### **GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE**

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**Clinton Omusula** GLII-GLTN, UN-Habitat 07 December 2022

# Background

- GLII is a collaborative and inclusive process for developing Global Land Indicators. "Hub for Land Governance Monitoring Tools "
- Established in 2012 by Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the World Bank, and UN-Habitat
- Hosted and facilitated by the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) in UN-Habitat.

### GLII Partners

over 50 institutions globally- UN Agencies, Intergovernmental Organizations, INGO, Academia, Private Sector, Researchers and Training Institutions, and Farmer Organizations.



### **Overarching Goal**

GLII partners aim at making global-scale monitoring of land governance a reality by 2021





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### **GLII Mandate**



Coordinating, convening and facilitating dialogues between land governance and data communities on land monitoring and best practices.



Developing nationally applicable and globally comparable land indicators and data protocols for land monitoring. Raising awareness and facilitating capacity strengthening for land and statistical institutions in land data generation reporting, and uptake of new data technologies.

Promoting the use of evidence-based approach to land monitoring and impact measurement of tenure security interventions; and use of open land data repositories.



Research and knowledge management on land monitoring and emerging trends for learning and decisionmaking.







# **GLII Achievements:** Indicators For Monitoring Land Governance

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Set of 15 nationally applicable & globally comparable land indicators in four categories:

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#### A. Land tenure Security

- 1. % of men and women with legally documented rights or evidence of secure land rights
- 2. % of men and men perceiving their rights to land as protected against eviction/dispossession.
- 3. Legal protection of rights derived from plurality of tenure regimes.
- 4. Equal rights of women and men to use, own, inherit and transact the rights.
- 5. Proportion of indigenous and community groups with claims to land

#### **B. Land Administration**

- 6. Time and cost of conducting land transaction
- 7. Availability of land information for public access
- 8. User access to and use of land admin services, by sex
- 9. Land tax amount collected as a % of the total government revenue
- 10. Proportion of land areas with rights holders identified and incorporated in national cadasters/land information systems.







# **GLII Achievements:** Indicators for Monitoring Land Governance

Set of 15 nationally applicable & globally comparable land indicators in four categories:

#### **C. Land and Conflict**

- % of men & women, indigenous people and local communities who have experienced land, housing or property disputes/ conflict in X years
- 12. Availability and accessibility to dispute resolution mechanism, affordable for women and men.
- 13. Effectiveness of mechanism # of cases reported by year and had conflict/dispute resolved

#### **D. Sustainable Land Use and Management**

- 14. Changes in the geographical extent of sustainable land use, measured by
  - i. land cover/land-use change;
  - ii. Land productivity change;
  - iii. soil organic carbon change
- 15. Proportion of rural and urban administrative areas whose land use change/development are governed by sustainable land-use plans including interests of the local land users and landowners.







### **GLII Achievements:** Frameworks and methodologies for land indicators

Indicator frameworks and methodologies and data sources for the indicators

Training Curriculum **Sourcebook:** Methodologies for Data Collection and **Reporting on Land Indicators** for Data Producers and Users



GLI WORKING PAPER NO 2 /2017

A multi-country Capacity Assessment of national Statistical Offices Preparedness to Report on **SDG Indicator 1.4.2 (2017)** 

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**GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE** 

(2017)

Sourcebook for **Operationalization of Global** land Indicators (2017)

- Why land monitoring •
- Possible steps in ٠ implementation of land monitoring at country level
- Main potential data sources for land indicators
- **Cross-cutting issues** (gender and equity)









### **GLII Achievements:** Tools for Monitoring Land governance

**Tool for monitoring land tenure security in the SDGs** – jointly with WB, UN-Habitat and FAO

- Guide for Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land (2019); Presents a globally-approved joint methodology for collecting data and reporting on SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1.
- Available in English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Russian.





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GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE

**Tools for impact evaluation of land tenure and governance interventions** – joint effort by GLTN, UN-Habitat and IFAD

- Guidelines for Impact Evaluation of Land Tenure and Governance Interventions (2019): Several global trainings conducted jointly with IFAD in 2019- yielding another tool
- 'How to' Guide for Integrating Impact Evaluation into Programming (2020): A step-by-step guide to establishing evaluations for implementers of land tenure and governance interventions.







### **GLII Achievements:** Tools for Monitoring Land governance



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Tool on Gender Data and Women's Land Rights

- Guide on Improving the Quality of
   Women's Land Rights Data and Statistics
   (2021)
- jointly by GLTN, UN-Habitat & UN Women
- Engagement in the process of development of the Global Land Governance Report
  - GLTN, UN-Habitat, FAO and ILC

#### GETTING IT RIGHT FROM PLANNING TO REPORTING:

A GUIDANCE TOOL FOR WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS DATA AND STATISTICS

CONOMIC EMPOWERMENT SE N WOMEN ew York, May 2021

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### **Country Level Action - Monitoring SDG indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1, 5.a.2**

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**National Capacity Strengthening** – data collection, monitoring and reporting on SDG land indicators:

- Implementation of the joint module for SDG indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1
- Training of NSOs and National Land Agencies -Kenya, Rwanda, Tunisia and Iraq (2020/21)
- Upscaling to Zambia, Senegal, DRC, Uganda and Morocco (2021 – 2024)



Assessment of land data availability and capacity needs at national level for data collection and reporting

- Multi-country capacity needs assessment in 2017
- Data Drives on data availability in 2019, 2021
- GLII and partners supporting integration of key methodological questions in relevant national surveys – DHS, Labour Force Surveys, LSMS- ISA, and through the 50x2030 Initiative







## **Regional Level Action -** Capacity Development in the Arab Region



Focus on the Arab region through the Arab Land Initiative led by UN-Habitat & the World Bank



Feb 2021

Apr 2021



**Training Events on Monitoring Land** Governance and Tenure Security- (by TI- Jordan).

- Middle East Sub- Region- Dec 2020 (65 Pax) &
- North Africa Sub-Region in March ٠ 2021 (52 Pax)
- Participants shared country experiences, challenges and opportunities for monitoring of land governance.

2<sup>nd</sup> Arab land Conference Training on data needs, sources and methodology for

implementation of SDG land indicators **Training Event on Enhancing the** Production and Dissemination of SDG Indicators from Official National Sources in UN ESCWA region.

- Participants: 26 representatives from 15 NSOs and governments in the region.
- Outcome: Participants trained on the data needs and reporting process of SDG indicators 1.4.2 & 5.a.1, need for prioritization

Jordan - EGM on Monitoring of Land Governance and Tenure Security in the Arab Region.

Jul 2021

• Participants: ILC, GLA, NSOs, land registries, ministries and regional & international professionals

Jul 2022

#### Training and **Brainstorming on HLP Rights for UN-Habitat ROAS** Personnel

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### **Regional Level Action -** Advocacy & Capacity Development in Africa

Focus on Africa through collaboration with regional actors (ALPC, IGAD, UNECA, UN Regional offices)



**Conference on Land Policy in Africa** 

• Advocacy and training on land governance monitoring including from a gender dimension

#### 2022 Conference on Gender Statistics Imperatives in Africa

• Training on SDG land indicators and insistence on gender disaggregated data for evidencebased policies on women's land rights.

**2021** - **2024**: Disaggregated Land Indicators for Polices and Actions that Leave No One Behind in Africa

• Focus Countries: Uganda, Zambia, DRC, Senegal and Morocco

#### 2021 Africa Land Forum – by ILC Africa

Advocacy on prioritization of land governance monitoring

#### 2021 IGAD Regional Women's Land Rights Conference

• Advocacy on prioritization of land governance monitoring and promoting women's access, ownership and use of land in the IGAD region







### **Global Level Action -** Advocacy & Capacity Development

Collaboration with global actors (UN agencies, SDGs Custodians, global networks and professional bodies)



World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty

 Advocacy and training on land governance monitoring including from a gender dimension

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

 Follow development of SDG monitoring framework and strategies for methodological uptake, data generation and reporting

**GLTN programmatic work – spanning global context** 

FIG and UNGGIM, UNWDF – In support of realization of the SDGs, especially in integrating spatial data.







### **Key Lessons Learnt**

- Land data collection, compilation and analysis is resource demanding
   (finance and human) Call to action for enhanced financing and collaboration for land data generation and use.
- 2. Growing demand for capacity development on land governance monitoring from national governments particularly for SDG land indicators to which GLII and the custodians continue to address
- **3.** Availability and accessibility of standard definitions for indicators and tools creates demand, promotes comparability of results and sharing of best practices
- **4.** Need to enhance collaboration between global, regional and national actors including CSOs country level support (advocacy and uptake), coordination to foster synergies and complementarity.
- **5.** Political goodwill by national governments critical to deliver data & policies on land/SDGs (close the evidence-policy-practice gap)
- **6.** Impact of Covid-19 Adversely impacted financing and data collection and monitoring efforts at country level

### **Potential areas of work for the future**

- 1. Strengthen collaboration towards Tier 1 for SDG Land Indicators for targeted country level capacity development and for CSOs to support advocacy on the need for land governance monitoring
- 2. Targeted sessions on impact evaluation of land tenure and governance interventions for Governments, donors and private sector partners.
- 3. National, Regional and Global Reporting:
  - **Development of Global Land Governance Report** (on-going) (joint effort by GLTN, UN-Habitat, FAO, ILC), close collaboration/inputs from GDWGL.
  - Capacity development for countries/Governments to leverage evidence in addressing land issues including publishing data in their Voluntary National and Local Reviews.
- 1. Further development of definitions and methodologies for other GLII indicators to enhance uptake.
- 2. Reconvening the various GLII working groups of experts with joint workplans and strategy
- 3. Development of a platform to showcase the various GLII initiatives including data and trends.

# Thank You!





