



# ASSESSMENT OF THE UPTAKE OF THE SET OF 15 INDICATORS BY GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE IN GLOBAL AND REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND BY LAND ACTORS



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII) platform was established in 2012 through the joint effort of United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the World Bank and Millennium Challenge Corporation with the aim of making global-scale monitoring of land governance a reality by 2021. The purpose of this study is to better understand how GLII land indicators are being used by GLII partner and non-partner organizations, and by extension, to appreciate the impact of GLII indicators on the larger regional and global effort to promote monitoring of land tenure security for men, women and youth. This is done in this report by answering four questions: (1) Are GLII partner organizations using all or selected indicators; (2) Are the indicators (or partnerships) helping to influence development of new agreements or measurement tools by partner organizations; (3) Are non-partner organizations using the indicators; and (4) Are the indicators and data collected on them being used to develop new programmes or inform policies and law to promote land tenure security. The assessment was carried out through a literature review of various documents, including GLII publications; the collection of primary data from a sample of GLII partner organizations and collaborators through an online survey questionnaire; and in-depth interviews. GLII partner organizations that responded to the survey are most frequently using GLII's first five indicators for land tenure security—largely as these relate to monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets 1.4 and 5A.

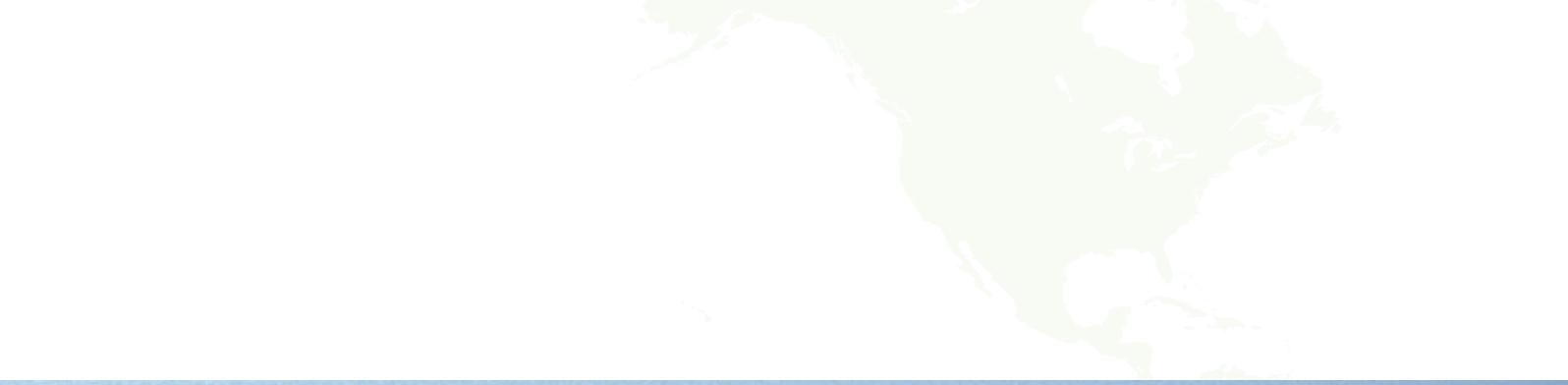
The findings reveal that there is weak evidence to suggest that GLII's indicators are helping to influence the development of new agreements or measurement tools (although one organization, the International Land Coalition, noted that GLII indicators formed the basis for 7 (seven) of their indicators now being used by the Global Land Governance Index (LANDex). There is insufficient evidence to determine if non-partner organizations are using GLII indicators; however, as noted *inter alia*, GLII's greatest impact has been on influencing the development of SDG land targets 1.4 and 5A, and with this effort, non-GLII partners may be collecting land data that will impact global efforts to improve land tenure security. Finally, there is some, although limited, evidence to suggest that partners are using GLII indicators to develop advocacy and other programmatic interventions.

As illustrated in the mind map, the overall objective of developing and promoting the use of GLII indicators is to improve the generation of and access to data on land governance issues affecting local communities globally, especially in low and middle-income countries for policy planning and decisions. However, this goal may be hindered by a number of constraints, including a lack of political will, insufficient knowledge, and capacity and funding at the state level to facilitate data collection, management and use for policy decisions. Some methods for addressing these challenges, such as improved research, training, institutional capacity and funding for data agencies, have increasingly been highlighted in various publications and organizations. Principles on responsible land governance are included in various global and regional frameworks including the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGTs), the SDGs, the New Urban Agenda and the Africa Union Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (AU



F&G). Monitoring progress towards achieving improved land tenure security is an important exercise, thus GLII's indicators are seen to pierce constraints and add the needed information to facilitate monitoring and inform policy development and administrative capacity (such as for land rights registration). It is observed that GLII has been most effective where its indicators have influenced development of various SDGs targets. Conversely, GLII has been less effective in cases where some of its indicators do not yet have widely agreed definitions or methodologies, or where these are not well known to some partners.

The capacity of land governance monitoring efforts to advance reforms to improve land tenure security and land administration services, promote peace and stability and reduce land degradation as well as promote adherence to agreed-on international guidelines (such as the VGGTs) is significant. GLII's efforts to develop land tenure security indicators in line with international agreements has been successful, especially where the indicators have been captured by or influenced the development of Sustainable Development Goal targets (specifically targets 1.4 and 5A). Nevertheless, the fact that GLII indicator implementation has only been partial calls for re-examination of how GLII's future efforts can be directed to maximize the impact of its work.



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