people, land as a collateral	x			x	x
Efficient/sustainable natural resources management (revalorisation of Eco services) through capacity building	x	x		x	
Land use planning, implementation of a national water strategy, create land reserves	x	x	x		
Resettlement (reintegration of displaced persons and entrench their rights to land ownership in their homeland) / promote economic and social opportunities within host communities	x			x	
Effective mechanisms for land disputes resolution, dialogue promotion between different communities			x	x	

2.6. What would be required for UNDP to contribute more on Land Governance Reform?

70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%

Better HR   Better stragegy   More resources   Tools

☐ % of countries which highlighted this need
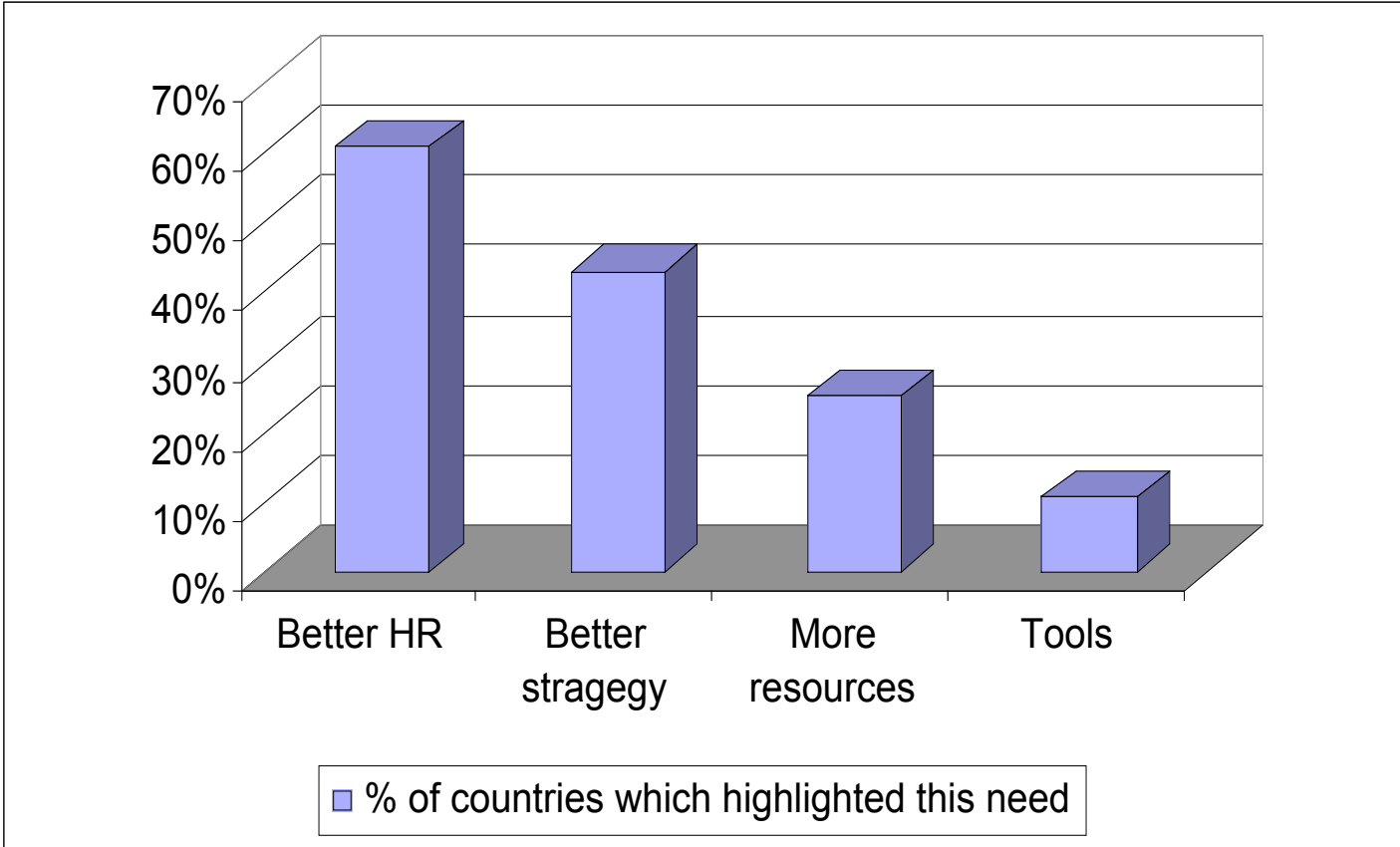
•Data from ontinental Africa responses
•Sources: global survey questionnaire data

2.7. COs needs

Training needs in:
⎤ Various land administration and regulation disciplines
⎤ Agronomy and Agricultural practices
⎤ Natural resources Management
⎤ Land rights and taxation, city management, legislation
⎤ Conflicts resolution, crisis prevention and management

Human resources:
⎤ Experts, national consultants, technical advisors, UNVs are required in the area of :
⎤ Agronomy/forestery/environment
⎤ Law/ land tenure/ land governance/town and country planning
⎤ Sociology
⎤ Economy
⎤ Communication

Supporting materials
⎤ Legislation texts in local languages
⎤ Successful land reform cases in the region
⎤ Guidelines on best practices in tenure securisation and mainstreaming in country planning
⎤ Didactical materials (guide for trainers and advocacy)
⎤ Documentation on city governance
⎤ Support for the design of town detailed planning

Networking and external support :
⎤ Support from specialized services like UNDP(BDP, DDC), IIED, GRAF, use the UNDP thematic centers network
⎤ Technical training at the WBI, UN University and different academic institutions
⎤ Best practices and experience sharing/ Networking with agricultural research institution and national NGOs that have acquired extensive knowledge and lessons learnt
⎤ Periodic thematic discussions on land governance within the EE knowledge network
⎤ Create a network of specialized jurists in land governance (taxation, administration, conflicts management)
⎤ Create a network of land stakeholders

IV. IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSION

⟩The strength of the link between land governance and development is clear

⟩It is a highly widespread and complex issue which need the involvement of institutions with a range of experience/knowledge to share

⟩In spite of not having been systematically involved, UNDP has done a considerable amount and range of work in this area, through projects, advocacy or other activities which have direct and indirect effects on land governance.

⟩Nevertheless, joint activities could result in significant synergies; especially in Africa where resources based conflicts for example are hampering development. A significant amount of work can be done under political umbrella of the African land policy framework put in place by the Au and ADB.

IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSION (Cont)

Possible joint activities:

⟩Identify the comparative advantages of each UN agency in this area and design joint programs through UNDAF

⟩Can be discussed at the country team level, identify ongoing and planned projects, collate best practices, and develop a collective framework for engagement on key issues for that country.

⟩Promote an adequate recognition and understanding of the land governance issues in the UNCT

⟩Identify lead agencies as champions on various uses

⟩Necessity to agree on need and areas of action; then chart out common strategies and share out roles and responsibilities. Subsequent adoption by internal institutional processes and formalization of joint programs.