

# Virtual Meeting of the Partners and Stakeholders of the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII)

7 December 2022



# Agenda

Time (EAT) 7 December	Subject	Speakers
14:45 – 15:00	Logging in	<b>All Participants</b>
15:00 – 15:15	<b>Welcome and Introduction (15 Min)</b>	<b>Shipra Narang Suri</b> - UN-Habitat World Bank
15:15 – 15:30	<b>Objectives, Outcomes and Meeting Structure</b>	<b>Giulia Lavagna</b> - UN-Habitat
15:30 – 16:30	<p><b>GLII at 10 – Achievements</b></p> <p>Tools developed: Set of 15 land indicators &amp; their impact; tools on land monitoring; impact assessment; improving quality of women’s land rights data. (15 minutes)</p> <p><b>Collaborations and Impact</b> – land community (UN-Habitat/GLTN – integration in the workplan); data community (Custodians of SDG indicators, Regional Economic commissions (RECs), National Statistics Offices (NSOs))- 15 minutes</p> <p><b>GLII impact on global land governance monitoring – the experience of Asia</b> (15 minutes)</p> <p>Q&amp;A and open discussion 15 min</p>	<p><b>Moderated by Robert Lewis Lettington (UN-Habitat)</b></p> <p>Clinton Omusula - UN-Habitat</p> <p>Leah Wambugu - Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)</p> <p>Don Marquez – Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)</p>
16:30 – 17:30	<p><b>GLII at 10 – Facilitated Discussion - (SWOT Analysis)</b></p> <p>Lessons learned in implementation of GLII mandate Challenges and Gaps in delivery of GLII’s mandate</p>	<p><b>Moderated by Krista Jacobs</b> - Landesa</p> <p>All partners</p>
17:30 – 18:00	The Global Land Observatory (30 mins)	<b>Anseew Ward</b> – International Land Coalition
18:00 – 18:15	<b>Discussant:</b> Recap and Highlights (e.g., from SWOT analysis and presentations.) (15 min)	<b>Marc Wegerif</b> - University of Pretoria

# Meeting Objectives

- 1. Review GLII's roadmap and celebrate progress and accomplishments, a decade later.**
- 2. Appreciate the strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities encountered in delivery of GLII's mandate and propose way forward in the short and long run.**
- 3. Evaluate the relevance of GLII and its mandate going forward – if deemed relevant, agree on priority actions, roadmap and partners' support needed.**

# Meeting Outcomes

- 1.Enhanced understanding of GLII's mandate and related accomplishments, a decade later**
- 2.Clear mapping of GLII's key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.**
- 3.Synthesis of GLII's relevance in the wake of a rapidly evolving land governance monitoring ecosystem**
- 4.Clear roadmap to tier I for three key SDG land indicators -1.4.2, 5.a.1 & 5.a.2**
- 5.GLII priority areas and roadmap (2024-2027) & renewed partners' support (reflecting on SWOT analysis)**

# GLI at 10 – Achievements: survey results

## Q3. GLI's major impact on land governance monitoring - a decade later

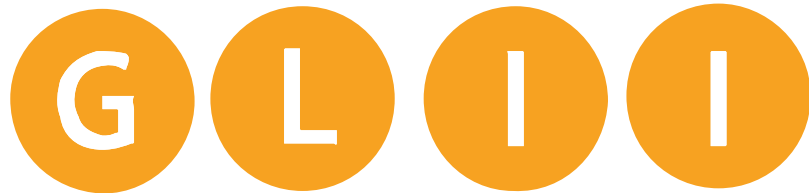
- Formulation of the **land governance curriculum and the set of land indicators** to guide the activities of producers and users as well as shape policy and practice
- Promoting recognition and appreciation of land governance in development agenda particularly **the inclusion of land tenure into national reporting framework, tracking impacts of change for women and the marginalized in access to land.**
- **Coordination and engagement with a wide variety of stakeholders** in the land sector to create tools for change.
- Raising **awareness on the importance of land monitoring**, particularly women's land rights.
- Convening and **facilitating engagements by a broad framework of stakeholders** to discuss and agree on priorities and parameters for global land monitoring, from global to local levels.
- Developing the **indicators and methodology** and raising stakeholder awareness for inclusion of land (SDG indicator 1.4.2) in the SDG indicator and monitoring framework.

# GLII at 10 – Achievements: survey results

## Q4. Most outstanding collaboration with GLII

- A consolidated portfolio of referenced materials on tenure security from the GLII Expert Group
- Enhanced update of data initiative for land reporting
- Fit-for-purpose Land Administration guide
- Discussion on advocating for women in land acquisition
- The agreement on a set of solid indicators that cover a wide set of land governance topics
- The idea of a multi stakeholder report on the global status of land governance
- Follow-up of indicators as tools for monitoring progress of our countries
- Lifting the GLII platform and SDG 1.4.2

# SWOT Analysis of GLII – a decade later



**GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE**

- **Agenda**
  - Framing & process for SWOT
  - Summary results of Partner Survey & reflections (~10 min)
  - Live SWOT in plenary! (~40 min)
  - Other lessons & challenges in implementing towards GLII mandate
  - Summary & next steps

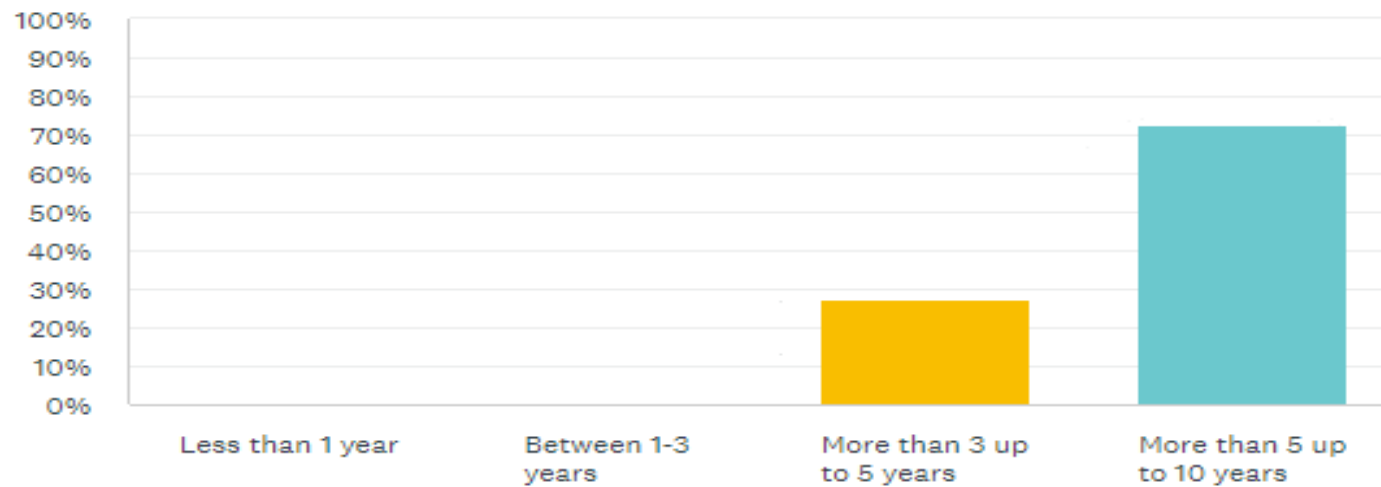


# SWOT Analysis: survey results

## Q1. Main area(s) of partners' work:

- Land Governance; land management; and land administration
- Cross cutting issues – data and monitoring, gender, climate change and land tenure rights

## Q2. Duration of partners' involvement/affiliation with GLII

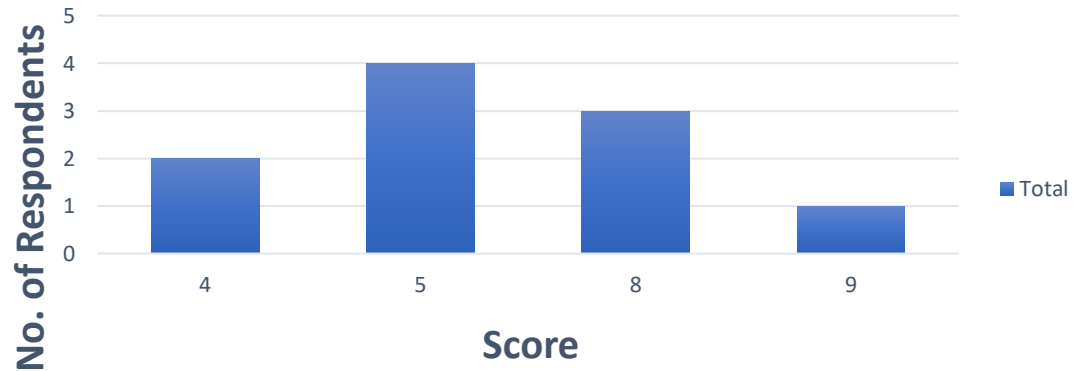




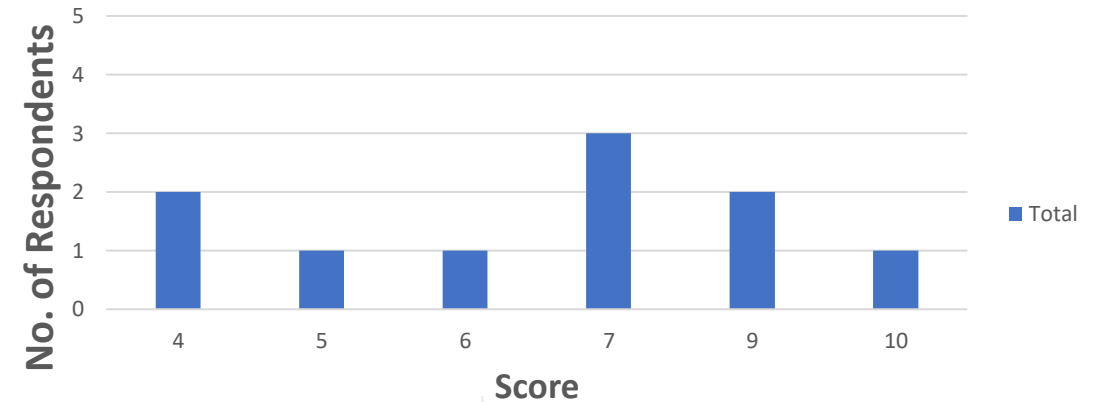
# SWOT Analysis: survey results

## Q5. Performance of GLII Mandate

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



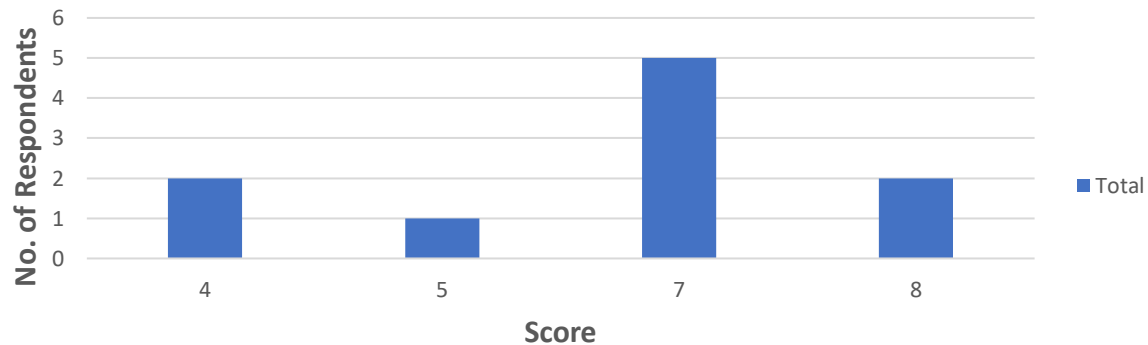
Developing nationally applicable and globally comparable land indicators and data protocols for land monitoring



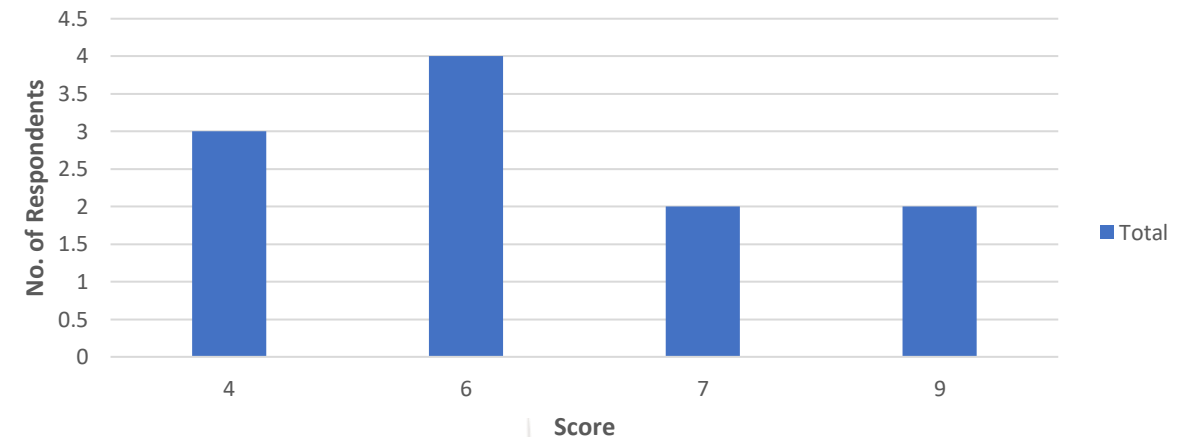
# SWOT Analysis: survey results

## Q5. Performance of GLII Mandate

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.



Research and knowledge management on land monitoring and emerging trends for learning and decision-making



# SWOT Analysis: survey results

## Strengths

- ❖ Worldwide outreach
- ❖ SDG 1.4.2 profile (accomplishment)
- ❖ Location within UN Habitat / GLTN with capacity and convening power spanning international agencies, governments, civil society and academia
- ❖ Indicators that measure progress or failure to meet the SDGs
- ❖ Research and Development - national level
- ❖ Coordination role based on the partnership
- ❖ Developing frameworks for statistics on land
- ❖ Lift SDG 1.4.2 – time and cost invested by GLII (goal achieved) actors from different sectors
- ❖ Ability to bring together people across sectors and group and skillset diversity + Convening power of GLII
- ❖ GLII is highly political process – reads global opportunities for evidence-based approach
- ❖ R&D – comparing engagement of countries
- ❖ Upgrade idea of statistics/research and their importance to manage countries
- ❖ Joint learning + learning through sharing

- Do we agree that each of these is a strength GLII has as an initiative? What might you drop or modify?
- What else does GLII do well or better/differently than others?
- What resources does GLII bring together?
  
- Of these, which 1-3 do you think are most important? Why?

# SWOT Analysis: survey results

## Weaknesses

- ❖ Failure to implement key policy of land value capture / tax as called for in UN HABITAT Action Agendas
- ❖ Slow pace in country interventions
- ❖ Failure to follow up, revisit the GLII indicators and GLII role in a changing global context
- ❖ Communication and wider dissemination of GLII work
- ❖ Capacity development to enhance the benefits of the opportunities provided
- ❖ Data generation, tracking impacts and sharing of information on a platform
- ❖ Lack of reach out to all stakeholders involved in research – universities (highly recommended)
- ❖ Not able to mobilizes other data sources beyond gov sources/data
- ❖ Low funding (huge weakness going forward)
- ❖ How many GLTN partners use GLII tools? – lack of cross fertilization?
- ❖ Lack of clarity on the role of GLII secretariat vs partners/network and engagement

- What is holding GLII back from fulfilling its mandates?
- What could GLII improve in how it operates?
- What resources, expertise, networks, perspectives, etc. does GLII not have in adequate supply?
- In what ways are other actors better positioned to achieve GLII's mandate/goals?
- Of these, which 1-3 do you think are most important? Why?

# SWOT Analysis: survey results

## Opportunities

- ❖ Rich network with enormous expertise that can be leveraged
- ❖ Increasing demand for capacity support on land data generation from national governments
- ❖ Positioning land as a central and crosscutting development issue and further develop the indicators and methodologies as tools that can be applied at multiple levels by multiple actors - CENTRALITY OF LAND TO TACKLE GLOBAL ISSUES (climate change, food security, conflict, migration, employment..)
- ❖ Adopt a lead role in land sector
- ❖ Solid relationship with national statistics offices and custodians of SDG land indicators
- ❖ Further development of frameworks, open data platforms
- ❖ Climate lens on security of tenure – leverage and access funding in the climate area + draw on skills level + focus on scientists that want data + qualitative data not only quantitative
- ❖ Recognize converging initiatives around operationalization of humanitarian and peace nexus – internal displaced by conflict and

- Reflections on survey results
- What do you see as “next steps” for GLI or extensions of the mandate?
- Who has demand for data & evidence on land? Whom could GLI support? How?
- What needs are not being met?
- What could GLI do “tomorrow” that isn’t being done?
- What are funders turning resources & attention to?
- Of these, which 1-3 do you think are most important? Why?

# SWOT Analysis: survey results

## Threats

- ❖ Member states reluctance in supplying data
- ❖ Land rights and governance are considered too difficult to monitor based on reluctance of weakness of government reporting
- ❖ Competitive approaches from other groups
- ❖ Lack of an overarching centre of excellence on indicators
- ❖ Inability to align our agenda with current trends (humanitarian, development, peacekeeping space)
- ❖ Risk for land to fade away as political priority among other issues
- ❖ No sufficient evidence to advocate for our cause – leads to resource challenges and constrains
- ❖ Lack of in country capacity building to provide evidence to support progresses report – how decentralize data collection?
- ❖ Need to create bridges to collaborate with other actors/competitors to turn threats into opportunities
- ❖ Focus on land restoration and move away from land degradation
- ❖ Land inequalities
- ❖ Reluctance of gov to have statistical offices to have/recognize

- Reflections on survey results
- What could draw / is drawing attention/resources away from land governance monitoring & learning?
- What demand exists for gendered land data and research? For capacity-strengthening?
- Are other actors meeting dimensions of that demand better?
- What developments are making harder to advance the generation & use of land data & evidence? To move stakeholders?
- Of these, which 1-3 do you think are most important? Why?

# SWOT Analysis

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>



# SWOT Analysis

- Other lessons learned in implementation of GLII mandate?
  
- Other challenges/gaps in delivery of GLII mandate?





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# GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE

# Virtual Meeting of the Partners and Stakeholders of the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII)

8 December 2022



# Agenda

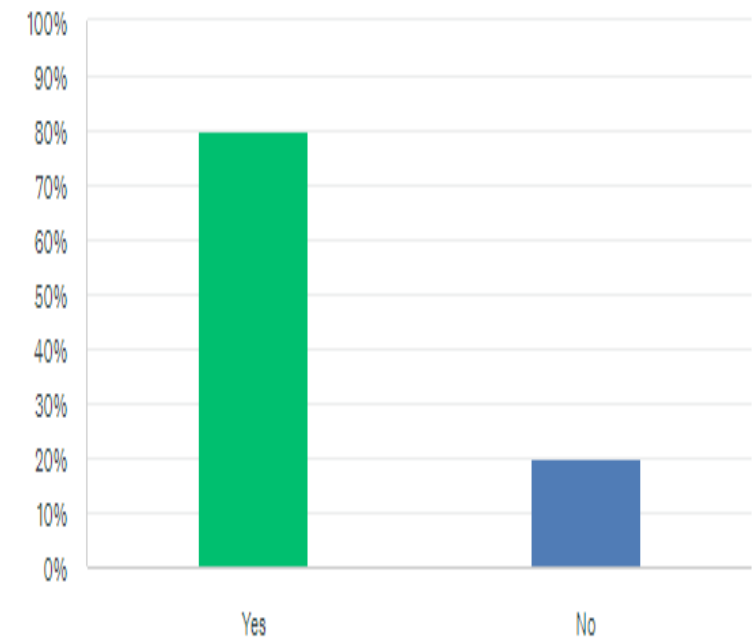
Date/Time (EAT) 8 December	Subject	Speakers
14:45 – 15:00	Logging in	All Participants
15:00 – 15:15	Recap and Programme for Day 2	Giulia Lavagna - UN-Habitat
15:15 – 16:15	<p><b>Towards Tier 1 for SDG Land Indicators – Leveraging GLII partnership</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update on country processes and status of reporting on SDG indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1, 5.a.2 (30 minutes)</li> <li>- Enhanced coordination through regional level processes to monitor and report on SDG indicators (15 minutes)</li> <li>- Leveraging the GLII network for enhanced country level advocacy and awareness on SDG land indicators (10 minutes).</li> </ul> <p>Interventions, Q&amp;A (5 minutes)</p>	<p>Facilitated by Giulia Lavagna</p> <p>Clinton Omusula (UN-Habitat); Yonca Gurbuzer (FAO); Martha Osorio (FAO)</p> <p>Neda Jafar (UN ESCWA)</p> <p>All partners</p>
16:15 – 17:00	<p><b>Is GLII still relevant?</b></p> <p>If yes, how should it proceed in the wake of rapidly changing land governance monitoring ecosystem? What needs to be done better/improved?</p>	<p>Facilitated by Robert Lewis-Lettington - UN-Habitat</p> <p>All partners</p>
17:00 – 17:45	GLII Roadmap 2023 – 2027 (45 minutes)	<p>Facilitated by Giulia Lavagna</p> <p>All participants</p>
17:45 – 18:00	Discussant: Recap, highlights and pending/unresolved issues that need follow-up and action. (15 minutes)	Jennifer Lisher – World Bank
18:00 – 18:15	Way forward and closing (15 min)	<p>Robert Lewis-Lettington - UN-Habitat</p> <p>World Bank</p>

# Is GLII Still Relevant: survey results

## Q8 and 13 What partners want to know/ see:

- Stronger leadership in the land sector.
- Enhanced collaboration to implement land value tax / land value capture
- Revamped profile and enhanced communications range of land monitoring initiatives and their complementarity
- Efforts to understand and address SWOT analysis results
- Revisiting the indicator framework and its utility as a set of tools in changing development context
- Participation in global stocktaking of progress in tenure security and land governance as we near 2030
- A carefully selected and representative expert / stakeholder council (not top-down coordination role)
- GLII's progress reports in more languages
- Engagement in the Global Land Observatory and Report
- Regular updates and notification of opportunities to support
- Enhanced engagements with governments where GLII operates to influence decision making
- Regular stakeholder/ EGMs - virtual or in-person.
- Unpack GLII at the local level to promote uptake by local CSOs and government departments.
- Current GLII funding and staffing / support arrangements, how GLII now sits (and is perceived) within UN Habitat and the UN system.
- When the next SDG goals are discussed before 2030 GLII must have solved all the issues regarding under what conditions the majority of the Member States will report.

## Q9. Whether partners would like to continue engaging with GLII



# GLII Roadmap 2024-2027: survey results

## Q6. Proposed improvements for enhanced dispensation of GLII mandate

- Promote cooperation between GLII and the Arab Land Initiative.
- Near real-time monitoring of progress at country level through an open data platform indicating experiences, targets and links to SDG indicators.
- Enhanced effort in marketing the tools and reports developed and supporting capacity development.
- Working with private sector on the ground to raise awareness
- Update to broad community of practice on progress achieved and plans on what comes next.
- GLII was an original idea at the beginning, but it was silent in the last 4 years and has to gain space again or evolve in something else
- An active endeavour to re-engage stakeholders around realistic, common and creative practical agendas for land monitoring.
- A better separation of the SDG land monitoring agenda and broader efforts to promote global land monitoring using common & appropriate indicator and methodological tools.
- Better linkage of land monitoring to understanding of wider (e.g. climate, conflict and gender related) development challenges and trends. GLII's public profile is lower, perhaps partly because of perceived successes in integrating land into the SDG framework, and the broader failure of countries to actively monitor and report. Meanwhile organizations which actually collect and compile data (e.g. PRINDEX, ILC, the cluster working on M&E of land programmes) and the civil society advocacy effort (Land Momentum Group) have been more visibly engaged, leading to some skepticism and uncertainty of GLII's role. The evaluation that found that GLII's 15 indicator global framework was not being widely used has compounded this skepticism.
- Add land use to land tenure and use big digital data
- Learn about and promote use of land value maps with full data on who owns what where, their land's value, how much they pay in property and other taxes, and how much they would pay under shift to land value tax.
- Compartmentalization of operations to effectively drive change innovatively. For instance, those working with smallholder farmers could be merged into a cluster and engaged meaningfully

# Is GLII Still Relevant?

## TO BE DISCUSSED:

- Role and positioning of GLII in the global panorama of land indicators and monitoring initiatives and data communities
- Relevance of GLII Mandate and eventual adjustments needed
- Focus – global/regional/national
- Steps to be taken to improve mandate delivery
- Any other

## NOTES

Do we have enough buy-in? How to bring in relevant organizations?

Funding stakeholders missing? What's due to? How to get champions?

Are the indicators still right and relevant after 10 years? What other initiatives ongoing?

Get support from a variety of supporters to push agenda forward

UNGGIM – interesting to have regular contacts to cooperate

GLII could evolve in the frame of GLO from national to global? Option to be considered

Focus – maintain 1.4.2 focus especially at country level for policy work with NSO for community data generation + capacity building

Timeline: 2025 review of the indicators to be elevated to Tier 1 + post 2030

How to mobilize GLO to upscale work of the custodians as well as GLII?

Lot going on at country level on tenure systems – indicators and monitoring of it is lacking – more monitoring and learning on what is happening at country level + linkages to (SDG) tenure indicators

2 tracks: keep pushing on SDG indicators + learning on the changes that are happening at country level

Countries reporting on SDGs – expand network from African countries for both GLII and GLTN purposes

Where the focus would be in the next few years? Focus solely on SDGs but where is the biggest need in terms of data? Expand to complementary data beyond SDGs?

What's been published out of the data that has been collected? Policy briefs? Possibility for GLII or some

- Review and think how different initiatives fit together
- What of /how can GLII be used at national level to open up conversations
- More accessible and regular communications for increased engagement
- Positioning and focus is not clear yet – to be explored

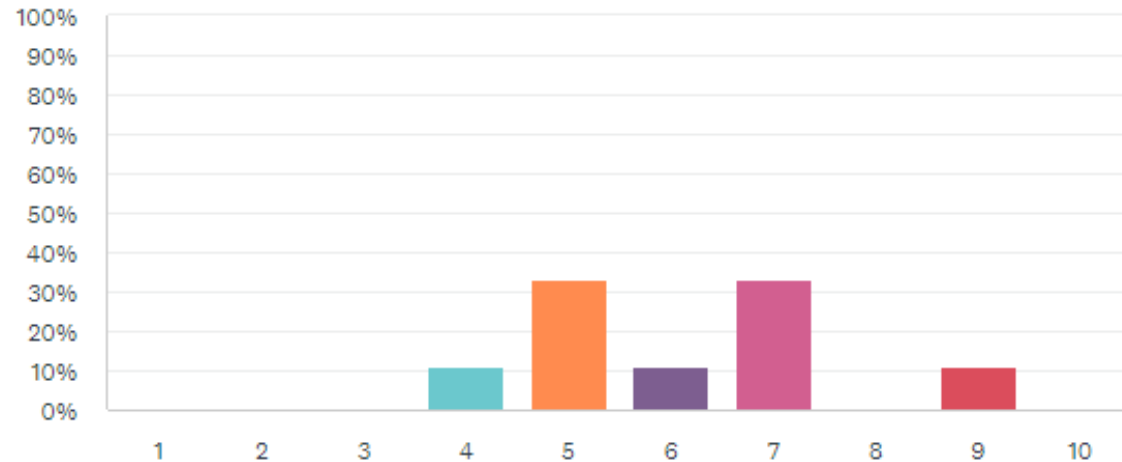
# Is GLII Still Relevant: survey results

## Q9. Key areas of interest for partners' collaboration

- Land value tax / commons rent shift removing taxes on labour and production (earned income) and onto unearned income (economic rent) to address wealth inequality at the root while harnessing tax incentives to maximize both freedom and fairness in the economy of nations.
- Continued consulting services between GLII and the Natural Resource Institute (NRI) at University of Greenwich. NRI has no independent funding that enables work on land monitoring but has a strong and relevant skills base.
- Knowledge, democracy, and gender equality
- Global Land Observatory and Global Land Governance Report
- R&D Dissemination of information, involvement of monitoring global regional and local indicators for land on quarterly or semi-annual basis
- Support by UN-Habitat to integrate GLII into projects and programmes. Availability of data platforms on indicators integration of land governance and land tenure data into country programmes, promotion of gender and youth role in land and demonstrating impacts and, provide an overarching centre of excellence for nations to adopt
- Tenure security for smallholder farmers

# GLII Roadmap 2024-2027: survey results

## Q10. Rating of GLII coordination and communication



## Q12. proposed frequency of GLII partners' meeting

- Monthly
- Yearly with subsidiary (regional / thematic) groups and an advisory meeting more frequently, ad hoc, as required.
- Twice a year
- Quarterly
- Bi-monthly
- Every three months



# GLII Roadmap 2024-2027: survey results

## Q11. Proposed improvements to GLII structure, coordination and communication

- Have partners give input to meeting agendas, propose and organize speakers
- Have the voices of the different cluster of experts and professionals reflected in the GLII Secretariat
- Clarity of the roles of different actors, for instance, UN-Habitat.
- Clarity of coordination role and implementation role for GLII partners.
- Promote bottom-up mobilization of stakeholders, also promote a tertiary level approach of coordination on data analysis and indicators and finally have an apex level for promoting communication, dissemination and normative knowledge
- Much stronger marketing team
- Dissemination locally
- More frequent communication, perhaps a redesigned coordinator role and an advisory team, steering group or council
- More focus on national administrations and identifying why they are not reporting into SDG process. Is it because data has to be sex disaggregated or is it because SDG process is unknown. SDG 15.3.1 which has easy to access land use data is also not that successful with Member States. Why is that?

# GLII Roadmap 2024-2027 Facilitation

## Key priorities

- Identifying who to engage with at country level
- Prepare for post 2030 in a land perspective; changing? Expanding?
- Wider learning, more involvement of stakeholders on land indicators; new tech in land registries and data production
- Explore the utilization of the data/evidence that has been published so far I.e., complementary data and data gaps
- Reinforcement of the land agenda; land SDGs and keeping it high on the agenda- greater collaboration of stakeholders, identify champion/s,
- Evidence required on how improved tenure security impacts other SDGs –GLII to contribute to this endeavor in collaboration with other stakeholders
- Communicate more effectively so that GLII data can influence political decisions
- Define a strategy to mobilize political will-priority objective of GLII? (land tenure security, land and climate change?)

## Proposed key areas of work for GLII workplan 2024-2027

### 1. Moving to tier 1

- Develop advocacy agenda
- Share learnings across countries

### 2. Prepare beyond 2030

- Analysis of what's possible based on GLII expertise
- Data gaps analysis and survey of existing evaluations

### 3. New Land tenure Governance models

- Identify emerging and new Land tenure Governance models for learning process

### 4. Improve awareness around land agenda

- Link to other sectors

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# GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE