

# Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY  
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



## How to Achieve the SDG Goals and Global Commitments on Land?

***Follow the data, follow the money:***  
*A 'quick & dirty' and incomplete overview of some of the existing data and data sources*

### GDWGL Policy Session

*World Bank Land and Poverty Conference 2019*

*Thursday, 28th March, 10:30 – 12:00h EST*

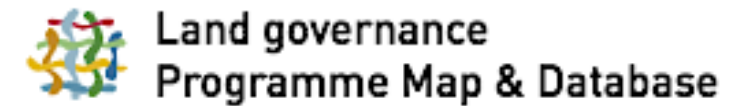
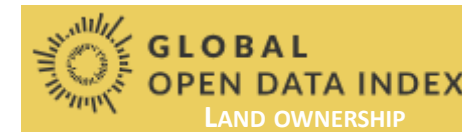
# Part 1:

*Follow the data – Overview of existing data sources*

**Growing and unprecedented number of data sources on land governance and tenure security – What can it tell us?**



Official SDG reporting on 1.4.2, 5(a)1...



*\* This list of data sources is incomplete and purely indicative*

# Part 1:

**The following slides provide a good, but incomplete, overview of existing data on tenure security, land rights and land governance**



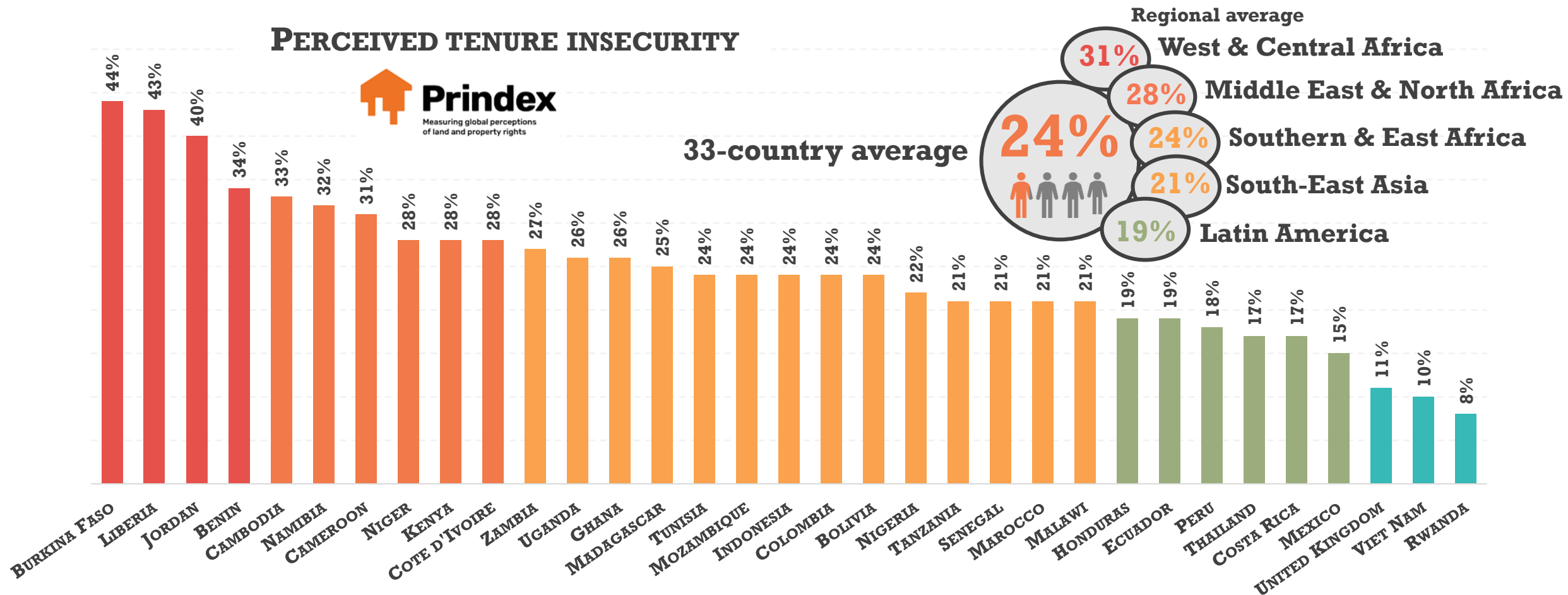
## **Main assumptions and limitations**

- **Key gaps, some of which will be filled by official SDG data from 2020**
- **Not much on trends and cross-country comparisons**
- **Data often not nationally representative**
- **Data and figures are indicative and do not reflect official opinion of original data providers**

# Part 1:

Follow the data – Prindex: Perceived tenure insecurity in 33 countries

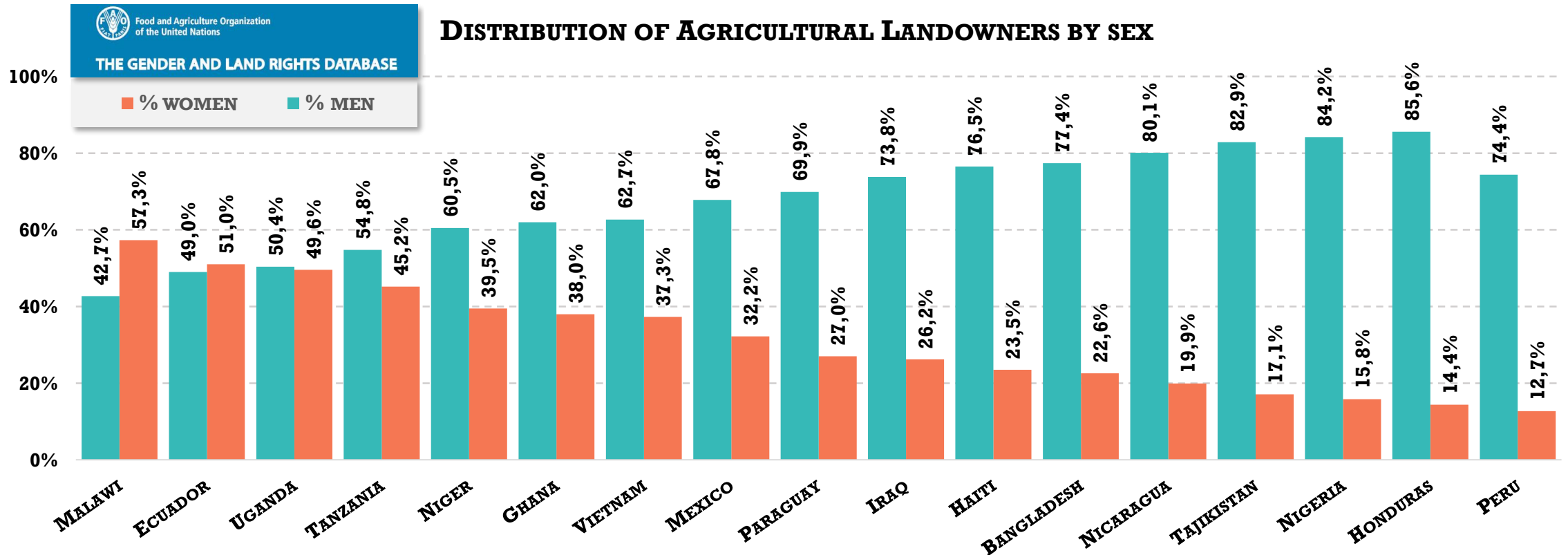
About 1 in 4 people feel insecure about their land and property



# Part 1:

*Follow the data – Land and Gender Data (FAO gender and Land rights, DHS, LSMS-ISA...)*

**Data suggests the existence of a – often very large – gender gap, but the actual size of this gap can vary considerably across countries and depending on specific definitions of ownership**



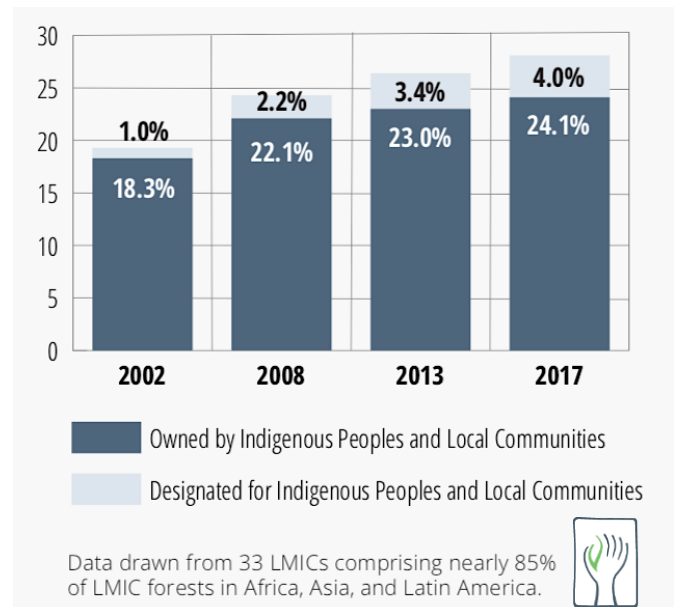
# Part 1:

*Follow the data – Lights and shadows in forest tenure trends (RRI's Forest Tenure Data)*

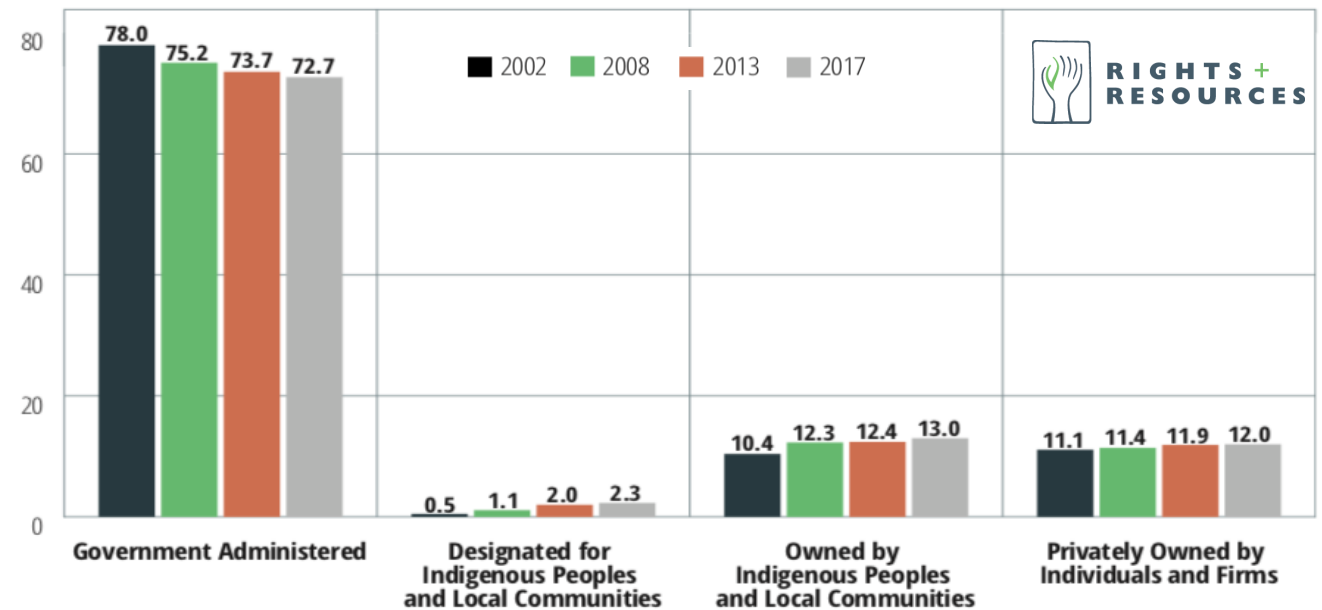
**Positive trend in legal recognition of community-based forest ownership:  
from 374 mha in 2002 to 521 mha in 2017 – 98% of which in LMICs.**

**Yet, globally, only 15.3% of forests are owned/designated for IP-LC & many LMICs do not adequately respect indigenous and women's tenure rights.**

## GAINS IN RECOGNITION OF COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST TENURE IN 33 LMICs



## CHANGE IN GLOBAL FOREST TENURE 2002 - 2017



Data drawn from 41 countries comprising 85% of the world's forests.

Source: on forest tenure data see **RRI, 2018 - At a Crossroads**; On indigenous and women's tenure rights see **RRI, 2017 - Power and Potential**

# Part 1:

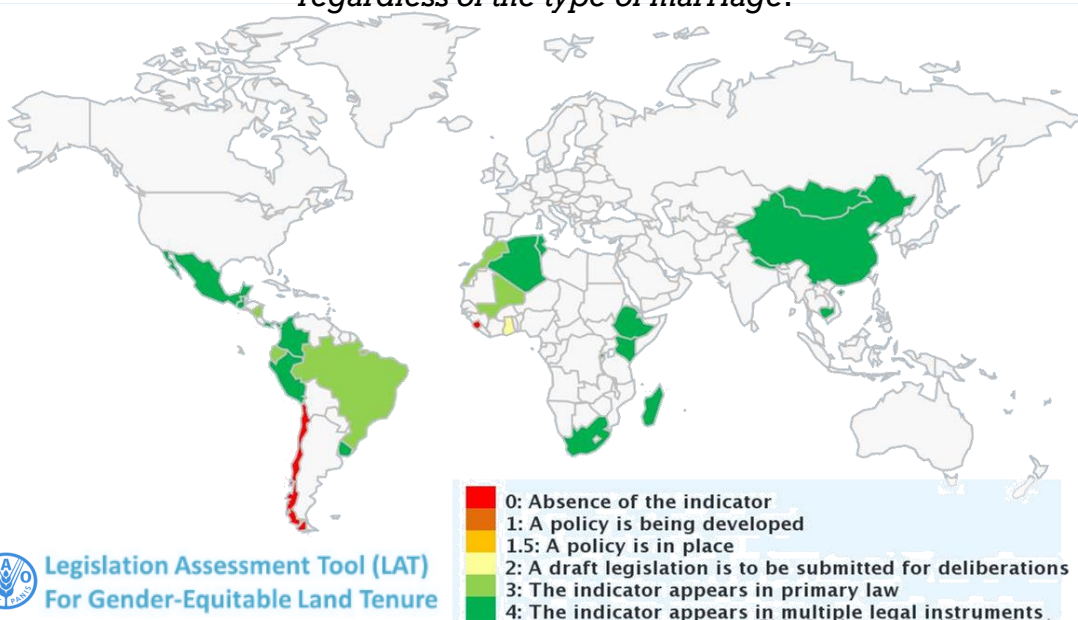
*Follow the data – Assessing quality of land governance, laws and institutions*

**Datasets such as LGAF and FAO LAT analyse in detail a variety of qualitative aspects of land governance, laws and institutions – but typically include few countries and time periods.**

**While these type of data relate to the VGGT, there is no direct / official monitoring or assessment of the VGGT implementation status.**

## **FAO LAT INDICATOR: PROPERTY RIGHTS – GENDER EQUALITY**

*The law recognises gender equality in the right to own or control property regardless of the type of marriage.*



## **LGAF SCORECARDS**

*The framework (post-2013) assign ratings for 116 dimensions of land governance, allowing for comparison and identification of good practice across 20 countries*

Panel	Indicator	Dimension	Countries	Afghanistan	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cameroon	Colombia
<b>PANEL 1: LAND TENURE RECOGNITION</b>								
<i>LG1: Recognition of a continuum of rights</i>								
1	1	1	Rural land tenure rights (i) recognized and (ii) protected in practice	D	I. A	ii. C	B	A
1	1	2	Customary tenure rights are (i) recognized and (ii) protected in practice	C	I. A	ii. C	C	
1	1	3	Indigenous rights to land & forest are (i) recognized and (ii) protected in practice	C			D	
1	1	4	Urban land tenure rights are (i) recognized and (ii) protected in practice	D	I. A	ii. C	B	A
<i>LG2: Respect for and enforcement of rights</i>								
1	2	1	Accessible opportunities for tenure individualization exist	C	C	C	C	C
1	2	2	Individual land in rural areas is (i) recorded and (ii) mapped	D	D	D	D	D
1	2	3	Individual land in urban areas is (i) recorded and (ii) mapped	C	B	D	D	A
1	2	4	The number of illegal land sales is low	C	C	C	C	
1	2	5	The number of illegal lease transactions is low	C	D		C	
1	2	6	Women's property rights are recorded (i) urban (ii) rural	D	I. C	ii. D	D	A
1	2	7	Women's property rights to land are equal to men's (i) in law and (ii) in practice	C	I. A	ii. D	D	
<b>PANEL 2: RIGHTS TO FOREST AND COMMON LANDS &amp; RURAL LAND USE REGULATIONS</b>								
<i>LG1: Rights to forest and common lands</i>								
2	1	1	Clear identification & assignment of use for (i) forests (ii) common lands	A	C	B	B	
2	1	2	Group rights recognized & enforceable	D	A	D	C	B
2	1	3	Use rights recognized even on state land	B	B	D	B	
2	1	4	Multiple rights over common land can legally coexist	B	B	C	B	
2	1	5	Multiple rights on other lands can legally coexist (e.g. trees)	B	C	C		
2	1	6	Rights over & subsoil can legally coexist	C	D	D		

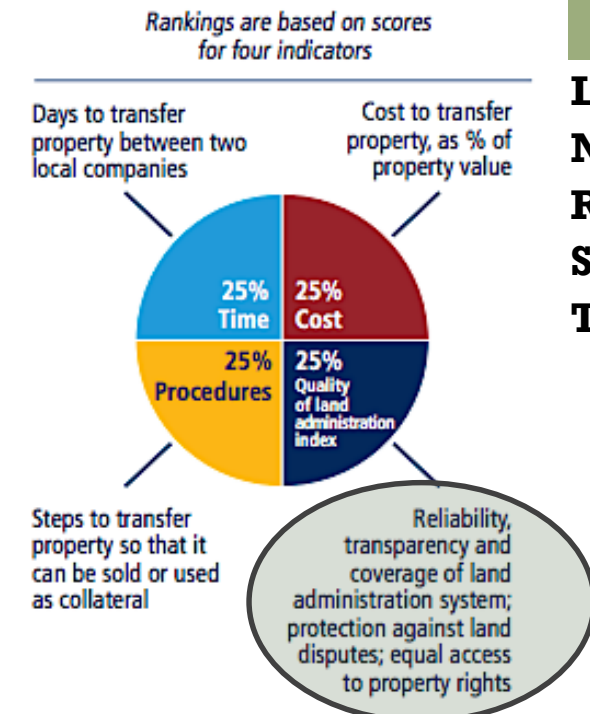
# Part 1:

*Follow the data – Business perspective on land administration quality (WB Doing Business)*

**Typically hard to access and compare administrative data, but WB Doing Business includes a *Quality of Land Administration Index* measured for 180+ economies.**

**Most of the 28 reforms related to registering property recorded in 2017/18 took place in Sub-Saharan Africa.**

**FIGURE 8.7** Registering property: efficiency and quality of land administration system

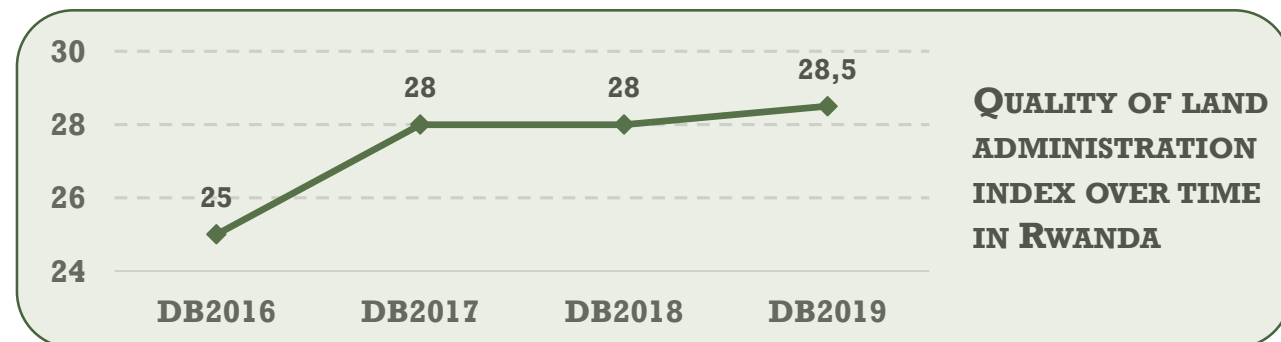


## TOP 5 COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	DB2019 QUALITY OF LAND ADMIN. INDEX (0-30)
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>RWANDA</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>SINGAPORE</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>TAIWAN, CHINA</b>	<b>28.5</b>

## BOTTOM 5 COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	DB2019 QUALITY OF LAND ADMIN. INDEX (0-30)
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>BAHAMAS</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>C.A.R.</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>GUINEA-BISSAU</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>HAITI</b>	<b>2.5</b>

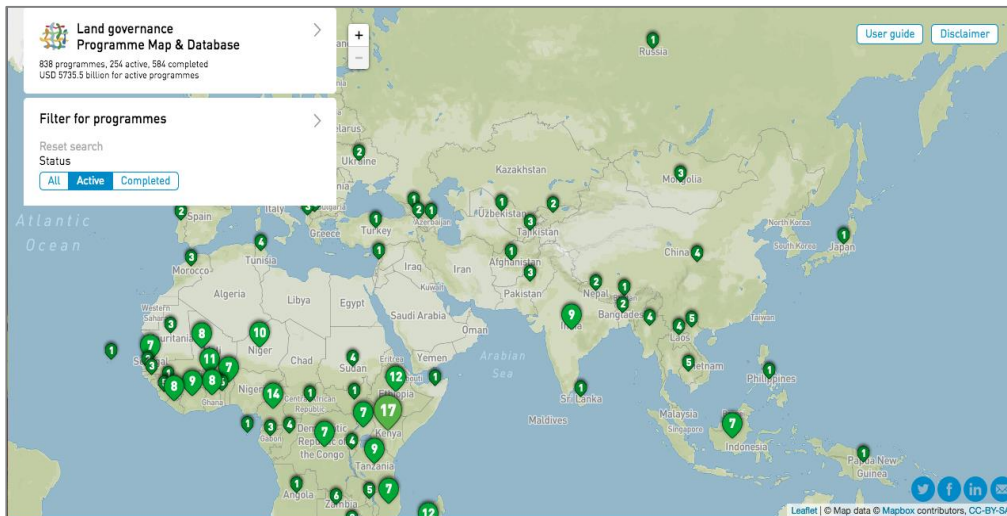


# Part 2:

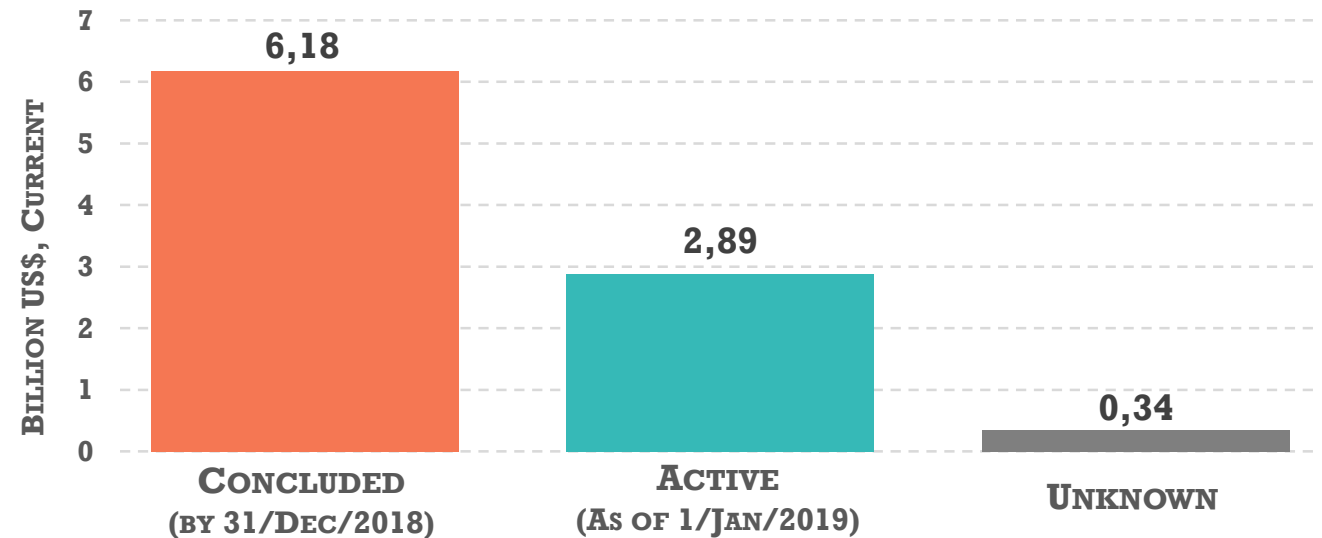
*Follow the money – Existing funding information (GDWGL – Land Governance Map)*

**Currently 21 different donors support 222 active land governance programmes worth US\$2.89 bn**

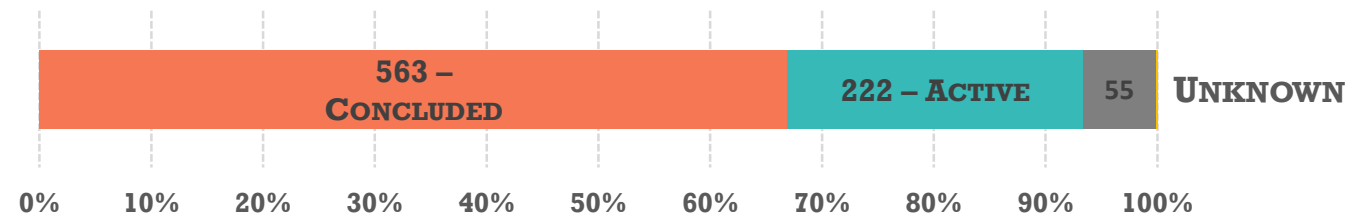
## Land governance Programme Map & Database



**TOTAL VALUE OF ACTIVE, CONCLUDED AND UNKNOWN PROGRAMMES**



**TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE, CONCLUDED AND UNKNOWN PROGRAMMES**



# Part 2:

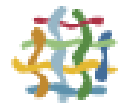
*Follow the money – Funding distribution by country (GDWGL – Land Governance Map)*

**With some (strong) assumptions, we can get a preliminary idea of funding distribution by country – More than 100 countries targeted, but 5 countries alone might get as much as 35% of total funding for active programme**

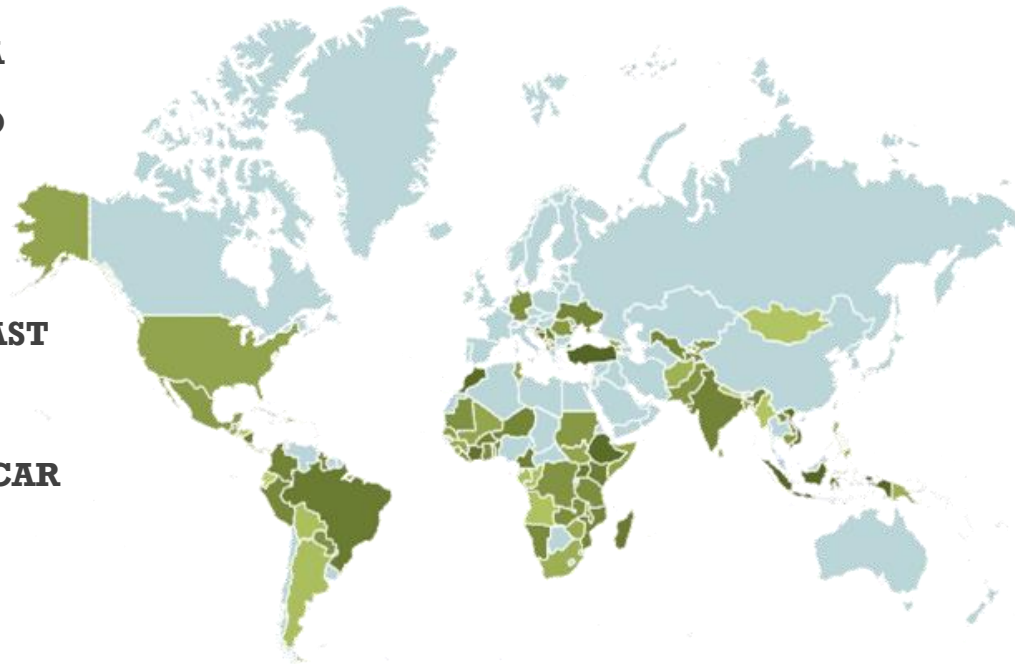
## FUNDING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY FOR ACTIVE PROGRAMMES – COUNTRY RANK

### TOP 10 COUNTRIES

RANK	COUNTRY
①	TURKEY
②	INDONESIA
③	MOROCCO
④	ETHIOPIA
⑤	VIETNAM
⑥	IVORY COAST
⑦	UGANDA
⑧	MADAGASCAR
⑨	BRAZIL
⑩	SERBIA



Land governance  
Programme Map & Database



### BOTTOM 10 COUNTRIES

RANK	COUNTRY
96	ANGOLA
97	MYANMAR
98	MONGOLIA
99	COSTA RICA
100	DOMINICAN REP
101	HONDURAS
102	PANAMA
103	EL SALVADOR
104	GAMBIA
105	ECUADOR

Estimate of  
aggregate  
funding for  
active  
programmes  
in bottom 5  
countries

**~0.7  
mln US\$**

**~997  
mln US\$**

Estimate of  
aggregate  
funding for  
Active  
programmes  
in top 5  
countries

*\*Based on 222 active programmes as of 1/Jan/2019*

# Conclusion

## *Final remarks & questions*

- ***A lot of data but....does it tell us what we need to know?***
  - ***What are the key trends (e.g. on formal recognition, on perceived tenure security, on funding)?***
  - ***Are we on track? To achieve what?***
  - ***An 'ecosystem' of data is good....but this implies some common design and coordination. Do we have that?***
  - ***How much would it cost to achieve 'X' and what is the funding gap?***
  - ***Do we have or can we agree on a common 'X'?***