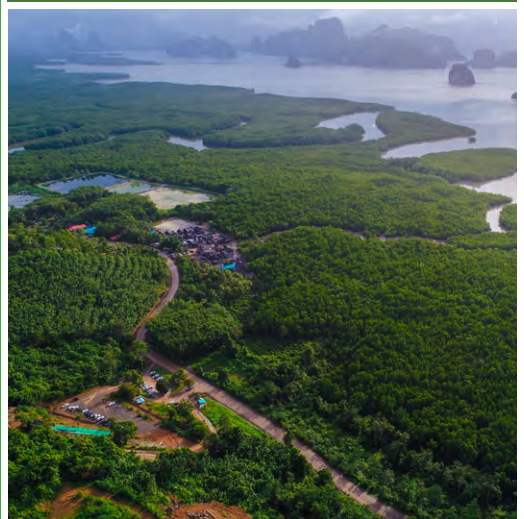


2021 ANNUAL REPORT LAND 2030 UMBRELLA PROGRAM



LAND
2030
GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP



SUPPORTED BY
THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Economic Affairs,
Education and Research: EAER
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO



© 2021 World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20433, U.S.A.
www.worldbank.org

This work is a product of the staff of the World Bank with external contributions. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of The World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent.

The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

RIGHTS AND PERMISSIONS

The material in this work is subject to copyright. Because the World Bank encourages dissemination of its knowledge, this work may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for noncommercial purposes as long as full attribution to this work is given.

Please cite the work as follows: World Bank. 2021. *Land 2030 Umbrella Program Annual Report 2021*. Washington, D.C. World Bank Group.

Any queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to World Bank Publications, The World Bank Group, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; fax: 202-522-2625; e-mail: pubrights@worldbank.org.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This Annual Report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, was prepared by members of the Land 2030 Program Management Team: Wael Zakout, Victoria Stanley, Ivonne Astrid Moreno Horta and Rodica Tomescu-Olariu. In addition, contributions were made by Matthijs Schuring and Margaret Johnston. Takayo Fredericks was the graphic designer and Eleanor Webb Pressler provided editing support.

PHOTO CREDITS

Cover: Makhkh/Shutterstock
Pages iv and 3: Flickr Commons
Pages 5 and 12: World Bank

Contents

I.	Acronyms and Abbreviations	1
II.	Foreword	2

III.	Executive Summary	4
IV.	Introduction	6
V.	Land 2030 Umbrella Anchor Multi-Donor Trust Fund	8
VI.	Subnational Government Strengthening in Land Administration and Fiscal management in Colombia MDTF	10
VII.	Financial Overview	14
VIII.	Looking Ahead	16

IX.	Annexes	18
------------	---------	----



I. Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA:	Administration Agreement
AIN:	Activity Initiation Note
ASA:	Advisory Services and Analytics
CiuData+:	Subnational Government Strengthening in Land Administration and Fiscal Management in Colombia
CN:	Concept Note for a new Multi-Donor Trust Fund
CoPIL:	Government-Donor Coordination Platform for Land
GLASA:	Senegal Gender and Land Promotion ASA
LVC:	Land Value Capture
MDTF:	Multi-donor Trust Fund
PFM:	Strengthening Public Financial Management in Colombia
PMA:	Program Management and Administration
RF:	Results Framework
SECO:	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
S4HL:	Stand for Her Land
TA:	Technical Assistance
TF:	Trust Fund

II. Foreword



Sameh Wahba
Global Director
Urban, Disaster Risk Management,
Resilience and Land Global Practice

The impact of COVID-19 has been devastating around the world. As developing countries begin to establish economic recovery programs, they often overlook the area of strengthening land tenure.

Only about 30% of the global population has registered property rights, and in Africa this number is less than 10%. While secure property rights and effective land and property markets are cornerstones of an efficient, productive economy, the poor do not enjoy security of tenure; thus, they are unable to use land titles to borrow from banks for investing in agriculture, improving their dwellings, opening a new business, or expand an existing one.

The World Bank acknowledges that insecure land tenure represents a fundamental barrier for much of the world population, especially the poor, to overcoming many of their most pressing challenges. Although the World Bank's land portfolio is growing and other development partners are financing substantial on-going land projects and programs, the world needs to do more to address land right challenges.

In response, the World Bank launched a new global partnership on land: The Land 2030 Umbrella Program. The development objective of this Partnership is to assist development countries in achieving land tenure security for all men and women. Structured as

a programmatic Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), the program, launched in January 2021, is supported by the Government of Canada and the Government of Switzerland's State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO).

The Land 2030 team commenced program operations during the first six months. It is my great pleasure to present this first Annual Report, a clear indication that the Land 2030 Umbrella Program has secured the commitment of both development partners and client countries, and mobilized resources to reach ambitious targets of securing land and property rights by 2030.

I want to thank the Governments of Canada and Switzerland for their support for Land 2030 program. Through our combined efforts, the program will contribute to both the SDGs' global impacts, ensuring equal rights to ownership and control over land, and to the World Bank Twin Goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

Moving forward, as we expand Land 2030's depth and reach to more countries as well as on global level, I will personally call on developing partners to join our efforts. Land tenure security for all can only be achieved through synergetic efforts and increased partner collaboration.



III.

Executive Summary

The Land 2030 Global Partnership Umbrella Program, managed by the World Bank, aims to contribute to enable all men and women to achieve land tenure security. The Land 2030 Umbrella was established in January 2021, with an initial contribution of USD 2.7m to the Umbrella's Anchor Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) from the Government of Canada, through the Canadian Embassy in Senegal.

An additional contribution of USD 6.64m has been received from the Government of Switzerland, through the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), for land activities in Colombia. The Colombia MDTF is in the process of being associated with the Land 2030 Umbrella.

Through these contributions, two country programs and a global activity are currently financed through the Umbrella program, namely:



1. Senegal Gender and Land Promotion—

promoting land rights for women in Senegal through analytical work and sensitization tools calibrated to increase women's land tenure security (financed through the Umbrella's Anchor MDTF).

municipal level for cadastral data management and maintenance, value capture instruments as well as tax administration, based on piloting interventions in six prioritized municipalities, which should lead to better land management and fiscal capacity. In order to provide sustainability and scalability, the second pillar will build capacity at the central government level to strengthen and align policies, regulation and incentives on land and fiscal management issues at the national level for application at the subnational level.



2. Subnational Government Strengthening in Land Administration and Fiscal Management in Colombia (CiuDATA+)—

aiming to increase the fiscal and urban planning autonomy of municipalities by improving their capacity in land management and fiscal performance. The program is based on two pillars. The first pillar, seek to build capacity at the



3. Global support for women's land rights—

supporting regional and global activities to benefit women's land rights globally, including support for the Stand for Her Land (S4HL) Campaign (financed through the Umbrella's Anchor MDTF).

Deliverables

While activities only started in the second half of FY21, the teams already managed to work towards deliverables. One key deliverable for the Land 2030 Umbrella Program is a scoping assessment, under the Senegal Gender and Land Promotion ASA (GLASA), to provide an understanding of knowledge about gaps in women's access to land and land tenure security, the current stakeholders, and the legal, institutional, and social context around women's land rights.

As part of the global support for women's rights activity, a draft strategy for S4HL and a communication needs assessment were produced during the reporting period. Work has started on the production of two regional assessments—for Sub-Saharan Africa and for Middle East-North Africa regions—to assess the landscape for women's land rights, and to define options for strategic engagement at the regional level.

During the Inception Phase of the Subnational Government Strengthening in Land Administration and Fiscal Management in Colombia MDTF, the team delivered a detailed description of the results framework, indicators characterization, and a description of the monitoring and evaluation structure. Moreover, the definition of the Program governance arrangements and the prioritization of municipalities were completed.

Looking Ahead

In fiscal year 2022, the Land 2030 program management team plans fundraising and dissemination efforts to grow Land 2030's impact. The Land 2030's anchor trust fund will focus its support on (a) conducting analysis, stakeholder engagement, and research on the impediments to recognizing women's

land rights in Senegal, and (b) developing tools and methodologies to increase men's and women's knowledge of land rights for women, to create additional opportunities for women to secure their land rights (use, ownership, and other), and to provide training and education tools to enable women's formal access to documentation over land.

As the Colombia MDTF moves into FY22-FY23,¹ it plans activities to assist local governments with cadastral data management, maintenance, and sustainability. The team will also deliver activities which enhance the capacity for revenue collection and tax administration. The Colombia Program will provide technical inputs for setting up strategic land value capture instruments and will facilitate knowledge exchange. In addition, the Program will provide strategic and technical assistance to the national government for strengthening and aligning at the national level, the policies, regulations and incentives on land and fiscal management issues that can be applied at the subnational level. The program will serve as a platform for enhancing dialogue and institutional arrangements at the national level, including on the capacity-building strategies for the subnational level. To achieve this, will include the following activities: (i) facilitate knowledge exchange and the organization of dissemination workshops to inform potential policy reforms at the national level to strengthen the decentralization framework; (ii) assist in the development of a toolbox and methodological guidelines for cadaster management, tax administration, and land value capture; (iii) facilitate the development of a community of practice to promote peer learning between local governments on land administration, multipurpose cadaster, tax administration, fiscal management, and land value capture instruments as alternative finance for territorial and urban development infrastructure.

¹ FY22 started in July, 2021.

IV.

Introduction

Land is at the center of development challenges. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognize a critical role for land and property rights reform, which will contribute to various development objectives related to economic growth, urbanization, gender, climate change, jobs, and domestic resource mobilization. Land and property rights reform are also critical for enhancing the capacity for investment planning and revenue generation of municipalities through strengthened land management systems and local fiscal capacity for revenue collection. Substantial additional funding is needed to reach the ambitious targets of securing land and property rights by 2030, mainly by addressing the lack of local capacity to implement and sustain the required large-scale land administration projects.

The World Bank's Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience, and Land Global Practice (GPURL) helps governments in developing countries build inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities, villages, and communities. To work closely and efficiently with both clients and developing partners, the practice created in 2021 a new Global Partnership on Land: The Land 2030 Umbrella - the primary instrument to channel all land-related trust fund resources to global, regional and country activities which aim to advance the land agenda.

The development objective of Land 2030 is to assist developing countries achieve land tenure security for all men and women. The Partnership will secure the commitment of both development partners and client countries and mobilize resources to reach the admittedly ambitious target of securing land and property rights by 2030.

Economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis will require a mix of short- as well as medium- to long-term structural reforms. One major element of the structural reforms is improved tenure security to support economic development and social inclusion. In addition to sustainable economic development benefits, securing land rights is critical for mitigating conflict risk and safeguarding social cohesion. Reforming the land sector is becoming more urgent as the vast majority of land rights are not secured and remain vulnerable to eviction or conflict. These risks are even greater for women land users.

In response, Senegal Gender and Land Promotion, supported by the anchor MDTF, promotes land rights for women in Senegal through analytical work and sensitization tools calibrated to increase women's land tenure security. At a Global level, the Global support for women's land rights activity finances regional and global activities to benefit women's land rights globally.

Weak land administration disproportionately affects the poor in several ways. The poor are more likely to live in informal housing, increasing insecurity and preventing them from using the property as collateral, especially for business loans. In addition, outdated cadasters have a negative effect on municipal revenues, which could be used to provide infrastructure and services on which the poor depend. These issues affect female-headed households disproportionately because of their higher poverty rate than male-headed households. Addressing poverty and inequality is especially important in Colombia, which suffers from large regional disparities and a relatively high prevalence of poverty, especially in rural areas.

Therefore, updated cadaster information brings additional opportunities for municipalities to increase tax collection in the medium-term, and more broadly to reduce the dependency of earmarked national transfers. The Program will strengthen tax administration and help to increase tax revenues by closing current loopholes and tax relief measures, improving tax oversight, and implementing efficient collection strategies.

In addition, to address issues related to land administration in Colombia, the activities financed by the Subnational Government Strengthening in Land Administration and Fiscal Management in Colombia MDTF will build capacity at the municipal level for cadastral data management and maintenance, land-based instruments, as well as tax administration, thus strengthening fiscal autonomy in subnational governments.

The Land 2030 umbrella has four thematic pillars, aligned with the GPURL Urban Strategy and the Global Solutions Groups, that are proven effective vehicles to channel operational and technical support to World Bank teams and clients. The pillars bundle technical activities to spur innovation and improve technical and policy advice along sectoral lines and issues areas, while leaving enough flexibility to respond to emerging challenges and new issue areas.

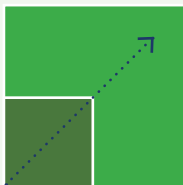
This is the first progress report, covering the first six months of the Land 2030 Umbrella implementation, from inception through June 30, 2021. The report includes descriptions of activities at both Umbrella and individual trust fund levels (chapters V to VI), the financial overview (chapter VII), and a forward look (chapter VIII).

BOX A

The Four Land 2030 Pillars

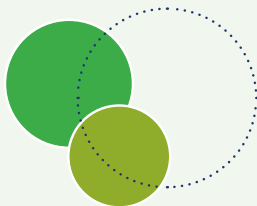
Pillar 1:

Client Capacity Building and Training to improve countries' capacity to reform policies and formulate projects.



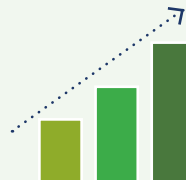
Pillar 2:

Knowledge Curation and Sharing to gather and, where needed, create a strong knowledge base of operational best practices and innovations, and proven policies, strategies and action plans.



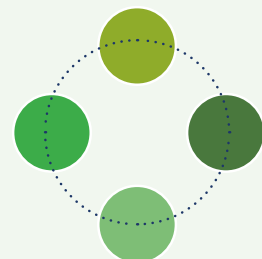
Pillar 3:

Operational Investment Capabilities: to strengthen operations through direct support of Bank-financed projects, and indirect support to partners' projects through knowledge and lessons; and



Pillar 4:

Strategic Partnerships to collaborate and build synergies with other land sector players at global, regional, and national levels, within and beyond the Bank.



V.

Land 2030 Umbrella Anchor Multi-Donor Trust Fund

At this moment, two activities are financed through the Umbrella program.

Senegal Gender and Land Promotion

Despite the support for equitable access to land in the Senegalese 2001 Constitution, social and religious norms continue to dictate women's land rights (WLR): most women access land rights through their husbands, and the security of those rights depends on maintaining the relationship with their husbands. Available data tells us that women own only 20% of housing and 12% of land nationally (data from Demographic and Health Survey, 2010-2016).

There are three key factors in ensuring women's land rights—legal and regulatory framework, institutions involved in implementation, and social norms.

It is important to understand how these three factors interact and intersect for women. In the context of the Senegal Cadaster and Land Tenure Improvement Project (PROCASEF) (USD 80 million IDA) there are several gender gaps around the issue of land tenure security.

Supporting the project interventions and improving women's access to secure land tenure throughout Senegal, require a thorough understanding of the impediments women face in accessing, securing and owning land, and the tools and policies addressing these impediments. There is strong demand for this detailed analytical work to underpin effective interventions and create targeted tools to reach women and provide a support framework for the land title acquisition process.

Senegal Gender and Land Promotion (GLASA) is designed to promote land rights for women in Senegal through analytical work and sensitization tools calibrated to increase women's land tenure security.

The GLASA team has implemented concrete steps towards achieving this objective. The first product, completed June 30, 2021, is a Scoping Assessment. This assessment was prepared to inform the World Bank and partners on the current understanding and knowledge base on the political, regulatory, institutional setting for women's rights and access to land in Senegal. It included a significant focus on mapping existing and past initiatives, as well as outlining international and local partners, groups, networks and institutions that are relevant in the area of WLR.

- The scoping assessment revealed useful avenues for further analysis and engagement, and a few critical recommendations.
- These recommendations and promising findings (both geographic and sectoral) were used to draft the Terms of Reference TOR for the major analytical work of Phase 1 and will continue to inform the set-up and organization of ongoing analytical work.
- The key findings of the scoping report were presented to representatives of the Government of Senegal, donors and civil society organizations.

Stand for Her Land Activities

Women's land rights depend not only on gender equitable laws, but also on the implementation of these laws. In addition, social norms are often impediments to women's land rights. Changing social norms and legal implementation practices require knowledge and capacity, as well as public demand. An advocacy campaign is key to developing demand through public education.

While the bulk of funding will go to the Senegal focused activities, regional and global activities will also benefit Senegal and the wider women's land rights work, such as the advocacy campaign—Stand for Her Land (www.stand4herland.org). This Campaign supports stakeholder engagement, particularly of women and women's organizations and educates, raises awareness and advocates for women's land rights at local, regional, and national levels. Stand for Her Land at the regional and global level, will develop tools and programs to be used in Senegal and other countries in the region and the world.

The team has drafted a strategy for S4HL and a communication needs assessment.

The overall budget for these activities is USD 2.7 million. In FY21, USD 1.58 million was allocated and approved across the program's components, of which USD 0.09 million was disbursed (see table 1).

Proposed Partnership Activities

In addition to these technical elements, the Land 2030 Global Partnership will also build a global partnership to leverage and promote the results, lessons learned, and recommendations based on the work on land

and gender in Senegal. A small amount (4.5%) of the Canadian contribution is reserved for this purpose.

Potential Risks and Delays

A few risks have been identified for Senegal GLASA activity, primarily related to potential overlaps with the PROCASEF project team. The GLASA team is actively working to address the potential risk and meets regularly with the government implementation team to build trust and awareness of the GLASA and the outputs produced.

Moreover, the GLASA team is coordinating with the government, using the donor coordination platform for land (CoPIL) to ensure that its work builds on others', and contributes to the landscape.

For the Global activity, to ensure that the outputs are impacting operational work, all assessment materials and messaging will be included in the Gender and Land Toolkit, for use by Bank operational teams. In addition, the materials will be shared with the S4HL campaign, as the Bank team also sits on the Campaign Steering Committee.

Results Monitoring

The activities funded through the Anchor MDTF contribute to achieving Land 2030 objectives and outcomes. A set of indicators has been created to track and measure results achieved; it is incorporated in the Land 2030 overall Results Framework (Annex 2).

Going forward, progress on the results indicators will be reported annually; however, since the program is in the inception phase, this report does not include reporting on those indicators.

TABLE 1

Land 2030 Umbrella Anchor Multi-donor TF Financial Overview (as of June 30, 2021)

Million USD	Overall budget	Approved Amount	FY21 Disbursements	FY21 Commitments	% of Approved Amt Disb/Comm
Senegal Land and gender	2.00	1.00	0.04	0.02	5.8%
Support for Stand for Her Land	0.46	0.46	0.05	0.01	12.5%
Partnership activities	0.12	-	-	-	-
PMA	0.12	0.12	-	-	-
TOTAL	2.70	1.58	0.09	0.03	7.3%

VI.

Subnational Government Strengthening in Land Administration and Fiscal management in Colombia MDTF

Strengthening Land Administration and Fiscal Management in Colombia

In Colombia, a high percentage of outdated cadaster information has negatively affected land administration. Slightly more than 5% of the national territory has currently updated cadastral information, approximately 65% of the territory has outdated cadastral information, and nearly 30% has none at all.

These figures reflect the limited performance of the national cadaster entities historically, which have been unable to reach out to the entire territory. In this sense, in the last two years, actions have been carried out by the national government aimed at the consolidation of cadastral managers as a measure of decentralization and within the framework of CONPES 3958, which defines the strategy for the implementation of the public policy of multipurpose cadastre.

To overcome this obstacle, the decentralization of cadaster implementation has become a national policy, to encourage municipalities with solid capacities and interests to manage their own cadasters. Poor land administration poses significant obstacles at various levels, including legal land tenure insecurity, weak territorial planning, low property tax mobilization,

unproductive land use, many land conflicts, and poor prioritization and implementation of strategic public investments. In the case of Colombia, the property tax has a weight of about 0.9% of the GDP (in accordance with Colombia's Contaduría General de la Nación), even with the difficulties of outdated cadastral information and the levels of informality in land tenure.

Funded by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs ("SECO"), the Colombia Land MDTF was established on December 3, 2020, as a standalone MDTF mapped to SURDR (Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice). From its inception, and with support from SECO, this TF was set up to be associated under the Land 2030 Umbrella, which was still under development.

The Inception Phase (March 2021-December 2021) includes the following activities: (i) a detailed description of the results framework, indicators characterization, and a description of the monitoring and evaluation structure; (ii) the definition of the Program governance arrangements; and (iii) the prioritization of municipalities.

- **Results Monitoring and Evaluation Model.** The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) structure was defined for outputs and outcomes, including key performance indicators and baselines, selecting quantitative and qualitative data collection sources, describing and characterizing each indicator, and defining reporting responsibilities for subnational and national activities. Additionally, the Colombian public policy monitoring and evaluation system (Sistema Nacional de evaluación de Gestión y Resultados—SINERGIA) was analyzed to identify the outcome indicators already systematically monitored by the Government of Colombia. This monitoring and evaluation structure is included as a Program activity in order to continuously improve and customize the CiuData+ technical assistance.
- **CiuData+ Governance Arrangements.** The Program National Coordination Guide is defined in the agreement with SECO and the Government of Colombia, under the parameters of the Land 2030 Umbrella Program., and will be approved during the first session of the national committee that will take place in December 2021.
- **Subnational Government's Prioritization Model.** A prioritization model was designed, using the agreed prioritization eligible criteria, key subnational performance indicators from SINERGIA, and other reliable institutional sources. The Presidency of the Republic, Ministry of Finance (MHCP), National Planning Department (DNP), Ministry of Housing (MCVT), Cadastre and Cartography National Authority (IGAC), and the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) all participate in the activity.

As a result, 395 out of 1,123 municipalities met the eligible criteria. This initial list of municipalities was further analyzed, using governance performance indicators, to create a shortlist of 18 municipalities. Finally, the Bank verified the interest and political will of mayors and local staff of the 18 municipalities by requesting their expressions of interest in a standardized format. The final selection of the six targeted municipalities will be completed by November 2021.

The Program will develop technical assistance packages per municipal typology (strong, intermediate, and early development) for later scaling up nationwide. Two municipalities per typology will be targeted, as follows:

- **Strong:** Cities with high participation in the national economy that concentrate a large part of the urban population. These municipalities have high connectivity with other regions of the country, allowing them to operate as a development pole. Their quality-of-life registers measurements that are generally above the national averages.
- **Intermediate:** These are municipalities with relevance in the regional economy. The quality-of-life in these municipalities has gaps in social indicators. The local institutions require efforts mainly in the ability to attract investments and strengthen local revenues.
- **Early development:** These municipalities are isolated or disconnected from the markets, with very small participation in the national GDP, and with few specialized economies, low connection to the large urban centers, and greater dispersion of the population. Local institutions require incentives to achieve transformations of socioeconomic indicators, generate revenues, and, in many cases, overcome security issues related to the internal armed conflict.

The overall budget for these activities is USD 6.62 million. In FY21, USD 2.6 million was allocated and approved across the program's components, of which USD 0.06 million was disbursed (see Table 2).

Potential Risks and Delays

Potential risks and delays with the described activities are tied to the access and quality of the needed information, and the capacity of some municipalities; however, these situations were anticipated during the planning of the inception phase, and the shortlist of preselected municipalities was expanded to include other municipalities.

In terms of risks, challenges, and potential mitigation measures, the team identified a few key risks: i) Political change might influence government ownership; ii) Land administration issues are highly sensitive and political, therefore, understanding the political economy is critical; iii) The decentralization of land administration is challenging, especially for municipalities with little experience and capacities; iv) Municipal staff capacity varies; v) Political economy involves risk and vi) The COVID-crisis implications.

Risks, challenges, and potential mitigation measures

- **Political change might influence government ownership:** While the current government defined the implementation of the multipurpose cadaster and promoting (fiscal) decentralization as priorities, national elections in 2022 and subnational 2023, with a change of government, pose a certain risk, given that both topics are highly political. This risk will be partly mitigated by a strong local governance setup with different ministries and federations of subnational entities.
- **Land administration issues are highly sensitive and can be a source of conflict.** This is especially the case for Colombia, given its history of regional struggle and armed conflict. It can thus potentially lead to social and reputational risk, which is mitigated through a careful selection of partners and close coordination with existing engagements of other donors and Swiss entities (SDC and HSD). Special attention will be given to the relation to land formalization and restitution processes.

TABLE 2

Colombia MDTF Financial Overview (as of June 30, 2021)

USD	Overall Budget	Approved Amount	FY21 Disbursements	FY21 Commitments	% of Approved Amt Disb/Comm
COMP 1					
Cadastral data management, maintenance, and sustainability	2.76	1.08	0.01	0.04	4.2%
COMP 2					
Enhanced capacity for revenue collection and tax administration	1.88	0.74	0.01	0.04	6.1%
COMP 3					
Enhanced capacity for setting up strategic land value capture instruments	1.1	0.43	0.02	0.04	12.7%
COMP 4					
Capacity building and strategic dialogue with National Level	0.55	0.22	0.03	0.03	29.0%
PMA	0.33	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.4%
TOTAL	6.62	2.60	0.06	0.15	8.1%



- **The decentralization of land administration is challenging, especially for municipalities with little experience and capacities.** This poses challenges in terms of the cadaster implementation and maintenance, as well as in the scalability of the model. In addition, delays in cadaster implementation (component 1) would weaken the benefits from tax measures (component 2) and land value capture instruments (component 3). Well-focused Technical Assistance that is closely monitored will be required as a mitigation measure, as well as close coordination of efforts on all levels.
- **Municipal staff capacity:** Available staff at the municipal level can be low (in terms of numbers and capacity), which can pose a challenge to get sufficient involvement in the development and implementation of the different components and in order to be able to hold training events and workshops. In addition, there is also the risk that skills get lost quickly due to staff turnover. To mitigate these issues, the availability of sufficient staff and local capacity will be a selection criterion to be included as a pilot. For training, flexible modules and times that take into account staff availability will be required in addition to a commitment from management to provide staff with time to participate.
- **Political economy risk:** Despite the government's overall goal of modernizing and decentralizing land administration in Colombia, the occasional resistance to change at the subnational level can hamper the program implementation. Although property tax rates will not be increased, political will will be needed at the local level to incorporate new parcels in the municipal tax base. These issues are even more relevant in municipalities with weaker government presence, such as the ones in post-conflict rural areas. A key mitigating factor are the benefits of the improved local revenues and the updated track record of ownership.
- **The COVID-19 crisis:** The COVID-19 should not affect the relevance of the program, certain risks will nevertheless emerge, including changing priorities of subnational governments or limited resources for program implementation.

Results Monitoring

The activities funded through the Colombia MDTF contribute to achieving Land 2030 objectives and outcomes. To track and measure results specifically achieved through the MDTF for Colombia, a subset of indicators was created and placed under relevant Land 2030 pillars, to help shape Land 2030's overall results framework.

Going forward, progress on the results indicators will be reported annually; however, since the program is in the inception phase, this report does not include reporting on those indicators.

VII. Financial Overview

This chapter provides financial information about the Land 2030 global Anchor MDTF and the (to be) associated Colombia MDTFs related to donor contributions, activity approvals and disbursements, and Program Management and Administration (PMA) costs. This financial report covers the six-month period, from TF inception in January 2021 through June 2021.

Donor Contributions to the Land 2030 Umbrella Program

Total donor contributions to the Land Anchor MDTF received through June 30, 2021, amount to USD 2.7 million—see Table 3.

TABLE 3

Overview of Donor Contributions to Land 2030 Anchor MDTF

USD	Contributions Canada	Disbursements Canada
AA Sign-off	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000

For the to-be associated Colombia MDFT, as shown in table 4 and Table 5 below, the total donor contribution received from SECO amounts to USD 2.6m (out of a total of 6m CHF, or USD 6.6m).

Overall Land 2030 Program Management and Administration (PMA) Costs

PMA costs are incurred by the Land 2030 Team related to the governance arrangements of the program. These include expenditures on general program management, monitoring and evaluation, and donor coordination,

among others. Total PMA budget for the Land global Anchor MDFT (including the associated Colombia TF) amounts to USD 0.45m. From inception to June 30, 2021, only USD 564 was charged for PMA activities, it is expected that this will increase significantly in FY22. As common in trust-funded programs, initial expenses are primarily geared to program management and administration, related to the design and set up of the program structure and procedures, and review of EoIs and proposals. PMA spending cannot go over 5% of the total Land 2030 Umbrella disbursements.

TABLE 4

Colombia MDTF Donor Contributions (as of June 30, 2021)

Contributions SECO	CHF
AA Sign-off	6,000,000
Dec 2020	2,300,000
Dec 2021	1,500,000
Dec 2022	1,200,000
Dec 2023	1,000,000
TOTAL	6,000,000

TABLE 5

Colombia MDTF SECO Disbursements (as of June 30, 2021)

Contributions SECO	USD	CHF
AA Sign-off	\$2,600,000	2,300,000

VIII. Looking Ahead

Once the to-be associated Colombia MDTF is incorporated under the Umbrella, the program focus will shift from building the program's foundation to implementation and growth. A detailed work plan for FY22 illustrates next steps for each activity and (to-be) associated trust funds. This section of the annual report summarizes the workplan. Table 6 shows the FY21 and proposed FY22 allocations for each activity/Trust Fund.

The program management team will engage in an all-encompassing strategy of fundraising and dissemination efforts to grow Land 2030's impact. Based upon an initial donor mapping exercise, the team will engage with potential new partners to explore collaboration options, while implementing the Land 2030 communication and visibility plan. The latter includes developing a Land 2030 website, producing promotion materials, disseminating the lessons from Land 2030 supported activities, and more.

The SURGE's Anchor Trust Fund will focus in FY22 on the detailed Gender and Land Gap Analysis, including field-based testing of measures to improve women's land rights and, based on this field testing, producing tools and methodologies including guidance notes, good practice notes, training materials and field manuals, and advocacy materials to support women's HLP rights in Senegal, implemented under the Land Project in Senegal (PROCASEF).

For the Global activity, regional assessments for Sub-Saharan Africa and for North Africa and the Middle East of women's HLP rights (both urban and rural), as well as five focused country assessments and based on the above analysis/assessments, have

resulted in effective messaging and means of delivery for promoting women's land rights at the global level. Producing a detailed gender and land toolkit for Bank and other donor teams is also underway. The work will also include five country level deep dives and will be completed by end of CY2022.

In FY22, the Colombia MDTF team will develop the following activities under each of the four Components of the Trust Fund.

Component 1. Cadastral data management, maintenance, and sustainability.

Under Component 1, a series of activities will assist the local governments to prepare guidelines for cadaster data gathering and maintenance, and also provide technical support for designing standardized manuals, process, procedures, and tools for adequate cadaster registry data maintenance, based on a citizen-centered, service-oriented approach to land administration (a "one-stop-shop"). In addition, the activities will support developing quality assurance mechanisms for data maintenance and designing and organizing capacity building workshops.

Component 2. Enhanced capacity for revenue collection and tax administration.

For Component 2, the activities will include the following: 1) Developing assessments and action plans to modernize local tax administrations; 2) Designing/re-designing municipal tax administration processes to increase operational efficiency; and 3) Designing a conceptual framework to link municipal cadaster information with tax administration tools and identify new sources of revenue to improve fiscal performance.

Component 3. Enhanced capacity for setting up strategic land value capture instruments.

In Component 3, three main activities are proposed: 1) Provide technical inputs to develop LVC instruments (capital gains, betterment levy, and urban development fees); 2) Develop and support the preparing action plans to strengthen the use of LVC instruments; and 3) Enhancing technical capacity in prioritized municipalities to develop LVC instruments.

Component 4. Capacity building and strategic dialogue at the national level.

Three main activities will support of Component 4: 1) Facilitating knowledge exchange and organizing dissemination workshops to inform potential policy reforms at the national level to strengthen the decentralization framework; 2) Assisting in the development of a toolbox and methodological guidelines for cadaster management, tax administration, and land value capture; and 3) Facilitating the development of a community of practice to promote peer learning between all relevant stakeholders.

TABLE 6

Land 2030 FY21 and Proposed FY22 Allocations by Trust Fund

Million USD	Overall budget	Allocated amount FY21	Proposed allocation FY22	Percentage allocated of overall budget
Land 2030 Umbrella Anchor MDTF				
Senegal Land and Gender	2.00	2.00	0	100%
Support for Stand for Her Land	0.46	0.46	0	100%
Partnership activities	0.12	0.12	0	100%
Land 2030 PMA	0.12	0.12	0	100%
Total Land 2030 Anchor MDTF	2.70	2.70	0	100%
Colombia MDTF				
COMP 1				
Cadastral data management, maintenance, and sustainability	2.76	1.08	0.68	26.6%
COMP 2				
Enhanced capacity for revenue collection and tax administration	1.88	0.74	0.46	18.1%
COMP 3				
Enhanced capacity for setting up strategic land value capture instruments	1.1	0.43	0.27	10.6%
COMP 4				
Capacity building and strategic dialogue with National Level	0.55	0.22	0.14	5.6%
Colombia Components Subtotal	6.29	2.47	1.55	60.9%
Colombia PMA	0.33	0.13	0.08	3.2%
Total Colombia MDTF	6.62	2.60*	1.63 ^	64.0%
GRAND TOTAL LAND 2030 UMBRELLA	9.32	5.30	1.63	92.7%

* This amount is equal to the installment received in December 2020 upon signature of the Colombia MDTF Administration Agreement (CHF 2.3 million; USD 2.6 million).

^ This amount is equal to the pending December 2021 installment (CHF 1.5 million; USD 1.6 million based on the June 30, 2021 exchange rate).

IX. Annexes



Annex 1: Key Umbrella Program Information

A. Websites

Land 2030 website

The Land 2030 Umbrella program page is currently under construction. The website will be hosted by WBG, and will be included in a centralized website featuring all major GPURL Umbrella Programs.

The internal portal can be accessed here: <https://worldbankgroup.sharepoint.com/sites/SUR/tfmp/Pages/index.aspx>

Development Partner Center

The Development Partner Center website can be accessed here: <https://ebizprd.worldbank.org/secure/index.html#/ebiz/dfi/executive-view> includes an overview of donor contributions and a Directory of Trust Funds.

The information on the Land 2030 Umbrella can be accessed here: <https://ebizprd.worldbank.org/secure/#/ebiz/dfi/osprogramdetails/LAND30>

B. Who's Who in Land 2030



Wael Zakout

Umbrella Program
Manager



Victoria Stanley

Grants TTL (Senegal
GLASA and Support
for S4HL)



**Ivonne Astrid Moreno
Horta**

Window TTL,
Colombia MDTF



**Rodica Tomescu-
Olariu**

Window TTL,
Land 2030
Umbrella – PM&A



Margaret Johnston

Land 2030 Umbrella
Sr. Financial Officer

C. Table with Land 2030 Basic Data:

- Umbrella Program Name, Program Manager name, and managing unit
- Anchor and Associated TF names, managing region/global practice group, effectiveness date, end-disbursement date

Trustee	Fund Name	Program Manager	Managing Unit	Effectiveness Date	End Disbursement Date
TF073601	Land 2030 Global Partnership Multi-Donor Trust Fund	Mr Wael Zakout	SURGP	1/20/21	12/31/2030
(to be associated) TF073592	Subnational Government Strengthening in Land Administration and Fiscal Management in Colombia MDTF	Mr Wael Zakout	SURGP	12/3/2020	4/30/2025

Annex 2: Results Indicators Land 2030 Umbrella Program²

Impact Indicators		
I. Countries in the process of or have achieved tenure security for all (through concrete plans, on-going/completed projects) (#)		
II. Countries/projects that incorporate actions/measures and indicators to secure tenure rights for women (#)		
III. Domestic resources dependency (#)		
CROSS-CUTTING AREAS	Intermediate Outcome Indicators	Output indicators
A. Gender	A.1 Gender-informed interventions with specific measures for securing women's land rights (#)	A.2 Gender-informed outputs (#)
B. FCV	B.1 Projects in FCV countries that include land & conflict considerations (#) B.2 Land dispute resolution mechanisms enhanced (#)	B.3 Outputs with FCV focus (incl. flagship report) (#)
C. Technology	C.1 Interventions in which technologies are applied or pilots scaled-up (#)	C.2 Outputs detailing technology measures or recommendations (#)

	Results indicator for activities funded through the Columbia MDTF
	Results indicator for activities funded by Canadian contribution
	Results indicator for unfunded activities—will not yet be reported upon

² As of March 2022 the World Bank teams and SECO are discussing potential changes to the RF.

Intermediate Outcome Indicators		Output Indicators
1. Capable Clients	1.A Measures for improving institutional and professional capacity/skills of client agencies implementing Bank-financed operations or other interventions (#)	1.F Training/ study tour/ workshop events (#)
	1.B Countries where universities or institutions offer improved land curricula/courses (#)	1.G Client agencies trained (#)
	1.C Measures for improving the regulatory and institutional framework (# policy documents, sector plans, action plans, or other procedures initiated and/or modified at the national or sub-national level) (for Colombia Land MDTF)	1.H Training hubs established (#)
2. Cutting-edge knowledge	2.A Bank Country Assessment Strategy/Country Partnership Framework / Systematic Country Diagnostics (CAS/CPF/SCD) or partner strategy informed (#) (for Colombia Land MDTF)	2.C Knowledge products produced (#) (also for Colombia Land MDTF)
	2.B Supported strategies / action plans or knowledge products endorsed by client agencies (#)	2.D Facilitated best practice exchanges (#) (for Colombia Land MDTF)
3. Robust operations	3.A Target population with use/ ownership rights recorded (gender-disaggregated) (#)	3.E Bank operations / components informed (land-led/ led by other sectors) (# & \$)
	3.B Land parcels with use/ ownership rights recorded (# & ha.)	3.F Municipalities with guidelines to develop LVC instruments as an additional finance source (target: 6) (for Colombia Land MDTF)
	3.C Average days to complete recordation (#)	3.G Municipalities with technical inputs for the implementation of the LVC instruments by sub-national governments (target 6) (for Colombia Land MDTF)
4. Strong partners	4.A IBRD/IDA commitments to land projects (\$)	3.H Framework developed for an urban land market observatory (for Colombia Land MDTF)
	4.B Donor commitments to land projects (\$)	3.I Subnational government officials trained in the LVC workshops (#) (for Colombia Land MDTF)
4. Strong partners	4.A IBRD/IDA commitments to land projects (\$)	4.D Activities in which different partners collaborate (#) (also for Colombia Land MDTF)
	4.B Donor commitments to land projects (\$)	4.E Regional/global events in which the Land 2030 Global Partnership actively collaborates (#)

	Results indicator for activities funded through the Colombia MDTF
	Results indicator for activities funded by Canadian contribution
	Results indicator for unfunded activities—will not yet be reported upon



The Land 2030 Program is a partnership between the World Bank and the Government of Canada and SECO aimed at achieving land tenure security for all men and women.