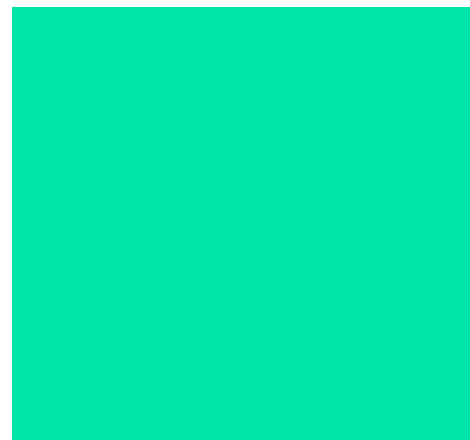




GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE



GLII Three Year Roadmap 2017-2019

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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Tel: +254 20 762 3120

Fax: +254 20 762 3477

www.unhabitat.org

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GLII THREE YEAR ROADMAP : 2017-2019

DEVELOPED BY THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING IN CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

MARCH 2017



GLII ROADMAP 2017-2019

CONTEXT AND IMPORTANCE OF GLOBAL LAND MONITORING

For the first time, land indicators are explicitly included in the global Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 (see an annex to this plan).

Agenda 2030 and the New Urban Agenda (Habitat III) profile land as a resource, factor of production, a source of security and a valuable asset, and therefore, a key means through which to fight poverty and inequality in both rural and urban areas.

Secure tenure rights to land are strongly linked to development goals of ending poverty, food security, women's empowerment, peace and security; social cohesion, conservation of natural resources and mitigation of the negative impact of climate change.

Effective national, regional and global land monitoring is central to ensuring that changes in land governance result in improved conditions and sustainable development opportunities for all.

The adoption of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015 increased the attention of the global land community to the needs for harmonized approaches and capacity development for countries to generate reliable land data, monitor and report on comparable land indicators.

Agenda 2030 presents great opportunities to improve comparable land data generation and reporting (SDG 1, 2, 5, 11 and 15) but also tremendous challenges in coordination and producing land data as a new field of statistical analysis.

THE GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE

The need to step up monitoring of land governance issues led to the establishment of Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII) in 2012 by Millennium Challenge Corporation, the World Bank and UN-Habitat.

The platform is hosted and facilitated by Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) at UN-Habitat.

GLII is as a collaborative and inclusive process for development of Land Indicators that aims to making global scale monitoring of land governance and progress towards secure tenure for all a reality.

GLII initiative is aligned with global frameworks like VGGTs, SDGs, New Urban Agenda (Habitat III) and contributes to regional and national monitoring efforts including the African Union Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa, and Agenda 2063.

The initiative has now grown to over 50 platform members, including non-governmental organizations, multi-lateral agencies, academia, research institutions and training institutions; farmers' organizations, UN agencies working on land governance, land data and statistical agencies.

GLII has become established and continues to develop as a multi-stakeholder platform for knowledge generation and learning on land monitoring linking country to global initiatives.

The GLII mandate includes:

1. **Coordinating, convening and facilitating dialogues** between land governance and data communities on land monitoring and best practices;
2. **Developing nationally applicable and globally comparable land indicators and data protocols** for land monitoring;
3. **Raising awareness and facilitating capacity strengthening for land and statistical institutions** in land data generation including gender disaggregated data, analysis and reporting, and uptake of new data technologies.
4. **Promoting the use of evidence based approach to land monitoring and impact measurement** of tenure security measures policy influencing; and use of open land data repositories.
5. **Research and knowledge management** on land monitoring and emerging trends for learning and decision making.

GLII Achievements to date:

1. **Developed a set of 15 nationally applicable and global comparable land indicators** that goes beyond the provisions for tracking the SDG land indicators to cover four key areas of land governance: land tenure security, land disputes and conflicts, the performance of land administration services, and sustainable land use management
2. GLII platform members alongside the Global Donor Working Group on Land (GDWGL) and other agencies **proposed and contributed strongly to securing inclusion of tenure security indicator 1.4.2 in the SDGs** and other land indicators.
3. **Continue to provide coordination, convening and technical inputs to the development of metadata for land indicators in SDGs** under the custodianship of World Bank, FAO/UN Women, and UN Habitat.
4. **Engaged with the Africa Union Land Policy Initiative and the Africa Centre for Statistics to secure** committed from the Africa Statistical Commission to fast track land data generation, analysis and reporting in SDGs, development of land data repository in line with Framework and Guidelines, and Agenda 2063.
5. **Sustained regional and global dialogue on land monitoring and best practices** in key spaces including hosting an Expert Group Meetings, the CFS43 and the Africa Statistical Commission Annual Forum.
6. **GLII has developed a series of working papers on land monitoring** profiling the feasibility of global reporting on land indicators, enhancing access to information, new knowledge and application of comparable land indicators at country to global level and the theory of change as presented in the table below:

GLII Products developed so far

(as of February 2017):

1. A set of reference documents has been published as Working Papers by GLTN to orient continuing work of GLII, and subject to future revision or further development.
2. Feasibility Study on Options for Global Reporting for Global Land Indicators in the Context of the SDGs.
3. Conceptual Framework for the Development of Global Land Indicators. Global Land Indicators Initiative
4. Proposed Global Land Indicators: Status Report on GLII indicators Formulation, Disaggregation, Data Sources and Methodology.
5. A Sourcebook on Data Sources, Potential Methodologies and Practical Approaches for Operationalizing the GLII indicators at Country Level.
6. Training Curriculum Sourcebook: Methodologies for Data Collection and Reporting on Land Indicators, for Data Producers and Users.

In addition GLII is in the process of developing the following documents:

1. A statement and analysis of the Meta-data for SDG indicator 1.4.2 to track security of land tenure, through collaboration of the two custodian agencies, World Bank and UN Habitat
2. Country capacity assessment framework for assessing readiness of countries to report on tenure security indicator 1.4.2 in the SDGs.
3. A glossary of land tenure, land administration and land governance concepts and definitions to support the application of the GLII indicators and the further development of land monitoring.

Members of the GLII platform continue to explore innovative means of land data collection, monitoring and reporting, including steering land and data community consultations on comparable land indicators and methodologies for data collection, in-country monitoring and analysis and regional and global discussions.

GLII now continues to work towards realising its' mission of **making global scale monitoring of land governance a reality** focused on implementation of comparable global land indicators, data sources and harmonised approaches for monitoring and reporting processes, aligned with the globally agreed SDGs, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure, regional frameworks such as the African Union Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy, and Agenda 2063; and country initiatives.

GLII VALUE ADDITION

The GLII Cape Town Expert Group Meeting held in January 2017 identified a number of inter-related practical areas in which GLII as a platform and secretariat is uniquely placed to add value to partners' work and collaboration in land monitoring at multiple levels.

GLII "value propositions" are listed below:

1. **Provide a platform for co-ordinating and convening the land and relevant data communities** to debate and dialogue on various land monitoring initiatives to avoid duplication, improve coordination and provide the 'glue' to ensure alignment with other development monitoring initiatives at country, sector, regional and global levels, including ways for measuring progress on land as part of the wider SDG framework, VGGT and New Urban Agenda.
2. **Build bridges, and broker knowledge and consensus for harmonization of land indicators, standards, guidelines and protocols** for land monitoring amongst relevant agencies and partners, including dialogue and learning on quantitative and qualitative dimensions, utilising access to the UN System as a convening platform for governments and other stakeholders.
3. **Act as a laboratory for developing land monitoring indicators, tools, guidelines, data standards** and pilot testing, building on partners' expertise and enabling feedback on lessons learnt to inform best practices.
4. **Raise awareness and promote accountability of governments, private sector, donors and other stakeholders** using an evidence based approach to land monitoring and promoting use of systematic impact evaluation of tenure security measures.
5. **Promote expanded data collection initiatives** including solutions for land data gathering on informal tenures, ensuring technical credibility based on standardized and systematic approaches, with commonly agreed indicators, methodological guidance and tools for data collection that are accessible and affordable.
6. **Support application of analytical tools for open data repositories for high quality, comparable and regularly updated land data sets**, with commonly agreed indicators, methodological guidance and tools for data collection that are accessible and affordable, and development of regularly updated open data, including reliable technical solutions for land data gathering on informal tenures.
7. **Act as a platform for advocating and influencing** the uptake of harmonised and open framework for land monitoring, and for greater availability of globally comparable data to assist practical adoption and implementation of SDGs, VGGT, F&G, and other complimentary instruments and track their uptake, application and outcomes.
8. **Advocate for and promote gender responsiveness** in the generation, analysis and reporting of gender disaggregated data to advance women's land rights for informed decision and policy reforms.
9. **Undertake research for new knowledge and approaches** in land monitoring, helping to draw the link between tenure security measures and impacts on higher level development goals, including food security and reducing gender and income inequalities, amongst other dimensions.

- 10. Build capacity of land and statistical agencies and related institutions** in integrating comparable land indicators, new data technologies, data collection protocols, analysis and dissemination, and underscoring land dimensions in fields such as conflict, migration and climate change, to support learning and decision making.

GLII ROADMAP 2017-2019

The outline of the three-year roadmap is expected to serve as the basis for a definitive forward strategy for GLII, building on GLTN's core mandate for the development of tools, methodologies and processes; and the experience of GLII partners that can be taken up and sustained at country level.

The road map is expected to guide GLII's work for the next 3 years in partnership with the platform members and other strategic partners at country, regional and global level.

As a high short term priority, the roadmap is intended to fast track the integration of land indicator 1.4.2 into SDG monitoring in practice, by moving the indicator from Tier III to Tier I in the hierarchy of agreed SDG land indicators and support progress for other land indicators in the SDGs.

In addition the GLII road map serves as a reference document for discussion and adaptation of GLII indicators by platform members and partners for testing the application of these indicators in the monitoring of other global and regional frameworks including VGGTs and Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa, adapting and developing data collection tools, building capacities and establishing platforms and partnerships for land monitoring at country, regional and global levels.

The roadmap draws together the potential work streams that GLTN, GLII platform members and country partners could undertake into a set of four programmatic areas which represent strategic priorities for global land monitoring.

The summary of the three-year GLII roadmap in the following table is organised under five strategic areas, with 12 associated specific objectives and 15 milestones.



GLII ROAD MAP 2017 -2019

STRATEGIC AREA OF FOCUS		OBJECTIVES		MILESTONES (TARGET ACHIEVEMENT DATE)	
1	SUPPORT THE LAND-RELATED INDICATORS' IN THE SDGs AND IN OTHER GLOBAL , REGIONAL LAND MONITORING	1.1	Strengthening the position of land indicators in the SDGs monitoring and reporting framework by end of 2017.	M1	Metadata, methodological guidance note and tools - Tier 1 status of 1.4.2 (July 2018)
		1.2	Capacity strengthening for country regular land data collection, analysis and reporting on SDGs at country level	M2	10 selected countries pilots in Africa, Asia and Latin America (December 2017)
		1.3	Strengthen other data initiatives to incorporate GLII indicators and production of comparable land data at country, regional and global level.	M3	Technical inputs to various monitoring initiatives (First round completed by March 2018; continuing support)
		1.4	Strengthening capacity for monitoring of the New Urban Agenda (NUA)	M4	Contribute to the development of a harmonized standard and approach (March 2018)
		1.5	Strengthen GLII contribution to land and conflict discourse and monitoring agenda	M5	Establish closer links with initiatives on land and conflict (December 2017)
2	MOVE FORWARD THE LONG LIST OF GLII INDICATORS	2.1	Strengthening comprehensive land monitoring at country, regional and global level.	M6	Development of GLII business model of value addition to regional global framework on land including VGGTs, NUA, AU-LPI and Agenda 2063. (December 2017)
				M7	Metadata, methodological note and tools for all GLII indicators (December 2018)
				M8	Piloting of GLII indicators at country level (December 2019)

STRATEGIC AREA OF FOCUS		OBJECTIVES		MILESTONES (TARGET ACHIEVEMENT DATE)	
3	RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ON LAND DATA GENERATION, REPORTING AND USE	3.1	Strengthening capacity for generation of gender disaggregated data, analysis and reporting at country regional and global level	M9	Constitute and convene Annual Gender Expert Meeting on land monitoring (November 2017)
		3.2	Strengthening role and contribution of academic, data and statistical training institutions in land governance monitoring.	M10	Curriculum review for data and statistical centres, universities (December 2018)
		3.3	Promote research and Innovation in land monitoring strategies and approaches at all levels.	M11	Undertake research in the key areas of GLII work (first round completed by July 2018; continuing thereafter)
4	ADVOCACY, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFLUENCE ON LAND MONITORING	4.1	Strengthening Communications, Advocacy and Influencing around land indicators, land monitoring and reporting standards.	M12	Establish, convene and manage GLII processes and platform (December 2019)
		4.2	Strengthen GLII Communication and information management capacity	M13	Develop and implement a GLII communication and coordination strategy (by October 2017)
5.	STRENGTHEN GLII GOVERNANCE AND OPERATIONS CAPACITY TO DELIVER	5.1	Strengthening GLII secretariat at GLTN capacity to deliver on its mission with support of its partners.	M14	Develop GLII strategic framework in consultation with GLII Platform members (August, 2017).
				M15	Implement GLII governance structure for the implementation of GLII strategic framework.

Conclusions on the Way Forward for GLII

If countries can track the GLII indicators as a whole they will be able to measure and compare progress in strengthening land governance generally.

Where governments, civil society and external development partners can undertake land monitoring together in a participatory way, this can bring about strategic learning to help address national challenges, strengthen linkages between land programmes and policies, and so provide important foundation for sustainable and inclusive development.

GLII platform members and partners are ready, well positioned and able to achieve this 3-year plan, to make key contributions to enable and fast-track monitoring of land indicators in the SDG framework and in progressing uptake of relevant regional and global principles and guidelines including the VGGT, the African Union's Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa and the more recent African Union Agenda 2063 and New Urban Agenda 2016.

Coordinating multiple groups of stakeholders with diverse interests is challenging but worthwhile and important for achieving a common goal or outcome. GLII is a value network with each partner having specialized interest and expertise that adds to the network and opportunity to learn from each other in adding value to their own work.

Harnessing and maintaining the vibrancy of such a network is complex with the need to maintain flexibility and adaptability to partner interests while also retaining the core values of networking and collaboration towards achieving GLII's mission.

This will require networking and collaboration with platform members and partners and the ability to manage and respond to multiple and evolving roles and relationships that will be critical to the success of land monitoring agenda.

In the next 3 years, the GLII platform will be building and facilitating collaborative arrangements with country partners for testing and establishing national land monitoring processes both within the SDG framework and for the longer list of GLII indicators. Central to

this is to help users of land monitoring data at country level and within regional and international agencies to appreciate the opportunities that the GLII processes can bring. Leveraging and motivating country level actors to engage and take up comparable land indicators in the SDGs and the GLII indicators, engage with and develop GLII tools and indicators at greater scale will be critical to the goal of making land monitoring a reality by 2030.

Stimulating the generation of comparable, reliable and relevant land data and analysis on security of tenure and on land governance as a whole will form the core work of the GLII platform and its secretariat hosted at GLTN in the next three years.

This is strongly linked to the opportunity presented by the SDG framework for which countries have committed to report on all of the indicators that can be operationalized, while collaborating with key stakeholders at country level who can add further value by increasing the uptake and adaptation of the full set of GLII indicators.

This will require a strengthened GLII secretariat to improve communication and coordination amongst platform members and partners involved in land data collection, analysis and dissemination including promoting open source land data repositories, research and associated policy debates.

Working in a coordinated manner with various partner institutions while acknowledging their own institutional strengths, needs and interests will continue to be the guiding force for GLII as a platform.



ANNEXES

LAND INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

The global indicator framework was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed to, as a practical starting point at the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission held in March 2016. The global indicator list includes 230 indicators on which general agreement has been reached.

The global land community with the support of the Global Donor Working Group on Land and other agencies advocated for and secured the inclusion of

land indicators in the SDGs. All the 17 Goals are interrelated and partnership in their implementation is highly encouraged and promoted in Goal 17. There are 5 goals and 8 targets that make reference to land, with 9 explicit indicators included in the SDGs.

Land indicators in the SDG allow for monitoring and tracking of progress in land governance including tenure security among adult population (documented or perceived) by sex and tenure types in rural and urban areas; gender equality in the ownership of agricultural land and legal frameworks that promote women's land rights; adequate housing and sustainable land use management. The table below presents a list of land indicators in the SDGs.



Land Indicators in the SDGs

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.
Indicators 1.4.2	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.

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.
Indicator 2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

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.
Indicator 5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.
Indicator 5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.

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.
Indicator 11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.
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.
Indicator 11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.
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.
Indicator 11.7.1	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.

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.
Indicator 15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area.
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.
Indicator 15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.



The Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII) is a collaborative and inclusive process for development of Global Land Indicators that aims to making global scale monitoring of land governance and progress towards secure tenure for all a reality.

GLII was established in 2012 by Millennium Challenge Corporation, the World Bank and UN-Habitat. Currently with over 50 partner members, the platform is hosted and facilitated by Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) at UN-Habitat. Find out more about GLTN's work at www.gltm.net.

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
UN-Habitat
P.O. 30030, Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Tel: +254 20 76 23120
Fax: +254 20 762 4266
Website: www.unhabitat.org

For more information please contact us:

GLTN Secretariat
Facilitated by UN-Habitat
P.O. 30030, Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Tel: +254 20 76 5199
Fax: +254 20 762 4256
E-mail: gltm@unhabitat.org