

Data Evidence for Better Land Administration and Management Policies in the Context of SDGs; Experiences from the Global Land Indicators Initiative (glii) at Land and Gltn/un-Habitat

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Key words: Access to land; Cadastre; Capacity building; Cartography; Digital cadastre; Geoinformation/GI; Land management; Remote sensing; Security of tenure; Standards; land indicators, land monitoring, data collection

SUMMARY

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Background on land and the SDGs

Agenda 2030 recognizes the importance of land in achieving the sustainable development goals including SDG1- Ending poverty; SDG2 – eradicating hunger, SDG5 – achieving gender equality and empowerment of women; SDG11 – building inclusive and resilient cities; and SDG15 towards land degradation neutrality. The New Urban Agenda further underscores the importance of land governance in urban planning and development.

With the inclusion of land tenure in the SDGs including a robust monitoring framework to measure progress through specific land indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1; governments are often challenged to provide robust and comparable land data, both administrative, survey and geospatial data to measure progress against targets 1.4 and 5.a. The UN custodian agencies for these two indicators; UN-Habitat, World Bank and FAO; with the support of Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII) at GLTN/UN-Habitat have developed and published a joint module to be integrated into household surveys for data collection. Both indicators are classified as Tier II by the UN Inter agency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs). Custodian agencies are currently disseminating the approved methodologies while supporting countries to achieve timely and regular data collection and reporting on these indicators. Despite this significant progress, countries are faced with numerous challenges in meeting the data demand including limited coordination between national land administration, survey and cadaster systems; inadequate financial and technical capacities. For most data agencies, capacity development on the application of the global methodologies for monitoring

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land tenure indicators is paramount.

Objectives

This paper presents the global methodology for monitoring land tenure indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1; and the relevant data sources including survey and geospatial data; and role of different actors including surveyors. The further highlight opportunities linked to the newly established FIG Taskforce for SDGs, links with other global and regional efforts for land administration and management; and specific contributions of key actors including surveyors in data generation for monitoring land tenure issues in response to the SDGs.

Significance for Policy

This paper underscores the global processes for the development of land indicators for monitoring tenure security in the context of SDGs, approved methodology including tools for data collection and reporting to the UN Statistical Division. Access to regular, quality and disaggregated survey, administrative and geospatial data is key for tracking progress on key SDGs targets and policy decisions.

Conclusion

This paper provides recommendations on use and application of the joint module for data collection and reporting on SDGs indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1; against the role of key actors as means to fast track data collection, availability and regular reporting on these indicators.

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