



## International Land Coalition

Advancing the Monitoring of Land Governance for Ensuring Impact on Poverty Reduction

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## Land Policy and People Participation

Land policy reforms to contribute more fully to poverty reduction and sustainable development must be closely related to processes that empower poor men and women in decision-making processes



## Democratisation of land tenure and management

Democratisation of land tenure and management demands that a wider variety of interest groups are able to collect and access information on land governance.



## Democratisation of land tenure and management

Active civil society organisations working on land issues have created a stronger demand for different perspectives and priorities to be reflected in land policy formulation and implementation. It creates a need for increasing multi-stakeholder involvement in land monitoring

## Inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, and impacts

Land governance data can be categorised according to inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, and impacts; while there is an increasing focus and effort directed at monitoring administration processes and outputs, there is a severe lack of available data on outcomes that would allow a better analysis of the impacts of land governance policies

## Indicators of secure access to land: the state of development

In most key areas, actual data collection and data availability is very sparse.

**Policy and legal frameworks**  
**Land administration**  
**Access to land for the poor**  
**Tenure security**  
**Women's access to land**

## Key areas of emerging policy consensus on pro-poor land policy:

- recognizing multiple forms of tenure
- good governance considerations in land administration, particularly the minimization of corruption
- access to information; making it not just formally available but accessible to the poor
- empowerment of the poor, including legal empowerment measures
- legal frameworks and administrative practices that are non-discriminatory
- open national dialogue on land policy in which poor and marginalized groups are able to contribute through civil society

## Gathering evidence for better land governance

The roles that these monitoring activities play can be categorised as:

- Gathering evidence for advocacy;
- Providing a basis for dialogue and information for democratic governance;
- Providing information for empowerment and coalition-building.
- Monitoring is also important, for IGOs, as a source of information influencing resource allocation.

## Monitoring Component of the Land Governance

When land governance is seen in the broader sense of how society governs the use of its land resources, monitoring can be seen as an essential component of the land governance process itself.

## The Land Reporting Initiative of ILC

As a global coalition, spanning from local grassroots organizations to United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and international organizations, ILC creates and benefits from unique opportunities to engage in dialogue on land issues.

The **Land Reporting Initiative** (LRI) is an ILC initiative that supports and builds on the work of member organisations in monitoring land issues and trends. It also seeks to facilitate collaboration between civil society and inter-governmental organisations to promote better monitoring of land issues for ensuring impact on poverty reduction.

The central goal of the Land Reporting Initiative is to make sure that evidence is gathered on the land access and tenure security situations of poor and vulnerable groups, and to make sure that that evidence has an impact on policy and supports reforms.

## The expected results of LRI are:

- a stronger evidence base for advocacy which will have an impact both on public awareness concerning the tenure rights of poor women and men, and the formulation and implementation of laws and policies affecting such rights; and
- strengthened capacity of civil society and intergovernmental organizations to engage in advocacy and policy dialogue, as well as to influence the design and implementation of pro-poor land policies.

## LRI primary functions are:

1. To support the monitoring work of members, and the advocacy work that builds on that monitoring.
2. To be a mechanism through which members can develop more comparable and comprehensive data collection, regionally and globally.
3. To be a mechanism to collate information and develop collective advocacy-oriented outputs at national, regional and global levels.

## LRI Outputs 2009-2011

⇒ **LRI Country reports**, collating secondary data to describe key land-related issues and trends for selected countries (2009-10)

⇒ **LRI Regional reports** that focus on specific regionally-relevant themes (2010)

⇒ **LRI Global report** with a deeper and cross-cutting analysis of the issues emerging in the national and regional initiatives (2011)

⇒ A **feasibility study** for setting up a global 'land index' providing comparative data on the impact of access to land (2011)

The information collected for the LRI country reports will go through a process of multi-stakeholder validation.

Provisional list of LRI Country reports 2009:		
Latin America	Africa	Asia
Peru	Zambia	Indonesia
Bolivia	Malawi	Bangladesh
Nicaragua	Madagascar	Cambodia
Honduras	Niger	The Philippines
Guatemala	Kenya	India
		Nepal

**Building this shared knowledge, analysis and agreements will, among other factors, entail:**

- Monitoring trends and the linkages between poverty eradication and secure land tenancy systems
- Identifying gaps in policies, implementation methods and outcomes achieved;
- Understanding the legal frameworks, current land policies and programmes being implemented by governments, donors and NGOs/CSOs;
- Developing an assessment of the obstacles and failures in promoting land access and secure land tenancy rights
- Developing and analysing scenarios according to different trends in access to land and natural resources