

SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL

LAND TENURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND WAY FORWARD

Workshop on Land Administration and Management

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OUTLINE

- The Global Land Tool Network
- The Regional Land Tenure
 Initiative
- Key Findings of the Scoping Research
 - Key Challenges
 - Key Opportunities
- Way Forward/Conclusion









GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

Core Values:

- Pro-poor
- Governance
- Equity
- Subsidiarity
 - Affordability
- Systematic large scale approach
- **Gender sensitiveness**
- **Sustainability**

- Coalition of 70 international partners
- Focuses on tenure security
- Promotes good land governance and continuum of land rights
- Works in both urban and rural areas
- Moving towards regional/country level engagement





GLOBAL LAND CHALLENGES

Conventional land systems cannot deliver tenure security at scale:

•Limited coverage (30% globally, some countries like Nigeria 3%)

•Complexity of land rights, claims and records (e.g. customary, statutory, informal - Liberia)

•Systemic inequalities (e.g. women's limited access/control over land, youth not addressed)

•Rapid urbanization is increasing pressure on land (e.g. urban sprawl 175% by 2030)

•Food security and pressures on agricultural land (need 70% increase in food production by 2050)

•Large scale land investment (78% in agriculture but majority in non-food corps)





GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

GLTN, as facilitated by UN-Habitat, was established to address these challenges



"Securing Land and Property Rights for All"



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THE ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- Covering 30% of total land mass
 - Stretching from Turkey to Kiribati and from Russia to New Zealand
- Home to 2/3 of world's population
- Increasing level of urbanization
 - > 2011: 13 of world's 23 megacities
 - > 2025: 7 of world's 10 largest cities
- About 80% farming households are small scale farmers
- Key challenges:
 - Economic transformation with growing inequality
 - Vulnerability, risk exposures
 - Environmental degradation & declining quality of growth











THE REGIONAL INITIATIVE

Regional Land Tenure Initiative in the Asia-Pacific

- Initiated by UN-Habitat, GLTN, UNESCAP, FIG, RMIT and other partners in late 2013
- Initial Objectives:
 - Provide consultation platform for Asia and the Pacific
 - Further knowledge and discussion on regional entry points for land tenure interventions
- Increasing interest (and engagement) by partners















KEY FINDINGS OF THE SCOPING RESEARCH





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ISSUE 1: CHANGING RURAL POPULATIONS AND ACCESS TO LAND

- 80% of farming households are smallholders who are ageing and increasingly women
- Previous land reforms led to unequal land distribution, fragmentation and duality of tenure systems
- Rural poverty highest in rural landless, marginal farmers, tenants, IPs, IDPs, and ethnic minorities
- Large scale land acquisitions forest dwellers, IPs
- Many programmes such as REDD+ minus tenure security





ISSUE 2: WOMEN'S TENURE SECURITY AND ACCESS TO LAND AND RESOURCES

- Most formal records in men's name, or joint
- Women's ability to inherit property is restricted in many countries across the region
- Often not involved in dialogue
- Largest marginalised group





OVERVIEW OF KEY ISSUES

ISSUE 3: URBAN GROWTH AND TENURE INSECURITY

- Informal land occupation and informal land markets
- Constant threat of eviction, and land grabbing
- Inability to control the location & spread of informal settlements (land use planning)
- Settlement in areas of high hazard-risk
- Western land use planning approaches ineffective





ISSUE 4: TENURE INSECURITY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

- Dispossession risk of eviction, lost of livelihoods, and pressure to assimilate
- Large scale land-based development projects – history of land acquisitions or concessions that undermine IPs tenure rights
- Climate change changes in livelihoods, food security, resettlement





KEY CHALLENGES

ISSUE 5: THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTER ON TENURE SECURITY

- Informal development on hazard-prone land
- Places greater pressure on rural landless and IDPs
- REDD potential due to large forest areas.
 Tenure security concerns.
- Disaster risk not adequately integrated into planning





KEY CHALLENGES

ISSUE 6: ISLAMIC LAND TENURE SECURITY ISSUES

- Lack of rights for women to hold, use, inherit and sell property in practice
- Youth, children's access to land assumed family will provide
- Marginalised groups, migrants, and IDPs at risk of losing their land rights
- Islamic inheritance laws uneconomical subdivisions & excessive land fragmentation





KEY CHALLENGES

ISSUE 7: LAND ADMINISTRATION ISSUES

- Main land administration issues raised:
 - Quality of land records paper-based, inaccurate, out-of-date,
 - Limited coverage most without formal records.
 - uncertain demarcation informal tenures and public land.
- Problems with policy and legal frameworks :
 - Formal tenures only only serves the elite.
 - don't adequately protect the tenure rights of the vulnerable poor, women, elderly, children, IPs, IDPs, ethnic minorities.
 - *limited recognition of cultural norms* customary & religious land principles
- Land valuation records very limited.





ISSUE 8: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

- The urban-rural divide
- Capacity limitations across all organisations particularly public sector
- Many of the issues above lead to disputes improved resolution mechanisms needed
- Technology drives policy and practice the need for Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration and Continuum of Land Rights Approach





KEY BARRIERS

- Capacity limitations in government agencies
 - Inadequate capacity in local land institutions across the region.
 - How to achieve sustainability of projects?
- Disconnection between development, climate change, land use planning and the land sector.
- Lack of understanding of the role of private sector
 - Huge economic growth in the region many drivers.
 - How can this lead to improved tenure security?
- The large number of people outside formal land administration systems
 - More than 70% of people without formal recognition of tenure.
 - How do we bring them into the formal land administration system AT SCALE?





KEY OPPORTUNITIES

- Land is in the global discourse; global conventions/frameworks exist (e.g. SDGs, VGGT, LGAF, GLTN, Land Watch, etc.)
- Existing platforms, forums and partnerships at regional and sub-regional level
- Existing land programmes and initiatives in the region – where lessons can be learned
- Vibrant academic and civil society organizations
- Capacity development will allow for more sustainable changes









KEY OPPORTUNITIES

- Fit-for-purpose through spatial innovations
 - Low-cost recording of land
 rights for informal tenures
 - Complete spatial frameworks
 - Digitisation of land records
 - Mobile access to land records
 - Alternative dispute resolution
 - Valuation of non-formal lands
- Key pro-poor land tools exist and are ready for implementation at country level









WAY FORWARD

- Multi-stakeholder dialogues and meetings (also at country level)
- Establishment of a Regional Forum including a Secretariat
- In-depth and context specific studies and research (e.g. climate change)
- Capacity development initiatives (e.g. education, organizing groups).
- Implement measures to improve land records (digitalization) where appropriate.
- Knowledge sharing (e.g. web portal, good practices, learning exchanges)
- Advocacy and awareness building
- Monitoring and evaluation





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