MONITORING TENURE SECURITY A FOOTHOLD FOR POLICY REFORM AND PRACTICE CHANGE IN AFRICA: The Case for Global Land Indicators as a Common Framework for Tracking Progress on Land Issues

ESTHER OBAIKOL
GLTN/UN-HABITAT
THE GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE

A multi-stakeholder platform of partners and individuals learning and sharing knowledge aimed at exploring innovative means of collecting data that will be affordable, easy and manageable by member states.

Facilitated by the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN).

The Platform has grown from 3 institutions in 2012 to 30 institutions in 2014 actively engaging to reach consensus on a set of core indicators.

The overall goal is to develop a set of indicators on land that is globally collectible and comparable over the long term, in the process influencing the post-2015 global agenda to incorporate land in its strategies and indicators.

Core to its work is research
WHY GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS?

• A large gap exists between the recognized policy importance of land governance and the ability to measure progress on this issue. This is becoming urgent in light of the SDGs.

• There is need for a common framework, understanding and tracking progress on critical land issues globally.

• Promoting nexus between global, regional and country and project levels is critical to ending poverty.

• There is a convergence of global, regional and country initiatives through the Post-2015 development agenda, UNFAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible governance of Tenure of Land, Forests and Fisheries (VGGT), African Land Policy Initiative (LPI) and the Land Observatory requiring a common monitoring and reporting framework.
AGREED TO ELEMENTS OF THE INDICATORS

Gender sensitive

Address all tenure types (continuum of land rights/plurality of tenure regimes).

Promote urban-rural linkages

Serves multiple purposes (economic growth, poverty eradication, food security, etc.)

Address causes not only symptoms (a cause is the description of a problem i.e the origin of a problem which, if adequately addressed, will prevent a recurrence of that problem while a symptom is the manifestation or signs of the problem).

Data source to cater for all land users and holders (not only land administration data)
# The Proposed Land Indicators and Their Links to Existing Global Frameworks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Indicators</th>
<th>Suggested Disaggregation</th>
<th>Link to VGGT (Chapter)</th>
<th>Link to F&amp;G (Chapter)</th>
<th>Link to SDG Targets (OWG 13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal Rights</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal recognition of a continuum of land rights:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level to which legal framework recognizes and protects legitimate land rights and uses, either through customary or statutory tenure regimes.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3A, 4, 5, 9, 10</td>
<td>3.1, 3.3, 4.5</td>
<td>Goal 2, target 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal right of women: Level to which women and men have equal rights to own, inherit and bequeath land resources.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3B, 4, 5, 9</td>
<td>2.5, 3.1, 4.1-2</td>
<td>Goal 5 Target 5.a</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Land Rights Outcomes</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Perceived tenure security: Percentage of men, women and businesses that perceive their land rights are recognized and protected.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>3.3 -4, 4.2</td>
<td>Goal 2, target 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure rights to land and property: Percentage of men, women, communities and businesses with recognized evidence of tenure.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3B, 9, 11, 15</td>
<td>3.2, 4.1, 4.2</td>
<td>Goal 1 Target 1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Category**

- Legal Rights
- Land Rights Outcomes

**Indicator**

- Legal recognition of a continuum of land rights
- Equal right of women
- Perceived tenure security
- Secure rights to land and property
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<tr>
<td>Land Policy Implementation</td>
<td><strong>Land area mapped:</strong> Percentage of land area mapped on legally recognized tenure maps.</td>
<td>Main tenure categories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goal 11, Target 11.a</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Efficiency of land dispute resolution:</strong> Time to resolve a land/property dispute.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Goal 16 Target 16.3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Effectiveness of land dispute resolution:</strong> Percentage reported land disputes that have been resolved.</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Goal 16 Target 16.3</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Percentage revenue from land taxation:</strong> Property and land taxes as a percent of GDP.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Goal 2, target 2.3</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Land use:</strong> % change in land use effectively enforced</td>
<td>Land use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goal 2 Target 2.4, Goal 15 Target 15.3</td>
</tr>
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</table>
KEY CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES BEING ADDRESSED

Measuring tenure security poses challenges as there are no known parameters of measurement that are statistically sound.

1) The conceptual framework defines what informs decisions on what indicators are needed. It takes into account

   a) development outcomes that any land system should support the achievement of

   b) the purpose and feasibility of implementation

   c) Determine how to build and structure a set of global land indicators,

   d) ensuring the selection of a balanced and relevant range of indicators while recognizing the potentially complex links amongst them.
KEY CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES BEING ADDRESSED

2) Understanding of the meaning of words commonly used by land practitioners.
   a) definition of “a community”
   b) Land tenure
   c) Legally recognized evidence of tenure
   d) Recognize vs. protect

3) Determining what the denominators are.
   How far should disaggregation be done? e.g. indigenous peoples, businesses, household
KEY CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES BEING ADDRESSED

4) Determining the data collection methods
   a) Determining what the representative samples are given the diversity and the complexity of land tenure
   b) Feasibility of using participatory monitoring approaches
   c) taking into account the data revolution

5) Determining data management and reporting approach i.e Documenting of the metadata – record how the indicators were constructed, the data sources used, and any data limitations

6) Maintenance and review of the global land indicators taking into account the emergent global trends in terms of concepts and new knowledge.
AVAILABLE DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

Four data collection instruments that can be used for global reporting on core indicators are:

- Opinion based surveys (expert opinion and global opinion polls);
- Census;
- Survey instruments; and
- Aggregation of indicators using administrative data.

There are pros and cons for each methodology based on information derived through analysis of work done by different stakeholders and partners such as:

a) IFAD’s rural land index,
b) World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business, women, business and the law, LGAF, and land questions in Gallup, land modules in household surveys,
c) FAO world agricultural census
d) UN-Habitat legal and Institutional Framework Index (LIFI).
e) A special inventory was made of land modules in about 70 household surveys made available by cluster members (FAO, MCC, World Bank)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Country coverage</th>
<th>Disaggregation</th>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Replicable</th>
<th>Suited for ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expert opinion</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L--</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Existence legal framework, formal institutions and procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global opinion surveys</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>General perceptions at household and individual level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census data</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H++</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H++</td>
<td>Outreach &amp; distributional aspects of land tenure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household surveys</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H-M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Economic/poverty impacts of specific interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative data</td>
<td>H+</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H+</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H++</td>
<td>Service delivery coverage &amp; effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Data scrutiny, contribute to coverage,</td>
</tr>
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</table>
THE PROCESS OF LAND INDICATOR DEVELOPMENT AND REPORTING

In order to define a clear set of land indicators that will be globally acceptable and usable, it is important to take into account the following:

a) purpose of measurement,

b) the process of deciding what to measure,

c) determining who will benefit from the global land indicators

d) what to measure

e) how to define specific land indicators

f) technical methods.

g) Transparency in the development of the land indicators
1) GLII has been set up as a platform for engagement drawing a diversity of actors ranging from
a) Governments
b) Bi/Multi-lateral agencies
c) NGOs
d) Farmer organizations
e) Academia

Central to this is "Not about us without us!"
PROGRESS TO DATE

2) Work methodology
   a) multi-stakeholder expert reference groups to interrogate critical and often complex issues.
      Development of a technical guide to guide the process
      Development of the Conceptual framework
      Development of a glossary of key definitions and concepts
      Development and refining of the indicators and the tool

   b) Expert Group Meetings/platform meetings

   c) Online information sharing and engagement –
      The GLII platform providing the space to generate and share information that other networks and platforms engage with.
HOW GLII HAS AND IS ENGAGING IN THE SDGS

• Promotional materials on justifications for the inclusion of land in the SDGs.

• Collaboration with other multi-laterals is getting stronger as demonstrated by the inclusion now of the urban – rural target in the cities goal.

• Joint interventions with the LPI through the development of a roadmap of engagement on the SDGs.

• Efforts to get CSOs with consultative status to the General Assembly to make presentations on certain key targets. These include the organizations working on gender, food security and urban issues.
HOW GLII HAS AND IS ENGAGING IN THE SDGS

• Working on land indicators that should form part of the post 2015 agenda.

• Piloting of methodology for data collection.

• A clear strategy for engagement has just been concluded at the EGM held in Addis 7-9 November 2014.