

GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE (GLII) AT 10 (2012-2022) PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING

7&8 December 2022

Report



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BACKGROUND

With the overarching objective to make global-scale monitoring of land governance a reality by 2021, the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII) was established in 2012 jointly by the World Bank, Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), and the United Nations Human Settlements programme (UN-Habitat). GLII is a collaborative and inclusive process for developing global land indicators and has since grown into a partnership of over 50 institutions globally – ranging from UN Agencies, Inter-governmental Organizations, International Non-governmental Organizations, academia, private sector, researchers and training Institutions, and farmer organizations. Other partners include regional institutions such as Africa Land Policy Centre (ALPC), and Regional Statistical Training Centres. GLII platform is hosted and facilitated by the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) within UN-Habitat’s Land, Housing and Shelter section.

The GLII mandate is five-fold:

1. Coordinating, convening and facilitating dialogues between land governance and data communities on land monitoring and best practices.
2. Developing nationally applicable and globally comparable land indicators and data protocols for land monitoring.
3. Raising awareness and facilitating capacity strengthening for land and statistical institutions in land data generation including gender disaggregated data, analysis and reporting, and uptake of new data technologies.
4. Promoting the use of evidence-based approach to land monitoring and impact measurement of tenure security measures for policy influencing; and use of open land data repositories.
5. Research and knowledge management on land monitoring and emerging trends for learning and decision-making.

The GLII platform, with the support of the Global Donor Working Group on Land (GDWGL), is credited with creating a space for the global land community to engage in the post-2015 development agenda and contributing to the inclusion of land-related targets and indicators in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. Among its achievements are the development of 15 nationally applicable and globally comparable land indicators covering four key areas of land governance – land tenure security, land administration services, land and conflict and sustainable land use; the facilitation of the development and piloting of methodologies and tools for data collection on land tenure security at the national level, and the creation of a training curriculum sourcebook for data producers and users¹. Other tools developed through the coordination of GLII, and its partners include:

- Tool for monitoring land tenure security i.e., Global methodology for collecting data and reporting on SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1
- Tools for impact evaluation of land tenure and governance interventions and,
- Tool for enhancing the quality of women land rights data and statistics

¹ [Training Curriculum Sourcebook: Methodologies for Data Collection and Reporting on Land Indicators, for Data Producers and Users](#)

The GLII platform has celebrated its 10-year anniversary, with significant success in influencing and impacting global monitoring of land governance. However, to further strengthen its impact and delivery on its critical mandate, a review of progress made, identification of gaps and challenges, exploration and leveraging of new opportunities, and formulation of a concise roadmap towards the next course of action is necessary in the rapidly evolving land governance monitoring ecosystem.

MEETING PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

The meeting purposed to provide a forum for GLII founders, partners, and colleagues to review progress made over the years, celebrate achievements and milestones, and evaluate the relevance of GLII and its mandate going forward. The evaluation was based on GLII's value proposition of making global-scale monitoring of land governance a reality by 2021.

The specific objectives were to review GLII's roadmap and celebrate progress and accomplishments, appreciate the strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities encountered, propose a way forward in the short and long run, and evaluate the relevance of GLII and its mandate going forward. If the GLII mandate was deemed relevant, the meeting aimed to agree on priority actions, a roadmap, and the partners' support needed.

The anticipated outcomes of the meeting were:

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 (2023-2027) & renewed partners' support (reflecting on SWOT analysis)

PARTICIPATION

In attendance and contributing to the meeting were GLII founding organizations (UN-Habitat, the World Bank and Millennium Challenge Corporation) as well as partners, individual members and supporters who were invited, along with specific experts involved in the development of GLII tools and implementation of GLII work.

Attendance was online through MS Teams.

PROGRAMME
GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE (GLII) AT 10 (2012-2022)
PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING
7 & 8 December 2022 Online

Time (EAT)	Subject	Speakers
7 December		
14:45 – 15:00	Logging in	All Participants
15:00 – 15:15	Welcome and Introduction (15 Min) <i>Recognize all partners attending</i>	Shipra N. Suri - UN-Habitat World Bank
15:15 – 15:30	Objectives, Outcomes and Meeting Structure	Giulia Lavagna - UN-Habitat
15:30 – 16:30	GLII at 10 – Achievements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools developed: Set of 15 land indicators & their impact; tools on land monitoring; impact assessment; improving quality of women’s land rights data. (15 minutes) • Collaborations and Impact – 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 • GLII impact on global land governance monitoring – the experience of Asia (15 minutes) <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Q&A and open discussion 15 min</p>	Moderated by Robert Lewis-Lettington (UN-Habitat) Clinton Omusula - UN-Habitat Leah Wambugu - Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) Don Marquez – Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)

16:30 – 17:30	GLII at 10 – Facilitated Discussion - (SWOT Analysis) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons learned in implementation of GLII mandate • Challenges and Gaps in delivery of GLII’s mandate 	Moderated by Krista Jacobs - Landesa All partners
17:30 – 18:00	The Global Land Observatory (30 mins)	Anseeuw Ward – International Land Coalition
18:00 – 18:15	Discussant: Recap and Highlights (e.g., from SWOT analysis and presentations.) (15 min)	Marc Wegerif - University of Pretoria

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	Towards Tier 1 for SDG Land Indicators – Leveraging GLII partnership <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update on country processes and status of reporting on SDG indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1, 5.a.2 (30 minutes) 2. Enhanced coordination through regional level processes to monitor and report on SDG indicators (15 minutes). 3. Leveraging the GLII network for enhanced country level advocacy and awareness on SDG land indicators (10 minutes). Interventions, Q&A (5 minutes)	Facilitated by Giulia Lavagna Clinton Omusula (UN-Habitat); Yonca Gurbuzer (FAO); Martha Osorio (FAO) Neda Jafar (UN ESCWA) All partners

16:15 – 17:00	Is GLII still relevant? If yes, how should it proceed in the wake of rapidly changing land governance monitoring ecosystem? What needs to be done better/improved?	Facilitated by Robert Lewis-Lettington (UN-Habitat) All partners
17:00 – 17:45	GLII Roadmap 2023 – 2027 (45 minutes) What should the priorities be? Where should the focus be – i.e., global/regional/national? What do partners want to contribute to actualize this? Proposal of GLII priority activities from 2024-2027.	Facilitated by Giulia Lavagna All participants
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)	Robert Lewis-Lettington UN-Habitat World Bank

DAY 1

The meeting began with Shipra Narang Suri, chief of the Urban Practices Branch of UN-Habitat, welcoming attendees and highlighting the significance of the meeting. She emphasized the importance of evidence-based policy-making related to land governance, management and administration, which is critical for peace and prosperity. She also reiterated the UN's commitment to providing impartial and verified empirical evidence on land issues. Shipra highlighted GLII's mandate of elevating the monitoring of land governance in global political discourse and pooling resources and expertise among partners to sustain such an otherwise, politically marginalized and underfunded yet, critical issue.

Shipra's opening remarks were followed by a recap of the objectives, expected outcomes, and the structure of the meeting by Giulia Lavagna from the Land, Housing and Shelter section of UN-Habitat.

GLII AT 10 – ACHIEVEMENTS

Moderated by Robert Lewis-Lettington, chief of the Land, Housing and Shelter section of UN-Habitat, the achievements of GLII, 10 years since its inception, were presented by different speakers. The first presentation by Clinton Omusula from the Land, Housing and Shelter section of UN-Habitat mapped the tools developed by GLII partners. This includes a set of 15 nationally applicable and globally comparable land indicators which, cover four thematic areas on land tenure security, land administration services, land and conflict and sustainable land use management; tools on monitoring of land tenure security, impact evaluation of land tenure and governance interventions and, improving quality of women's land rights data and statistics.

The second presentation was by Leah Wambugu from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) showcasing the collaboration between GLII and national statistical organizations as a data community, and its impact particularly, regarding monitoring of land-related SDG indicators.

The third presentation was by Don Marquez from Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC); showcasing the impact of GLII on global land governance monitoring – highlighting the experience of Asia.

NB: For further and detailed information, refer to the presentations attached under Annex A.

Following the presentations on the achievements of GLII, the floor was opened for discussion with the main points of interest from the participants being the need to be provided an overview on the progress on monitoring of SDG indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1 and 5.a.2, as well as for the geographical distribution of the countries reporting against the indicators and the deadline for attaining tier I status.

In response, UN-Habitat reported that there were 41 countries that had reported at least once against SDG indicator 5.a.2, with 27 from Africa, 8 from Asia, 4 from Europe, and 2 from Americas.

The participants appreciated the progress made so far and suggested that more efforts need to be put in place to ensure that more countries report against the indicators, and the data is of good quality and reliable. They also recommended that GLII should focus on building capacity among countries to report against the indicators and provide technical support where needed.

The discussion also highlighted the importance of data interoperability and data sharing among countries and stakeholders to enhance data quality and promote data-driven decision making. Participants proposed that GLII should explore ways to leverage technology to improve data collection, analysis and dissemination processes.

The meeting agreed that GLII should prioritize the attainment of tier I status for the three key SDG land indicators and that a clear roadmap should be developed with specific actions and timelines. Partners were encouraged to provide their support towards the attainment of the tier I status.

Geographical Region (M49 classification)	Countries Reporting Against SDG Indicator 1.4.2	Countries Reporting Against SDG Indicator 5.a.1
Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leon, Togo, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Asia	Armenia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Republic of Korea.	Afghanistan, Armenia, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan.
Europe	Albania, Belgium, Netherlands, and Sweden	Albania
Americas	Costa Rica	Haiti, Honduras, Peru, and Guatemala
Oceania	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea.

Table1: Countries reporting on SDG indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1

To move land indicators to tier I status, data needs to be regularly produced by at least 50% of countries and the population in every relevant region. There is no official deadline to achieve tier I status, but the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) convenes periodical comprehensive reviews to monitor progress. The next review is scheduled for 2025, so there is an urgent need to mobilize support to enhance reporting by countries to meet the tier I threshold to avoid being dropped from the SDG indicator framework. GLII committed to facilitating experience sharing and knowledge exchange between countries that have reported against the indicators and those that haven't.

Regarding GLII's support to the welfare of smallholder farmers, it was cited that GLII champions monitoring of SDG indicators under target 2.3 that specifically address smallholder farmers. To upscale the effort to a more granular level, there is a need to deepen the collaboration between GLII, FAO, and multi-level farmer organizations among other partners to promote monitoring and knowledge management on the welfare of farmers, with a sharper focus on small-holder farmers. In addition, piloting of other GLII indicators and promoting South-South cooperation and experience sharing across the regions would further strengthen the course towards promoting the welfare of farmers, especially in leveraging the data evidence to inform relevant policies.

SWOT ANALYSIS – GLII AT 10

GLII partners and stakeholders were surveyed prior to the meeting to gather their opinions on GLII's impact over the past decade. The survey results were explained by Giulia Lavagna from UN-Habitat, followed by a SWOT analysis session moderated by Krista Jacobs from Landesa, using the responses from the pre-meeting survey. The SWOT analysis was based on facilitation questions that are

presented in the table below. The details of the survey results and the SWOT analysis are provided under Annex B and C.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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?
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you see as “next steps” for GLII or extensions of the mandate? • Who has demand for data & evidence on land? Whom could GLII support? How? • What needs are not being met? • What could GLII do “tomorrow” that isn’t being done? • What are funders turning resources & attention to? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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?

The SWOT analysis discussion is summarised below:

STRENGTHS

The strengths of GLII were discussed, which include the mobilization capacity of its partners to include land and related indicators in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, diversity of partners – ranging from UN agencies to smallholder farmer organizations, political voice, technical advantage, research and development, knowledge management, clear theory of change, mobilization of experts and actors, and capacity development at national, regional and global levels.

WEAKNESSES

The key weaknesses of GLII identified include inconsistency in reaching out to research stakeholders, overreliance on official data and statistics, significant dependence on one funding stream (by GLTN), low usage of GLII tools by both GLII and GLTN partners, lack of clarity on the role of the GLII secretariat, invisibility of the impact of the initiative among partners, inadequate ownership from donors and multilateral organizations, and a lack of champions or ambassadors to support GLII advocacy.

OPPORTUNITIES

The key opportunities for GLII include:

The growing demand for a climate lens to approach land tenure security and the potential for accessing funding and using both statistical and earth observation land data.

Converging initiatives at global, regional, and national levels around the operationalization of the humanitarian, development, and peace-building nexus, such as the Secretary General's action agenda on internal displacement towards durable solutions.

The significant gap in addressing tenure security for improved Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights and the need for programming at the national and regional level.

The development and roll-out of land-related indicators and methodologies as tools that can address global issues such as climate change, food security, conflict, migration, and employment.

The strong linkage between food security and land tenure and agriculture in rural areas provides an opportunity to build advocacy recommendations and programs.

The need to decentralize data collection efforts and identify other agencies working on similar matters to create bridges for collaboration and strong relations with other actors/competitors.

THREATS

The key threats to the implementation of the GLII mandate are:

The challenge of monitoring land governance and tenure security due to the reluctance of governments to take up monitoring initiatives and use evidence to inform policy at the national level.

The risk of land fading away as a political priority if not aligned with current trends and demands, such as in the humanitarian, development, and peace-building nexus.

Insufficient or undocumented evidence to advocate for the GLII cause, leading to resource challenges and constraints.

Lack of in-country capacity building to provide evidence needed to support progress reporting, which can be a threat.

The potential threat in the reluctance of governments to recognize community-generated data alongside official data generated by national statistical offices.

THE GLOBAL LAND OBSERVATORY

Following the SWOT analysis session, the Global Land Observatory (GLO) initiative was presented by Anseuw Ward from the International Land Coalition. GLO aims to pool all data related to land monitoring and provide a common platform for policy analysis. Concerns were raised about the potential contradiction of interests and perceptions of different stakeholders, making it challenging to put together data from varying sources cohesively. The issue of land corruption, especially on customary tenure lands, was also highlighted, with a proposal to include an index on land-related corruption on the list of GLO indicators. However, Ward cited the challenges in monitoring land corruption, making it challenging to mobilize data on such an indicator in the short term. Further, Ward stated that GLO is not intended as an accountability tool but rather a platform to centralize land data and make them openly available for policy analyses, bringing together different perspectives on land for broader debates enriched by comparison of the various data and methodologies.

More detailed information on GLO is available in the presentation under Annex A.

RECAP AND HIGHLIGHTS

The University of Pretoria's Marc Wegerif summarized the discussions of the first day of the meeting of the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII) and broader land governance issues. The discussions

centered around what still needs to be done to address land governance challenges, and the role that GLII could play in these efforts. The issues raised included the need to take a wider approach to land degradation, the impact of rapid urbanization on land governance, and the importance of greater learning and sharing about land registration and digitization efforts. Marc suggested that GLII could maintain its focus on pragmatic work around SDG indicators while also creating a platform for wider discussions and experimentation around new frontiers of land governance indicators. The strength of GLII he observed, lies in bringing together diverse voices and experiences to tackle technical issues and understand their wider political and development implications.

DAY 2

On the second day of the meeting, Giulia Lavagna of UN-Habitat gave a briefing on the day's program after a recap of the first day. Progress in monitoring SDG land indicators was discussed, followed by a session on charting the GLII Roadmap (2023-2027). Finally, a recap of the partners' meeting was given, focusing on the main highlights and next steps.

TOWARDS TIER 1 FOR SDG INDICATORS – LEVERAGING THE GLII PARTNERSHIP

Giulia Lavagna facilitated three presentations during the meeting. Clinton Omusula from UN-Habitat gave an overview of the SDG indicators on land tenure security and updated the country processes and status of reporting on SDG indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1, and 5.a.2. Yonca Gurbuzer from FAO showcased the countries that have reported on the indicators and emphasized the need for strategic coordination through multi-level collaboration to enhance monitoring and reporting on the indicators to achieve tier I status. Neda Jafar from UNESCWA showcased the progress made in advocating for and monitoring SDG land indicators in the region through collaboration with the custodian agencies and GLII. The presentations are available in Annex A.

Following the presentations, questions were raised about the accuracy and credibility of data sources for the SDG indicators collected. It was noted that all reported SDG data is validated at national and custodian levels. A scoping study conducted in 2021 found that out of 189 countries, 42 responded, with 11 providing partial data. The completeness or incompleteness of data was discussed, and gaps can be identified with metadata. It was acknowledged that there are still gaps in the data being reported, and it should be a coordinated effort between all partners. The importance of having joint indicators for building synergies at the country level was emphasized.

The potential use of complementary/alternate data sources to report on SDG indicators, such as data from civil society, was discussed. However, it was noted that any other sources of data would require engagement with and approval by national statistical offices, and it may be challenging to receive their endorsement, given member States continue to call into question data and related sources which do not have their endorsement and/or in whose processes they were not involved – indicating that government ownership of the data is crucial. Based on the experience in Asia, it was suggested that there is a need to develop a framework for engagement between civil society organizations and national statistics offices to promote the generation and uptake of community-generated data.

Such frameworks would enable real-time documentation of land and property rights issues that may not necessarily or timely be captured under conventional scientific methods.

IS GLII STILL RELEVANT? – DISCUSSION

Giulia Lavagna of UN-Habitat presented the results of the pre-partners' meeting survey. 80% of the responding GLII partners expressed their desire to continue engaging with GLII. Partners suggested that they require more frequent updates and notifications for opportunities to support and collaborate, as well as enhanced engagement with governments in areas where GLII operates. To promote uptake by local CSOs and government departments, partners proposed unpacking GLII at the local level. A detailed list of partners' proposed improvements for enhanced dispensation of GLII mandate can be found in Annex C.

The discussion on GLII's relevance, facilitated by Robert Lewis-Lettington of UN-Habitat, aimed to analyze GLII's role and positioning in the global panorama of land governance monitoring and identify the strategy and support needed to inject further momentum and impact in the dispensation of its mandate. From the GLTN perspective, while there has been more focus on capacity building and awareness raising, engagement with statistical offices, in partnership with custodian agencies, regional economic commissions of the UN and engaging the broader UN system and the SDG

processes the discussion meant to engage GLII partners to identify what other aspects of its mandate the initiative collectively, needs to focus on and push forward. Additionally, the outcomes of the meeting would inform the approach of GLTN in supporting the GLII agenda in its next phase (2024-2027). The alignment of GLTN's phase 4 and GLII's roadmap would therefore, enable streamlining of the support through synergizing of activities and budgetary and human resource demands.

GLII's role in promoting land tenure security indicator 1.4.2 in the SDG monitoring framework is clear, but its impact beyond the SDGs has diminished. To change this, GLII needs passionate individuals and organizations who can invest time, energy, and resources. It's unclear if GLII has enough of these key organizations to be a dynamic platform. Additionally, the relevance of the GLII indicators should be reviewed as the initial framework was developed over a decade ago, and a lot has changed since then. Some indicators may need to be re-evaluated to ensure they are proper and from the right sources. Considering GLII's original principles involved using a wide range of data sources, and while the SDG validation process uses government-approved data, other organizations can still use a variety of sources to interpret and supplement this data. It's important to rally support from diverse stakeholders to reinvigorate GLII's mission. One suggestion is to establish regular contact with UN-GGIM for potential cooperation on mapping and cadastral issues, as well as collaborating with the proposed Global Land Observatory (GLO) however, there needs to be a clear plan on how to work together. Another suggestion is to focus on SDG indicator improvement for the post 2030 period. Two important timeframes to consider are 2025, when the next comprehensive review of the SDG indicator framework is scheduled by the IAEG-SDGs. This requires efforts to upscale SDG land indicators to Tier I and avoid the risk of demotion. Post-2030 is another important period, raising questions about what is at stake, what needs to be done, and how GLII can prepare for this period.

In recent years, many countries have made changes to their land tenure systems, such as introducing new land registries or registration mechanisms for customary land. However, there seems to be a disconnect with indicators or monitoring. This highlights the need for more monitoring and learning from the reforms happening in different countries. GLII can focus on agreed indicators, but it's also important to consider the actual reform processes to shape the way forward for GLII. The inability to collect data due to rigid policies and legislations at national level was also cited. To address this, it may be helpful to engage governments from different countries at a high level to identify gaps and address issues that impede data collection. It is observed that whereas some arms of the land sector are very progressive and innovative, such as land policy, the other parts of the land sector remain rigid and conservative, such as land laws which, in most cases do not evolve as quickly as land policies.

The discussions yielded four main points:

- 1) Partners are confident in the relevance of GLII and its potential to convene multi-level stakeholders in the land and data communities for dialogue and action on land governance monitoring.
- 2) There is need to enhance communication between the GLII secretariat and the partners and, explore pragmatic ways to keep partners informed, involved and contributing to the GLII agenda.
- 3) Injecting more vibrance in the GLII agenda requires nomination of strategic and committed GLII champions at individual and institutional level – for advocacy, fundraising and operationalization of activities.
- 4) UN-Habitat and GLTN are committed to further elevate the role of GLII, synergize its activities with their broader objectives and to provide the necessary support for effective and efficient execution of the GLII mandate.

- 5) There is need to explore how GLII can complement, benefit from and fit into the dynamic and growing space of land governance monitoring particularly, taking into consideration the ongoing reforms in different countries globally.

GLII ROADMAP 2023 – 2027

Giulia Lavagna presented results from the pre-meeting survey, highlighting partners' key areas of interest, including land value tax, smallholder farmers' tenure security, and monitoring land rights for refugees and displaced persons. Partners rated GLII's coordination and communication unsatisfactory and proposed regular communication and consistency in convening partners' meetings. They also proposed improvements such as a stronger marketing team, more local dissemination, and more focus on national administration. Complete survey results can be found in Annex C.

The discussion for the GLII workplan 2024-2027 began with revisiting key points from previous discussions, including the need for Tier 1 indicators, inter-country sharing and learning, and preparations for the post-2030 period. The importance of keeping land as a top political priority was emphasized, and various organizations such as UN-Habitat, GLTN, FAO, Land Portal, World Bank, and ILC among others were called upon to collaborate and raise awareness on the significance of land and tenure security through various means such as simulations, studies, and publications. The need for concerted efforts to consolidate the scattered initiatives was equally emphasized. Further, it was proposed that GLII should take advantage of upcoming events such as land evaluation workshops, among other regional and global gatherings as insights that come from such that could be useful in informing the alignment of the GLII agenda for specific contexts and needs. Other proposals include exploring how to leverage new technology being used in land surveying and digital registries to promote the GLII agenda.

The importance of demonstrating the impact of improved land tenure security on other areas, such as conflict reduction and peacekeeping, was discussed. Collaborating with other agencies such as UNEP to study the relationship between land and other sectors could provide valuable data to support this. Data is a powerful tool for influencing political decisions and existing studies can be used to support these efforts. However, sustained efforts are needed to mobilize political will as "land is politics."

In summary, four key priority areas for the next phase of GLII were discussed:

1. **Moving SDG land indicators to Tier I** – through enhanced coordination within the custodian agencies and relevant stakeholders at national and regional level as well as advocacy and inter-country learning exchanges.
2. **Prepare beyond 2030** – Analyze what is feasible based on GLII's mandate, expertise and experience, and conduct gaps analysis in preparation.
3. **New land tenure governance models** – Identify emerging and new land tenure governance models and techniques for adaptive learning.
4. **Improve awareness around land agenda** – The importance of demonstrating through evidence, the impact of improved land tenure security on other areas, such as conflict reduction and peacekeeping, climate change, food security etc., to influence political decisions.

RECAP, HIGHLIGHTS AND PENDING/UNSOLVED ISSUES THAT NEED FOLLOW-UP/ACITON

Jennifer Lisher from the World Bank praised the achievements of GLII in the past decade, particularly in terms of knowledge sharing and raising awareness of the importance of land data for achieving the

SDGs. The community of practice built by GLII – which has been instrumental in elevating the discussion on monitoring land data – did not exist before. However, there are still significant challenges in getting the proper disaggregation of data at the individual level. As such, it is imperative to think about the trajectory in the next 5-10 years to get SDG land indicators to Tier I and ensure that efforts to address land-related poverty are not lost. There is a need to determine how to move forward and engage various stakeholders to achieve this goal. Obtaining accurate and timely data remains a challenge for GLII, as the data are largely dependent on household surveys rather than administrative data. The acceptance of non-perfect data and the use of alternative data sources, such as crowdsourced data from civil society, were discussed. There are still questions about the relevance and accuracy of existing indicators and the need to adopt new methodologies. Moving forward, GLII needs to engage with different actors, including those collecting data at the country level, NGO level, donor level, and private sector, to encourage the uptake of indicators and build momentum. Funding and limited resources are also a concern, and the focus needs to be identified based on the feasibility of activities and available resources. Lastly, there is a need for a report to be generated from the collected data.

The achievements and critical role and positioning of GLII are recognized however, there is an urgent need to address its funding mechanism and partner engagement strategy. Coordination with different organizations is necessary to ensure that GLII moves forward without duplicating efforts while still creating the tools and guidance towards common indicators. This will allow for monitoring of changes in land tenure, documentation, transactions, and land use to identify policy weaknesses, without having to go through multiple data sources.

In closing remarks, Robert from UN-Habitat stated that GLTN and GLII will continue to prioritize capacity building activities and improve communication and coordination with partners. Further discussions on GLII will occur in the upcoming GLTN partners meeting in May 2023. Funding allocation for certain commitments will be determined based on available resources beyond joint efforts. The network will remain open and collaborative and will explore opportunities for partnerships with other organizations.

ANNEX A

Link to presentations : <https://gltn.net/2022/12/19/glii-convenes-to-celebrate-achievements-and-review-progress-ten-years-since-its-founding/>

ANNEX B : SWOT ANALYSIS OF GLII, A DECADE LATER – FROM PRE-MEETING SURVEY

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Worldwide outreach ❖ SDG 1.4.2 profile ❖ 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 ❖ Coordination role based on the partnership. ❖ Solid relationship with national statistics offices and custodians of SDG land indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 applicable at multiple levels by multiple actors ❖ Adopt a lead role in land sector. ❖ Further development of frameworks, open data platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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

ANNEX C : SUMMARY OF PRE MEETING SURVEY

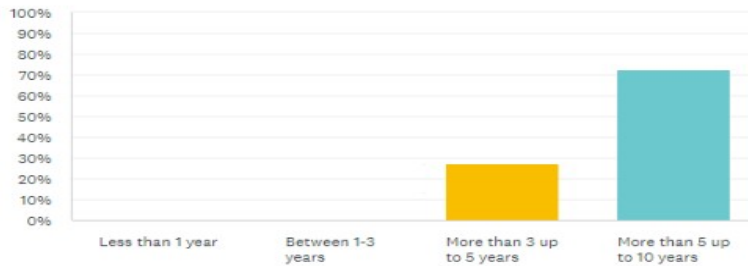


Pre-meeting Survey Results Summary

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



Premeting Survey Results Summary

Q3. GLII'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.
- Information and data
- 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.



Premeting Survey Results Summary

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



Pre-meting Survey Results Summary

Q4. Most outstanding collaboration with GLII

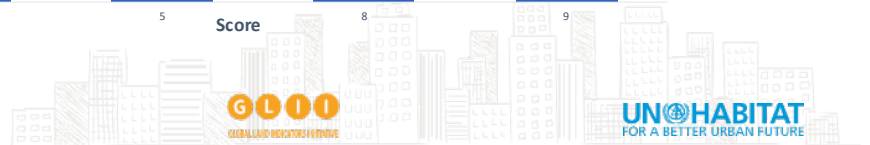
- A consolidated portfolio of referenced materials on tenure security from the GLII Expert Group.
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- Discussion on advocating for women in land acquisition
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Pre-meting Survey Results Summary

Q5. Performance of GLII Mandate

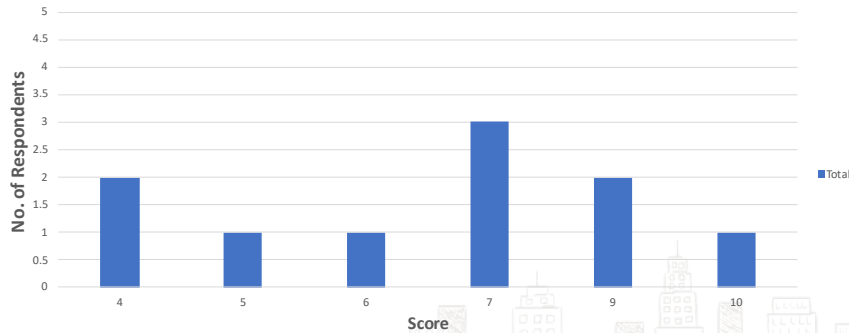
Coordinating, convening and facilitating dialogues between land governance and data communities on land monitoring and best practices



Pre-meting Survey Results Summary

Q5. Performance of GLII Mandate

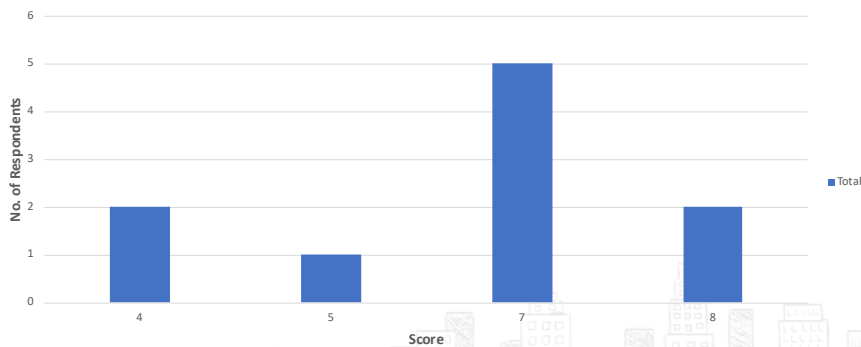
Developing nationally applicable and globally comparable land indicators and data protocols for land monitoring



Pre-meting Survey Results Summary

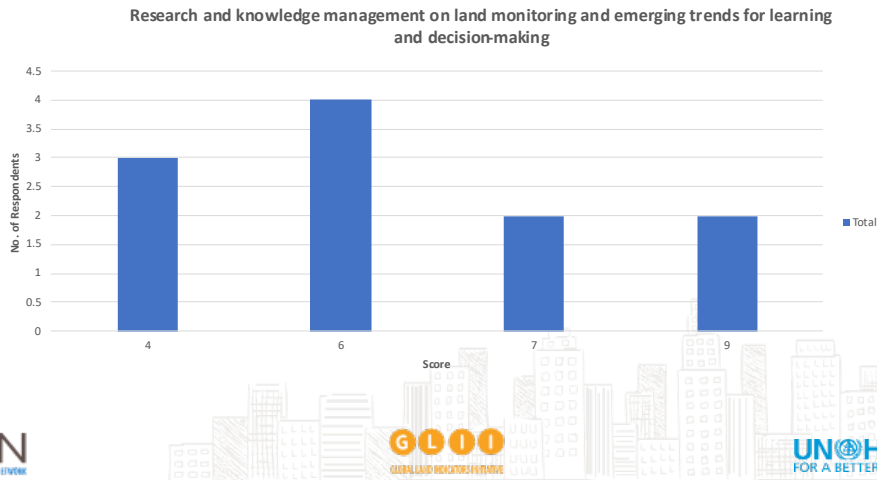
Q5. Performance of GLII Mandate

Promoting the use of evidencebased approach to land monitoring and impact measurement of tenure security measures policy influencing; and use of open land data repositories.



Pre-meting Survey Results Summary

Q5. Performance of GLII Mandate



Pre-meting Survey Results Summary

Q6. Proposed improvements for enhanced dispensation of GLII mandate

- Promote cooperation between GLII and the Arab Land Initiative.
- Compartmentalization of operations to effectively drive change innovatively. For instance, those working with smallholder farmers could be merged into a cluster and engaged meaningfully.
- 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.

Pre-meeting Survey Results Summary

Q6. Proposed improvements for enhanced dispensation of GLII mandate

- 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. 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.



Pre-meeting Survey Results Summary

Q8. What partners would like to see more of

- Enhanced collaboration to implement land value tax / land value capture.
- Revamped profile and enhanced communications.
- Efforts to understand and address the SWOT analysis conducted.
- Revisiting the indicator framework and its utility as a set of tools in changing development context
- Better communication and updating of the range of land monitoring initiatives and their complementarity
- Participation in global stocktaking of progress in tenure security and land governance as we near 2030 (independently of, although incorporating, governments' own reporting efforts)
- Regular EGMs - whether virtual or in-person.



Pre-meeting Survey Results Summary

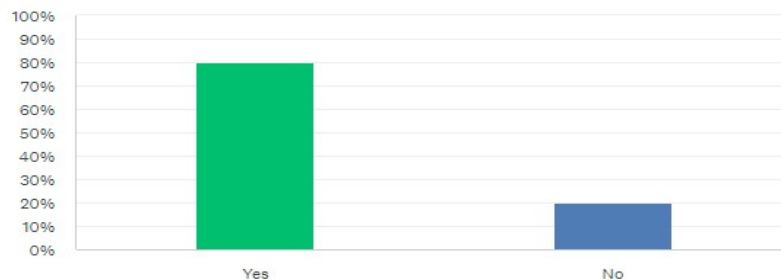
Q8. What partners would like to see more of

- All of this probably requires a programme of annual stakeholder meetings and possibly a carefully selected and representative expert / stakeholder council.
- GLII's progress reports in more languages.
- Convergence in collecting land data from country to global SDGs and participation 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
- Stronger leadership in the land sector.



Pre-meeting Survey Results Summary

Q9. Whether partners would like to continue engaging with GLII



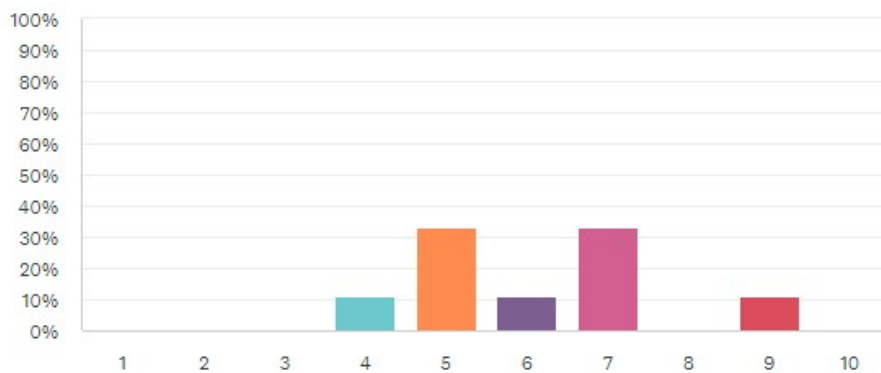
Pre-meeting Survey Results Summary

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.
- 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

Pre-meeting Survey Results Summary

Q10. Rating of GLII coordination and communication



Pre-meeting Survey Results Summary

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 for 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?

Pre-meeting Survey Results Summary

Q12. proposed frequency of GLII partners' meeting

- Monthly.
- Annually
- 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

Pre-meeting Survey Results Summary

Q13. Comments and questions on GLII and its operations

- How to unpack GLII at the local level to promote uptake by local CSOs and government departments. Availability of data templates and guidelines to link to project surveys to promote generation of data that informs changes on the ground
- The World Bank is stopping its annual land conference. There is an opportunity for GLTN to assume this role.
- In the last years GLII was absent from the land debate and therefore there was no coordination neither communication or governance (at least of which I was part of)
- It would be helpful to know more about 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.

ANNEX D: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
GLII AT 10 - PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS MEETING
7-8 December 2022, Online**

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