



GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

**A world in which everyone
enjoys secure land rights**

The Global Land Challenge

70% of landholdings in developing countries are not documented, administered or protected.



The complexity of overlapping legal, informal and customary rights and claims to land.



Women and the youth continue to have limited access to and control over land.



75% more people will be living in cities by 2030.



About Us

GLTN is a dynamic multi-stakeholder alliance of 80 land actors. It was launched in 2006 in response to critical gaps in land governance and administration approaches, tools and systems, why land tenure security could not be delivered at scale.

Our partners subscribe to core values, principles and a shared work programme to improve tenure security 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:** developed and tested in a range of countries and adopted by variety of stakeholders.

Our Network includes representation from relevant land professional bodies, academic and research institutions, civil society and grassroots organizations, multilateral and bilateral organizations.

We also enjoy partnerships and technical support arrangements with a growing number of national governments and local municipalities.

GLTN Tool Development Focus



Crosscutting Issues

Gender, Youth, Land and Conflict, Land and Disaster, Land Monitoring and Indicators, Grassroots, Capacity Development

Our Achievements

- We have contributed towards greater consistency in the use of land tenure concepts, indicators and approaches by global donors, development agencies, research and training institutions, professional bodies, civil society organizations, grassroots associations and other land actors.
- Our suite of 26 land tools and approaches have been used to inform the formulation and implementation of gender sensitive national land policies in 13 countries.



- Through our advocacy and partnerships, land issues have been elevated into global development agendas. Twelve indicators related to land are now used to measure progress towards seven SDG targets in five SDG goals.
- Our Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII) is supporting the work of co-custodians - UN Habitat and The World Bank- for the reclassification of SDG Indicator 1.4.2 to Tier 1 status



- The Continuum of Land Rights which recognizes different types of land rights has been included in the New Urban Agenda, and adopted within development policies.
- The Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration and the Continuum of Land Rights approaches have influenced the drafting of national land policies in Uganda, DR Congo, Zambia and Nepal among other countries.
- More than 200,000 urban and rural households in 13 countries gained access to tenure security through our work.
- More than 3,000 change agents (40% being women) from 92 institutions across the world have improved their knowledge of pro-poor and gender responsive land tools.
- Because of the practicability of our land tools, local community organizations are now more confident and able to interact with government agencies and promote local initiatives. Land champions from Uganda, Zambia and Nepal are now better able to protect the land rights of women.
- Over 30 research studies have boosted our understanding of how tenure security relates to wider development outcomes.



Our Innovations

- We have shown how land tenure relates to many of the key problems facing humanity, such as land and conflict, land and food security, land and climate change, land and well-being.
- In collaboration with UN-Habitat, we developed the Guidance Note on Land and conflict of the United Nations Secretary General for a more coherent engagement of the UN on land to sustain peace.
- Through GLII, GLTN and partners introduced the concept of 'perception' into the monitoring and measurement of tenure security into the SDGs, and in 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. For example, the Government of Uganda has now adopted a National Gender Strategy on Land.
- We have developed a scalable open source technology through the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) to map and register land rights for vulnerable groups in urban and rural contexts.

■ Examples of global application of GLTN Land Tools and Approaches

St. Lucia:

Supported tenure improvement in urban settlements

St. Vincent and the Grenadines:

Supported tenure improvement in rural & peri-urban settlements

Colombia:

Supported tenure improvement in urban settlements

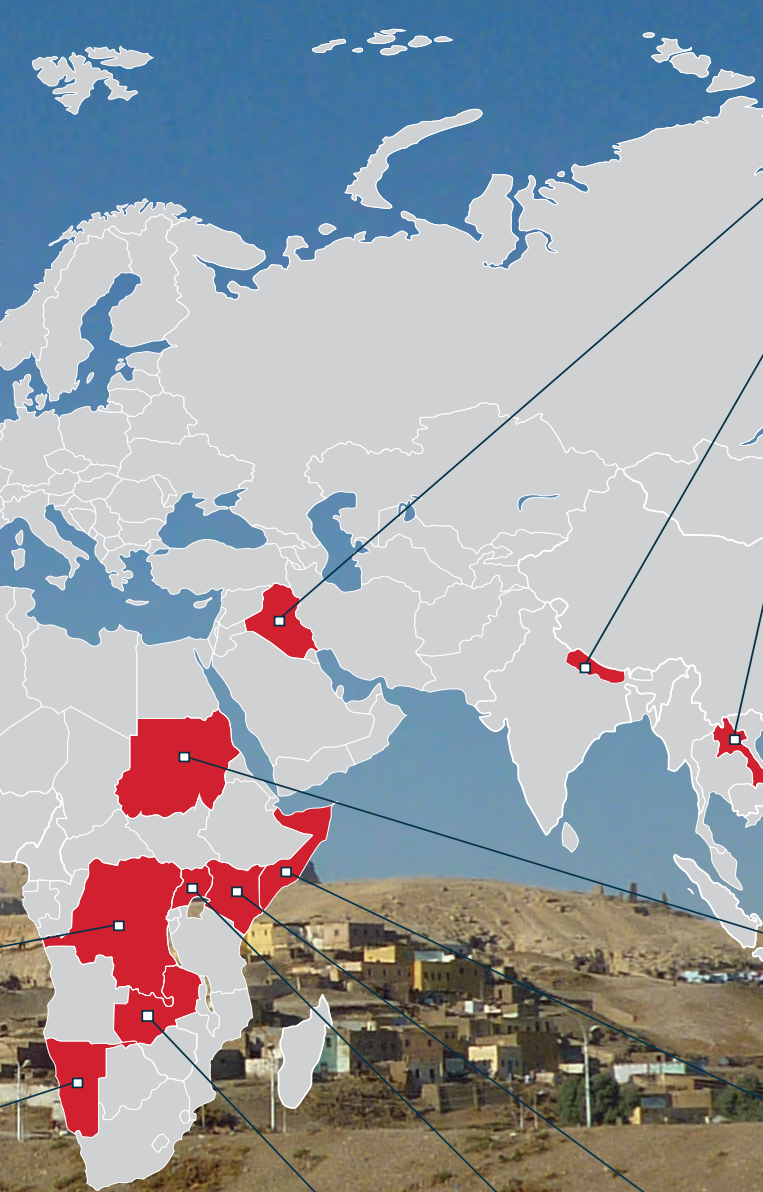
The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Supported community land use planning, land dispute resolution and national land policy development

Namibia:

Supported tenure improvement in urban settlements

Note: This map is for illustration purposes only



Iraq:

Supported housing, land and property rights of displaced populations

Nepal:

Supporting national land reform and post-earthquake recovery

Laos PDR:

Supporting land and natural resources tenure security for smallholder farmers

The Philippines:

Supporting community development initiatives in urban context; land and natural resources tenure security for smallholder farmers

Sudan:

Supporting land tenure security aspects in peace and stabilization process

Somalia:

Supporting housing, land and property rights for women and youth

Kenya:

Supporting tenure improvement in urban settlements and rural contexts

Uganda:

Supporting national land policy implementation, tenure improvement in urban settlements and rural contexts

Zambia:

Supporting national land policy development, tenure improvement in rural customary context and urban settlements

Themes for Innovation

- Customary and Indigenous Land Rights
- Improve Tenure Security in Informal Settlements
- Addressing Land Tenure Security along the Urban/Rural Nexus
- Reducing Land Rights Vulnerability to Climate Change
- Addressing Land Tenure Security in Conflict Contexts



GLTN Strategy 2018-2030

The GLTN strategy supports the objectives of key global and regional frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the African Land Policy Agenda. We promote the acceleration of reforms for improved tenure security, better capacity and strong partnerships.

Strategic focus:

1. To consolidate GLTN's normative work on land tool development, testing and dissemination, focusing on urgently needed, priority tools.
2. Through effective in-country partnerships, to promote and facilitate the adoption and develop the necessary capacity for institutionalization of fit-for-purpose and gender responsive land tools for implementation at scale and influence practices promoting tenure security.
3. Scale up approaches to secure women, girls and youth tenure security, applying the GLTN gender strategy to strengthen and guide implementation.

The GLTN Strategy 2018-2030 will be implemented in two Phases, **Phase 3 (2019 - 2023)** and **Phase 4 (2024-2030)**.

Focus on Land Tenure Security for All

Mission: Partners working together to develop and implement inclusive fit-for-purpose and gender-responsive land tools to improve living conditions for all, prioritizing women, youth and vulnerable groups in both urban and rural settings.

Goal: Improved tenure security for all, with a focus on women, youth and vulnerable groups.

The four key outcomes for Phase 3 are:

1. Land sector reforms accelerated across organizations, regions and countries.
2. Inclusive, gender responsive and fit-for-purpose land tools and approaches institutionalized by international and national land actors to scale up tenure security interventions.
3. Improved monitoring of land related commitments and obligations for planning and policy decisions.
4. Capacities, knowledge, and resources on land tenure security shared and developed among international and national actors.

To achieve the goals, we will;



Foster global, regional and national discourse on responsible land governance and transformative land policies



Scale up tenure security interventions and impact at country level by institutionalizing inclusive, gender responsive and fit-for-purpose land tools



Build on our track record of social and economic transformation through land tenure programs and interventions



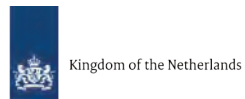
Continue to build the capacity, accountability and efficiency of land actors in the delivery of inclusive and sustainable land tenure security

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



DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS



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