GLII

GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE

BACKGROUND: THE GLOBAL LAND INDICATOR INITIATIVE & THE SUPPORT TO SDG 1.4.2

Regina Orvananos - May 2024

GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

WHAT IS GLII?

the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII), established in 2012

- **Purpose**: To improve the monitoring of land governance issues globally.

- **Host and Facilitation**: Hosted by the Land and Global Land Tool Network Unit in UN-Habitat.

- **Collaborative Process**: Aims to develop Global Land Indicators through a collaborative and inclusive process.
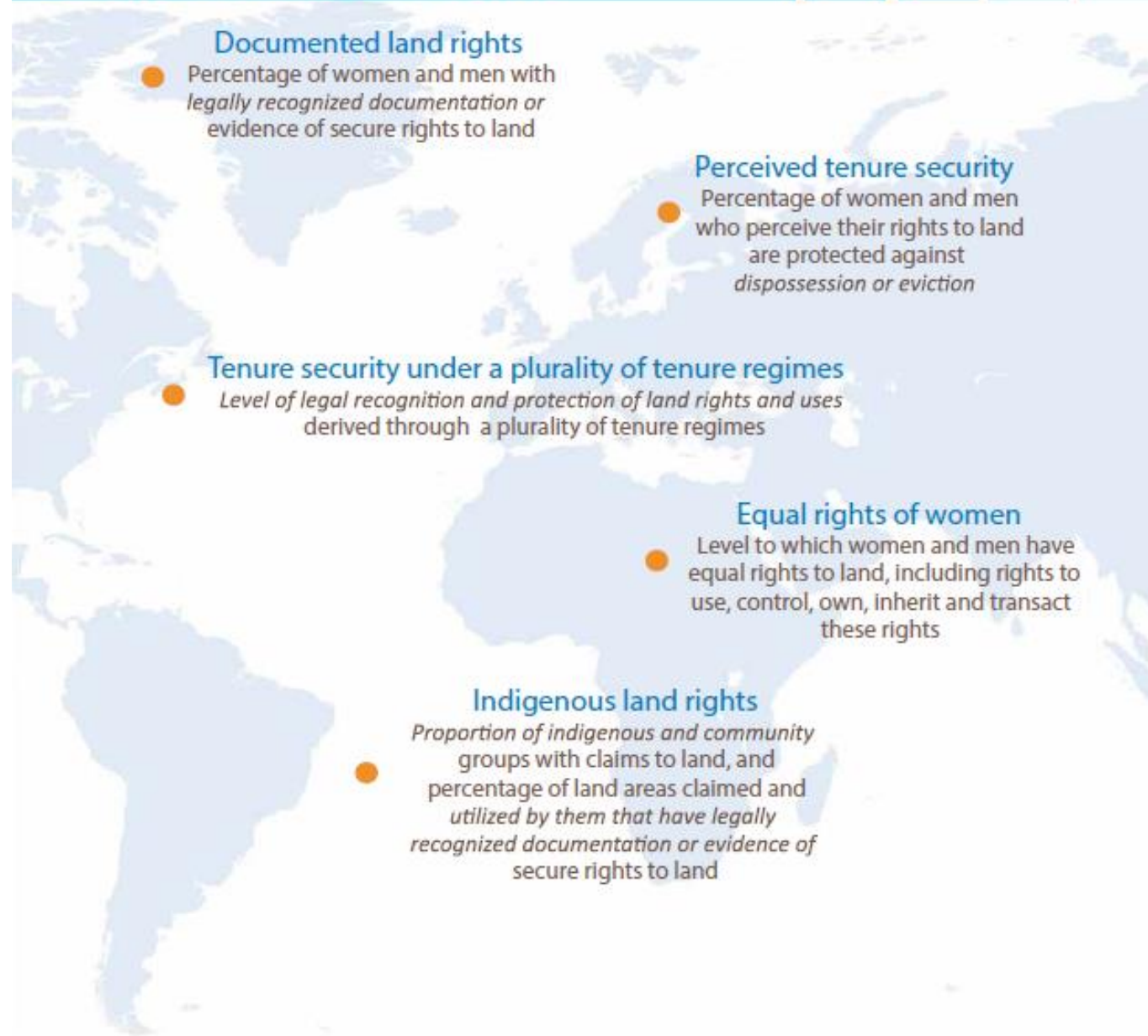
ACHIEVEMENTS OF GLII

Development of Land Indicators: Created 15 globally applicable and comparable land indicators covering:

Enhanced Global Coordination: Promoted global collaboration and strengthened countries' capacities to measure, monitor, and report on land-related targets and indicators.
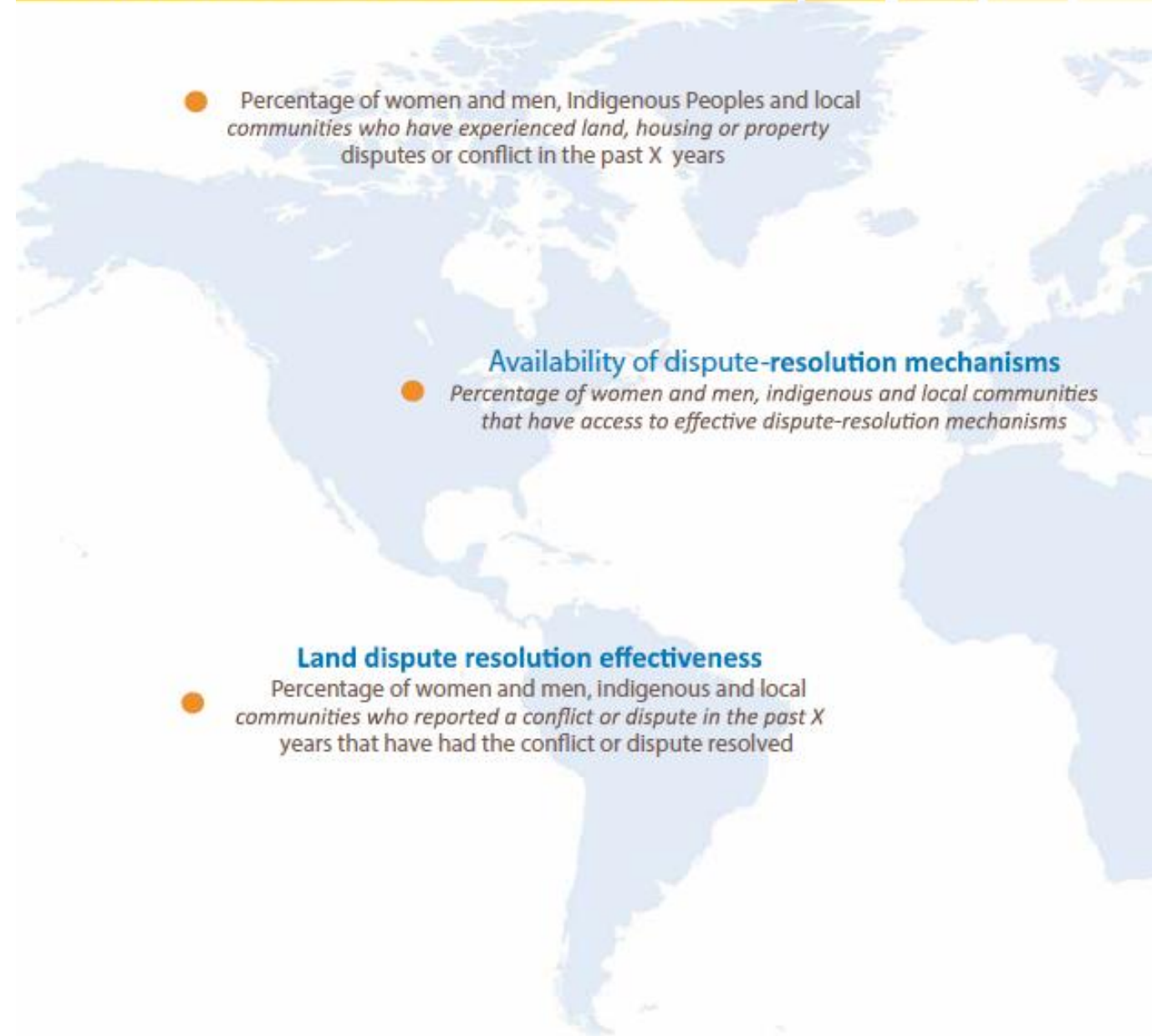
Contribution to SDGs: Played a crucial role in integrating land targets and indicators into the SDGs, emphasizing the importance of land governance in global development.
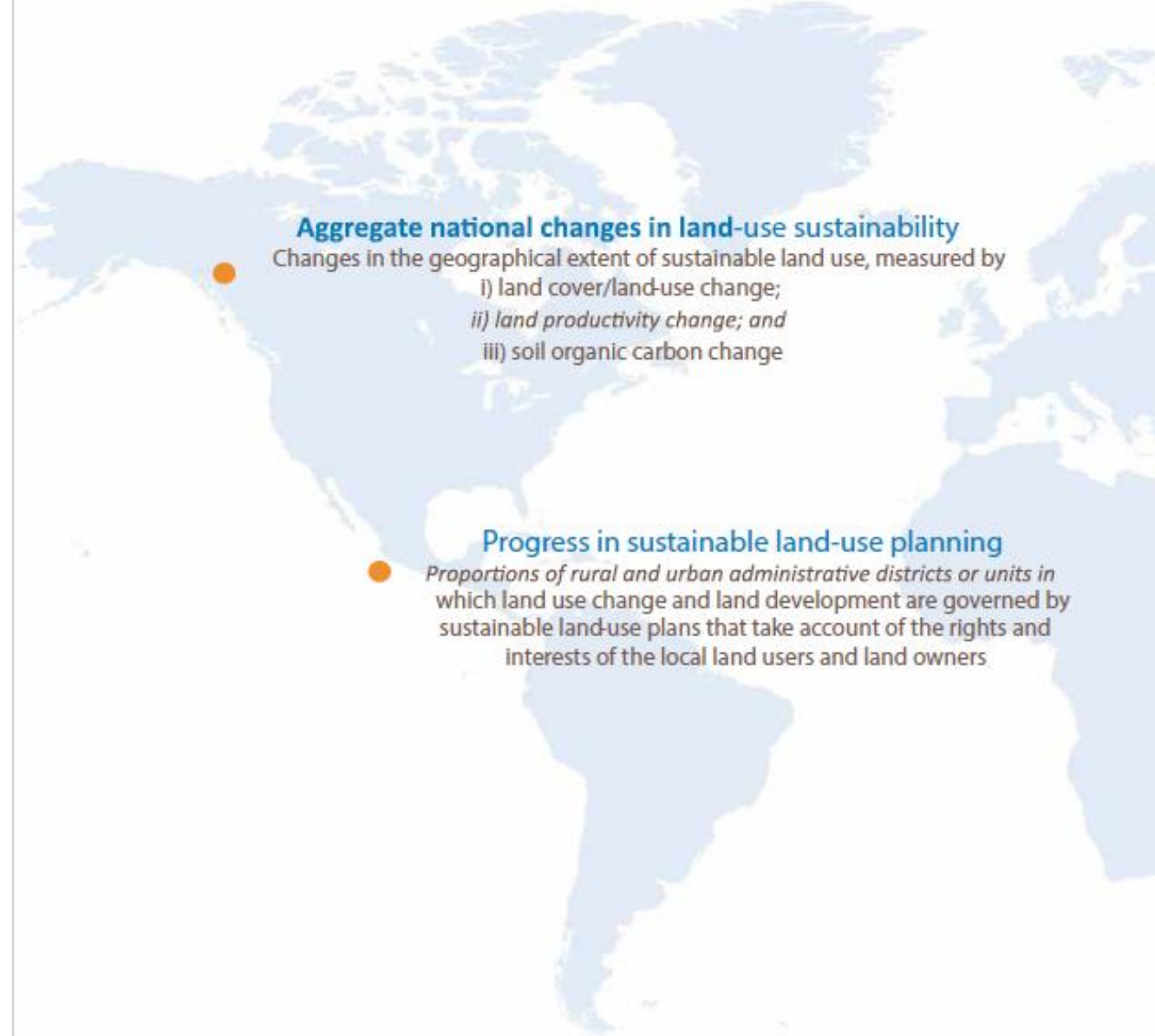
GLII SET OF INDICATORS

LAND TENURE SECURITY

Documented land rights
Percentage of women and men with *legally recognized documentation or* evidence of secure rights to land

Perceived tenure security
Percentage of women and men who perceive their rights to land are protected against *dispossession or eviction*

Tenure security under a plurality of tenure regimes
Level of legal recognition and protection of land rights and uses derived through a plurality of tenure regimes

Equal rights of women
Level to which women and men have equal rights to land, including rights to use, control, own, inherit and transact these rights

Indigenous land rights
Proportion of indigenous and community groups with claims to land, and percentage of land areas claimed and *utilized by them that have legally* recognized documentation or evidence of secure rights to land

GLII SET OF INDICATORS

LAND CONFLICTS & DISPUTES

- Percentage of women and men, Indigenous Peoples and local *communities who have experienced land, housing or property disputes or conflict in the past X years*

Availability of dispute-resolution mechanisms
- *Percentage of women and men, indigenous and local communities that have access to effective dispute-resolution mechanisms*

Land dispute resolution effectiveness
- Percentage of women and men, indigenous and local *communities who reported a conflict or dispute in the past X years that have had the conflict or dispute resolved*

GLII SET OF INDICATORS

LAND ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

Land administration efficiency
Range of times and costs to conduct land transaction

Transparency of land information
Level to which land information is available for public access

Land administration availability
Level to which all users, including women and vulnerable groups, have equal access to land administration services

Mobilization of land-based taxes
Government tax derived from land-based sources as a percentage of total government revenue

Land area mapped
Proportion of national land areas with rights holders identified that is incorporated into cadastral maps / land information systems

GLII SET OF INDICATORS

SUSTAINABLE LAND USE

Aggregate national changes in land-use sustainability
Changes in the geographical extent of sustainable land use, measured by
i) land cover/land-use change;
ii) land productivity change; and
iii) soil organic carbon change

Progress in sustainable land-use planning
Proportions of rural and urban administrative districts or units in which land use change and land development are governed by sustainable land-use plans that take account of the rights and interests of the local land users and land owners

TEN YEARS OF EVOLUTION

Agreement and Definition: Defined 15 key land indicators.

Advocacy for SDGs: Advocated for the inclusion of land indicators in the SDGs.

Methodological Development: Developed definitions, methodologies, and survey modules.

Capacity Building: Created capacity development manuals and training programs.

Data Collection Advances: Progressed in SDG data collection and supported joint drives by custodian agencies.

CURRENT PRIORITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Importance of Supporting Global Reporting

- Understanding global trends.
- Identifying policy gaps.
- Enabling effective action based on measurements.

Land in the development agenda:

- Supporting land policies that promote poverty reduction and eradication.
- Achieving positive development outcomes linked to secure land tenure and access: Food Security, Agricultural Development, Economic Empowerment, Gender Equality, etc.

COUNTRY EXCHANGE WORKSHOP: CROSS-FERTILIZATION

Project Goals

- **Support Data Collection and Reporting**: Specifically for SDGs 1.4.2 and 5.a.1.

- **Aid Policy Decisions**: Provide accurate data to inform policy-making.

- Land – Statistics sector

- Learning from country-specific challenges and opportunities in land data and tenure
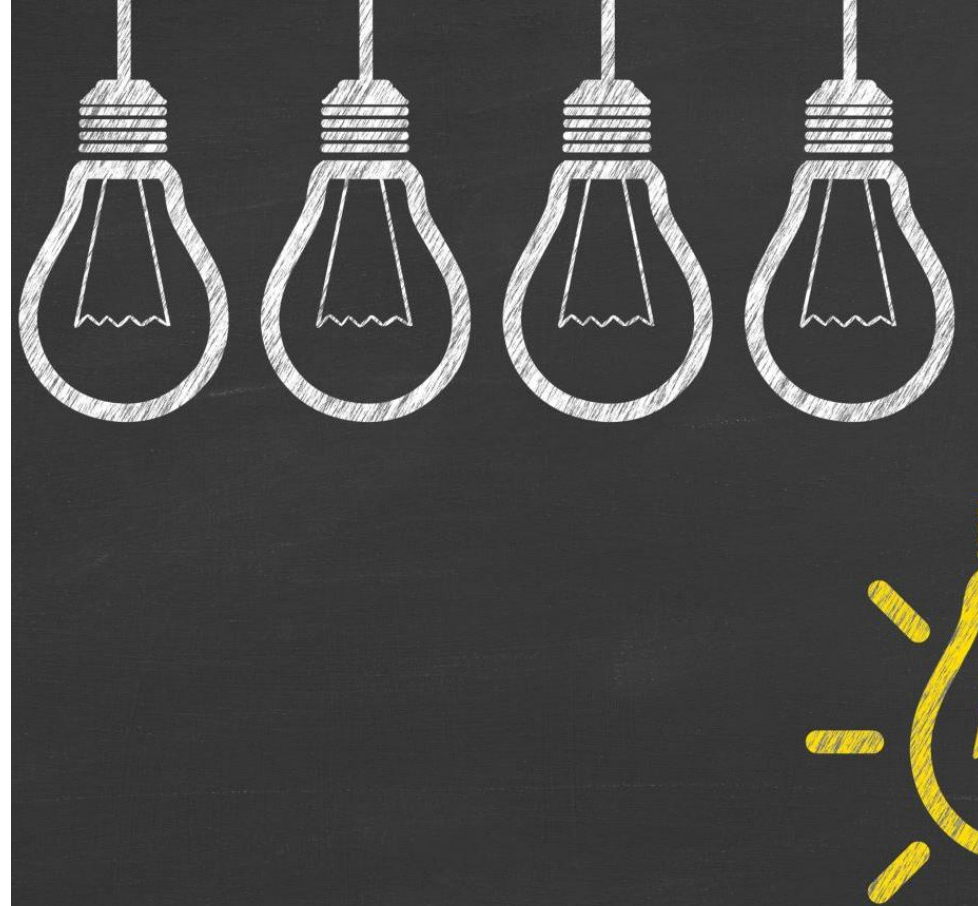
REPORTING INDICATOR 1.4.2:

Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land,

(a) with legally recognized documentation, and

(b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.

Custodians: UN – Habitat and World Bank

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.

DATA FLOW FOR SDG REPORTING & ROLE OF CUSTODIANS

DATA FLOW FOR SDG REPORTING & ROLE OF CUSTODIANS

Decentralized NSS

Line Ministry 1

Line Ministry 2

Line Ministry 3
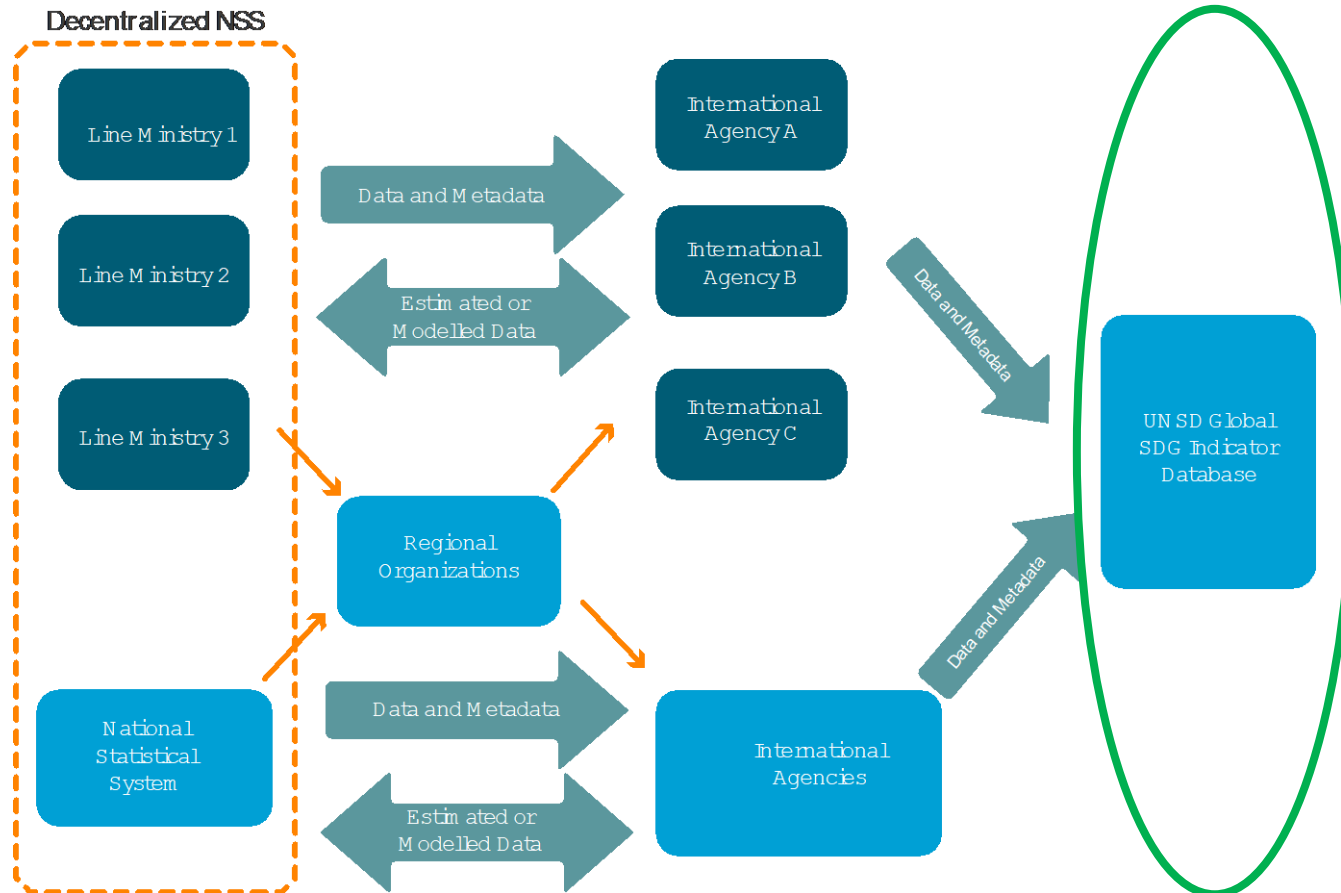
National Statistical System
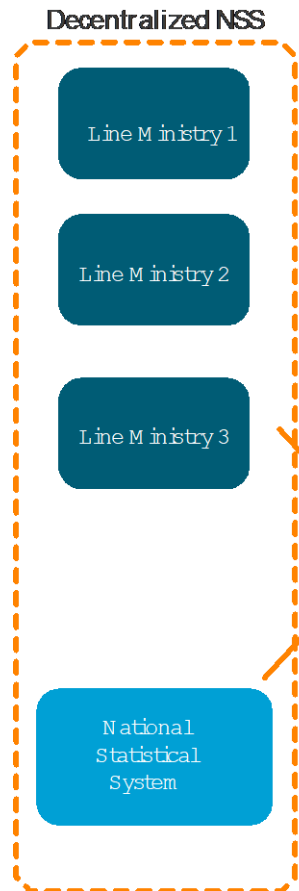
National statistical systems / National statistical organizations (NSO)

- Collect data according to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- Provide data and metadata for global reporting to custodians.

DATA FLOW FOR SDG REPORTING & ROLE OF CUSTODIANS

Decentralized NSS

Line Ministry 1

Line Ministry 2

Line Ministry 3

Data and Metadata

Estimated or Modelled Data

Regional Organizations

National Statistical System

Data and Metadata

Estimated or Modelled Data
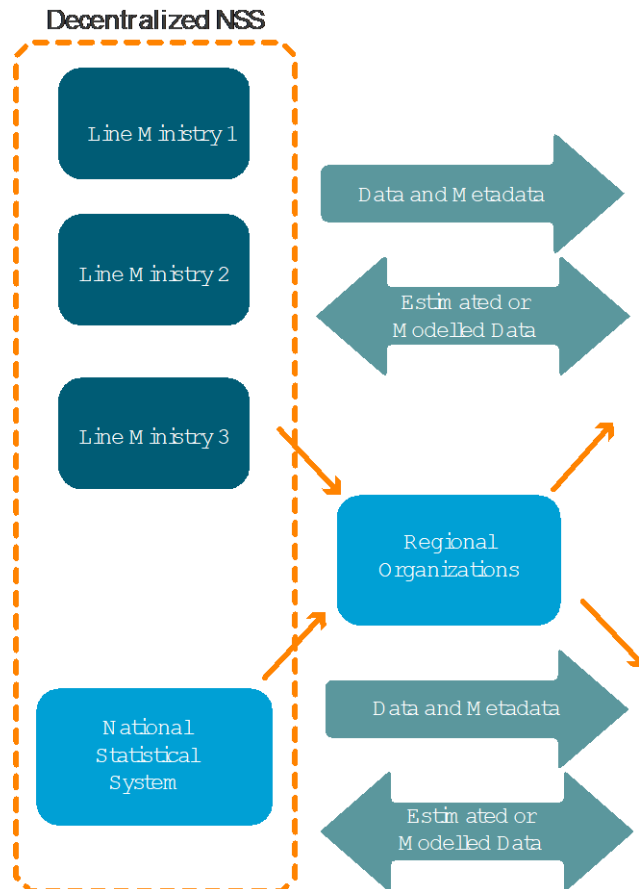
Regional mechanisms:

- Facilitate, as appropriate, the data and metadata transmission process from the national to the global level (e.g. Caribbean; Pacific islands; MENA)

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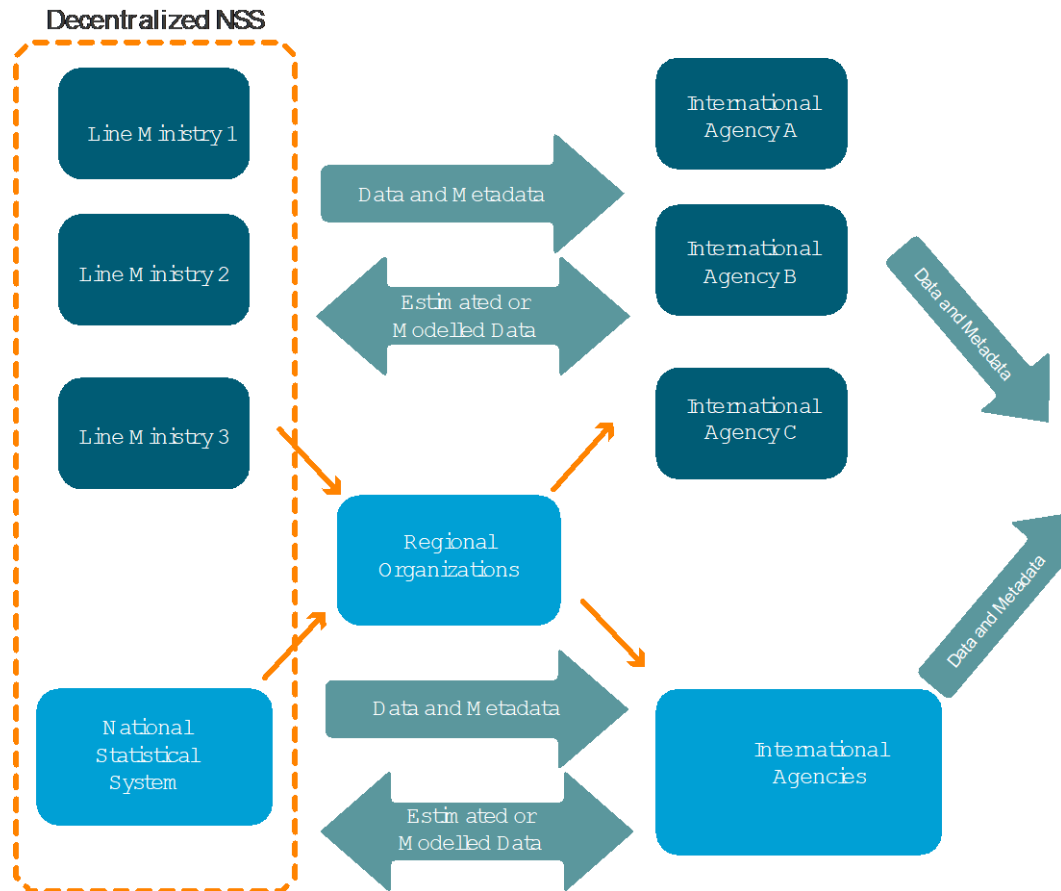
International agencies = Custodians:

- Develop internationally agreed standards

- Coordinate on indicator development

- Support increased adoption and compliance with internationally agreed standards at the national level

- Provide internationally comparable data in the different statistical domains

- Calculate global and regional aggregates

- Provide data and accompanying metadata to UNSD.

- Strengthen national statistical capacity and improve reporting mechanisms

DATA FLOW FOR SDG REPORTING & ROLE OF CUSTODIANS
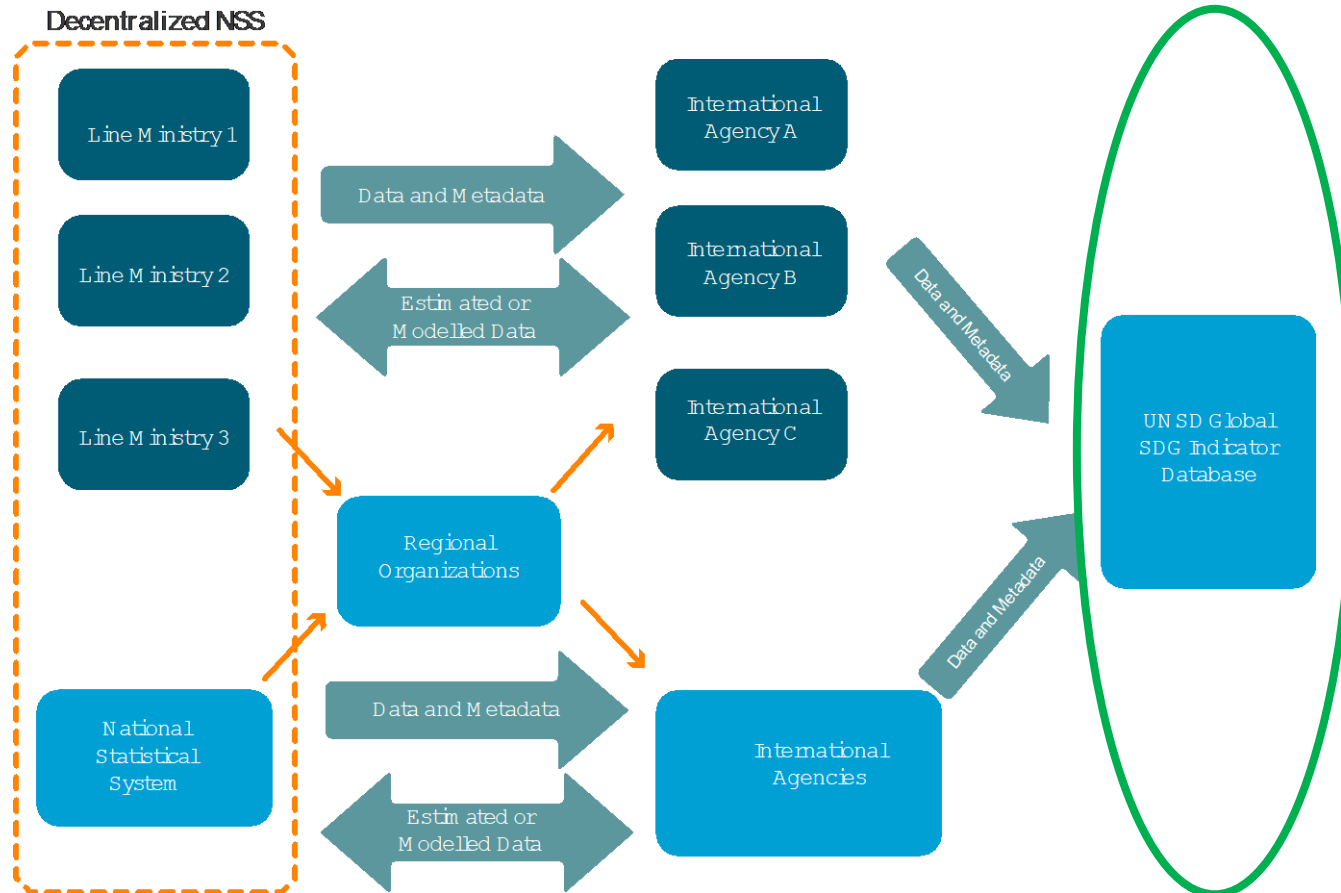
UNSD:

- Make available the internationally comparable country data on each of the indicators alongside the regional and global aggregates in the SDG Indicator global database.

IAEG-SD: 6 monthly meetings:

- Tier system, methodology; reporting

GLOBAL REPORTING PROCESS: CHALLENGES

In 2015 very few countries were systematically collecting data on land rights and tenure security

Available proxy data does not always meet the documentation of legally recognizing land rights, vs de facto tenure security.

Disruptions caused by Covid led to delays in data collection in many countries

Resources constrain: Increased demand for technical support vs capacity to respond to them.

ADVANCES IN GLOBAL REPORTING

**Estimated Data Coverage by end of 2024**
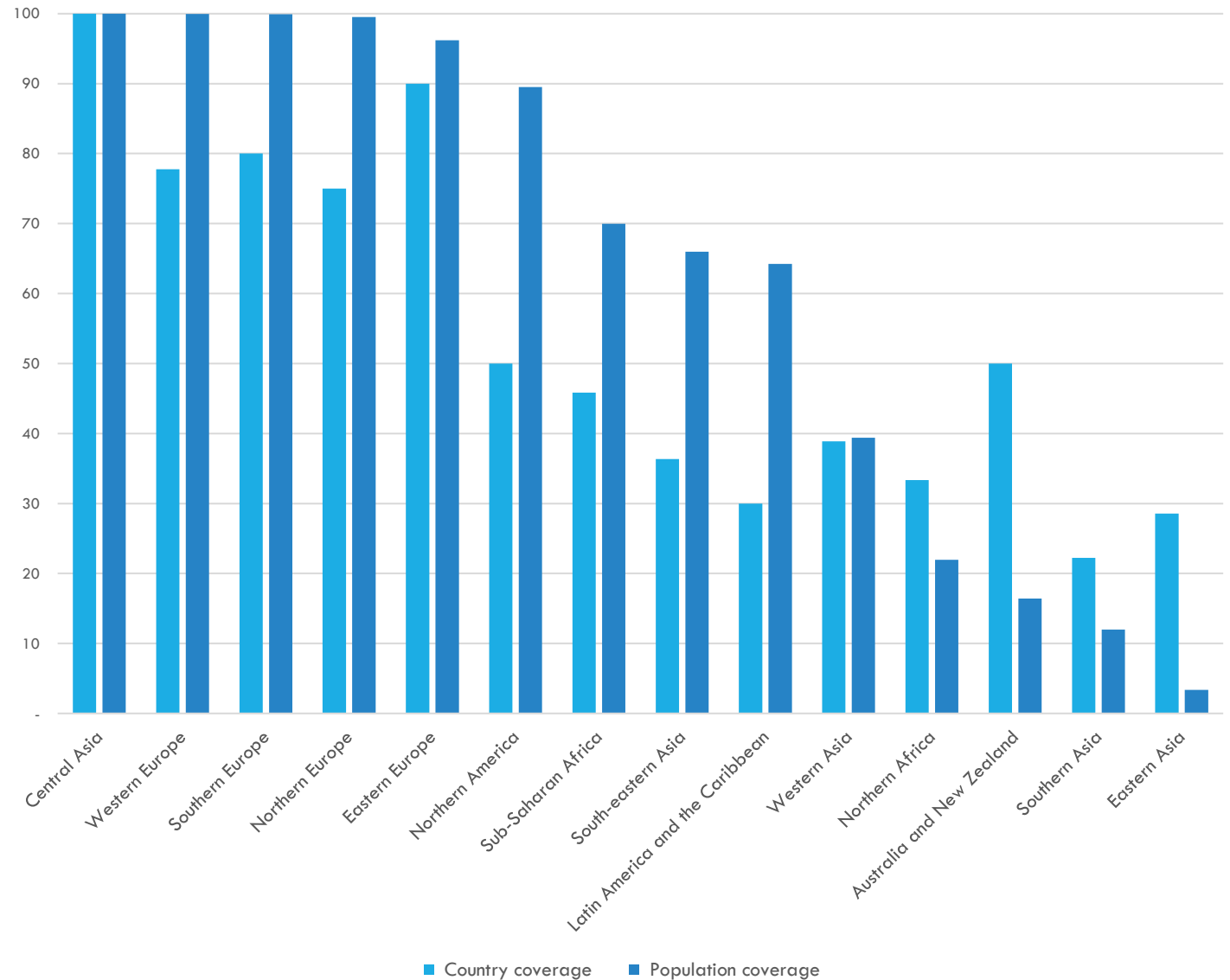
PRELIMINARY INSIGHTS

Land tenure security remains persistently low in developing regions, disproportionately affecting the poor and vulnerable.

Legal Documentation: Preliminary global estimate is that about 69% of the adult population possesses legal documentation securing their land tenure rights, in 17% of countries, its less than 25%.

Perception of Security: Perceived tenure security remains higher than documented rights. In half of the countries with data ¾ of population feel secure about their land rights, without legal documentation.

Gender Disparities in Tenure Security: Huge gender disparities persist in women's access to land. Only 38% of women land-owners in countries with data, and in some regions, the ratio goes to only one women for every 2 male land-owners.

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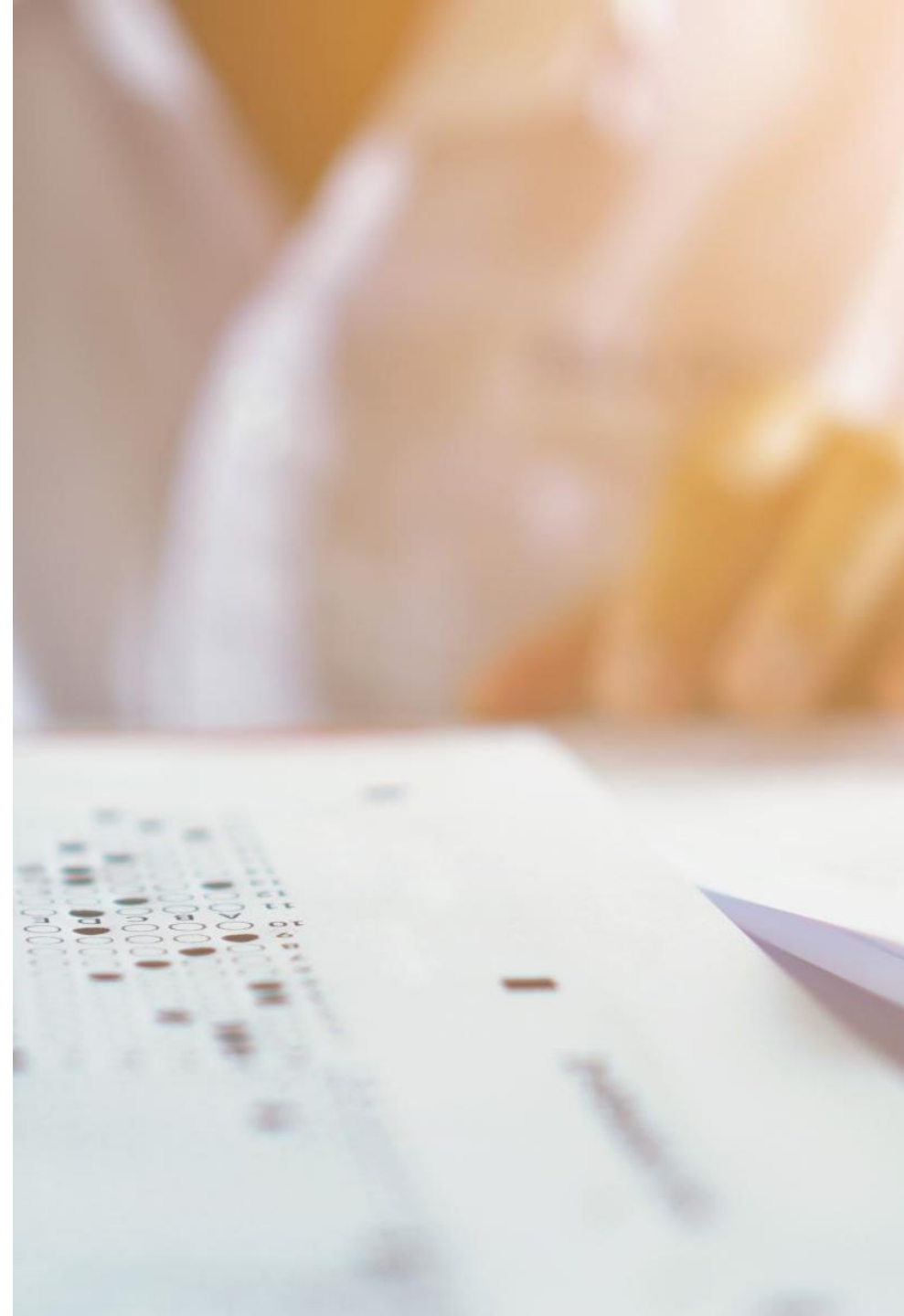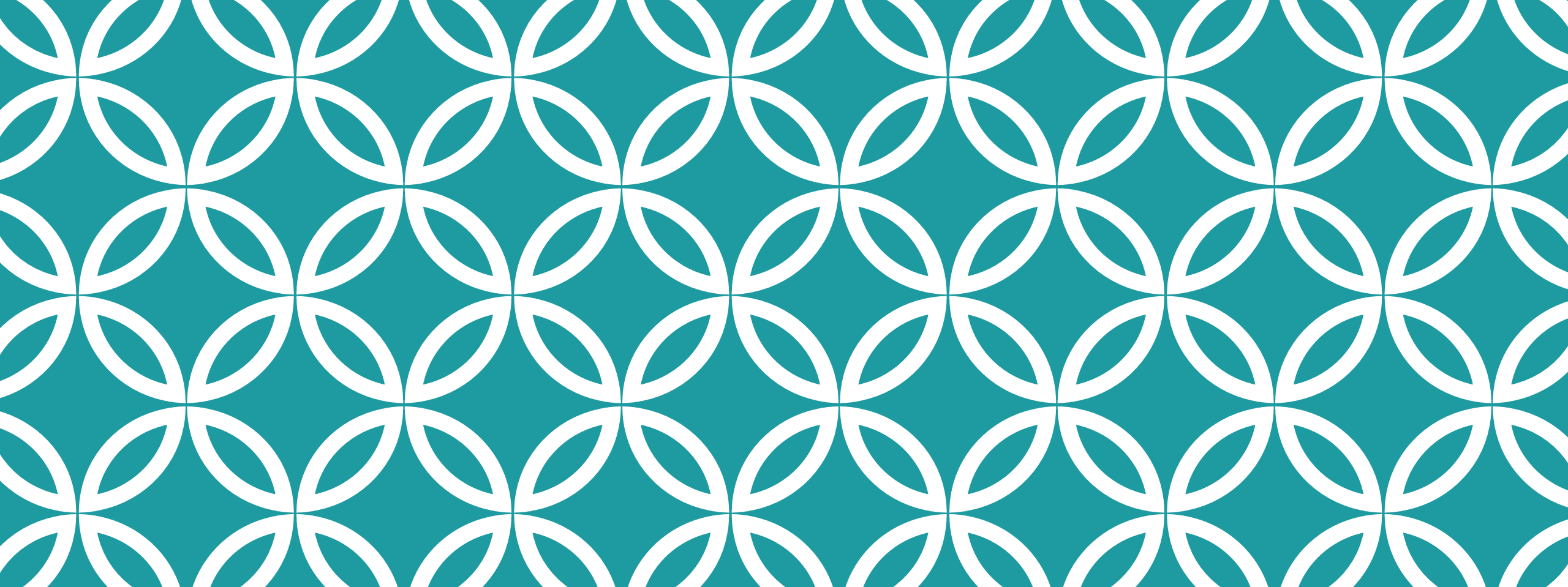
THANK YOU

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