

COMPARABLE LAND INDICATORS FOR COMPARABLE DATA FOR MONITORING LAND GOVERNANCE ISSUES AT SCALE



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About Global Land Indicators Initiative

- A multi-stakeholder platform of over 50 partners
- Founded in 2012- by World Bank, MCC and UN Habitat, hosted and facilitated by GLTN/UN Habitat
- **Mission:** Make global scale monitoring of land governance a reality by 2021
- Aligned with –VGGTs, SDG, NUA; and contribute to global, regional and national monitoring efforts -F&G Land Policy in Africa, Agenda2063
- Mandate:
 - **Coordinating, convening and facilitating dialogues** between land governance and data communities at global, regional and country level.
 - **Facilitating access to technical support for capacity strengthening for harmonized, standardised and gender disaggregated land data** generation, analysis and reporting, uptake of new data technologies.
 - **Research and knowledge management**

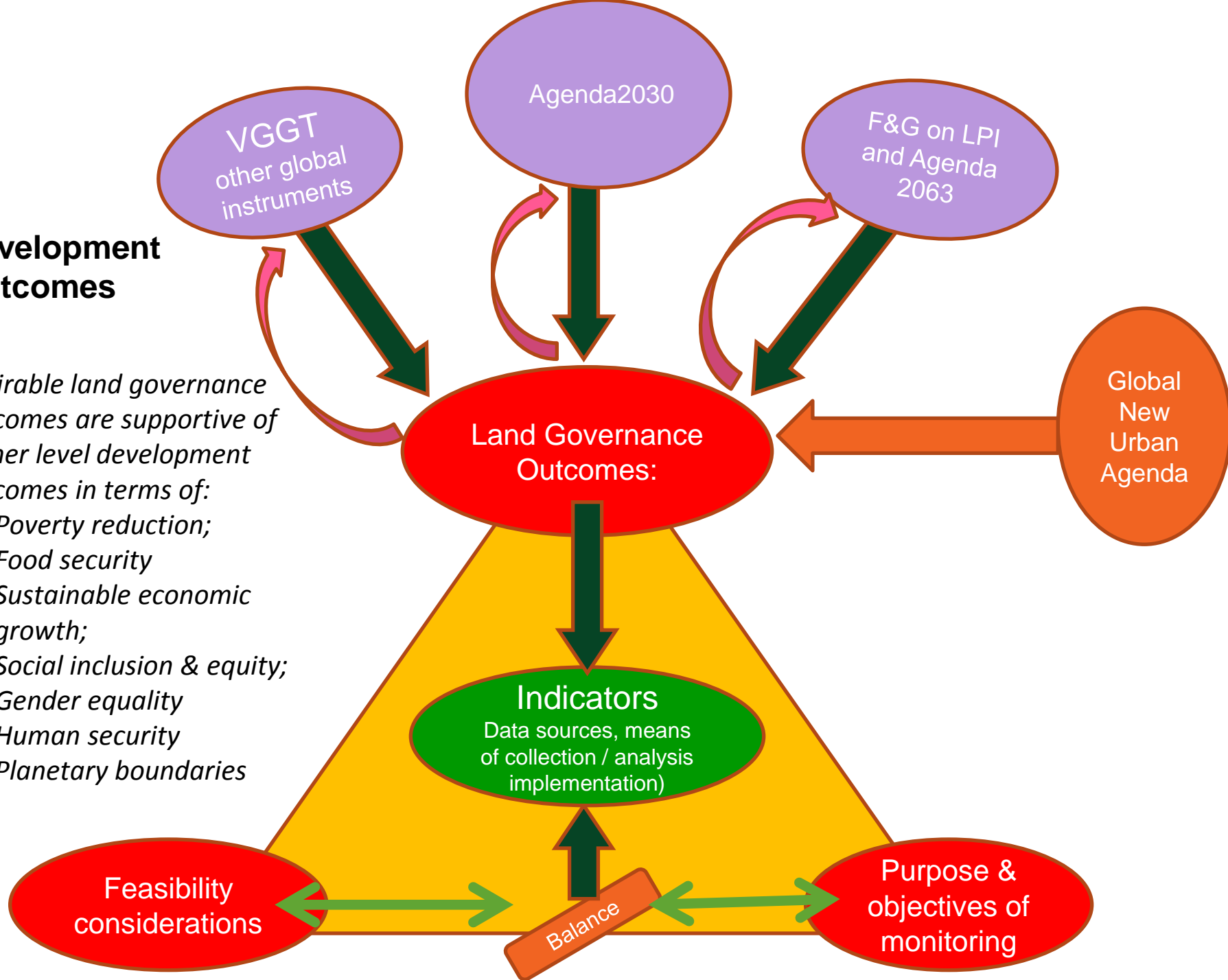
Objectives of Global Land monitoring

- i. Track real world **land outcomes for people** e.g. poverty reduction
- ii. Build common understanding and stakeholder learning on effects of current trends, **policies, programmes/approaches in Land Governance**.
- iii. Promote better **understanding of social inequalities** in land rights and role of land governance in this context e.g. gender dynamics
- iv. Encourage and agree on **harmonised data standards** of good practice
- v. Inform budget allocation and prioritisation
- vi. Identify specific **stakeholder responsibilities** and contribute to better integration in addressing land
- vii. Promote **greater transparency & access to information and accountability** in decision making
- viii. Foster **synergy and collaboration among land and data communities** and other stakeholders.

Development Outcomes

Desirable land governance outcomes are supportive of higher level development outcomes in terms of:

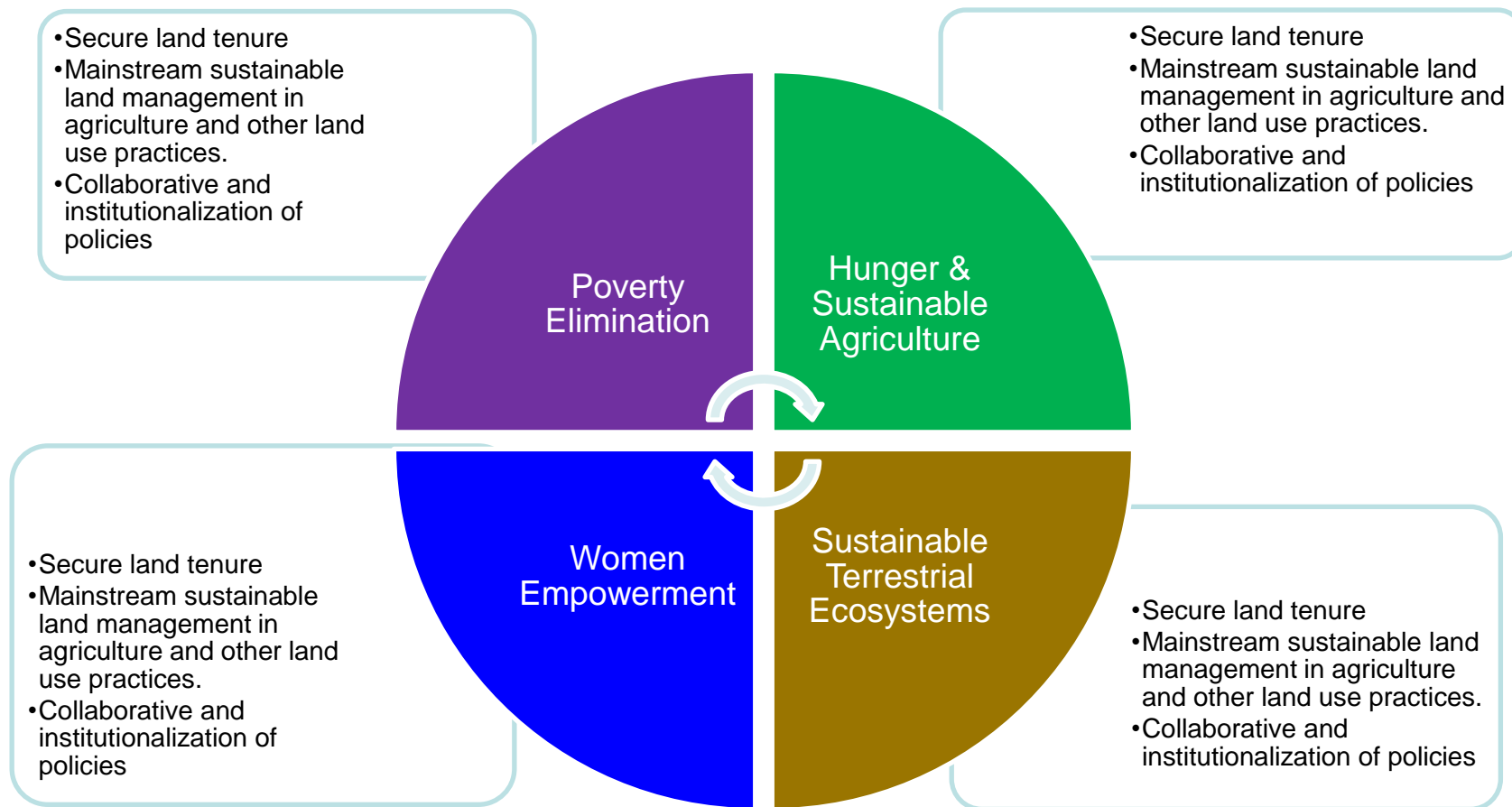
- Poverty reduction;
- Food security
- Sustainable economic growth;
- Social inclusion & equity;
- Gender equality
- Human security
- Planetary boundaries



Land Governance and SDGs

- **Inclusive land governance and secure/equitable tenure is therefore indispensable to eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions as tenure security yields:**
 - **economic,**
 - **social,**
 - **political and**
 - **environmental benefits**
- **Land fundamental to realizing multiple aspirations of the SDGs, VGGTs, F&G on LPI, Agenda2063 among others.**

Land Governance, Tenure Security and SDGs



Land indicators in the SDGs – 1, 2 and 5

Goal 1:	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target 1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
<i>Indicators 1.4.2</i>	<i>Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.</i>
Goal 2:	Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target 2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
<i>Indicator 2.3.2</i>	<i>Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</i>
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target 5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
<i>Indicator 5.a.1</i>	<i>(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.</i>
<i>Indicator 5.a.2</i>	<i>Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.</i>

SDG 11 and 15

Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Target 11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
<i>Indicator 11.1.1</i>	<i>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.</i>
Target 11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
<i>Indicator 11.3.1</i>	<i>Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.</i>
Target 11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
<i>Indicator 11.7.1</i>	<i>Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.</i>
Goal 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
Target 15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
<i>Indicator 15.1.1</i>	<i>Forest area as a proportion of total land area.</i>
Target 15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.
<i>Indicator 15.3.1</i>	<i>Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.</i>

GLII Summary of Achievements

Support to custodians

- Convened and provide technical inputs into harmonization of land indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1
- Technical inputs in the development Metadata (1.4.2) and review of methodological guidance note for 5.a. 2
- Convening EGMs on indicator 1.4.2
- Convened EGM on securing women's land right in the SDGs
- Side event at HLPF in collaboration with custodian on 1.4.2;
- The 2017 HLPF focuses on 6 Goals of which three have a direct link to land issues: Goal 1 (End Poverty), Goal 2 (End Hunger); Goal 5 (Achieve Gender Equality);
- Creating linkage and support for overall communication of all land indicators in a centralized, single narrative of comparable land governance monitoring

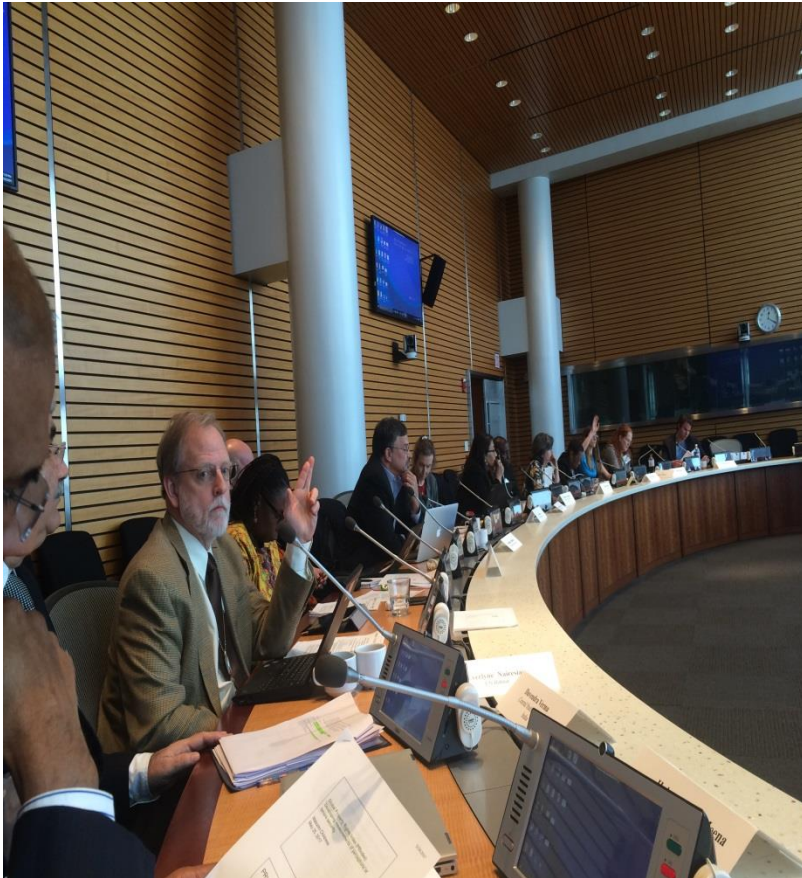
Overall Land Monitoring

- Capacity building – coordination and linking with on-going local, regional and global process – SDGs, NUA, VGGTs, others
- GLII Working Papers including a **training curriculum source book for data collection, analysis, reporting** on T.S indicator.
 - **GLII roadmap – 2017-2019**
 - Regional expert meeting on land monitoring in Africa
 - Global dialogues land monitoring/impact evaluations- CFS /WB
 - Multi-country capacity assessment for land tenure monitoring
 - Land indicators (tenure security pilots in 3 countries – Africa)
 - Convening online discussion – webinar with Land Portal /Land Alliance / LANDac/ USAID on tenure securing monitoring
 - Technical inputs to other initiatives including PRIIndex and MELA Pilot project in Africa
 - Greater involvement of NSOs in the activities around methodology development for SDGs indicators 1.4.2 – EGMs
 - Joint initiative – GLTN-Land Portal – communication and information sharing on SDGs
 - IFAD-GLTN - development of framework for Impact evaluation project of tenure security measures

GLII Working Papers

1. **Options for Global Reporting on GLII Land Indicators in the Context of the Sustainable Development Goals** -GLII Working Paper Number 1. GLTN/ UN HABITAT, Nairobi. Drafted October 2014
2. **Conceptual Framework for the Development of Global Land Indicators.** -GLII Working Paper Number 2. UN HABITAT / GLTN Nairobi. Drafted April 2015
3. **Proposed Global Land Indicators: Status report on GLII indicator formulation, disaggregation, data sources and methodology.** GLII Working Paper Number 3. UN HABITAT / GLTN Nairobi. Drafted October 2015
4. **Sourcebook for Operationalisation of Global Land Indicators** GLII Working Paper Number 4. UN HABITAT / GLTN Nairobi. Drafted November 2015
5. **Training Curriculum Sourcebook: Methodologies for data collection and reporting on land indicators, for data producers and users.** GLII Working Paper No. 5. UN HABITAT / GLTN Nairobi. Drafted March 2016.

Challenges



- Robust, comparable, consistent methodologies and statistical reliability
- Additional resources and technical capacity required to:
 - embed harmonised and globally comparable data collection in national statistical systems- NSOs
 - Production of timely, quality and gender disaggregated data on land
 - Facilitate and sustain consistent expert dialogues on data analysis and review at country and regional level
 - Resource demand for global coordination and support of land governance monitoring.
 - Ensure comprehensive land governance monitoring at country level – bridging data gaps.

Let's Continue Engaging!!

