

How open data on land rights can improve global food security & nutrition

Land Portal & GODAN Action

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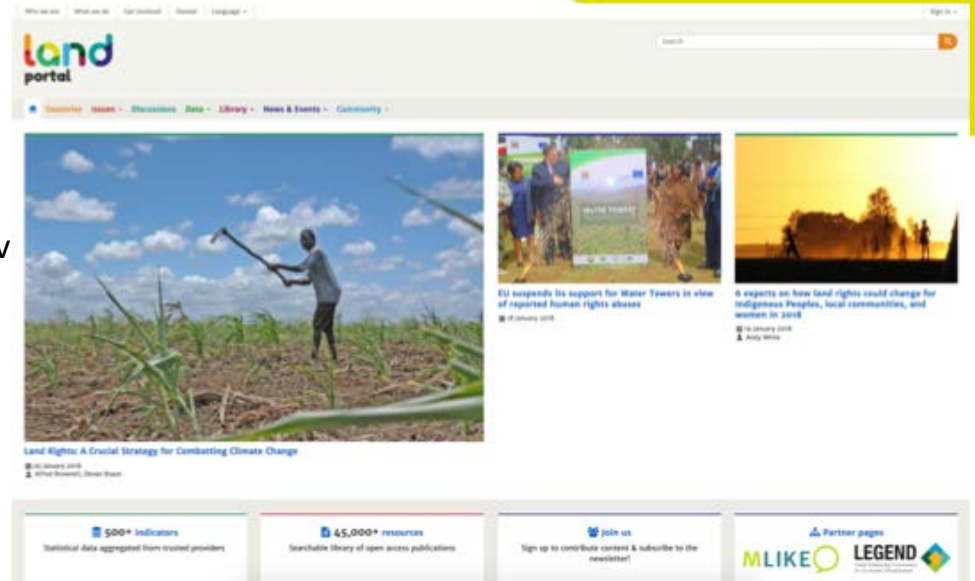


Introduction

- What is the Land Portal?
 - Improving Access to Information
 - Capacity Building

Prov

- GODAN Action -> land data in 2018



Why are land rights important for agriculture & nutrition?

- **70% of land worldwide is unregistered;**
- Secure rights to land are literally and figuratively at **the foundation of agriculture & nutrition challenges**
 - Long-term investments;
 - Agricultural productivity;
 - Access to financial services;
 - Key to climate change adaptation;
 - Empowering women & communities.
 - Decrease conflicts
- Importance of land rights for sustainable development increasingly recognized globally
 - **Sustainable Development Goals**
- **The challenge of documenting land rights**



*A woman holding her land certificate in rural Zambia.
© Jeremy Green, World Bank*

SDGs & Land Data Momentum

- Inclusion of land-indicators in SDGs created **unprecedented momentum around data collection & monitoring**;
- Official SDGs process vs. Alternative Data Sources;
- Positive drive among global civil society to:
 - Monitor progress themselves;
 - Create additional indicators.
- **Open Data** as tool to coordinate, harmonize & avoid duplications.

land portal

Home Countries Issues Discussions Data Library News & Events Community

Land and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

UN member States endorsed the 2030 Agenda and committed to implement the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, a set of 17 Global Goals, in a 15-year period. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development contains land-related targets and indicators under SDGs 1, 2, 5, 11 and 15. Many land organizations and stakeholders are committed to fully implementing the SDGs and to monitoring the land-related indicators in order to promote responsible land governance. Land is a significant resource, both cross-cutting and critical to achieving the SDGs.

Learn more about this initiative.

Discover the eight targets and twelve indicators related to land:

- Goal 1: No poverty**
 - Target 1.4: By 2020, 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, agricultural new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
 - Indicator 1.4.3: 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
- Goal 2: Zero hunger**
- Goal 5: Gender equality**
- Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities**
- Goal 15: Life on land**

Land-related SDG timeline

More information on the SDGs:
Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG):
UN SDG Metadata Repository:
Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform:

<https://landportal.org/book/sdgs>

Leveraging SDGs momentum

- Leveraging momentum around data to wider discussions around:
 - Each step of the data cycle;
 - The information ecosystem and everyone's respective roles & expertises within that;
 - Inclusive & democratized data.
- ***Not only monitoring data for “monitoring sake”, but also using data to generate meaningful & positive change on the ground.***



*Partnership for Action workshop targeting infomediaries,
March 2018, Washington, D.C.*

GODAN Action Land Data topic

- Global actions vs. local needs
 - Aggregator vs. local information provider
 - Data collectors vs. data users
 - Key questions for 3 aggregator use cases
- 1) *Do global/regional/local data collection efforts meet needs of local data providers in realizing the SDGs?*
 - 2) *What are the ethical implications (privacy, competition, sensitivity of data) for local information providers to be visible on global/regional aggregator platforms?*



Land Data & Open Data: a paradox?

- What about the 'Open'-part of Open Data?
- Land Tenure Data is **sensitive & controversial**
 - A lot of incentive (for individuals, communities & governments) to keep the data closed.
- LP's awareness raising & capacity building also focuses on that:
 - **Not all data should be open by default;**
 - Consider responsible data publishing (anonymizing, licensing, restrictive access → data management plans);
 - Consider responsible data use.
- Everyone dealing with data should always **consider their role & consequences of their contributions** in the overall **information ecosystem**



[Ruth Suehle](#) for [opensource.com](#)

Expected outcome of Land Data topic

- Increased understanding & concrete recommendations how **global/regional data collection efforts align with local needs** to secure land rights;
- **Increased awareness & thinking for open data sector** that making data open should not be an end goal
- And realize that **making data open can do harm instead of good:**
 - Data does not always have to be 100% open to be able to act and impact meaningful change.



United Nations Photo (Flickr / Creative Commons)

Thank you!

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