

GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE



GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE - GLII PROGRESS & PROSPECTS

Field workers in India © Flickr/Huw Thomas

Sydney, Australia © Flickr/Michael Maccooke

What is GLII?

The global Land Indicators Initiative is a collaborative and inclusive process for the development of the Global Land Indicators started by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), UN-Habitat and the World Bank (WB), facilitated by GLTN. This initiative has now grown to include over 30 institutions around the world ranging from UN Agencies, Inter-governmental Organizations, International Non-governmental Organizations, Farmer Organizations and the Academia.

In 2012, the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) took the initiative to organize an Expert Group Meeting for the development of annually reported global land indicators. The EGM met in April 2013, November 2013 and March 2014. The EGM participants are developing a list of 8-10 land indicators that will complement the Post-2015 development agenda as well as contribute to monitoring the UNFAO Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance on Tenure of Land, Forests and Fisheries and the African Union Land Policy Initiative/ Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa.

GLII Objectives

1. Promote inclusive partnership on the land indicators;
2. Share progress on land indicators;
3. Nurture opportunities for land indicators development, implementation and reporting;
4. Develop and implement joint roadmaps and action plans;
5. Platform for consultation and joint action;
6. To do capacity development.

What & Why?

- There is need for a common framework, understanding and tracking progress on critical land issues globally.
- Promoting nexus between global, regional and country and project levels is critical to ending poverty.
- There is a convergence of global, regional and country initiatives through the Post-2015 development agenda, UNFAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible governance of Tenure of Land, Forests and Fisheries (VGGT), African Land Policy Initiative (LPI) and the Land Observatory requiring a common monitoring and reporting framework.
- Leveraging resources and efforts towards making GLII a reality has been steered by GLTN with a 2014 GLTN/GLII Budget: USD1.1 million.

Global Land Indicators - GLII

Milestones so far

- A set of global land indicators has been developed (as inputs and support to SDG/2015 development agenda, VGGT, LPI) and is available for comment and discussions
- The partnership for GLII has increased by 30 institutions across sectors
- The land indicators database has been concluded with a clear mapping of initiatives (who is doing what, where and how)
- A land indicators 'issues paper' is finalized with the short list indicators
- Networking activities ongoing. Examples of these initiatives are: Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), Global donors platform/CFS week in Rome, Farmer Forum in Rome, the World Bank Land Conference, and the UNECA/LPI
- Holding of Expert Group Meetings to refine the indicators. So far meetings have been held in Washington, the Hague and Rome. An upcoming EGM in Accra is planned.
- A Communiqué on the 4 land indicators
- Consultation with broader stakeholders for inputs (e-consultation ongoing, face-to-face meetings, etc)
- Bilateral/multilateral cluster of GLTN, led by World bank is leading on the feasibility study on the viability of collecting globally comparable land data.

Key Elements of Land Targets and Indicators

- Gender sensitive
- Address all tenure types (continuum of land rights)
- Promote urban-rural linkages
- Serves multiple purposes (economic growth, poverty eradication, food security, etc)
- Address causes not only symptoms
- Data source to cater for all land users and holders (not only land administration data)



Rural worker in Bali, Indonesia © Flickr/Roberto Trm

Indicators have been changing with each Expert Group Meeting held

Four Possible Indicators for post-2015 (as of Nov 2013)

1. Percentage of women and men, communities and businesses that perceive their land resource and property rights are recognized and protected.
2. Percentage of women and men, indigenous people and local communities and businesses with legally recognized evidence of tenure.
3. Extent to which the national legal framework provides women and men equal rights to land resource and property.
4. Extent to which the national legal framework recognizes and protects legitimate land rights and uses derived through a plurality of tenure regimes.

Proposed Target (as of March 2014)

- Ensure that women and men have secure and equitable rights to land and other productive resources that support their livelihoods.

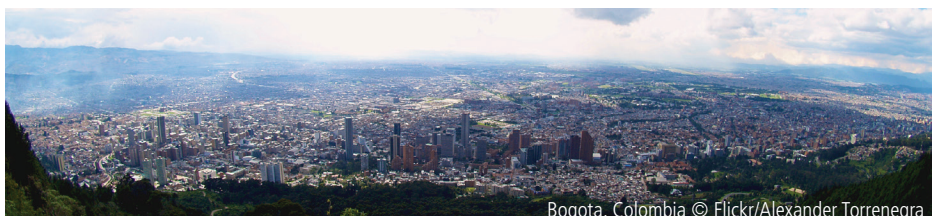
Proposed Indicators (as of March 2014)

- Percentage of women and percentage of men with a claim to land that is legally recognized and documented.
- Percentage of women and percentage of men who perceive their land rights are secure.

Where does land best fit in Post-2015

The proposed indicators target the following focus areas of the SDGs:

- Poverty
- Agriculture, food security, and nutrition food and nutrition
- Gender
- Economic growth
- Cities and human settlements
- Sustainable consumption and production



Bogotá, Colombia © Flickr/Alexander Torrenegra

Global Land Indicators - GLII

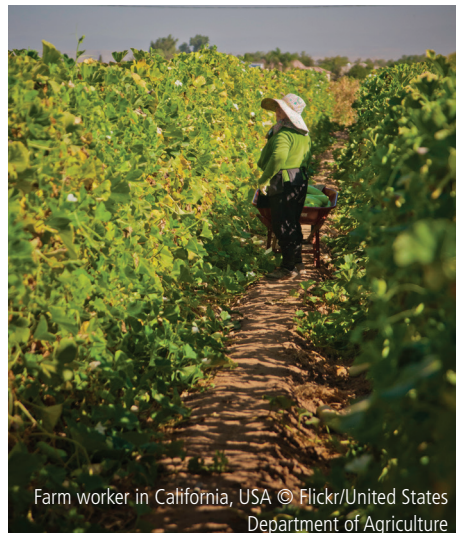
What's next

The post-2015 development agenda creates an opportunity for the Global Land Indicators to be incorporated into the framework and made universal in application. Through the EGM, the process of refining the short list of indicators (as input and support to SDG/2015 agenda, VGGT, LPI) is ongoing.

With the need for the UN to have statistical notes for the SDGs, GLII has conducted a study to identify data and information needs and gaps. This resulted in a further study carried out by the World Bank on behalf of GLTN partners on the feasibility of collecting globally comparable data on land indicators.

GLII is exploring innovative means of collecting data that will be affordable, easy and manageable by member states, and is currently promoting and piloting the methodology for data collection and reporting on the Global Land Indicators. Pilot testing the implementation of the land indicators will commence in three countries in 2014. This is being undertaken with the full participation of GLII partners

Commitment to the GLII objectives is crucial to the success and sustainability of the initiative (political, technical, financial, and development partners). GLII is mobilizing resources to demonstrate the possibility of monitoring globally comparable land indicators and kick-starting in-country activities on monitoring land.



6 Success Criteria for Post-2015 Development Agenda

1. Action-oriented and limited in number;
2. Concise and easy to communicate;
3. Address causes not only symptoms;
4. Aspirational, transformative;
5. Global in nature and universally applicable to all countries, while taking into account the different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities;
6. Able to be monitored yearly.

Do You know The Open Working Group of the Sustainable Development Goals?

- Co-Chairs: Kenya and Hungary
- 30 seats, occupied by roughly 90 Member States + Member State observers.
- International organizations and UN major groups also participate
- 8 stocktaking meetings were held between April 2013-March 2014
- 6 “negotiation” sessions are taking place between March-July 2014
- Co-chairs have just released a summary of work done so far, and will release documents at the end of each session
- The OWG is expected to deliver a report for the consideration of the 69th session of the General Assembly



Kampala, Uganda © Flickr/Todd Huffman

Key Moments

- 12-16 May 2014: Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, New York (fourth session)
- 16 -20 June 2014: 12th Session of the Open working Group (OWG) to the SDG
- 4 – 8 July 2014: 13th Session of the Open working Group (OWG) to the SDG
- 1 – 5 July 2014: UNECA/LPI EGM Addis Ababa
- Jul 2014: Development Corporation Forum
- Jul 2014: Annual Ministerial Review (AMR)
- September 2014: 69th Session of the UN General Assembly
- Dec 2014: Secretary General report of the UN Secretary-General Report to cover “**vision, principles, goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda, as well as ... the renewed Global Partnership for development**”, drawing on **Open Working Group on SDGs** and **Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing**
- 4 – 8 August 2015: 5th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, New York
- Sep. 2015: leaders’ declaration, similar to the Millennium Declaration



Institutions that have participated and contributed to the GLII:

Multilateral/Bilateral Organisations		Non State Actors	
Africa Union Commission (AUC)	UNECA/LPI	ActionAid - Rome	Uganda Land Alliance
DFID	UN-Habitat	CNRS Technical Committee Land and Development	UK Rainforest Foundation
European Commission	USAID	Earth Security Institute	World Vision
FAO	World Bank	FIAN	Farmers Organisations
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Academia / Professional Bodies	GROOTS - Kenya / Huairou Commission	AIAB
GLTN/UN-Habitat	American University	Habitat for Humanity International	Asia Farmer Association (AFA)
GIZ	Federation of Surveyors International (FIG)	Huairou Commission	CNOP-CAM / PROPAC
IFAD	Institute for Advanced Sustainability, Germany	IFRIS postdoctoral researcher INRA-Sens / Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée	COPROFAM
Millennium Challenge Cooperation (MCC)	Kadaster NL	International Indian Treaty Council, Panama	CROCEMA/ IPC
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France / World Bank - French	Lantmaeteriet Sweden	International Land Coalition (ILC) Secretariat	Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF)
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs	University of Calgary	International Union for Land Value Taxation	IPC / CROCIM
Overseas Development Institute, UK	University of Greenwich	Landesa	La Via Campesina
Permanent Representative of Brazil to FAO, WFP & IFAD in Rome, Italy Alternate Permanent	University of Twente	Land Research Center - Palestine	PAKISAMA, Asia Farmer Association (AFA)
Permanent Representative of The Republic of Colombia to FAO, WFP & IFAD in Rome, Italy	Xavier Science Foundation	Omidyar	
Representative of The Republic of Uganda to FAO, WFP & IFAD in Rome, Italy		OXFAM	
Swiss Development Cooperation - SDC		Rights and Resource Initiative	
UNDP		Tetra Tech	

To know more Visit the GLII page:

<http://www.gltm.net/index.php/projects/global-land-indicator-initiative>

Contact us

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