



Global Donor Platform  
for Rural Development

## MINUTES GLOBAL DONOR WORKING GROUP ON LAND

DATE: 8 FEBRUARY 2023

### PARTICIPANTS

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- Dominik Wellmann, GIZ
- Ward Anseeuw, ILC
- Romy Sato, Land Portal
- Laura Meggiolaro, Land Portal
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- Gemma Betsema, the Netherlands
- Frank Pichel, PLACE
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- Caleb Stevens, USAID
- Jenny Lisher, World Bank
- Thea Hilhorst, World Bank
- Victoria Stanley, World Bank

#### GDPRD Secretariat:

- Maurizio Navarra
- Michelle Tang
- Alessandro Cordova
- Monique Amar

### AGENDA

Issue	Item	Details
1.	Welcome and Introduction	Gemma/Netherlands
2.	Update from the Secretariat	Maurizio/GDPRD
3.	Evidence Summit	Jenny & Thea/World Bank
4.	Global Land Agenda	Ward/ILC/FAO
5.	Land Portal	Laura & Romy/Land Portal
6.	AOB and closing	Gemma/Netherlands

# KEY HIGHLIGHTS/ISSUES

## 1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

- Gemma Betsema chaired the call for the first time since the Netherlands took over the Chairmanship from USAID.
- Monique Amar, who will be the GDPRD Secretariat contact point for the working group, joined the call for the first time as a consultant.
- The GDWGL aims to meet physically twice per year, which has not happened since the pandemic. This year's potential in-person meetings could be alongside the CFS in Rome (October) or the LANDac conference in Utrecht (June).
- This meeting features three ongoing GDWGL related activities the group is either directly or indirectly involved in. All members are welcomed to also reach out to the Chair and GDPRD Secretariat with suggestions or ideas for agenda items. **[Gemma Betsema]**

## 2. UPDATE FROM THE SECRETARIAT

### Purpose of section:

The Secretariat provided a summary of recent highlights and the Platform's current workstreams.

### Issues discussed:

- The GDPRD is continuing with its workstream on country-level coordination, taking stock of what has been achieved in donor coordination at country-level, and assessing challenges and opportunities for the future. A new workstream will launch in a few weeks on finance for food systems; for example, on mobilising private sector investment through public finance, concessional loans, and blended finance. **[Maurizio Navarra]**
- The GDPRD is hosting a closed meeting on 13 February on "Assessing the Data 'Quantum' Leap in Agriculture and Food Systems: Consultations for New Strategic Directions"; the event aims to take stock of more than a decade of data initiatives for food systems, nutrition, and agriculture. **[Maurizio Navarra]**
- The GDPRD will hold its Annual General Assembly (AGA) in September, celebrating the group's 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The proposed theme of the AGA is on aid effectiveness, taking stock 20 years after the agenda was proposed in Paris, then Accra and Busan. There will be space at the AGA for the GDWGL to hold a session or event. **[Maurizio Navarra]**
- GDWGL members are encouraged to send a short quote, as well as their reports, events, and knowledge to the Secretariat to update on the group's Knowledge Hub website. The GDPRD's Food Systems Recommendation Database has been updated recently with many new land-related reports, and a new Food Systems Initiatives Database will be coming shortly. **[Michelle Tang]**

## 3. EVIDENCE SUMMIT

### Purpose of section:

Colleagues from the World Bank shared a summary of the recent Impact Evaluation Summit.

### Issues discussed:

- The summit focused on four blocks, including (1) Legal, Regulatory, and Instructional Reform, (2) Environment, (3) Titling, Tenure Security and Customary Systems, and (4) Women's Rights and Agency. Technically, there has been innovation in design resulting in better, faster, and cheaper data triangulation methods. **[Thea Hilhorst]**
- [General results from the impact evaluation](#) (IE) summit indicated that:
  - IE outcome results often take 3-4 years to become measurable. However, some projects

had no measurable impact, possibly due to weaknesses in project design, implementation, or evaluation.

- New priorities for IE are urban tenure, climate change, disputes, and gender.
- IE results are important for improving project designs, but need to be integrated from the start of project designs.
- Better governance, accountability, and safeguards are critical, and an expertise and a supervising evaluation team are necessary for results.
- Overall, IE results can be used to generate stronger support for the land agenda.

**[Thea Hilhorst]**

- More coordination between GDWGL members would be beneficial for knowledge sharing and lesson learning, though more concrete joined IE could also be facilitated. Bringing in young researchers from developing countries would be valuable in this work; for example, the World Bank's training of PhD students. **[Thea Hilhorst]**
- Geospatial data and administrative data are very rich and critical for this work but can be hard to access. Two examples were given: this data showed how land rights do not equal agricultural productivity directly, but help people change to higher value activities; household surveys that included spousal data showed different perceptions and understandings of women. **[Jenny Lisher]**

#### **Q&A:**

Since governments generally do not want to borrow for IE, the GDWGL should think about how it can fill in some of the gaps. **[Victoria Stanley, World Bank]**

- Agreed, finding funding for IE is very difficult. There may be creative ways to attach IE to other projects or streams. **[Thea Hilhorst, Jenny Lisher]**

## **4. GLOBAL LAND AGENDA**

### **Purpose of section:**

An update was provided on the multi-stakeholder [Global Land Agenda](#), including its Observatory.

### **Issues discussed:**

- The [Global Land Agenda](#) was created to mobilize more attention on land and assert land issues into global development conversations. It will be formally launched at events this year, and now needs organisations endorsing it and using it as a tool to drive attention and focus on land issues. It is built around a framework for action, which includes: need for better monitoring and reporting, realisation of a global land forum/event, and the need for increased funding. **[Chris Penrose Buckley]**
- The framework item on better monitoring and reporting refers to the [Global Land Observatory](#), which is fairly advanced. Its purpose is to generate and make available data, evidence, and analysis on the state of land tenure and governance. It aims to (1) bring together and scale up collaboration between land initiatives, (2) analyse, inform, and document the state of land tenure and governance, (3) elevate and build awareness around land issues, and (4) scale up policy engagement and reporting. **[Ward Anseeuw]**
- The added value of this multi-stakeholder and multi-purpose initiative is its role in upscaling data centralization, generation, and analysis, data consolidation and legitimization, and increasing awareness and visibility of land data. The outputs are an open access, centralized database and a Global Land Governance Report (every 2-3 years). The process of establishing the Global Land Observatory is well underway, with a Secretariat formed and finalisation of institutional participation. It will include a representative body with a technical perspective, as well as an advisory body with more of a political focus. **[Ward Anseeuw]**
- There is currently a risk that the VGGTs and land tenure rights are falling off the global

political agenda, and the Global Land Agenda (including the Observatory and Report) will help bring attention to the issue. **[Adriano Campolina]**

#### Q&A:

It is critical that gender is being considered in this initiative, and it can be linked with the [Stand For Her Land campaign](#). **[Victoria Stanley]**

Aggregation of data toward different groups is very helpful for policymakers. **[Maria Wichmann]**

- Special efforts will be made to include data from underrepresented groups, including gender data and data on Indigenous peoples. **[Ward Anseeuw]**

## 5. LAND PORTAL

#### Purpose of section:

Land Portal colleagues provided an overview on the Land Portal work that has been accomplished so far, and indicated next steps for the future.

#### Issues discussed:

- The former land governance database was a valuable resource that brought together land governance related projects, and encouraged donor collaboration through transparency in donor funding. However, it was ineffective due to outdated data, lack of robust data, and lack of visibility. Therefore, it will be migrated into the [Land Portal project database](#), which has better data infrastructure and curation, resulting in more opportunity for donor collaboration and coordination, including identification of trends and lessons learned. Data is sourced from the IATI database, to which donors are already reporting. Bringing together fragmented data is a value add because it creates context for the data. We are not reinventing a new mechanism, rather improving existing data systems by bringing them together. **[Laura Meggiolaro]**
- There are four stages for this project:
  1. Data collection (searching with rigorous parameters, which has already been completed)
  2. Data curation (which means merging projects and data, and is happening now)
  3. Data ingestion (uploading data to the Portal, which will happen until August 2023)
  4. Promotion (focusing on communications and adjustments for about two months)
  5. Maintenance (keeping the database up to date over the next years). **[Romy Sato]**
- There is a search mechanism on the website that could be useful for group members. A suggestion was made for the GDWGL to appoint 1-2 persons for focal points in the data curation team. This way, the Portal could clarify questions and issues between GDWGL meetings. Gemma Betsema volunteered to be the focal point. Other interested members are invited to reach out as well. **[Romy Sato]**

#### Q&A:

At one point, there was discussion of integrating the Portal onto the GDWGL's page on the GDPRD website. Is this still an option? **[Gemma Betsema]**

- Yes, this is still an option because we use all open data. **[Laura Meggiolaro]**

What is the process of managing and maintaining the Portal? **[Victoria Stanley]**

- The maintenance plan is still being developed, but given the niche field, we do not expect to be adding extensive amounts of new projects regularly. When new data is submitted, we aim to have it digested and published within approximately one week. **[Romy Sato]**

## 6. AOB AND CLOSINGS

- The Netherlands highlighted their excellent experience of vice-chairing the group alongside

the USAID chairmanship during the past year. A call was made for another organisation to now take over the vice-chair position, alongside the Netherlands as chair. The position would last until November 2023. **[Gemma Betsema]**

## SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

Agenda item	Action	Timeline	Responsible Person(s)
1	Plan in-person meeting of the GDWGL at the CFS in Rome in October	ASAP	Gemma/Netherlands Monique/GDPRD
2	Send quotes and knowledge items to Michelle Tang for the GDWGL website	Ad hoc	All
5	Appoint 1-2 GDWGL members to be focal points for the Land Portal.	ASAP	All
6	Consider vice-chairmanship of the GDWGL	ASAP	All

**Takeaways Workshop  
on the Future of Land  
Evaluations:  
Emerging Lessons for  
Design and Policy  
Making**

**Nov 29- dec 2  
GDWGL, MCC, USAID & WB**



# MONITORING

- Track outputs for certain variables over time (e.g. # fields demarcated, # titles issued, deforestation rates)
- Provide snapshot through time; shows data trends in outcomes
- *Cannot show causality (changes as results of Project? Weather? Social? Etc.)*

## Data sources

- Management Information Systems
- Complete project documentation intervent. – **timeline, geospatial data**
- Land information systems data
- Satisfaction surveys; focus groups
- Measurements environmental factors

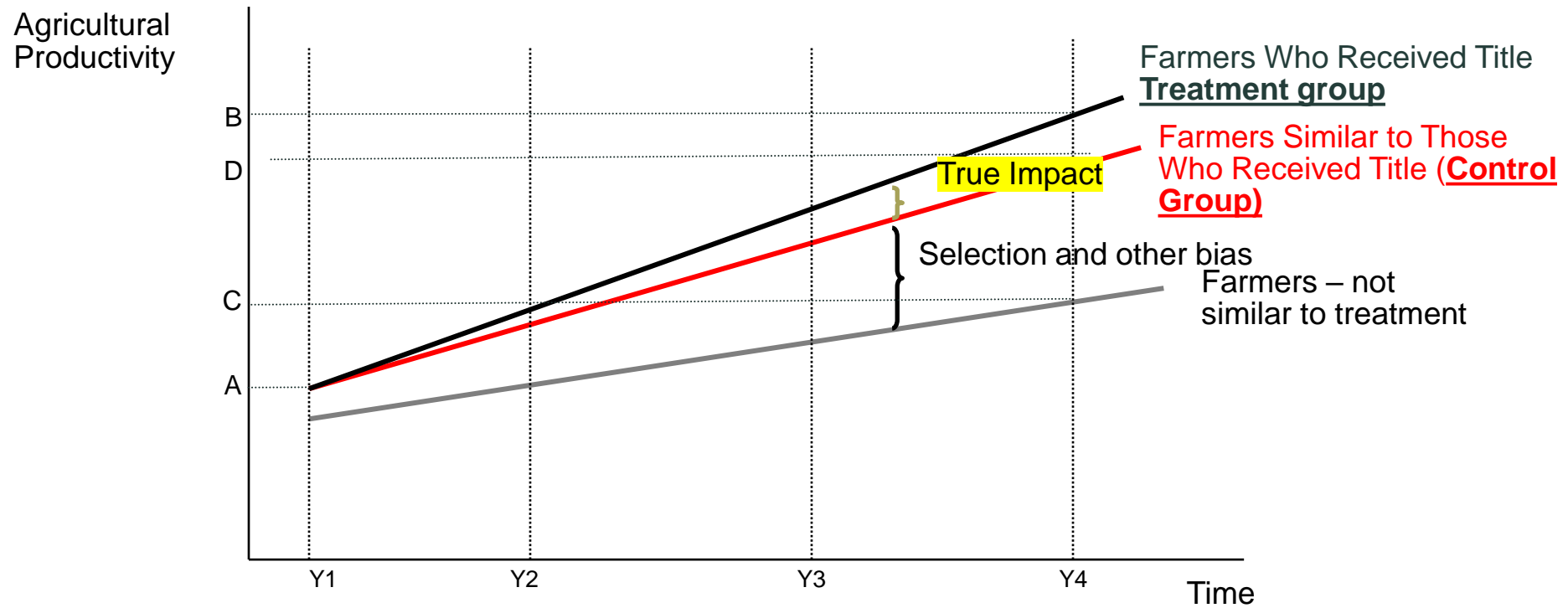
# IMPACT EVALUATION

- Compare findings with counterfactual: what would happen if no program?
- Crucial to understand causality: What is behind data trends? Project intervent. or other factors?
- Unexpected outcomes intervention; is there some other underlying factor?

## Data sources:

- Household survey with treatment and control group (control to be “protected” during intervention until endline data collection)
- Administrative data (agreement data access)
- Monitoring data: MIS, timeline, geocode, shapefiles
- Satellite imagery

# What Outcomes are Attributable?





# Day 1: Technical workshop design and findings (1)

- 15 presentations (one decade of IE)
- 4 blocks: evaluations focusing on:
  - Legal, Regulatory and Instructional Reform
  - Environment (Deforestation, Land Use Change, Biodiversity)
  - Titling, Tenure Security and Customary Systems
  - Women's Rights and Agency
- Much innovations in design; better triangulation of data sources (Survey + admin data + timeline);
- Cheaper and faster methods available now; results available to projects for adjustment
- Continue measuring results also after project closure ( admin + geospatial, followed by targeted survey: important findings on impact (policy, environment, gender) & sustainability intervention

## DAY 1 : (2)

- **Outcome results often take time to become measurable (3-4 years);**
  - Positive effects higher in urban (all positive) than rural (mixed); no income effects
  - Productivity increase higher if combined with other investments
  - Adopt policy and regulatory reform first before starting intervention; essential for finding impact

### **Some projects had no measurable impact; possible causes**

- a. Incomplete/incorrect understanding of theory of change at design phase
- b. Project Implementation fidelity and related sustainability of intervention
- c. Weakness in evaluation design

### **Priorities for new IE for knowledge**

- Urban tenure; tenure & climate change, disputes/conflict; gender effects

## DAY 2-3: POLICY MAKERS

- **Results impact evaluations were important for improving project design (MCC, USAID)**
  - More insights in theory of change, how effects are linked and what outcomes to be expected
  - Improved effectiveness and efficiency of projects; mid-course corrections
  - Triggered internal discussions (at all levels in the organizations) why certain effects were found or not; more focus on data promotes evidence-based decision making

### **Governance/ safeguards**

- Helped to be faithful to call of “do no harm”
- Strengthens accountability ( country government & project funders)

### **Results from IE can be used to generate more support for the land agenda**

- Quantitative results at outcome and impact level obtained in a rigorous way help to build the case for importance of investment in land at management level
- Type of data used by (country) economist (ERR, make the case to MinFin)

# WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO ENGAGE IN IMPACT EVALUATIONS

- **Impact evaluations need to be integrated from start in project design**
  - Additional Resource mobilization;
  - Managerial approval; Buy in partners
  - Requires careful planning project roll out (protect the control areas)
  - Include in negotiations agreement on access to administrative data for approved third parties (for evaluation; post–project evaluation)
  - Ensure robust monitoring (timeline, geocode, shapefile, investments)

## **Requires expertise on design IE and supervising evaluation team (inhouse or contracted)**

- MCC has mandatory IE for all projects, set up complete structure for IE (experts, internal review boards etc); funding is available
- MCC also invest in communication (partner country, within MCC and to its donors)
- Careful documentation: Results are made available in online Data base for other researchers (evaluation design and data)

# POSSIBLE NEXT STEPS

## **More coordination between GDWGL members to learn lessons**

- How to share results rigorous IE more systematically – as myths persist
- Also engage country policy makers in learning events

## **Joined evaluations?**

- Coordinate on IE in country if several GDWGL implement projects

## **Crowd in academia / young researchers – particularly in developing countries**

- Data availability + documentation (monitoring data; data access agreements to administrative data for selected third parties
  - Much potential for climate effects/land use changes and land administration outcomes (if LIMS)

## **Support build capacity for rigorous IE; and on its potential among policy makers) as basis for evidence-based policy**

- Elective training program for PhD students ( WB pilot with AERC/ University cape town)

All presentations can be found at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/brief/land>

# Global Land Observatory

GDWGL

(08/02/2023)

## **GLO main objective**

.... generate and make available data, evidence and analyses on the status of land tenure and governance issues.

# GLO - Aims

- **Bring together, scale up and strengthen collaboration** of land data and monitoring initiatives
- **Analyse, Inform and document the state of land** tenure, land rights and land governance globally
- **Elevate the discourse and build awareness** at the highest political level, across sectors
- **Scale up policy engagement and reporting** with regards land tenure and governance
- Help **mobilize support/resources** for the land sector



# Outcomes

- **Land data coordination & Strengthened data ecosystems**, including promotion of complementary sources
- Land data upscaling for in-depth understanding and **analysis of state and trends**
- Data for **policy impact**, increased **accountability** and inclusive/evidence-based decision-making
- Achieving the land (and other) **SDGs / VGGTs / ...**
- Keeping **land as a priority**

# GLO's added value

- To upscale data centralisation, generation and analysis
- Data consolidation and legitimisation
- Uptake and impact of land data
- Awareness and visibility of land and land data on a global stage

*Its  
multistakeholder /  
multipositioned  
nature!*

# GLO data approach

## *Combining core/complementary indicators & tools*

### GLO indicators

- Globally recognised, relations to SDGs/...
- Limited in scope
- Limited sources

### Compl. indicators - Data centralising & generating initiatives

- Broad scope
- Solid data-ecosystem
- Giving a voice to all

### Monitoring tools

- No (or little) data
- Specific scope - allows for specific use and coverage

- ✓ Data!
- ✓ Ecosystems of data / sources / methodologies / actors
- ✓ Broad coverage of SDGs / VGGT principles
- ✓ Global indicators AND country specific tools
- ✓ Documenting & accountability

# GLO core indicators: *Globally recognised, data availability, direct relation to SDGs*

	Aspect / GLO core indicators*	Lead	SDGs (direct and indirect relation to SDGs)
1	Documentation all land	FAO/WB/UNHab	SDG 1.4.2
2	Perception of tenure security	Prindex	
3	Documentation (agricultural) land	FAO	SDG 5.a.1
4	Women's land rights (in practice)	FAO	
5	Women's land rights (legal)	FAO	SDG 5.a.2
6	Land inequality	GLO	SDG 10.3
7	Violence against environmental HRDs	OHCHR/ UNEP	SDG 16.10.1
8	IPLC/ Locally managed NR	RRI	SDG 13.1/1.4.2
9	Land degradation	UNCCD	SDG 15.3.1

*Broadening scope/sources necessary for an observatory / y for accountability / inclusive monitoring....*



# Outputs and products

## *At global and national levels*

- Open access GLO database (global)
- SLT&LG report – reference publication (global - every 3 years)
- Country pages / country packages / barometers / reports (HLPF, national policy, ....)
  - Land docs and toolboxes
  - providing data tools/products facilitating documenting and action towards strengthened governance, SDGs, VGGTs, other frameworks

# GLO Set-up & Budget

## SET-UP:

- Secretariat : FAO (host), UNHab, ILC, CIRAD
- Technical reference group & Advisory group
- TEAM: 2 full time (coordinator + technical expert), 2 full time support (data, comms), 7 part technical support

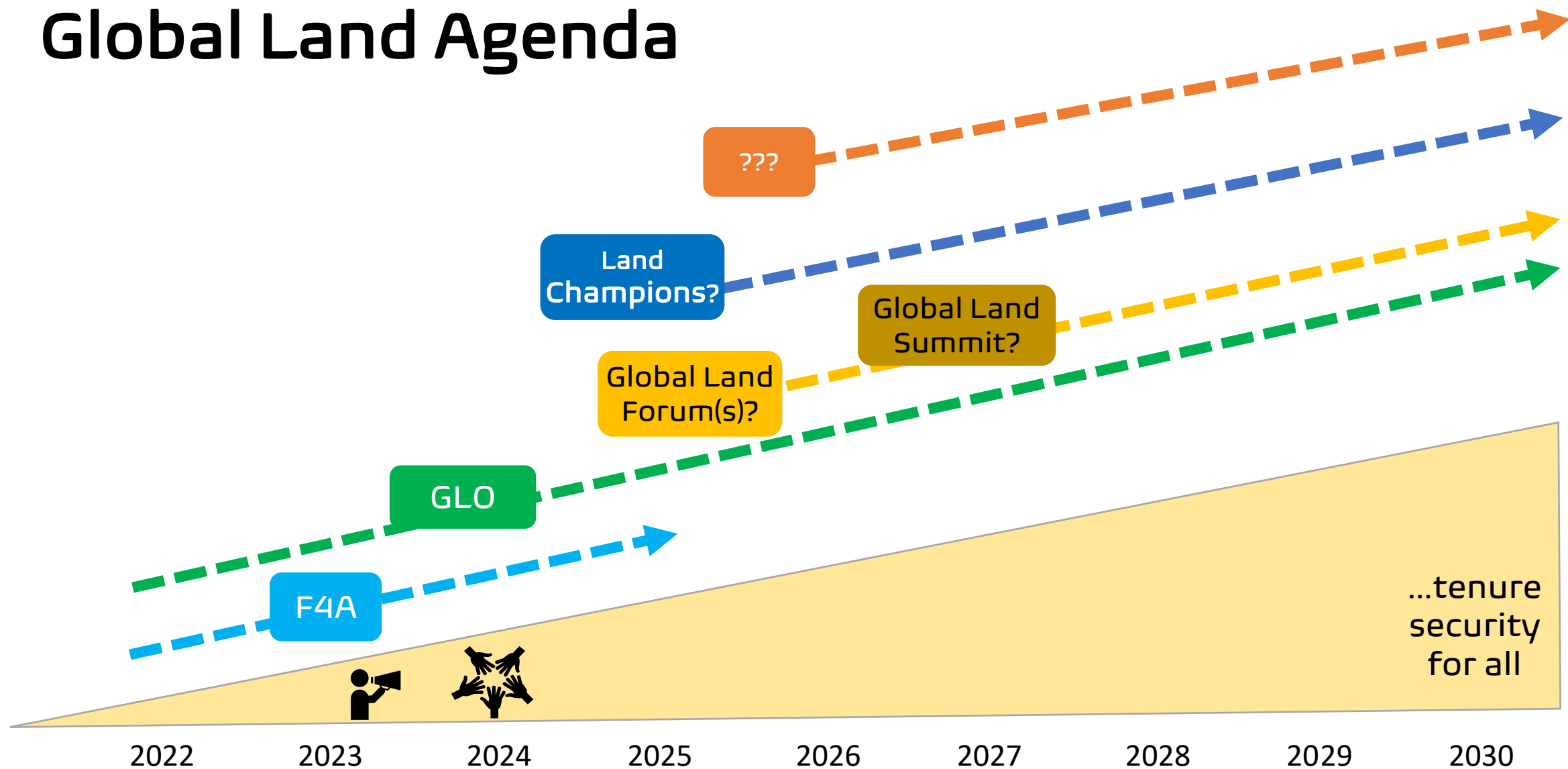
## BUDGET:

- MAX option: 4.1M (1.7M own resources)
- INTERMEDIATE option: 3M (1.5M own resources)
- MIN option: 500k

# Global positioning

- Aligned to all core SDGs, VGGTs, ....
- Axis 3 of Global Land Agenda: Facilitate/establish a global accountability mechanism to track progress
- Initiated talks with CFS
- .....

# Global Land Agenda





# Global Land Observatory

Concept note - Detailed version

15/12/2022

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## Introduction and justification – why a global land observatory?

The inclusion of land tenure and land governance issues in Agenda 2030 and the New Urban Agenda (NUA), besides other frameworks, represents significant progress with regards the recognition of the importance and centrality of land tenure for inclusive and sustainable development.

On one hand, it underscores the role of States to deliver on international obligations (including universal human rights, elimination of all forms of violence against women, etc) and on their commitments on responsible governance of land and tenure rights including the VGGTs, RAIs, F&Gs<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, it opened up avenues and provided frameworks for documenting and monitoring

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<sup>1</sup> VGGT (Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, endorsed by the CFS in May-2012); RAI (Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, endorsed by CFS in October 2014); F&G (the African Union Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (2009)).

commitments, progress and impacts with regarding the implementation of these frameworks and land tenure and governance overall.

As such, documenting and tracking progress on land related targets and outcomes using comparable evidence-based approaches is promoted by these various global development frameworks and commitments. These include formal reporting such as, for example, the annual global SDGs Progress reports and the Voluntary National Reports (VNRs), highlighting overall progress on key targets and dimensions of sustainable development at large and of land and land policy-related issues in particular. It also opened up spaces for independent data initiatives to develop. These various initiatives support, contribute and complement the official data initiatives, by i) providing tools to support indicator development and data collection<sup>2</sup>, ii) opening the scope of indicators and data in order to better document the specificities and complexities related to land and land governance<sup>3</sup>, and iii) integrating various sources of data in view of overcoming data biases and strengthening objectivity<sup>4</sup>.

However, although recognising the progress made, several data and monitoring challenges persist. Firstly, very few States have officially reported on the land SDGs: 24 countries reported to SDG1.4.2, 27 to SDG5.a.1., 35 to SDG5.a.2, with only 5 reporting to all 3 core land SDGs.<sup>5</sup> In addition, when official reports exist, they lack comprehensive review of progress made and coverage of specific linkages and nuances related to land tenure and governance issues. Also, the recommendations from such reports remain often general and lack the granularity to inform specific action by land actors. This gap is more glaring in the land sector unlike others such as education, health and nutrition that have already well-established global reporting mechanisms. Secondly, although the independent, complementary data initiatives provide partial responses to these weaknesses, they remain scattered, are generally not well embedded nor recognised within official processes at various levels, and hence, lack concrete impact on policy and practice in the land sector.

These issues not only highlight the shortcomings of (official and complementary) data and monitoring with regarding land tenure, they also jeopardize achieving the land and - due to the above mentioned centrality of land - numerous other SDGs. The importance and urgency of achieving the land-related SDGs emphasise the necessity to bring together land data generation and monitoring initiatives and make them visible and usable for all stakeholders involved so as to document land tenure and governance issues, to analyse their trends, as well as enable tracking progress and build evidence base for action. This should allow for continuously documenting, analysing and monitoring land tenure and governance issues overall, in particular in the framework of the SDGs and the implementation of the VGGTs and other relevant commitments.

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<sup>2</sup> Besides others, GLII and MELA providing indicators and methodologies to support States and other actors with the development of specific

<sup>3</sup> For example, from perception of tenure security (PRIndex) to violations to land rights defenders (ALLIED).

<sup>4</sup> As such, besides presenting official data, LANDex also promotes citizen-data, data generated by research and academic initiatives, etc.

<sup>5</sup> Data published by custodians on behalf of countries, officially reported to them. See SDG Global Database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>. Also see International Land Coalition, Landesa, Oxfam (2020). 5 Years later. What can we learn from the 2020 Voluntary National Reviews (Vnrs) and the SDG Indicators' Global Database? Progress towards the SDG land rights commitments.

## Objectives and aims of the Global Land Observatory

The objectives of the GLO are to generate and make available data, evidence and analyses on the status of land tenure and governance issues, as a reference point for policy makers, IGOs, civil society, private sector, academia, linking global with country commitments in the frameworks of the SDGs, the VGGTs, and the New Urban Agenda (NUA).

More specifically, the GLO aims at documenting and analysing land tenure and governance, and related trends, with the objective:

- to **bring together** land data generation/monitoring initiatives and **make them visible and usable**
- to **document and strengthen analyses** on the status-quo and trends with regards to land tenure and land rights/governance
- to **undertake policy research**, feeding the development of specialized reports, knowledge exchange and high level advocacy events on land tenure and land rights/governance
- to **provide evidence** on relevance of responsible governance of tenure to promote food security, reduce inequality and enhance the sustainability of agri-food systems in the long term.

The aims of such an observatory are to:

- **Inform/document the state of land tenure, land rights and land governance globally**, providing data and evidence on these issues at national and local levels, and allowing for disaggregation according to gender, tenure, and population groups such as Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and the more marginalised.
- **Scale up and strengthen collaboration of land data and monitoring initiatives** and foster a community of practice around data and evidence on land tenure and governance. The GLO will strengthen existing and leverage monitoring initiatives through better collaboration, synergies and complementarity.
- **Elevate the discourse and build awareness at the highest political level** on the importance of land for sustainable development and for addressing other global challenges (such as climate change, growing inequalities, ...) and thus, in achieving the land and other, land-related SDGs.
- **Scale up policy engagement with regards land tenure and governance** by providing the broader land community solid, accessible and recognised evidence, enabling tracking of key trends and monitoring overall progress of key issues of land governance at local, national and global levels. This should allow the broad land community to keep track of countries' progress against relevant SDGs, VGGT implementation and other relevant land-related commitments and frameworks.
- **Help mobilize support/resources for the land sector**, including the GLO and its products. There is a need for continuous financial and human support in order to achieve significant results in the land sector.

## Outputs and products

The outputs of the GLO should contribute to both i) document the state regarding key issues of land governance at local, national and global levels, ii) analyse trends and build awareness on the

importance of land for sustainable development and for addressing other global challenges. iii) and enable tracking progress and build evidence base for action.

To do so, more specifically, core outputs and products will include:

- Open access database and monitoring platform for documenting the state and trends of land tenure and governance as well as for tracking progress towards SDGs, VGGTs, and other frameworks;
- A one-stop-platform providing the broader land community with sets of indicators, methodologies and tools for broad-based land tenure and governance monitoring;
- State of Land Tenure and Governance (SLTG) report – as periodical flagship publication for documenting the state and evolutions and tracking progress with regards land tenure and governance;
- Analysis & policy guidance documents on land related topics, including demand driven country analyses on progress towards SDGs, VGGTs, etc.

See Annex 1 for a first and preliminary outline of the State of Land Tenure and Governance (SLTG) report.

## GLO's added value

The fundamental added value of GLO is its ability to bring together diverse actors – including UN agencies and SDG custodians, research bodies and civil society organizations – around common land data collection and indicators, jointly documenting the state of tenure and governance with elevated visibility and impact while keeping land central on the development agenda.

More specifically, GLO's added value is:

- **To upscale data centralisation, generation and analysis** in order to better inform and document the state of land tenure, land rights and land governance globally. Brought together, this joint, collaborative effort by key actors on a select number of land indicators will encourage the availability and production of data to be mobilised within the frameworks of the SDGs, VGGTs, the New Urban Agenda, among others.
- **data consolidation and legitimisation**, resulting in the necessary broadening of a recognised land data-ecosystem. This is necessary for broadening the scope of data and data sources to better capture the complexity of the land sector while democratising land data and evidence-based decision-making processes around land.
- **Uptake and impact of land data** within decision-making a policy processes. Bridging the space between UN custodians, research bodies and civil society actors, GLO will facilitate data uptake, sharing and use for impact in view of achieving the SDGs, enabling the monitoring the VGGTs, etc. This multi-stakeholder processes will also facilitate the flow and use of data in policy dialogues at the global, regional and local levels.
- **Awareness and visibility of land and land data on a global stage** through joint high-level publications that integrate data on key indicators, streamlining their use and emphasizing their relevance to decision-makers, funders and the land and other communities more

broadly. Such a publication, backed by collaborating members of the GLO, can form the basis of high-level dialogues and processes, further strengthening public knowledge of and engagement with critical land data.

## Indicators and methodologies

The GLO will monitor and analyse the status and trends on land access, tenure rights, land use patterns (including relevant policy, legislation and institutions) and their impact on food security, agricultural production, natural resource use/management, and overall rural livelihoods' sustainability.

Considering its various aims and outputs, the GLO will have various tiers of indicators and methodologies. A first and primordial tier will be composed of core indicators and methodologies, which are globally recognised, and for which data is available or will be generated through the GLO. Beyond documenting partially the state and trends related to land tenure and governance, the direct or indirect relations of these flagship indicators to the SDGs will enable effective monitoring of progress towards achieving the SDGs.

	Aspect / GLO core indicators*	Lead	SDGs (direct and indirect relation to SDGs)
1	Documentation all land	FAO/WB/UNHabitat	SDG 1.4.2
2	Perception of tenure security	Prindex	
3	Documentation (agricultural) land	FAO	SDG 5.a.1
4	Women's land rights (in practice)	FAO	
5	Women's land rights (legal)	FAO	SDG 5.a.2
6	Land inequality	ILC/FAO	SDG 10.3
7	Violence against environmental HRDs	OHCHR/ UNEP	SDG 16.10.1
8	Tenure, IPLC and locally managed natural resources	RRI	SDG 13.1
9	Land degradation	UNCCD	SDG 15.3.1

\* Additional indicators related to SOLAW could be included. TBD based on recently published SOLAW report/indicators.

Other GLO tiers could include:

- Complementary indicators, methodologies and data from on-going data initiatives, offering the land community a data ecosystem, with a broader scope and wider data sources to cover the specificities and complexities of land tenure and governance (PRIndex, LANDex, LandMark, LandMatrix,...).
- indicators and methodologies from existing initiatives (but generally without data), offering the land community the tools for monitoring land tenure and governance adapted to their specific contexts and needs.

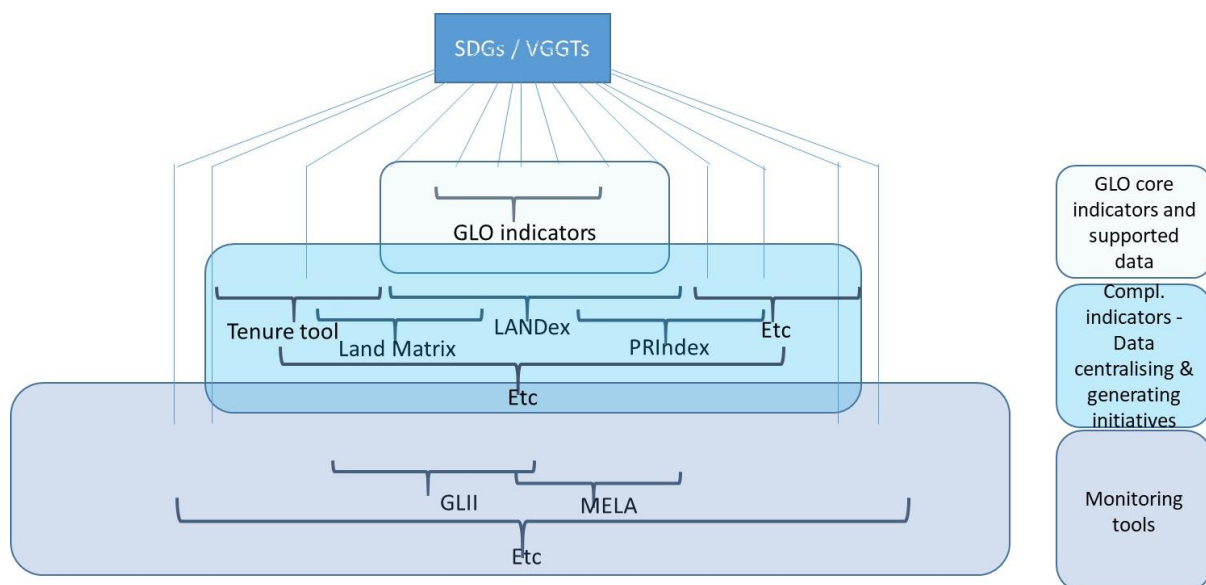


Figure 1: GLO - A multilayer approach, combining core/ complementary indicators and tools

## Set-up and Governance

For the GLO to have the needed impact to achieve the SDGs and to effectively contribute to advancing on key issues of the land tenure and governance agendas at local, national and global fronts, it requires strategic positioning and broad buy-in by stakeholders across the land community and the various policy levels.

Hence, GLO is structured based on an inclusive governance - for management, guidance and buy-in - hosted by FAO. It includes 3 inclusive governance bodies<sup>6</sup>:

- **GLO secretariat**, hosted at FAO, composed of FAO, ILC, UN-Habitat-GLTN and CIRAD, is the ultimate decision-making body of the GLO and is responsible for the day-to-day work.
- **Technical Reference Group** provides guidance on GLO priorities and approaches. It is a representative panel composed of 10 to 15 technical land data experts, from UN-agencies and SDG custodians (possibly IFAD, UNCCD, OHCHR, UN Data, ....), key land research and advocacy facilities (such as LANDESA and LAND Portal, besides others), as well as representatives of related data initiatives (PRIndex, ....).
- **Broad-based Advisory Group** provides advice, gives recommendations, conveys needs, and gives feedback on the GLO and review its products. It has a flexible open membership base, composed of land and data experts from research institutes and think tanks across the globe, CSM and PSM, representation of GDWGL and southern regional formations such as AU/NEPAD and others, to ensure equal voice across types of actors from North and South.

See Annex 2 for full lists of the Technical Reference and Advisory Groups.

<sup>6</sup> See GLO's SOW for further details on its governance, institutional set-up and functioning.

## Budget

A budget for a full, potentially high impact, land observatory is estimated at USD4,110,940, over 4 years.

- This includes all data collection, generating and analysis activities, the establishment of a powerful open data platform (with auto-analysis functions etc), the development of all products inclusive of the high-level State of Land Tenure and Governance flagship report, GLO's additional human resources, management and logistics.
- External funding to be mobilised is USD2,348,940 (57%), with the 4 partners forming the secretary contributing approximately USD1,762,000, mainly by making available and covering core human resources and some core functioning budget.

The full budget, for 4 years, in a nutshell:

Item	Total budget (USD)	Own resources (USD)	Requested funding (USD)
HR and technical expertise	2031000 (49%)	1482000	549000
Data and data infrastructure	410000 (10%)	0	410000
Data products, including SLTG report	960000 (24%)	280000	680000
Travel, logistics, workshops, admin	709940 (17%)	0	709940
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4110940</b>	<b>1762000</b>	<b>2348940</b>

A reduced intermediate budget (basic open data platform, reduced amount of products, and hence also reduced human resources) is estimated at USD3,052,970 (out of which USD1,456,970 external funding, to be sought). A minimal set-up and budget for GLO, mainly focusing on the SLTG report, would necessitate USD466,320 external funding.

See Annex 3 for full outlines of the full or reduced budgets as well as the budget for the SLTG report.

## Global positioning

The urgency of achieving the land-related SDGs and the necessity to establish a global accountability mechanism to track progress towards the latter are recognised in the Framework for Action of the

Global Land Agenda, supported by a broad representative panel of actors<sup>7</sup>. Hence, besides positioning the GLO in alignment, complementarity with and in support of the SDGs, VGGTs, NUA, and other global frameworks, it is also part of a broader agenda and movement aiming to build momentum, upscale policy commitment, make and track progress against the SDGs and hold stakeholders to account, and includes a Global Land Summit, annual Land Forums, and a broader Land Fund.

Also, a strong collaboration between GLO and the CFS will be discussed, in order to strengthen the potential monitoring capacities of the CFS with regards the VGGTs.

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<sup>7</sup> The Framework for Action of the Global Land Agenda states (p9, action point 3): *“To build the case and evidence base for action, track progress globally and in each country, and hold key stakeholders accountable to their commitments we will support the launch of independent monitoring initiatives. Besides others, these could include a Global Land Observatory and a Global Land Governance Report[...]. These will allow for continuous monitoring of progress overall, will establish baselines and keep track of country progress against relevant SDGs and implementing the VGGTs, and track implementation of other relevant commitments”*



# Annex 1: Preliminary outline of the State of Land Tenure and Governance (SLTG) report

## State of Land Tenure and Governance

V3 - 15 November 2022

### DRAFT OUTLINE FOR SUPPORTING DISCUSSION

(120-150 pages, with 10-15 page alone standing executive summary)

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## INTRODUCTION: MAKING THE CASE FOR LAND, LAND TENURE SECURITY AND LAND GOVERNANCE- RATIONAL FOR A SLTG REPORT IN A BROADER LAND CONTEXT

This introductory section sets the scene, highlights the importance and centrality of land and plots out key contextual and policy developments around land. It also makes the case for this SLTG report.

## Chapter 1: Why Tenure Security and Governance Matters - Land is Central; Addressing It Is Urgent

The objectives of this chapter is to highlight the emergency and urgency of the land agenda and its role in improving tenure and its governance, for legitimate rights holders, for sustainable development as well as for achieving the SDGs overall. This will be done by contextualising it particularly with global priorities and challenges (climate, ...). As such, this will show the relationship between land and resource tenure governance and a range of development goals/challenges/priorities: a) promoting food security, eradicating rural poverty, bridging gender equality in land rights, manage natural resources sustainably (such as achieve land degradation neutrality), adapt to climate change and mitigate its effects, build peace, socio-economic and ecological resilience, and in general to meet the SDGs.

One option (among others) could be to structure this chapter as follows (this corresponds to the four broad priority areas of the Global Land Agenda), showing the relevance of land for:

- **Empowering people** and **promoting gender and social equality** and resilience, in particular for women, the elderly, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities.
- **Climate adaptation and mitigation**, while protecting **nature** and promoting sustainable food systems.
- Sustainable rural and urban land investment for **inclusive and equal prosperity**.
- Promoting **peace, stability and security**.

## Chapter 2 : Achieving Land Tenure Security and Governance and Sustainable Development for All. The Land Policy Framework

The main objective of this chapter is to set out the global policy frameworks related to land, the land ones as well as of other sectoral frameworks in which land is embedded. This would not only set the governance scene but give the audience a complete understanding of the complexity and embeddedness of land policy and governance.

Hence, a first part would be on:

- The land sector, with a focus on, at global level, SDGs, VGGTs, RAIs, the Urban Land Agenda, ..., as well as at regional and decentralized levels (F&Gs, ...)
- Land and the other sectors (might refer to the categories retained in the previous point): how is land embedded in other sector policies (such as climate, ...) and vice versa (UNCCD, CBD, ...).

The GLA should be part of this discussion, making the link between both of the above.

## Chapter 3: The case and scope of the SLTG report

This chapter will then conclude by developing the case for and setting the scope of the report.

## SECTION 1: THE STATE OF LAND TENURE AND GOVERNANCE IN THE WORLD

This first technical section will present the data and analytical work, related to the Global Land Observatory and its indicators. It will be recurrent in the following issues of this report, as such serving as the technical basis for documenting and following the state and progress of land governance overall and of the political commitments made at the Summit and Forums,.

### Chapter 4: The State of Land Tenure and Governance Data - How Is It Measured, What Exists, What s Mobilized/able

Since the SDGs, but not only, a lot has been on-going with regards land data. The objective of this section is to do an in-depth assessment of the State of land data. It will also do a quick assessment of the positives and challenges, justifying the work presented here as well the relevance of GLO.

This chapter will also develop the methodology for this section: Data analyses and indicators; methodology, time frame covered; and country selection rationale.

*Materials: Mainly base don own work. Also see Land Partol data reports.  
How: To be done internally.*

### Chapter 5: The State of Land Tenure and Land Governance

This chapter presents the data and analyses based on the GLO dataset and indicators. It should have two parts: i) a first one on the State of Land Tenure (among others indicators related to 1.4.2, 5.a.1); ii) a second on the State of Land Governance (indicators related to 5.a.2, ...).

It may offer regional/national sections/examples.

*Materials: Reports on indicators; should be based on GLO. Additional resources to be mobilized are: SOLAW, new Wb report, RRI who own what land, ...  
How: To be done internally; will need capacity to develop GLO indicators and data as well as data analyses and reports.*

### Chapter 6: Trends in Responsible Governance of Land Tenure

This chapter reports on current knowledge and stats on the dataset of indicators related to governance.

Discussion of how changes in policy and law (for land and other key resource sectors as well as planning) have taken place (provide some figures that set out key regulatory issues for land tenure and governance); how implementation has proceeded; and with what impact. Specific assessment of how well VGGT and SDG (land related) have been 'achieved'. Provide some chronologies of key events over time on a global scale (and perhaps for some illustrative country cases). Aspects covered can include: This chapter should focus on land policy and legislation, inclusive land administration and land conflicts. It will present the state of governance, including multi stakeholders platform.

This chapter will combine global assessments and specific cases at regional and/or national/case level.

*Materials: Several reports that might serve the purpose - LoA SMAIAS, LoA FIAN, Daryl's paper, WHH/ILC paper on VGGT implementation, LM VGGT compliance reports, ...*  
*How: to be done internally.*

## SECTION 2: LAND FOR CLIMATE

This section addresses the topic chosen for each SLTG issue (and hence will change for every issue). For this SLTG issue, it will present evidence and experiences documenting the role and centrality of land and the need to address land and land governance for global action and priorities.

The global evidence and experiences presented will confirm the audience to act on land, in particular for governments and other actors to address tenure security and equal access to land, establish the necessary systems and institutions to make them a reality and consistent application of the established rules and regulations as guided by the VGGTs.

The case for global action on land tenure and improve overall governance should be made clear and compelling. This is developed for one of the four priorities, namely 'land and climate', as very topical and strategic area of work for the moment.

### Chapter 7: The 'land and climate' nexus

This first chapter will provide evidence and in-depth assessments on the 'land-climate' nexus. It should provide all the data and evidence available in view of underscoring how land and climate inter-relate, and addressing land tenure security and governance are primordial for climate action. Important will be to embed this 'land and climate' thematic within the broader context of other global priorities (inequality, sustainable food systems, ...- as such making the link with Section 1).

The evidence is clear that one of the best strategies to protect nature, reduce emissions and reverse biodiversity loss, and subsequently strengthen resilience of food systems, is to secure and protect tenure rights, in particular of local communities and indigenous peoples

as stewards of local territories and ecosystems<sup>8</sup>. There is strong evidence that community ownership of forests, for example, leads to reduced deforestation, better conservation of forest products, and thus greater protection of carbon storage and livelihoods benefits<sup>9</sup>. Furthermore, with clear and secure tenure rights for all, corporates and investors are compelled to act more responsibly with regards the rights, health and safety of communities and farmers, directly contributing to safeguarding and potentially strengthening local livelihoods, food security, more resilient supply chains and reducing impacts from shocks, such as the present pandemic, on local livelihoods and incomes<sup>10</sup> (taken from the Global Land Agenda).

*Materials: See paper by David Kamovitz and paper by Malcolm Childress (for FAO). Also see Peter Veit's work on this.*

*How: This chapter could be developed by a key expert/group of experts.*

## Chapter 8: The contribution of IPLC land, territories and practices to climate

With IPLC being put to the fore as main custodians for climate action, better documenting IPLC lands, territories and practices is still needed. On one hand, it will document the state of IPLC land tenure and governance by the use of GLO indicators and additional data sources, as well as provide space for IPLC case-studies, and, on the other hand, will present in-depth analysis showcasing with solid evidence the role of IPLC lands, territories and practices for climate action. If possible, this will also complement the SDGs, in particular SDG 1.4.2, which is not covering specifically, accounting for or disaggregated according to population group/IPLC.

*Materials: See again paper by David Kamovitz/ Malcolm Childress/Peter Veit. See UNPFII/CBD/UNCCD reports. Also see LandMark for georeferenced data (as part of GLO)*

*How: This chapter could also be developed by a key expert/group of experts (probably with support from the internal team).*

## CONCLUDING SECTION: BUILDING MOMENTUM: LAND AT THE HEART OF DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL AND FOR A SUSTAINABLE PLANET

Land is central. Need to think beyond the usual interventions. Issues of policy coherence, across levels and sectors in order to address global challenges. Identify what different types of stakeholders can do: government agencies, donors, NGOs, CSOs and social movements, academics and researchers, private sector, multilateral and bilateral financial institutions etc.

<sup>8</sup> IPCC (2019). IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land 2019 – Summary for Policy Makers. <https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/summary-for-policy-makers/>

<sup>9</sup> Chatre, A., Agrawal, A. (2009) Trade-offs and synergies between carbon storage and livelihood benefits from forest commons. PNAS, 106:42, available at: <https://www.pnas.org/content/pnas/106/42/17667.full.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> RRI (2020). Urgency and Opportunity: Addressing global health, climate change, and biodiversity crises by scaling-up the recognition and protection of indigenous and community land rights and livelihoods. Briefing paper, Rights and Resources, September 2020.

Aspects that could be covered: A. Build good national data systems that are gender-disaggregated; B. Building fit-for-purpose land administration systems; C. How to mobilize policy makers to focus on better implementation of laws and policies. D. How to improve government service delivery for men and women? E. How to design program and project interventions for increasing tenure security? F. How to support rights holders themselves through tenure tools? G. How to move the dial forward on cultures of security?

## Annex 2: Technical Reference Group and Advisory Group

### Technical Reference Group (preliminary)

All organizations of the TECHNICAL GROUP have been identified based on:

- Technical expertise relevant to GLO's objectives and needs
- The capacity to support or otherwise advance the partnership
- Capacity for strong commitment to help lead GLO forward.

Although several have accepted already, the (long) list hereunder is a preliminary identification of potential technical people for the Technical Reference Group.

	Data expert	Institutions	Role/reason
UN-Agencies / IGOs / custodians			
	Thea Hilhorst / Klaus Deininger Jennifer Lisher / Talip Kilic	WB	Custodian SDG 1.4.2  Land / LSMS data
	Chiara Brunelli / Yonca Gurbuzer  Martha Osorio / Muriel Veldman  Jairo Castano	FAO	Custodian SDG 5.a.1  Custodian 5.a.2  Ag Census data
	Marc Cebreros	OHCHR	Custodian SDG 16.10.1
	?	UNCCD	Custodian of 15.3.1
	Qhapaj Conde / Teresa Mazza	CBD	Advises on 15.3.1, also leads on post-2020 GBF
	?	UN Stats / UN Data	
	?	UNEP / IPCC	
Data initiatives			
	Malcolm Childress	Prindex	Global dataset, proxy for 1.4.2
	?	MELA	Africa indicators initiative
	Ibrahima Ka	UEMOA-land observatory	Africa land observatories
	Chloe Ginsburg / Alain Frechette	RRI	Who owns the world's lands
	François Fonteneau	Paris21	Deputy head, senior data specialist - Promotion of improved use and production of high-quality and timely statistics
	Robie Holip	Indigenous Navigator	IP-led data
	Laura Meggiolaro	Land Portal	Global land (data)

CS, Research, IPLC, regions			
	Diana Fleschner/Jolyne Sanjak/Everlyne Nairesiae	Landesa	Data experts, GLII, ...
	Davis Adieno	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (Data4SDGs)	Director of programmes, former Senior Advisor of Data, Accountability, and Sustainable Development for CIVICUS
	Don Marquez	ANGOC	Land Watch Asia - Responsible Asia land governance monitoring
	Daniela Savid	Plurales	LAC SDG Platform (Tierra y ODS)
	Zack Romo	COICA	Indigenous Peoples Data Initiative - Lead Data and research at GATC
Possible others (as possible reserve list; if not retained would go to Advisory group)			
	?	UN Data	Consider engaging citizen-science initiative at UNWDF
	Aurelie Bres	FAO	Link with 'Land and Water'
	Chiara Brunelli / Gero Carletto	FAO / WB	50*2030?
	Peter Veit	LandMark	IP proxy for 1.4.2
	Peter Messerli	Wyzz / UBern	Chair of Sustainable Development Report / Land Matrix
	Thomas Jayne	MSU	LSMS data
	Jordan Chamberlain	CGIAR	LSMS data
	Fiona Flintan	CGIAR/ILRI/IFAD	Data for SPARC on/with pastoralists.
	Ilse Pelkmans	TMG	Human rights data
	Vicente Marques	UFRGS	Key census analyst, particularly for LAC

## Advisory Group:

The Advisory Group has a flexible open membership base, composed of land and data experts from research institutes and think tanks across the globe. It will also include decision-makers and representatives from civil society, donors, private sector, such as CSM and PSM, representation of GDWGL and southern regional formations such as AU/NEPAD and others, to ensure outreach, buying and uptake, dissemination and use, as well as equal voice across types of actors from North and South. Emphasis is placed on engagement of marginalized groups.

This list is flexible and still to be completed.

	Institutions
UN agencies/ IGO/countries	
	UNCCD
	IFAD



	AU
	NEPAD – Land Governance Programme
	OAS (Organisation of American States)
	Asean
	MCC
	FAO GAEZ team
Data initiatives, data experts and key land research	
	ALLIED
	Land Portal
	Land Matrix
	Global Land Programme
	WRI Land and Carbon Lab
	Landac
	PES-Food - the International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems
	Land observatories
	Sam Moyo African Institute for Agrarian Studies
Civil society, think tanks, advocacy, grassroots	
	Cadasta
	FIAN
	Huairou commission
	TI
	La Via Campesina
	WRF
	WFO
	Cicodev
	Reconcile
	GATC
	REAF (Specialized Meeting on Family Farming –
Mechanisms	
	CSM
	PSM
	CFS
Donors	
	GDWGL
	Tenure Facility

## Annex 3: Budgets

Budget for a full, potentially high impact, land observatory (UPPER ESTIMATION)

Draft Budget Proposal per Global Land Observatory							
Budget Lines	Activities description	Unit Cost	Duration/units	Total Amount	Own funding	Requested funding	Remarks
Human resources GLO secretariat	Full time coordinator	120000	1 (full time), 4 years	480000	372000	108000	Covered by CIRAD (36,000 contribution to expat costs, presently covered by ILC). ILC will continue cover, until funding for GLO is secured. Hence, deducted 36,000 only for year 2
	Ful time technical specialist	150000	1 (full time), 4 years	600000	600000		Covered by FAO. Full time technical specialist in support of all tasks of the GLO.
	Full time Technical and data expert	63000	1 (full time), 4 years	252000		252000	1 full time consultant
	Part-time data and technical support	10000	6 (part time, 10 to 20%), 4 years	240000	240000		4 part-time support for data and technical, including: 1) 1 data and technical support (by CIRAD), 2) 1 data and technical support (by ILC), 3) 1 statistical and data support (by FAO), 4) 1 technical support (by FAO), 2 technical support by GLTN
	Part time technical and institutional support	10000	6 (part time, 5-10%), 4 years	240000	240000		2 part-time support from FAO (P5, D2), 1 part-time from ILC, 1 part-time from CIRAD, 2 part-time from UNHabitat
	IT and comms support	63000	1 (full time), 3,5 years	219000	30000	189000	1 full time consultant, to manage GLO virtual platform, feed info to the platform, manage data base on platform, prepare comms products, etc etc. First year half time, covered by FAO

Data and data infrastructure	Data generation, mainly land inequality	Decreasing lumpsum	lumpsum, 4 years decreasing	140000		140000	Commissioned support on data generation, particularly for Land Inequality flagship indicator. Decreasing needs over years (50,000 year 1 and 2; 20,000 years 3 and 4)
	Development data platform	200000	1	150000		150000	
	Data platform management/adaptation	30000	4 years	120000		120000	
Products	Land Governance Report	388000	1	388000		388000	See detailed costing for land governance report
	Land Tenure journal	118000	lumpsum, 4 years decreasing	472000	280000	192000	placeholder - see detailed budget to come
	Other products (including newsletters, SDG barometer, ... TBC), including editing, design, translation, printing, ...	25000	lumpsum, 4 years decreasing	100000		100000	
Travel/workshops	2 physical for SC per year	20000 for full meeting	1 specific GLO meeting, 1 back to back, for 4 years	80000		80000	2 physical SC meetings a year, 1 organised by GLO, 1 back-to-back with another event.
	Travel for secretariat (meetings, conferences, ...)	2500	5 per year, 4 years	50000		50000	Includes travel to meeting, conferences, ... for core staff
	Other travel (consultants, data generation, ...)	2500	4 per year, 4 years	40000		40000	
<b>Total Activity Budget</b>				3571000	1762000	1809000	
Project administration costs	Office supplies	10000	per year, for 4 years	40000		40000	

	Administration costs at 14% of the project activity cost			499940		499940	Cost include consultant contract management, workshop organising and management, overall project support,
<b>Total administrative budget</b>				539940	0	539940	
<b>Total project budget</b>				4110940	1762000	2348940	

Intermediate budget (basic open data platform, reduced amount of products, reduced human resources)

Draft Budget Proposal per Global Land Observatory							
Budget Lines	Activities description	Unit Cost	Duration/units	Total Amount	Own funding	Requested funding	Remarks
Human resources GLO secretariat	Full time coordinator	120000	1 (full time), 4 years	480000	480000		Covered by CIRAD (36,000 contribution to expat costs, presently covered by ILC). ILC will continue cover, until funding for GLO is secured. Hence, deducted 36,000 only for year 2
	Ful time technical specialist	150000	1 (full time), 4 years	600000	600000		Covered by FAO. Full time technical specialist in support of all tasks of the GLO.
	Full time Technical and data expert	63000	1 (full time), 4 years	252000		252000	1 full time consultant
	Part-time data and technical support	10000	6 (part time, 10 to 20%), 4 years	240000	240000		4 part-time support for data and technical, including: 1) 1 data and technical support (by CIRAD), 2) 1 data and technical support (by ILC), 3) 1 statistical and data support (by FAO), 4) 1 technical support (by FAO), 2 technical support by GLTN
	Part time technical and institutional support	10000	6 (part time, 5-10%), 4 years	240000	240000		2 part-time support from FAO (P5, D2), 1 part-time from ILC, 1 part-time from CIRAD, 2 part-time from UNHabitat

	IT and comms support	31500	1 (part time), 3,5 years	110500	16000	94500	1 full time consultant, to manage GLO virtual platform, feed info to the platform, manage data base on platform, preapre comms products, etc etc
Data and data infrastructure	Data generation, mainly land inequality	Decreasing lumpsum	lumpsum, 4 years decreasing	70000		70000	Most costs absorbed internally
	Development data platform	80000	1	80000		80000	Simple platform
	Data platform management/adaptation	20000	Not for first year, 3 years	60000		60000	
Products	Land Governance Report	388000	1	388000		388000	See detailed costing for land governance report
	Land Tenure journal						Not included
	Other products (including newsletters, SDG barometer, ... TBC), including editing, design, translation, printing, ...	20000	Not for first year, 3 years decreasing	60000		60000	Reduced
Travel/workshops	2 SC per year (virtual or back-to-back)	10000 for back-to-back	1 virtual GLO meeting, 1 back to back, for 4 years	40000		40000	2 SC meetings a year, 1 organised by GLO, 1 back-to-back with another event.
	Travel for secretariat (meetings, conferences, ...)	2500	4 per year, 4 years	40000		40000	Includes travel to meeting, conferenes, ... for core staff. Increased slightly as othe rtravel was taken out.
	Other travel (consultants, data generation, ...)						Took out.
<b>Total Activity Budget</b>				2660500	1576000	1084500	
	Office supplies	5000	per year, for 4 years	20000	20000		All internalised by partners

Project administration costs	Administration costs at 14% of the project activity cost			372470		372470	
<b>Total administrative budget</b>				392470	20000	372470	
<b>Total project budget</b>				3052970	1596000	1456970	

### Budget for the State of Land Tenure and Governance report only

Draft Budget Proposal for Land Governance Report - subject to changes based on partners consultations / decision (TBC)					
Budget Lines	Activities description	Unit Cost	Duration/units	Total Amount	Remarks
Planning, working and consultation workshops/EGMs	conduct 4 meetings (2 physical - 2 virtual) on the report development with technical group/drafting team; relevant agencies on data needs; consultation on the draft report etc	20000	2	40000	These meetings can be directly convened to fast track the development of the report; while others including EGMs and consultative meetings with key stakeholders could be piggybacked with other conferences and sessions as may be possible.
	Staff and consultant travel for data and information sourcing/working meetings	25000	lumpsum	25000	lumpsum
Commissioned studies	Provision for 2 commissioned studies	30000	2	60000	Provision for 2 commissioned studies on thematic to be decided (based on agreed upon overall and specific themes of the report - TBC)

Human resources (overall report)	Hire at least 2 senior land data analysts consultants - for 4 months	8000	2*4 months	64000	The consultants in data processing and analysis are expected to work on this project for between 4 months, with approx. cost of 5000 per month for work done - including data minining, clearning, processing, analysis, triangulation, presentation includig visualization etc in readiness for use in actual writing of the report. Since data is not largley available, this effort will be intensive at the beggining and progressively reduce over time
	Hire 2 consultants for technical writing	8000	2*4 months	64000	Expected to work for at least 4 months to lead the drafting fo the global report based on data analysed/presented and expand the source of literature and information to other sources. The two will work with/guidance of the technical working group and will also receive thematic contribution from within the land commuity as materials to go to the main report.
	Staff/consultants (at 30-60% of their time) working with the consultants and technical working group -hired to coordinate and fully support this effort at least 12 months	40000	lumpsum	40000	Laregly covered by technical staff, seconded from key contributing agencies including from GLO, custodian agencies and GDWGL members, NGOs/CSOs etc as may be needed to ensure support to this effort. Although some of these costs will be covered by these institutions, some funding to cover specific time might be needed.
Knowledge Management	Editing, design and layout of the report/publication	20000	lumpsum	20000	projected costs - subject to the size of the report
	Translation of the publication into at least 4 UN languages - UN languages (English, french, arabic, spanish, chinese, russian)	50000	lumpsum	50000	projected costs
	Printing - 200 hard copies (several languages) - others shared online	20000	lumpsum	20000	projected costs
	Dissemination of the report - media support	5000	lumpsum	5000	projected costs
<b>Total Activity Budget</b>				<b>388000</b>	
Project adminstiation costs	Office supplies	2000		24000	cost include consultant contract management, workshop organising and management, overall project support, communication, etc
	Administration costs at 14% of the project activity cost	54320		54320	

Total administrative budget				78320	
Total project budget				466320	







# Updates on the migration of the Land Governance Programme Map to Land Portal

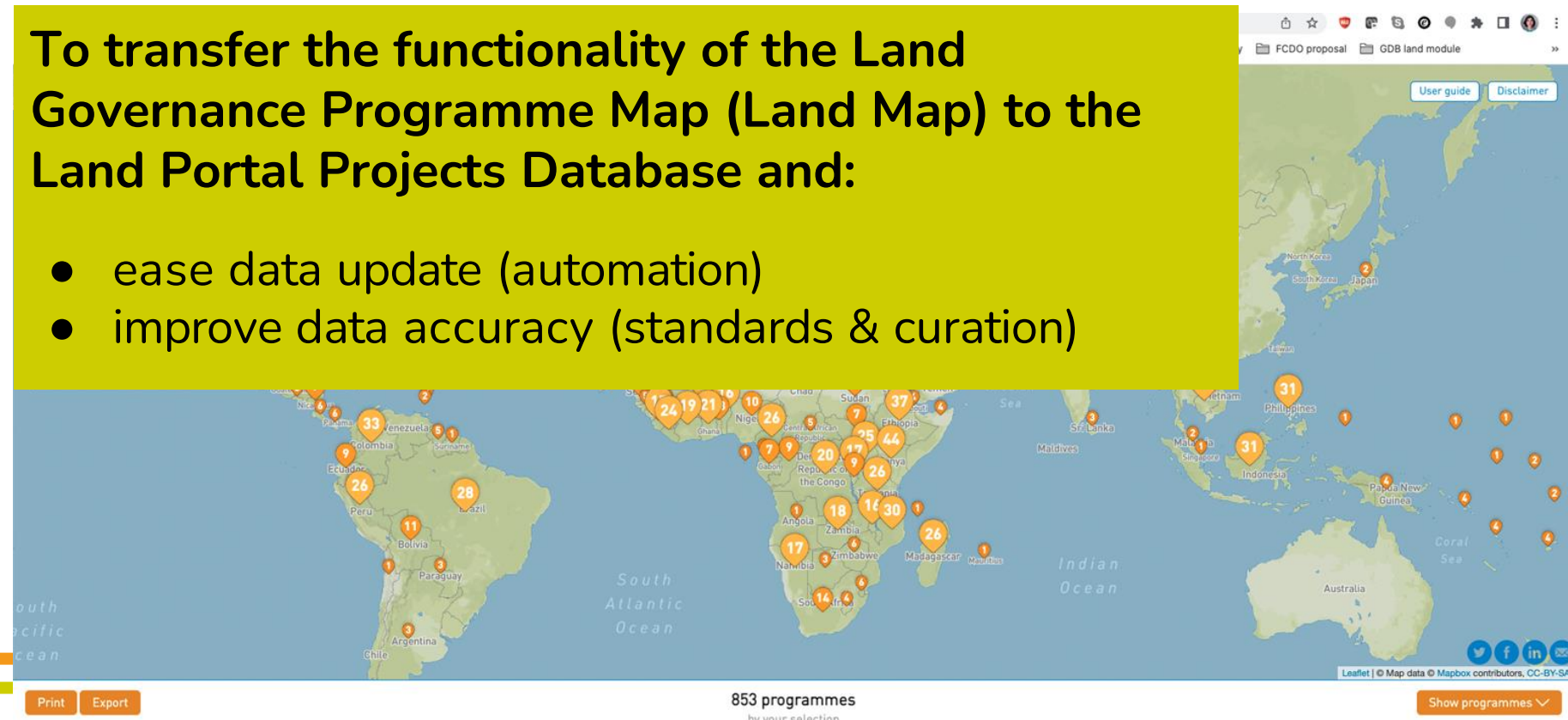
Laura Meggiolaro  
& Romy Sato

8th February 2023

# Overall Aim

To transfer the functionality of the Land Governance Programme Map (Land Map) to the Land Portal Projects Database and:

- ease data update (automation)
- improve data accuracy (standards & curation)



# Why a Land Projects Database on the Land Portal?

## Relevance for society

Up-to-date and accurate data about initiatives and funding

- Transparency
- Enables collaboration, coordination, lessons learning on land

## for Land Portal

- **Fits with our mission** to nurture an open, inclusive and democratic land information ecosystem
- **Fits with our strategy** & values to work collaboratively, cost-effectively, improving systems that already exist

## for the GDWGL

- **Global agenda on land**
- Improved collaboration, coordination and learning
- Better data for project design, implementation & evaluation

What we have done so far...



# Data team

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Onboarding in November 2022

2 data curators



Luis Baquero



Diana Kyalo



Emeka Okoye

Knowledge engineer

Coordination: Romy Sato

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# Project milestones & timeframe

Overall timeframe: Nov 2022 - Oct 2023

## Milestones

## Tasks...

## Timeframe

Data selection

Define parameters, harvesting data from the [International Aid Transparency Initiative](#) (IATI)

Dec 22 - Jan 23

Curation

Relevance check, match with LP dataset, adjust formats, **consult donors**, improve description

Feb - May 2023

Ingestion

Convert and upload files, **feedback & adjustments**, enable data download, fix technical issues

Jun - Aug 2023

Promotion

Launch **in coord. with donors**, communications, **feedback & adjustments**, maintenance plan

Sep - Oct 2023

# Data selection



- 32 land terms, such as:
  - Land rights
  - Tenure security
  - Land reform
  - Etc.
- Occurrence of terms on Land Map
- LandVoc terms
- Land-related frequently used terms on Google etc.

iatI International Aid Transparency Initiative

English

Datastore Search

API | About

Search IATI Activities...

Switch to Advanced Search

Datastore Search is part of the IATI Unified Platform

Privacy Contact

Twitter LinkedIn

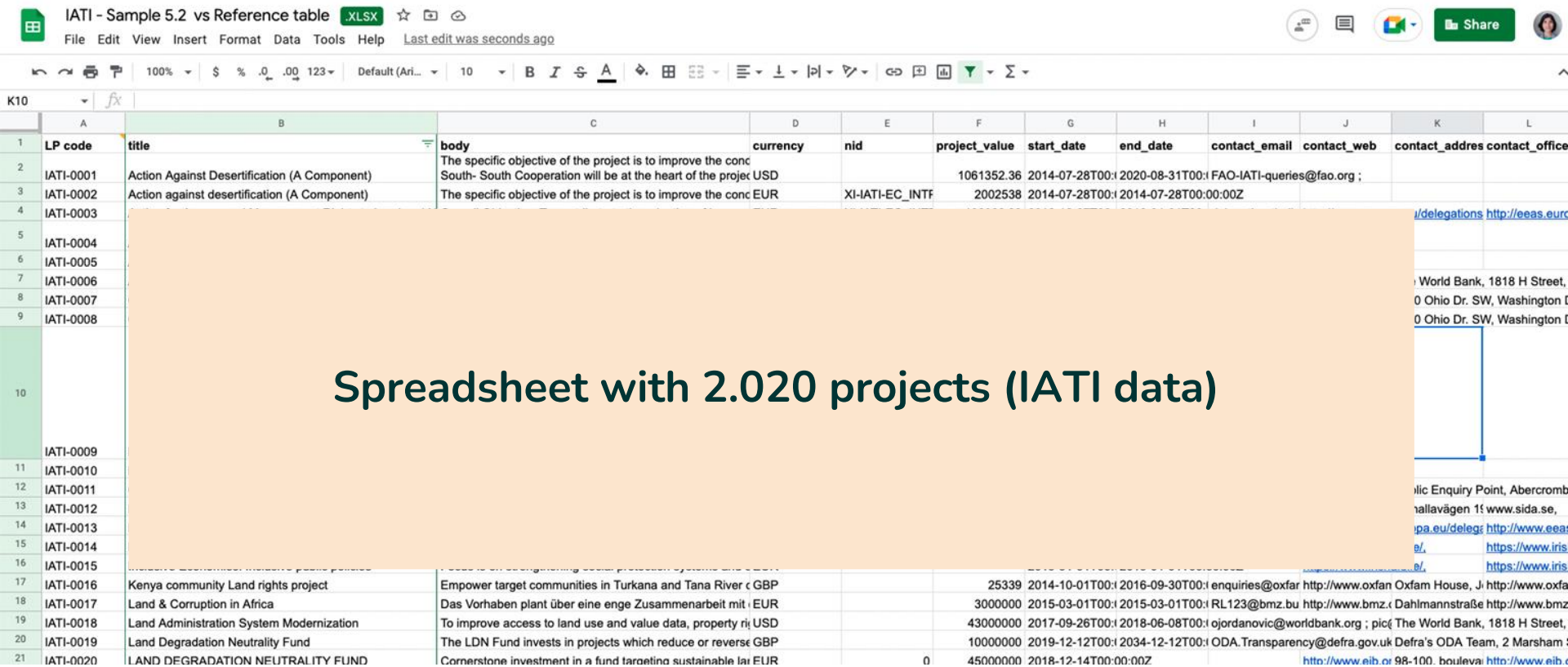


# Data selection



- Terms are found either in the project **title** or **description**
- Projects **not older than 2012** (end date)

## Data selection



# Curation

Land Map  
(donor platform)

853 projects



Land Portal

1.036 projects

Reference table  
1.046 projects

All projects from Land Map  
have been found in the LP  
dataset!



IATI selected data  
2.020 projects

- Eliminate duplicates
- Find matches
- Check relevance
- Clarify questions with donors (inconsistency in the data)

# Curation

## Preliminary findings:

- Ca. 55 matches between Reference Table and IATI data
- Same projects, but slightly different titles
- Different formats (currencies, languages etc.)
- Data from donors, UN organizations beyond the GDWGL, e.g. IrishAid, UNDP, UN-Women

## To investigate, clarify with donors:

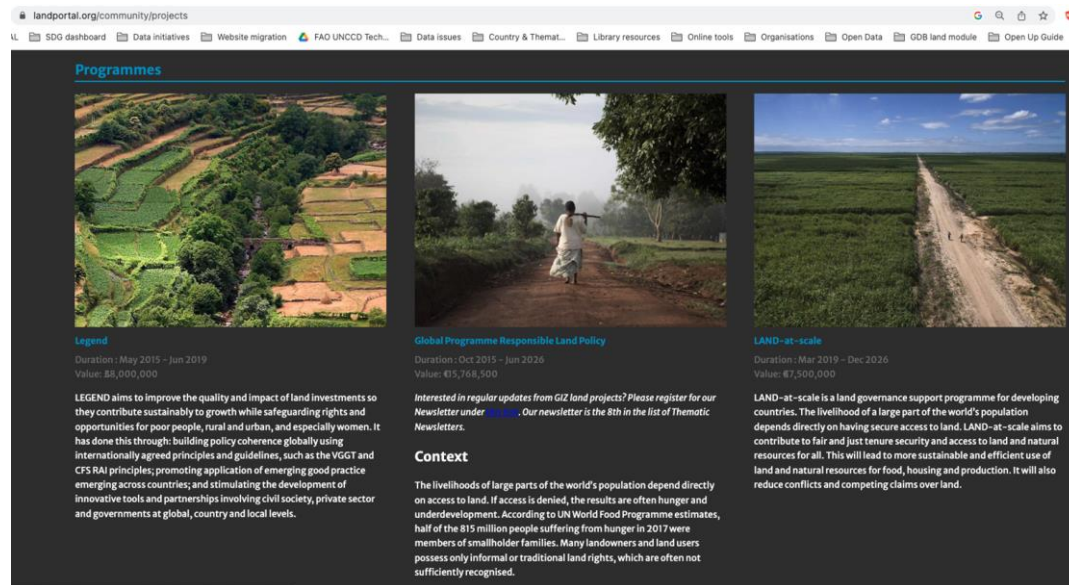
- Similar projects, but different **titles** or **budgets**. For example:  
Project in Indonesia (Empowering tribal communities of Antagarh),  
12K EUR or 10K EUR?
- Missing information (no dates, no budgets etc.)
- Define standards, e.g. currency conversion, visualizations

# Next steps & other highlights

- Appoint 1-2 GDWGL members as focal points for the curation team
- Next update in April?

Now online:

## [Programme pages](#)



The screenshot shows the 'landportal.org/community/projects' page. It features a navigation bar with links like 'SDG dashboard', 'Data initiatives', 'Website migration', 'FAO UNCCD Tech...', 'Data issues', 'Country & Themat...', 'Library resources', 'Online tools', 'Organisations', 'Open Data', 'GDB land module', and 'Open Up Guide'. Below the navigation bar, there are three programme cards:

- Legend**  
Duration: May 2019 - Jun 2019  
Value: \$8,000,000  
LEGEND aims to improve the quality and impact of land investments so they contribute sustainably to growth while safeguarding rights and opportunities for poor people, rural and urban, and especially women. It has done this through: building policy coherence globally using internationally agreed principles and guidelines, such as the VGGT and CFS RAI principles; promoting application of emerging good practice emerging across countries; and stimulating the development of innovative tools and partnerships involving civil society, private sector and governments at global, country and local levels.
- Global Programme Responsible Land Policy**  
Duration: Oct 2019 - Jun 2026  
Value: €15,768,500  
Interested in regular updates from GIZ land projects? Please register for our Newsletter under [GIZ Land](#). Our newsletter is the 8th in the list of Thematic Newsletters.  
**Context**  
The livelihoods of large parts of the world's population depend directly on access to land. If access is denied, the results are often hunger and underdevelopment. According to UN World Food Programme estimates, half of the 815 million people suffering from hunger in 2017 were members of smallholder families. Many landowners and land users possess only informal or traditional land rights, which are often not sufficiently recognised.
- LAND-at-scale**  
Duration: May 2019 - Dec 2026  
Value: €7,500,000  
LAND-at-scale is a land governance support programme for developing countries. The livelihood of a large part of the world's population depends directly on having secure access to land. LAND-at-scale aims to contribute to fair and just tenure security and access to land and natural resources for all. This will lead to more sustainable and efficient use of land and natural resources for food, housing and production. It will also reduce conflicts and competing claims over land.



# Thank you



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