

# Getting a Clearer Picture:

Civil Society Reports on Progress Towards  
SDG Target 1.4 in Seven Asian Countries,  
2020

**GLTN 9th Partners' Meeting**

2-4 May 2023; Nairobi, Kenya

*Track 4: Monitoring the Land Agenda*

*Through the Land Data Lens – What We are seeing/Not seeing?*

*Conference Room 9; 3 May 2023*



# Key challenges in reporting the land agenda in the SDGs: Findings from Seven Asian Countries

- There is sparse reporting on Target 1.4 and Indicator 1.4.2; mostly description and outputs of government land reform programs.
- Long way to go in terms of definitions and methodology for measuring Indicator 1.4.2; Bangladesh and Cambodia are not monitoring Indicator 1.4.2 while Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines are using proxy indicators.
- Data on legal documentation is mainly sourced from the administrative records. However, sources and methodologies are varied across government land agencies. Most data are not updated and inaccessible to the public. Most countries do not disaggregate land tenure rights by sex.
- None of the countries collect or report perception data on tenure security.
- There is limited engagement between government, National Statistical Offices, and CSOs on the SDGs.

# Land governance challenges in Asia

- The unfinished agenda of land reforms;
- Marginalization of women and indigenous peoples
- Neglect of land reforms in forests and lands “in the public domain”
- Large-scale land acquisitions and land-based investments
- Land and resource conflicts
- Land tenure rights, climate change, and climate response

# Sustained monitoring initiatives

- status, lessons and also successes on land reforms
- informal and customary rights of IPs
- tenurial security for women
- land conflicts and land rights defenders
- transparency in land data



# Policy Work

- Document, disseminate and mainstream the link of land to broader development agenda (climate change, food security, human rights). Important to engage academe, scientists, private sector, NHRIs, economists, mainstream and social media, etc.
- Re-frame policies on climate change through the review of national policies and action plans on climate change and natural disasters by adopting a framework that ensures the protection of tenurial rights
- Lobby and mainstream land rights in the formulation of National Action Plans of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (constructive engagement with private sector)
- Recognition and acceptance of community/citizen generated data on perceptions on tenure security

# Areas for CSO-NSO engagement in the context of Collaborative on Citizen

- **Data** maximizing coordination mechanisms
- increasing understanding of NSOs on land issues
- refining SDG methodologies, particularly Indicator 1.4.2
- use of data and statistics; data availability is one side of the coin; are data being used for policy and programs to address land tenure issues?

**Sources:**

<https://angoc.org/portal/getting-a-clearer-picture-civil-society-reports-on-progress-towards-sdg-target-1.4-in-seven-Asian-countries-2020/>

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# Thank you

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