



**Columbia Center
on Sustainable Investment**
A JOINT VENTURE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
AND THE EDWIN POLLOCK FOUNDATION



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
SOLUTIONS NETWORK**
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS



GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK



The Future of Land-Related Indicators in the 2030 Agenda

Webinar: Land monitoring through indicator 1.4.2

Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

Robert P Ndugwa

Head, Data and Statistics Unit, UN-Habitat HQ, Kenya

robert.ndugwa@unhabitat.org

Overview

- ❑ An overview of the SDGs process and background to indicators
- ❑ Summary of current 1.4.2 status
- ❑ Tier I-III classification and approach
- ❑ Timelines running up to Nov 2017 / Jan-Dec 2018

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1 Agenda

5 Main Areas

17 Goals

169 Targets

240 Indicators

1 NO
POVERTY



2 NO
HUNGER



3 GOOD
HEALTH



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



7 RENEWABLE
ENERGY



8 GOOD JOBS AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INNOVATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



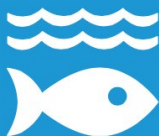
12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW
WATER



15 LIFE
ON LAND



16 PEACE AND
JUSTICE



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

Under Goal 1: No Poverty:

Two indicators were agreed upon under 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

Indicator 1.4.1: tier III

- **Custodian Agency:** UN-Habitat.
- **Indicator:** Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Indicator 1.4.2: tier III

- **Custodian agencies:** UN-Habitat and World Bank
- **Indicator:** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

Note that there are other land related SDGs indicators

- 5a.1/2
- 11.3.1
- 11.2.1
- 11.7.1
- 2.3.1/2
- 2.4
- 15.1.1
- 15.3.1

Tier 1: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries.

Tier 2: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested.



SDGs – Indicators and Tiers

Class	Goal 11 Indicators (15)	Goal 1 indicators (12)
Tier I	1 (6%)	2 (17%)
Tier II	7 (47%)	6(50%)
Tier III	7 (47%)	4(33%)



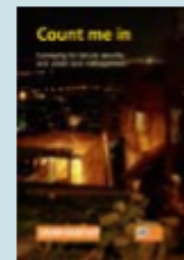
Data needs for 1.4.2 indicator

Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure

- with legally recognized documentation and
- who perceive their rights to land as secure,
 - by sex and by type of tenure.
- Related to
 - Goal 5, to 5.a.1 (agricultural people/land) and 5.a.2 (legal framework
 - Goal 11, 11.1 (access to affordable housing/upgrading slums), 11.2 (Transport), 11.3 (sustainable urbanization/settlement planning).
 - Land tenure also influences land use, and thus key to achieving Goal 15 on sustainable use of land and natural resources.
 - Land is a significant source of conflict, linked to Goal 16 for promoting peace and inclusive societies and institutions.

Count me in:
Surveying for
tenure security
and urban land
management

Published by
UN-HABITAT
2010



This book describes how participatory enumerations have been used to strengthen tenure security and improve urban land management throughout the world.

Copies available from the Global Land Tool Network Secretariat, UN-HABITAT

Summary of ongoing work on (1.4.2)

- ❑ Metadata and work plans update as of Sept 2017
 - various proposals on methodology agreed b/n WB and UN-Habitat and other partners.
 - 2 EGMs planned/completed for 2017
- ❑ UN-Habitat 2016- 2017.
 - Data analysis ongoing to support creations of database (rural and urban).
 - Capacity assessments on readiness of countries to monitor selected indicators on land and urban.
- ❑ World Bank reviewing administrative records at national level as part of data sources for 1.4.2.
 - Data analysis ongoing to support creations of database (rural and urban).



Refining the 1.4.2 indicator (Tier III -> II)

UN-Habitat and World Bank **with support of GLII** and other partners are working on all formalities necessary to **support the reclassification of 1.4.2 from** Tiers 3 to Tier 2.

In order to advance in the refinement of this indicators, a series of EGMs are being organized such as this one.

Dates for Expert Group Meetings

26-28 April, 2017 Brussels
25-26 May, 2017 Washington DC
05-07 July, 2017 Barcelona

In 2017, 3 EGMS are planned: spatial data, household surveys and administrative data/tools EGM.

The main objective of the Expert Group Meetings is to help custodian agencies and partners to refine the methods for this indicator.

The EGMs have/will discuss and agree on the **approach, methodology and ways of computation including how to support** monitoring at local levels, building capacities for collection/reporting

See <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-04/> (under Documents) for updated Tier classifications



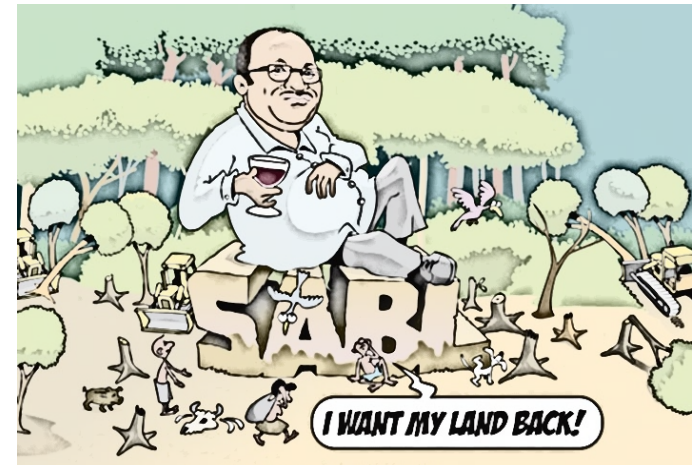
1.4.2 Definitions and Metadata

A detailed metadata on 1.4.2 has already been developed which, features descriptions on rationale, definitions, and method of computation and technics to estimate indicators.

This metadata describes in details the rationale, methodology, the tools to be used to collect this data in two domains;

- Security of tenure
 - ❖ Documentation
 - ❖ Perceptions

Additionally administrative data will be used as main data or for triangulation of survey data on documentation/perceptions

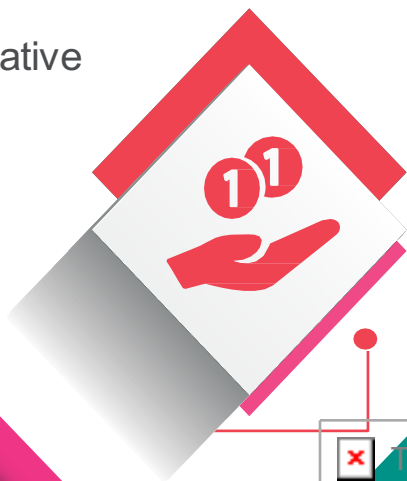




What UN-Habitat & World Bank will do after

STRENGTHEN

Administrative records



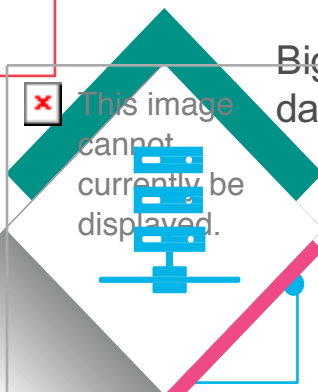
PRODUCTION



GENERATION



Big data



DISSEMINATION



**ALTERNATIVE
SOURCES / NON
TRADITIONAL
METHODS**



1 INDICATOR

3

2

[illegible]



What UN-Habitat & World Bank will do after

SDGs annual Report

The first Secretary-General's **global progress report on the SDGs**, including indicators storylines, available data and highlights released in 2015

As soon as reclassification of 1.4.2 to tier II is concluded, we will be expected to start supporting countries to collect data on land and ensure that this is reported annually in SG report in collaboration with other land stakeholders and UN agencies.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

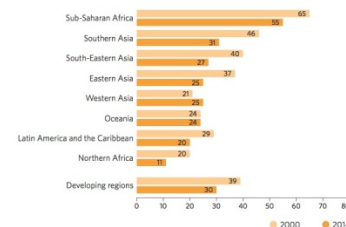


Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Today, more than half the world's population live in cities. By 2030, it is projected that 6 in 10 people will be urban dwellers. Despite numerous planning challenges, cities offer more efficient economies of scale on many levels, including the provision of goods, services and transportation. With sound, risk-informed planning and management, cities can become incubators for innovation and growth and drivers of sustainable development.



Proportion of urban population living in slums, 2000 and 2014 (percentage)



Almost a third of the urban population in developing regions still live in slums

In 2014, 30 per cent of the urban population in developing regions lived in conditions categorized as slums. In sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion was 55 per cent—the highest of any region. Though the percentage of city dwellers living in such conditions declined over the last decade, more than 880 million people around the world were still living in slums in 2014. Concerted action will be needed to address this challenge and enhance resilience because cities remain magnets for people seeking greater opportunities and a better life.

A brief on mechanism for updating the SDG Tier system

The IAEG-SDG developed a mechanism/criteria for updating the tier system,

Criteria/procedures:

- The IAEG-SDG will conduct a review of a set of indicators for re-classification at the Fall physical meeting, once per year
- Agencies would be invited to provide updated information at least ONE month before the physical meeting for review by members
- A revised tier classification will only be published once a year following the IAEG-SDG Meeting



Requirements for tier reclassification



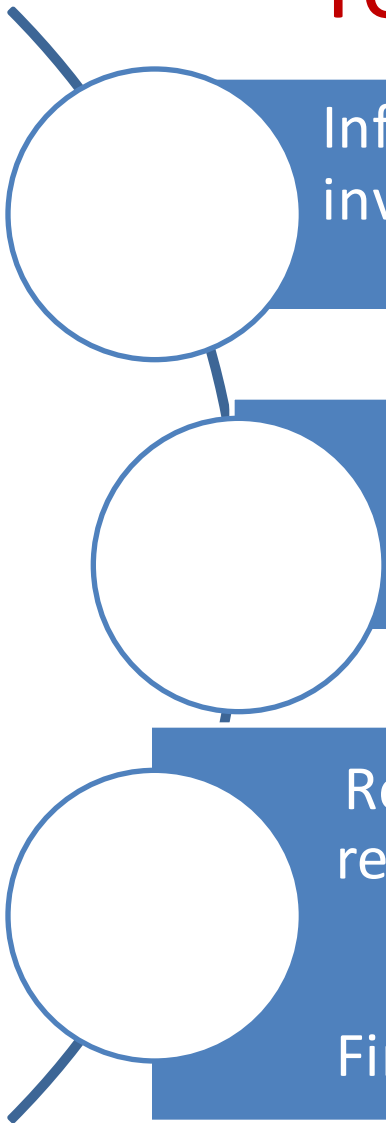
Detailed description of proposed methodology with monitoring approach

Background and rationale for indicator reclassification

Evidence of work plan implementation supporting reclassification (e.g evidence of EGMs conducted, proportion of countries ready to report or reporting on this indicator, partnerships arrangements, capacity development initiatives, database development, etc).



Additional information needed for reclassification- Tier III -> II



Information on how NSSs and in particular NSOs are involved in methodology development.

Information on how and when the methodology has become an international standard and who is the governing body that approves it.

Result of the pilot studies that are regionally representative.

Final draft and updated metadata



Different roles in the global SDG reporting

National statistical systems: collect data according to the **Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics** and provide data and metadata for global reporting.

- Regional mechanisms: facilitate, as appropriate, the data and metadata transmission process from the national to the global level
- **International agencies**: Provide internationally comparable data in the different statistical domains, calculate global and regional aggregates, and provide data and accompanying metadata to UNSD.
- 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.



Responsibilities of Specialized Agencies

- Collect data in their domain from countries (or regional organizations as appropriate) through **existing mandates and reporting mechanism** and to provide **internationally comparable data** and calculate global and regional aggregates
 - ✓ when country data are missing, estimates may be needed to fill data gaps
 - ✓ when country data collected using different methodology, data may be adjusted to make them comparable
 - ✓ data reported from different sources from one country that are inconsistent, adjustment needs to be made
- Develop internationally agreed standards, coordinate on the indicator development, and **support increased adoption and compliance with internationally agreed standards at the national level**
- **Strengthen national statistical capacity** and improve reporting mechanisms.



Data reporting

Proposed institutional framework

- Methodology and data: World Bank/UN-Habitat with support of other agencies e.g FAO, etc
- Expand collaboration with stats institutes, registries, private sector
- Set protocols, standards and provide platform for dissemination
- Provide survey guidance to countries and partners and link to other data collection mechanisms (DHS, MICS, LSMS, Prindex, etc)
- Incremental addition of variables and expansion of coverage
- Feed into other global processes and programs particularly via GLII

Assuming Tier III -> II is achieved in Nov 2017

- Work plan for Jan –Dec 2017 will mostly be;
 - Capacity building of NSO to collect and report
 - Support to data collection process
 - Annual data management/updates and reporting
 - Manage refinements of methodologies if required
 - Preparation for capacity building for NSOs – assessment and training materials

Thank you





WEBINAR ON THE FUTURE OF LAND-RELATED INDICATORS IN THE 2030 AGENDA

Tamzin Hudson

We build strength, stability and self-reliance through shelter.

INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

- Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
- Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing
- HFHI Housing Quality Standards and 5 deprivations speak to indicator 11.1.1, namely that there is a general lack of: 1) access to improved water; (2) access to improved sanitation facilities; (3) sufficient living area – not overcrowded; (4) structural quality/durability of dwellings; and (5) security of tenure (GLII process).



SOLID GROUND CAMPAIGN

- Solid Ground is a global advocacy campaign that recognises that land is a resource that needs to be managed sustainably to enable access to land for housing; the development of planned resilient human settlements where there is access to tenure security and where people have the opportunity to build a better quality of life.
- Tenure Security where residents have legal claim to the land which they occupy. (GLII Indicators, Indicator 11.1.1)
- Habitat's global advocacy campaign, Solid Ground, helps countries address housing problems through advocacy that mobilizes people and influences systems and policies. In just over a year, Solid Ground has taken root in more than 30 countries, from Fiji to Cote d'Ivoire, Brazil to Bulgaria, and has helped an estimated 1 million people gain access to land for shelter.

Through shelter we empower.



Stakeholder Mobilisation

COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING: Community-driven process for success.

COMMUNITY MOBILISATION AND PARTICIPATION: Process of capacity building and awareness creation so communities are empowered and enabled to take part in a participatory planning and upgrading intervention.

HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION: Comprehensive household-level socio-economic and demographic settlement profile (incl. tenure security status, level of services, access to facilities, development aspirations, immediate needs).

SETTLEMENT PROFILING AND MAPPING: Capturing of exact spatial location and distribution of municipal services and social facilities using GIS technology to inform participatory planning exercises.

ASSET IDENTIFICATION: Process of identifying key community assets and capital which can be unlocked and/or leveraged to support/enable participatory planning, upgrading and development.

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING: Process of utilising the above information and working alongside community residents to come up with an upgrade as well as long-term development vision for their settlement.

Examples of data collection processes:

- Walk-about/ physical inspection
- Community enumeration/ surveys
- Spatial and area mapping
- Visioning / Dreaming
- Drawing workshops
- Priority toolkit
- Photography
- Urban pressures analysis

ASK THE EXPERTS: WEBINAR ON THE FUTURE OF LAND RELATED INDICATORS IN THE 2030 AGENDA

JOINTLY ORGANISED BY: GLTN-GLII, LAND PORTAL, CCSI AND SDSN

Webinar Held on Sept 18,2017
9:30-11:00 AM EDT (3:30-5:00 PM CET)

Presentation by

Everlyne Nairesiae, GLII Coordinator, GLTN/UN-Habitat
Email: everlyne.nairesiae@unhabitat.org

Towards harmonised methodologies, tools and comparable data sources for land governance monitoring at scale



The Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII)

- A **global multi-stakeholder platform** of over 50 partners
- **Founded in 2012-** by World Bank, Millennium Challenge Cooperation and Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) ATUN Habitat,
- GLII is hosted and facilitated by GLTN in UN Habitat
- **Mission:** Make global **scale monitoring of land governance a reality**
 - Aligned to –VGGTs, SDGs, NUA; and AU-F&G, Agenda2063
- **Mandate:**
 - **Coordinate, convene and facilitate dialogues between land and data communities**, other stakeholders on land governance monitoring
 - **Develop global comparable and nationally applicable land indicators**, methodology, tools and protocols for comparable data,
 - **Awareness and advocacy** on land governance monitoring
 - Facilitate access to **technical support for capacity strengthening** for harmonized approaches in land governance monitoring including gender disaggregated data, new data technologies.
 - **Research and knowledge management** – papers, assessments and studies on land governance monitoring.

Where is Land in SDGS



- **SDGs – 17 goals, 169, targets, 240 indicators**
- **2030 Agenda** contains land-related targets and indicators under SDGs 1, 2, 5, 11 and 15 (see GLTN-GLII and Land Portal Joint Initiative on info on land and SDGs - <https://landportal.info/book/sdgs> supported by Omidyar network)
- **SDGs 1, 2, 5, 11 and 15**
- **8 Targets and 12 indicators related to land**
 - Targets – **1.4** (**Indicator** -1.4.2 on tenure security)
 - Target **2.3** (Indicators - 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 addressing smallholder farmers)
 - Target **2.4** (Indicator – 2.4.1 on agricultural area)
 - Target **5.a** (indicators- 5.a.1 – securing women’s agricultural land, and 5.a.2 on legal framework on securing women’s land)
 - Target **11.1** (Indicators -11.1.1, 11.3.1 and **11.7.1** urban informality, access to housing, open spaces and land consumption rate.
 - Target **15.1** (indicators 15.1.1, 15.1.2 and **15.3.1** onforest areas, biodiversity and land degradation neutrality.

Recent GLII Achievements

- Coordinated the **harmonization of 1.4.2 and 5.a.1** with the custodians WB, UN Habitat and FAO (UNSD, UN Women)
- Held **EGM on securing women's land rights in the SDGs** (GLII-Oxfam, Landesa, UN Women and Huairou Commission) – 40 participants – 6 NSOs.
- Conducted **multi-country (17 countries) capacity assessment on NSOs preparedness to report on indicator 1.4.2** – report under final review (Bhutan, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Tunisia, Tanzania, Senegal, Uganda, Mauritius, Colombia, Japan, Slovenia, Sweden, Jamaica, Singapore, Madagascar, Niger, India)
- **Convened side event (GLTN-GLII-WB-GDWGL) - at the HLPF** on priority of governments to secure land tenure indicator 1.4.2 in SDGs.
- Support custodian **preparation for reclassification of indicator 1.4.2** from Tier III to II by IAEG-SDGs meeting in Nov. Bahrain
- Establishment of **GLTN-Land Portal web-page on land and SDGs for wider communication about land in the SDGs**, IAEG-SDGs process and progress around their monitoring.
- Sustaining **global discourse on land governance monitoring** through various forums – conferences, seminars and meetings (importance of integrated narrative of indicators in SDGs; link with VGGTs, AU-LPI, NUA and other frameworks and
- Adoption and application of **GLII set of 15 indicators for monitoring land governance issues at country level – by various partners.**
- **GLII working papers on land governance monitoring, conceptualization and application of land indicators, data collection module and manual; and a curriculum for learners.** Find the paper on www.gltn.net

GLII, the Future of Land Indicators

- **Evidence based land governance is central to policy decisions and programming**
 - comparable land indicators for comparable data at country level
- Land indicators in the **SDGs are important and progressive – they must be secured and monitored at country level.**
 - Go beyond ownership to embrace continuum of tenure
 - Anchored on human rights, and advance the principles of VGGTs, AU-F&G, NUA
- GLII embraces a **comprehensive view of land governance monitoring for data evidence** needed to promote/ influence sound policies and advocacy e.g. women's land and indigenous/territorial rights
 - Comprehensively coverage of **4 areas of land governance** (see-15 set of GLII indicators .
 - Land tenure, Land Administration, Land and Conflict, and Sustainable Land Use
- **Institutional capacity strengthening, and coordinated mechanisms for land and NSOs**; efforts by COSs and other actors promoted through GLII.
- **Local actions critical** through land initiatives to influence changes we want to see –
 - **monitoring use data to paint the real picture/show status and profile gaps that needs attention.**
 - Local action needed at local and national level to fix the problems, realize change/impacts are measured.

THANK YOU



Yuilya Panfil
Property Rights Investments Team
Omidyar Network

Friends of the Custodians

Formed: **April 2017**

Reason: **Transparency / information flow** between SDG 1.4.2 Custodians, NSOs, donors, and others in land community.

Composition: 3 members of GDWGL + 3 NGO/ Private Sector members

Objective: **Support SDG 1.4.2 Custodians** (UN Habitat and World Bank) towards **reclassification** of 1.4.2 to Tier II by November 2017, and Tier I thereafter.



Friends of the Custodians: Group Activities

Envisioned Activities

- Help prepare EGMs (e.g. facilitate expert / stakeholder participation)
- Facilitate consultation of member states, regional and national statistical agencies
- Advocate for reclassification of 1.4.2
- Support coherence with other land indicators (e.g. 5.a.1)

Activities Thus Far

- Liaison between GDWGL and Custodians
- Provision of “evidence of regional piloting of 1.4.2 questions” needed for reclassification from Tier III to Tier II
- Review of work plan/ budget for reclassification from Tier II to Tier I
- Assistance in promoting / raising awareness of SDG 1.4.2
- Participation in EGMs and other meetings to harmonize between 1.4.2 and 5.a.1

Omidyar Network's Contribution to SDG 1.4.2

Transparency

Land Portal 'Land and
the SDGs' Section*

Data

PRIndex (perception
data, complementing
other sources)

*In coordination with GLTN and GLII

Questions?

Submit your questions to the panel by typing them in the “Questions” dialogue box



**Columbia Center
on Sustainable Investment**
A JOINT VENTURE OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL
AND THE THOMSON HORNBY COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
SOLUTIONS NETWORK**
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS



GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK



Thank you for joining!