



HOUSING, LAND AND PROTECTION REFERENCES

Below is an annotated list of *some* important background documents on housing, land and property rights. The list is by no means complete. For each publication there is a short description of the contents and the website from where the document can be downloaded. The list of references will be updated on a regular basis. If you would like to add a publication to the list, please send a short summary following the format below to Szilard.Fricska@unhabitat.org.

The reference materials have been grouped according to the following topics:

- Evictions and Relocation
- Restitution
- Rule of Law and Customary Systems
- Land Conflict Resolution
- Natural Disasters and Climate Change
- Natural Resources and Extractive Industries
- Women's Land and Property Rights
- Land Records and Land Administration
- Land Policy and Coordination
- Country References (separate file)

EVICCTIONS & RELOCATION

Forced Evictions: Global Crisis, Global Solutions

UN-HABITAT (2011)

<http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3187>

The publication highlights the important successes and significant challenges related to the prevention, monitoring and assessment of forced evictions. It describes the five most common causes of forced evictions, namely: urban development; large scale development projects; natural disasters and climate change; mega-events; and, evictions related to economic forces and the global financial crisis. Apart from providing a global overview and analysis of the state of evictions today, it also encourages readers to use the text as a practical tool to inform public policy decisions related to urban planning and development.

Forced Evictions – Towards Solutions? Second Report of the Advisory Group on Forced Evictions to the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT

UN-HABITAT, Advisory Group on Forced Evictions (2007)

<http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=2353>

This publication is the second report of the Advisory Group on Forced Evictions (AGFE) to the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT. It contains follow-up information on eviction cases documented in the first report, 15 new cases, and a detailed analysis of the current global situation regarding forced evictions and successful counterstrategies, methodologies and tools to stop and prevent forced evictions.

Guidelines for Aid Agencies on Involuntary Displacement and Resettlement in Development Projects

OECD (1992)

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/37/27/1887708.pdf>

This publication targets aid agencies and examines various issues related to project- related resettlement, including: what basic elements should be considered in preparing a resettlement action plan, how the local community can be involved, what role the donor can assume in the process, and planning and implementation can be made more effective.

Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook

World Bank (2004)

<http://www4.worldbank.org/afr/ssatp/Resources/HTML/Gender-RG/Source%20%20documents%5CTool%20Kits%20&%20Guides%5CDesigning%20Projects/TLPRO10%20invol%20resettlementsourcebookWB.pdf>

This book clarifies many policy and technical issues that confront resettlement policymakers and practitioners. It provides guidance on resettlement design, implementation, and monitoring, and it discusses resettlement issues particular to development projects in different sectors, such as urban development, natural resource management, and dam construction.

Analytical Perspective of Pro-poor Slum Upgrading Frameworks

UN-HABITAT (2006)

<http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=2291>

Urbanization processes in most developing countries are intensifying. This poses immense challenges for governments at all levels. The urbanization of poverty is manifested most conspicuously in the proliferation and expansion of slums and informal settlements. This publication examines one of the most challenging aspects of slum upgrading – security of tenure for the poor.

RESTITUTION

Handbook on ‘Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons Implementing the Pinheiro Principles’

UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNOCHA, IDMC/NRC, FAO (2007)

http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/pinheiro_principles.pdf

The Handbook is organised on a principle-by-principle basis, each beginning with a brief description of the rationale and legal basis for including the principle in question within the text. This is followed by ‘typical scenarios’ in which each principle could be applicable. These scenarios provide practical examples on how the contents of each principle have been addressed previously in restitution processes, and how practitioners can most effectively benefit from best practices and lessons learned over the past decades in addressing restitution questions.

The Contemporary Right to Property Restitution in the Context of Transitional Justice

ICTJ (2007)

<http://ictj.org/publication/contemporary-right-property-restitution-context-transitional-justice>

This study examines the development of restitution and reparations in international law and practice over the last century. It aims to provide recommendations on how restitution can best contribute to transitional justice by reviewing four case-studies: the Czech Republic, South Africa, Bosnia, and Guatemala. The paper provides general conclusions on how restitution—particularly property restitution as a remedy for forced displacement—can best be implemented in contemporary transitional settings.

Property, Restitution and Compensation: Practices and Experiences of Claims Programmes

IOM (2008)

http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/Property_Restitution_and_Compensation.pdf

This book reports on the practices and experiences of international and national claims programmes and aims to give an overview of the different approaches taken for large-scale restitution of property rights and payment of compensation. It outlines different options that could benefit those concerned with the planning, negotiation of design of future claims programmes. It consists of comparative studies on certain legal and technical aspects of the implementation of claims programmes. Countries covered include Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosova, Iraq, South Africa, Cyprus, Germany, and Switzerland.

Housing, Land and Property Restitution Rights for Refugees and Displaced Persons: Law’s, Cases and Materials
Cambridge University (2007)

This publication contains more than 240 of the laws, cases, and materials that have been developed during the past century to enable displaced populations not only to simply to return to their countries or places of origin, but to return to the original home, land, or property. The breadth of the restitution standards found within this volume, combined with selected examples of case law and other materials, indicate, the book argues, that a right to housing, land, and property restitution for refugees and displaced persons has emerged within the global legal domain.

Property Restitution in Practice: The Norwegian Refugee Council's Experience

Aursnes, Ingunn Sofie and Foley, Conor (2005)

http://sheltercentre.org/sites/default/files/NRC_PropertyRestituionInPractice.pdf

The publication documents NRC's experiences of attempting to uphold HLP rights in the different settings where NRC has programs. It details some of the problems encountered and the solutions that have been developed in response. The issue of HLP rights restitution is examined from within the context of NRC's information, counseling and legal assistance (ICLA) programmes.

RULE OF LAW & CUSTOMARY SYSTEMS

Housing, Land, Property and Conflict Management: Identifying Policy Options for Rule of Law Programming

International Peace Academy (2005)

<http://www.ipacademy.org/publication/policy-papers/detail/134-housing-land-property-and-conflict-management-identifying-policy-options-for-rule-of-law-programming.html>

This paper reviews discussions that took place at the Experts' Workshop on Land, Property and Conflict Management in December of 2004, and builds on them to develop policy relevant recommendations. It also examines multi-disciplinary approaches to HLP issues and their application in various contexts, highlighting insights of relevance to the development from a conflict sensitive perspective.

Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons

PCWG (2007)

<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/4790cbc02.pdf>

The Handbook provides operational guidance and tools to support effective protection responses in situations of internal displacement. Specifically, the Handbook seeks to: ensure humanitarian staff members are familiar with the core concepts, principles and international legal standards for protection; assist staff in operationalizing these concepts; improve understanding of the particular protection risks faced by internally displaced women, men, boys and girls; provide guidance on how to prevent and respond to the protection risks faced by IDPs; and promote a consistent and well-coordinated protection response in different operations

Working with Customary Justice Systems: Post-Conflict and Fragile States

IDLO (2011)

<http://www.idlo.int/english/Resources/publications/Pages/Details.aspx?ItemsID=316>

This publication is a collection of articles which serve to evaluate the impact of an initiative on customary justice. The case studies on initiatives implemented in Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Liberia and Uganda illustrate that effective solutions are often situation-specific and contingent upon a variety of factors including social norms, the presence and strength of a rule of law culture, socioeconomic realities and political forces.

Customary Justice: from Program Design to Impact Evaluation

IDLO (2011)

<http://www.idlo.int/english/Resources/publications/Pages/Details.aspx?ItemsID=315>

This publication is intended to provide guidance to international and national actors on the potential role of customary justice systems in fostering the rule of law and access to justice in post-conflict, post-disaster and development contexts. The book discusses the objectives of customary law interventions, encourages a critical assessments of the criteria on which programming decisions are made, and provides tools to assist in gauging the extent to which interventions are having a positive impact.

Customary Justice: Perspectives on Legal Empowerment

IDLO (2011)

<http://www.idlo.int/english/Resources/publications/Pages/Details.aspx?ItemsID=317>

This publication features articles which discuss key aspects of traditional justice, such as the rise of customary law in justice sector reform, the effectiveness of hybrid justice systems, access to justice through community courts, customary law and land tenure, land rights and nature conservation, and the analysis of policy proposals for justice reforms based on traditional justice. Discussions are informed by case studies in a number of countries, including Liberia, Eritrea, the Solomon Islands, Indonesia and the Peruvian Amazon.

LAND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Land and Conflict Guidance Note

The United Nations Interagency Framework, Team for Preventive Action

http://www.unep.org/conflictsanddisasters/Portals/6/ECP/4page_Land_LowRes.pdf

A comprehensive and systematic approach to land grievances and conflicts can contribute to broader objectives of economic growth, poverty reduction, rule of law and good governance. The Guidance Note presents a framework to understand the relationship between land, conflict and international action at different stages of conflict and includes broad strategies to guide international support at different stages of the conflict cycle.

Housing Land and Property Training Manual

NCR and IDMC

<http://www.nrc.no/?did=9642898>

Addressing HLP issues is fundamental to contribute to durable solutions and protection of the rights of displaced and other conflict affected populations. This training manual on HLP can be adapted to different country programs and training needs with regard to assisting individuals and groups to access their HLP rights.

Conflict and Housing, Land and Property Rights: A Handbook on Issues, Frameworks and Solutions

Cambridge University (2011)

http://www.cambridge.org/gb/knowledge/isbn/item5989711/?site_locale=en_GB

This book analyses common HLP challenges present in all conflict and post-conflict settings. It combines an overview of the international legal and policy frameworks on HLP rights with dozens of detailed case studies demonstrating country experiences from around the world.

Land and Conflict Prevention

Initiative on Quiet Diplomacy (2011)

http://www.iqdiplomacy.org/images/stories/handbook/pdf/land_iqd6_02.pdf

This handbook provides step-by-step guidance for conflict prevention actors working to prevent land-related violence by promoting legal, institutional and policy reform in the land sector. It sets out process-oriented measures which can help manage conflict and buy valuable time, as well as options for substantive responses that are crucial to address the underlying fundamental needs and grievances which can lead to conflict.

Land, Violent Conflict and Development

OECD (2004)

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/50/29740608.pdf>

This publication contributes to the ongoing reflection on how to better integrate land policy and conflict prevention and mitigation by proposing steps towards a unified policy framework. It also seeks to articulate preliminary recommendations for donor agencies, which will have to be further explored through research and dialogue.

Land Policies and Violent Conflict: Towards Addressing the Root Causes

Crisis States Research Centre London School of Economics and Political Science (2009)

http://www.fig.net/pub/fig_wb_2009/papers/acc/acc_1_putzel.pdf

This brief paper draws upon some of the emerging insights of research carried out at the Crisis States Research Centre to look at the varied ways in which land becomes an object of conflict and why violent conflict has been avoided in some countries even as they experience deep-rooted and persistent rural poverty.

Land Conflicts: A Practical Guide to Dealing with Land Disputes

GTZ Land Management (2008)

<http://www2.gtz.de/wbf/library/detail.asp?number=6309>

This guide has been written for people working in the land sector, in natural resource management and in urban and rural development. It aims to broaden the understanding of the complexity of causes that lead to land conflicts in order to provide for better-targeted ways of addressing such conflicts. It also provides a number of tools with which to analyse land conflicts.

Land Tenure Alternative Conflict Management Manual

FAO (2006)

http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_in1/in1_061001_en.htm

The aim of this training manual is to acquaint practitioners with the main characteristics of land tenure conflict, the context in which the conflict takes place, the stakeholders taking part in the conflict, and the balance of power in their relations. The manual provides users with resources to identify the processes and evolution of a conflict and the different options for its management and eventual resolution.

Challenges to Sustainable Peace: Land Disputes Following Conflict

UN-HABITAT (2004)

http://www.fig.net/commission7/geneva_2004/papers/lapca_01_lewis.pdf

This conference paper poses four key questions for debate namely: Is land a conflict issue? What is secondary conflict? Can it be prevented? And how can we learn from past experience? The paper provokes discussion and debate, and builds on experiences past to inform strategies for the future.

Land and Conflict: a Toolkit for Intervention

USAID (2005)

http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/CMM_Land_and_Conflict_Toolkit_April_2005.pdf

The purpose of this toolkit is to provide a practical introduction to the relationship between land and violent conflict, whether it is talking about how land issues function as causal or aggravating factors in conflict, or whether it is thinking about land issues that arise in post-conflict settings. The toolkit is also designed to familiarize practitioners with a range of programmatic interventions and to sensitize officers to the fact that development activities, such as infrastructure projects and the exploitation of underground resources, can inadvertently cause land conflicts to erupt.

USAID Land Tenure and Property Rights Portal

USAID

<http://usaidlandtenure.net/>

USAID's website on land tenure and development issues includes land and conflict materials as well as country-specific overviews.

NATURAL DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Land and Natural Disasters: Guidance for Practitioners

UN-HABITAT, Global Land tool Network, FAO, and Early Recovery Cluster (2010)

<http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=2973>

The Guidelines provide a holistic approach to addressing land issues from the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster through early recovery and reconstruction phases. Readers will find many short cases illustrating practical ways to address land issues in the post-disaster recovery process. Tools and other useful references are also included.

Assessing and Responding to Land Tenure Issues in Disaster Risk Management

FAO (2011)

www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2115e/i2115e00.pdf

This publication provides an overview of the major land issues that may arise following a natural disaster which need to be considered and included in the decision-making processes associated with response, recovery and rehabilitation. In particular, it discusses why land tenure is important and informs land experts on how land issues differ from one disaster to another based on, suggesting that land tenure security and protecting access to land will reduce the risk of future disasters to all landholders and communities.

Manual on International Law and Standards Applicable in Natural Disaster Situations

IDLO (2010)

http://www.idlo.int/Publications/Natural_Disaster_Manual.pdf

The manual covers international legal issues relating to post-disaster rehabilitation efforts. It aims to assist relief workers, particularly non-lawyers, in developing humanitarian responses to natural disaster situations, and also serves as a tool for state authorities and relief organizations to reform domestic legal, regulatory and policy frameworks. Issues covered include, examines human rights (particularly the rights of children and vulnerable groups), land and property management and anti-corruption/funds management.

Land, Environment and Climate Change: Challenges, Responses and Tools

UN-HABITAT (2010)

www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3022

This publication offers an overview of the relationship between land tenure, land management approaches and the environment. It identifies clear linkages between land, environment and climate change, moving from a scientific framework to a country level implementation framework. This global overview of key environmental and climate change issues related to land use, land administration, land management and land tenure offers timely material and land tools for land professionals, environmental practitioners, and planners.

Climate Change and Land Tenure

FAO (2008)

[ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/aj332e/aj332e00.pdf](http://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/aj332e/aj332e00.pdf)

This document analyzes the implications for land tenure and land policy of climate change. It assesses the implications of ongoing anthropogenic climate change resulting from greenhouse gas emissions for land tenure and the role that land policy can play in climate change adaptation planning in the developing world; it also sets out a simple framework for tracing the linkages between climate change, impacts on land use systems, and the land tenure implications, including those which result from adaptation and mitigation responses to global warming.

Managing Conflict and Sustaining Recovery: Land Administration Reform in Tsunami-Affected Aceh

Fitzpatrick, Daniel (2008)

<http://www.glt.nu.net/images/stories/downloads/addressing%20land%20issues%20after%20natural%20disasters%20Aceh%20case%20study%20Final%20Draft%20April%202008.pdf>

The Indian Ocean tsunami disaster involved major earthquakes on December 26, 2004, and March 28, 2005. Both earthquakes created destructive tsunamis. The disaster killed over 150,000 people, damaged or destroyed over 200,000 homes and displaced over 500,000 in Indonesia alone. It also severely affected local systems of land administration. This case-study considers the effects of tsunami disaster on land use, planning and tenure in the worst-hit Indonesian province of Aceh.

The Challenges of Sudden Natural Disasters for Land Administration and Management: The Case of the Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans

J. David Stanfield et al. (2008)

http://www.glt.nu.net/images/stories/downloads/hurricane_katrina_short_version2.pdf

The case study describes briefly the social, economic and environmental status of the city prior to the storm, then describes and analyzes the emergency and restoration programs which have been launched, particularly those affecting home owners, renters, users of public spaces, and public housing occupants. The legal and administrative framework for dealing with land and property relations is also analyzed. The study ends its empirical and analytical discussions with a presentation of community participatory planning and implementation of recovery programs.

Climate Change Displaced Persons and Housing, Land and Property Rights: Preliminary Strategies for Rights-Based Planning and Programming to Resolve Climate-Induced Displacement

Displacement Solutions (2010)

http://displacementsolutions.org/files/documents/DS_Climate_change_strategies.pdf

This publication examines the specific housing, land and property rights issues arising within the context of climate-induced displacement. It contains a series of recommendations to policy-makers and others for the prompt resolution of this particularly complex and large-scale form of displacement.

Charting the Need for System Change amid Climate Change

Housing and Land Rights Network, Habitat International Coalition (2010)

http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Habitat_Day_Rpt-2010.pdf

This report presents an inventory of themes that arise from the patterns of recorded human rights and housing rights violations and focuses on their inter-relatedness, especially in the overarching context of climate change.

NATURAL RESOURCES & EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

From Conflict to Peacebuilding: The Role of Natural Resources and the Environment

UNEP (2009)

http://www.unep.org/publications/search/pub_details_s.asp?ID=3998

Environmental and natural resources can be a contributing factor to violent conflict. They can also be potential tools for cooperation and confidence-building in conflict-affected societies. This report summarizes current knowledge on the links between environment, conflict and peacebuilding gained through thirteen field-based case studies. It argues that investing in environmental management and the governance of natural resources is an investment in conflict prevention.

Environmental Scarcity and Conflict: Guidance Note for Practitioners

UNEP (2010)

http://www.unep.org/disastersandconflicts/portals/155/dnc/docs/ecp/GN_Scarcity_Consultation.pdf

This series of Guidance Notes focuses on the role of natural resources in triggering, escalating or sustaining violent conflict. It provides practical guidance on the role that the UN and EU can play in early warning and assessment, structural conflict prevention (long-term measures) and direct conflict prevention (short-term measures). It also provides a combination of strategic advice and operational guidance, as well as methods to unite existing tools and guidance under a single framework.

Extractive Industries and Conflict: Guidance Note for Practitioners

DPA (2010)

http://www.unep.org/disastersandconflicts/portals/155/dnc/docs/ecp/GN_Extractive_Consultation.pdf

This Guidance Note begins by explaining the main reasons why the extractive industries can cause tensions at a local or national level, and how these tensions can lead to conflict. It then offers guidance on strategies for mitigating the impacts of conflicts associated with the extractive industry. It also provides a combination of strategic advice and operational guidance, as well as methods to unite existing tools and guidance under a single framework.

Whose Land Is It? Commons and Conflict States. Why the Ownership of Commons Matters in Making and Keeping Peace

Rights and Resources Initiative (2008)

http://www.rightsandresources.org/publication_details.php?publicationID=853

This paper addresses the tenure fate of three commons: the 30 million hectares of pasturelands of Afghanistan which represent 45 percent of the total land area and are key to livelihood and water catchment in that exceedingly dry country; the 5.7 million hectares of timber-rich tropical forests in Liberia, 59 percent of the total land area; and the 125 million hectares of savannah in Sudan, half the area of that largest state of Africa. All three resources have a long history as the customary properties of local communities.

Post – Conflict Land Tenure, Using a Sustainable Livelihoods

FAO (2004)

http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe4/pe4_050601_en.htm

This paper addresses the application of sustainable livelihood approaches to access to land and land administration in post-conflict situations. Its preparation is based on policy and research experience in conflict and post-conflict settings, particularly in Somalia, Mozambique, East Timor, Uganda, and Ethiopia, complemented by additional land tenure work in Zambia, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia, and Peru. The working paper articulates how informal, or customary land tenure systems function “on the ground” in post-conflict scenarios, and the intersection between this reality and the reduced capacity of the formal system.

WOMEN’S LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Women’s Rights to Land, Housing and Property in Post Conflict Situations and During Reconstruction, A Global Overview

UN-HABITAT (1999)

http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/1504_59744_Land.pdf2.pdf

This report reveals that while at the international and regional levels there are at least some instruments and documents which create and support women’s rights to land, housing and property, at the national level, law custom and tradition pose serious barriers to women’s enjoyment of their rights. The report then turns to focus specifically on these rights in the context of conflict and reconstruction, highlighting the additional barriers imposed on women in this context. It then addresses the conditions that are required for women to claim and enforce their rights, focusing on, education, the role of women's organizations, community action, legal reform, and international campaigns.

Progress Report on Removing Discrimination Against Women in respect of Property & Inheritance Rights – Tools on Improving Women’s Secure Tenure Series 1

UN-HABITAT (2006)

<http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=3983&catid=463&typeid=3&ContentByTheme=277>

This progress report briefly introduces the human rights and gender equality framework for inheritance rights and offers the rationale for monitoring inheritance rights. The second part provides an overview at country level of factors, which still stand in the way of women’s enjoyment of their human rights. In the third part, Constitutions of a cross section of countries are tabulated and analyzed.

Gender and Access to Land

FAO (2003)

http://www.fao.org/sd/2003/IN07013_en.htm

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide background information to land administrators and other land professionals on why gender issues matter in land projects, and to provide guidelines to assist development specialists and land administration agencies in ensure that land administration enhances and protects the rights of all stakeholders.

The Land and Property Rights of Women and Orphans in the Context of HIV and AIDS: Case Studies from Zimbabwe

FAO (2006)

<http://www.hsrepress.ac.za/product.php?productid=2167>

The research critically examines Zimbabwe’s land and agriculture policies, and the effectiveness of legal redress. It suggests and develops policy responses to cushion the impact of HIV/AIDS on local communities, especially dispossessed women. While confirming the vulnerability of widows and other categories of poor and vulnerable women and children to property rights violation, the study also analyses the critical roles played by women in establishing and managing urban and rural support initiatives.

The Impact of HIV/AIDS on Land Rights: Case Studies from Kenya

FAO (2004)

<http://www.hsrepress.ac.za/product.php?productid=1985&cat=1&page=1&freedownload=1>

This study explores the relationship between HIV/AIDS and land rights in Kenya, with a particular focus on women as socially vulnerable group. Combining participatory research techniques, household surveys, and in-depth person-to-person interviews, the study examines three village case studies in different parts of Kenya, and attempts to distinguish the role of HIV/AIDS in precipitating or aggravating tenure insecurity from other influences. The primary objective is to understand the relationship between the HIV/AIDS-affected status of households and individuals and changes in their land tenure status.

LAND RECORDS & LAND ADMINISTRATION

Handbook on Post-Conflict Land Administration and Peace Building in Countries with Land Records

UN-HABITAT (2007)

<http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=2443>

This handbook is a tool to facilitate rights-based approaches to the administration of land in post-conflict environments, focusing on countries with land records. It takes in the fresh insights, lessons, and experiences that have recently come to bear on the integrated approach to the protection of housing, land and property (HLP) rights. This work is drawn from UN-HABITAT’s field work, expertise and lessons-learned. This handbook focuses primarily on the fundamental question of land administration, and the pivotal role played by the administration of land in the broader enjoyment of housing, land and property rights – in particular, the right to security of tenure.

The Social Tenure Domain Model: A Pro-Poor Land Tool

UN-HABITAT, Global Land Tool Network, International Federation of Surveyors (2010)

<http://www.fig.net/pub/figpub/pub52/figpub52.pdf>

The Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) provides a framework which can be used to support land administration in countries emerging from natural disaster or conflict, where there are often overlapping rights and claims and where traditional cadastral tools fail to capture the range of land rights that exist. This report presents the need for STDM, the properties of STDM as a tool, and the benefit and use of STDM as a key means of meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Access to Rural Land and Land Administration after Violent Conflicts

FAO (2005)

http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_in1/in1_060501_en.htm

Addressing emergency humanitarian needs after a conflict requires finding places for people to live in the short-term. Building longer-term social and economic stability requires finding more permanent solutions to where people can live and work. Yet too often, initiatives for recovery and reconstruction are planned without considering the need to resolve land tenure problems. This publication provides support to land tenure and land administration specialists who participate in the recreation of land tenure and its administration in countries following violent conflicts.

Good Governance in Land Tenure and Administration

FAO (2007)

http://www.fao.org/nr/lten/abst/lten_071101_en.htm

This guide is written for people who work in land administration and all those with an interest in land, land tenure and their governance. Although much has been written about the importance of good governance in achieving development goals, there is comparatively little material on good governance in land tenure and administration. Failings in governance have adverse consequences for society as a whole. By contrast, good governance can help achieve economic development and the reduction of poverty.

LAND POLICY AND COORDINATION

Land Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction

The World Bank (2003)

<http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/34919/landpoliciesexecsummary.pdf>

This report aims to summarize key insights from research and practical experience, not only to highlight the importance of careful and nuanced policy advice, but also to illustrate some general principles for formulating such policy advice in specific country settings.

How to Develop a Pro-poor Land Policy: Process, Guide and Lessons

UN-HABITAT (2007)

<http://www.glt.net/en/newspage/how-to-develop-a-pro-poor-land-policy.html>

Based on experience in various countries in Asia and Africa, this publication outlines a process that can be adapted to unique land policy situations in each country, as well as the specific aspects of land policy that need to be addressed. This process is participatory: it involves a wide range of stakeholders from all aspects of land policy, including civil society and the poor themselves. The publication explains that the inclusion of all these groups is vital if the resulting policies are to be politically acceptable, technically feasible, pro-poor and capable of being enforced.

How to Establish an Effective Land Sector

UN-HABITAT (2008)

http://www.glt.net/index.php?option=com_docman&gid=186&task=doc_details&Itemid=24

This publication provides an overview on the factors to consider and tools to apply in fostering coordination and institutional harmonization in the land sector. Experiences informing this booklet are drawn from work in Kenya by UN-HABITAT and the Global Land Tool Network. They are complemented by experiences from other sectors (such as water, governance and decentralization), other African countries and from state as well as non-state actors.