



Reflections on GLII Achievements and Plans

January – June 2018

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Introduction:

Its June 2018, half a year down the line following the reclassification of several land indicators including 1.4.2 by the IAEG-SDGs in November 2017. To all of us, this milestone was defining and encouraging in our effort towards achieving monitoring of land governance issues at scale.

All stakeholders have a role to play to make this happen including dissemination of the agreed methodology for monitoring land indicators in the SDGs as approved by IAEG-SDGs, localization of the SDGs indicators and advocacy with national governments (including ministry of lands and National Statistical Organizations (NSOs); regional institutions working on land, data and statistics, civil society organizations, research and academia, and the private sector) to prioritize resources, support capacity development, integration of essential questions for data collection and dissemination for planning and decision making at country level.

Several agencies have since established **data initiatives to make direct and indirect contribution to the SDGs monitoring agenda and other global frameworks**.

These initiatives include: the Monitoring and Evaluation of Land in Africa (MELA) in the context of Framework and Guideline on Land Policy in Africa led by Africa Land Policy Centre (ALPC); Property Rights Index (PRIndex) initiative on measuring perception of tenure security led by the Land Alliance; and the International Land Coalition (ILC) Dashboard for monitoring and reporting citizen generated data that inform realities at local and national levels on matters land governance, and the Land Mark Data on Indigenous People.

These data initiatives promote and integrate GLII indicators in their work, thus directly contributing to achieving the GLII's mission of 'Making global scale land governance monitoring using comparable land indicators for comparable data possible at scale by 2030'.

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Additionally, they embrace the use of comparable indicators for comparability of data to be generated, presenting a greater level of comparability and enhance triangulation in analysis of key land governance issues.

GLII continues to coordinate and support these initiatives, linking them to the broader efforts of the custodian agencies responsible for monitoring land indicators in the SDGs and as such enabling a central coordination and convergence mechanism for which various data sources find synergy and complementarity in support of the global agenda for monitoring land governance issues for evidence-based policy decisions. These initiatives will broaden the ecosystem of land data needed for the development of a Global Status Report on Land Governance, proposed to be done jointly by custodian agencies with support of other data contributing agencies; in a process to be facilitated by GLII. The global report will translate data into a readable and concise report that will inform progress and trends on key land governance issues for planning and policy decision at country, regional and global level.

Towards Tier I for SDG Land Indicators by 2020

Following the reclassification of key land indicators in the SDGs from Tier III to II by the IAEG-SDGs in November of 2017, attention has now shifted to actualizing country data collection. This involves strengthening the capacity of data agencies on the use of approved methodologies for data collection through relevant surveys, facilitating actual data collection, and reporting on the respective indicators to the custodian agencies.

The plan to get to actual country level data collection activities underway has been relatively slow. This can be attributed to the need to strengthen dissemination of the methodology approved by the IAEG-SDGs for uptake and integration of essential questions in relevant national surveys at county level, among other factors.

The limited financial resources accessible to custodians to provide technical support and accompaniment of NSOs, national land institutions and other data agencies to integrate essential questions in upcoming national surveys, and for overall capacity strengthening in data collection processes at country level remains a big challenge towards securing Tier I reclassification by 2020. This is an urgent need that requires attention and immediate support, noting that government-led data processes at country level often needs sufficient time for planning and resources.

GLII is committed and continues to support the efforts of the custodian agencies to disseminate the methodology, coordination for capacity strengthening of NSOs and other data contributing agencies at country and regional level, foster complementarity and synergy among key actors to deliver Tier I by 2020.

Below, are highlights of progress made by custodian agencies, with support of GLII and the Friends of Custodians:

A. Development of an integrated country data collection, advocacy and capacity strengthening master plan for NSOs and land institutions for Indicators 1.4.2 and 5. a.1.

Presently, custodians are finalizing a joint Country data collection, advocacy and capacity support plan for NSOs and Land Institutions. This will provide a clear map of all countries by region and profile relevant surveys led by NSOs and other data contributing agencies, timing of such surveys and resources required to integrate the joint questionnaire module in relevant surveys, regularly collect and report on the two indicators.

The aim is to ensure that both survey data (including perception of tenure security) collected by NSOs, and administrative data is regularly collected and reported by all countries. The plan also considers custodians' in-country experience in data collection and established relationships with such institutions, which presents easy target countries for early reporting on the indicators with minimal support. The plan will also help map and profiling the contribution of other actors (in terms of who is doing what and where), to ensure the regional and country coverage required by IAEG-SDGs to achieve Tier I status is met, and to promote coordination and collaboration among key players towards the joint outcome.

The joint plan also integrates key advocacy activities coordinated and supported by GLII, including regional dissemination workshops and learning events involving NSOs and land institutions at country and regional level. Advocacy efforts will also entail the development

of communication materials for localization of SDGs land indicators and related tools (while keeping the gender agenda of securing women's land rights at the center of the monitoring plan) and fostering learning and sharing of best practices.

The above effort is supported by *the Friends of Custodians* group established in March 2017 by the Global Donor Working Group on Land (GDGWL) to support custodian efforts to achieve Tier I status by 2020.

The plan will also enable donors to make specific contributions to the monitoring agenda of these indicators and support of the joint efforts of the custodian agencies and other contributing actors, while building on their specific country engagements.

The plan will also ensure overlaps and duplications of efforts are minimal.

The overall output will be an integrated Country Data Collection, Advocacy and Capacity Strengthening Master Plan for NSOs and Land Agencies that will guide the efforts of custodian agencies, other data contributing agencies and advocacy partners to deliver on the two indicators with clarity of country coverage, by region.

Contribution from other data agencies in support of these indicators is encouraged. Additional data is expected to bridge gaps and give more nuances in the analysis of land governance issues from local to the global. This includes data from the CSOs, private sector organizations and donor supported initiatives including data from impact evaluations of land-related interventions.

It is expected that the greater land community will use the plan to guide their contributions and support specific efforts; with ease to identify regions and countries that need more support,

and effectively coordinate their support with other agencies working in-country or regionally. The custodian agencies are finalizing the master plan and will soon be made available for your information and alignment of your contributions as may be applicable and informed by the plan.

B. GLII Learning Workshop on Monitoring Indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 for NSOs in East and Southern Africa, September 2018

The aim of this workshop is to create a learning and sharing space for NSOs on the use of the proposed methodology for monitoring indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1; and carry out a simulation exercise on integration of the joint module in relevant national surveys. This workshop is designed to respond to NSOs request made to GLTN-GLII during the multi-country capacity assessment done in 2017, and in support of the custodian agencies efforts to secure reclassification to tier I by 2020, by enhancing the capacity of NSOs to uptake the approved methodology for monitoring the two tenure security indicators in the SDGs.

At the end of the workshop, NSOs are expected have increased understanding of the approved methodology including how to practically integrate the joint questionnaire module for data collection and report on the indicators at their country level.

The workshop is expected to provide valuable lessons that will inform planning for other regional and national NSOs capacity strengthening sessions by custodian agencies, data contributing agencies and donors; and the overall advocacy agenda.

This workshop will be co-organized in collaboration with sub-regional and regional land and statistical training and coordination agencies in Africa; and in collaboration with the custodians for indicators 1.4.2 and 5. a.1. Other data contributing agencies will also be invited to support and use the opportunity to learn and share.

A concept note will be shared for more information, and possible interest to contribute to this practical learning workshop targeting NSOs in east and southern Africa.

C. Custodian agencies for land indicator 1.4.2 (UN-Habitat and World Bank); and 5.a.1 (FAO) finalize the development of communication document for NSOs

Following the development of a joint questionnaire module by the custodian agencies addressing data needs for indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, with the support of GLII; a communication document targeting NSOs with information on how to integrate essential questions in relevant national surveys for data collection is currently under finalization. The joint questionnaire module is expected to yield data for both indicators; subject to the type of survey used. It includes the essential questions for integration in relevant national survey – see attached questionnaire module.

The accompanying communication document for NSOs will be shared with you as soon as its completed. This document is designed for NSOs but will also benefit other data agencies supporting NSOs in data collection efforts. GLII supported the efforts of the custodians towards harmonization of the two indicators, providing convening support and technical inputs through a technical reference group on data and statistics.

D. FAO, the custodian of indicator 5.a.2 continues to make significant progress towards Tier I status

FAO has developed an information note - **Realizing Women's Land Rights in Law; A Guide for Reporting SDG Indicator 5.a.2' – see attached document.** Participants at the GLII side event held during the GLTN Partners meeting in Nairobi in April 2018, benefited from an online presentation made by the technical lead on SDG indicator 5.a.2 from FAO, highlighting key progress and plans. The data collection procedure

for this indicator does not rely on national land institutions or NSOs, but will work with technical institutions including human rights agencies, research and academia, and recognized legal experts' bodies for analysis of existing legal frameworks, validation and reporting.

E. Guideline for Impact Evaluation of Tenure Security Measures/Interventions

There is no doubt that when land and tenure rights are well governed will contribute to achieving sustainable development outcomes including poverty reduction, promote gender equality, effective urbanization, and sustainable natural resource management. Inclusion of land in the sustainable development agenda affirms its global importance in achieving key targets in the sustainable development goals by 2030, the New Urban Agenda, and Agenda 2063 for Africa among other regional development frameworks and programs. Land governance frameworks like the VGGTs, Responsible Agriculture Investment, the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa among others serve as foundation and inspiration for all to pursue responsible land governance at local, national, regional and global level.

However, as donors, governments, private sector and the civil society put more resources into improving security of land tenure and effectiveness of land governance systems, decision makers need evidence of expected results and outcomes. Land actors and stakeholders have continued to collect and monitor data trends to inform policies. However, to understand the nuances in monitoring of data trend, impact evaluations can be used to show causality of project impacts and enhance attribution of results to a specific land intervention. As we measure progress against SDGs, ability to attribute changes in key SDGs targets including 1.4 to land tenure interventions requires ability to measure impact associated by

such interventions by governments, private sector, donors and other actors.

Despite significant improvements in land impact evaluations in recent years, there have been glaring gaps in the evidence and a lack of a common theory of change model that supports application from a land tenure perspective. During the GLII-EGM held in November 2015, the platform members raised the need for the development of land impact evaluation guideline and indicators that will make a link with its set of 15 comparable and nationally applicable land governance monitoring indicators.

In response, a Guideline for Impact Evaluation of Tenure Security Measures including the robust theory of change has successfully been developed through a GLTN and IFAD joint initiative.

The guideline was developed with the support of a consultant, and with technical contribution from a project technical steering group of experts from the World Bank Group, the Millennium Challenge Cooperation, Landesa, IFAD, and GLTN at UN-Habitat. The development of this guideline contributes to the priorities of the Global Donor Working Group on Land in intensifying the use, advancing learning and access to tools for impact evaluation on land relevant interventions.

The draft guideline was first presented at the World Bank Conference in March 2018 and received technical reviews by various impact evaluation experts including USAID and IFPRI. Find attached guideline (See attached impact evaluation guideline)

The guideline has also been used as a resource material in a two-day training workshop on impact evaluation for land and property rights interventions for the Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa (NELGA) members, which was jointly organized by NELGA represented by the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), in collaboration with Africa

Land Policy Centre (ALPC) and the World Bank. The training was held on June 2 and 3, 2018, preceding the AERC's bi-annual workshop held in Mauritius.

Subject to improvements, the guideline will be published as a working paper by GLTN and IFAD, contributing to the GLII Working Paper Series.

As the GLTN-IFAD joint project continues into 2018 and 2019, GLII will continue to coordinate and support the dissemination of the impact evaluation guideline through relevant forums and workshops to reach various agencies and networks including GLTN and ILC partners. GLII will also support GLTN-IFAD efforts to convene and facilitate technical sessions for evaluation experts from IFAD, Landesa and other agencies, in learning and sharing sessions and accessing feedback on the guideline.

In addition, the project is expected to support the development a 'how-to' tool for integration of impact evaluation in land interventions/ project level with indicators for measuring the same.

More information on upcoming learning events/workshops of dissemination of the guideline and other opportunities related to this project will be shared in due course. If you are an expert in impact evaluation and wish to contribute/support to this project, feel free to get in touch with me for more details.

Related Resource: Find a recorded Webinar on Impact Measurement and the Sustainable Development Goals' on: <http://bit.ly/2HN95pO> The webinar was held on May 30th, organised by UNDP, Business Call to Action and Oxford Impact Management Programme. The webinar focused on how the SDGs are being used for impact measurement in practice, drawing on examples from corporations, social enterprises, and impact investing funds.

“Impact is what drives the people and organisations in impact investing and social finance, and distinguishes them from conventional investors and businesses. But, arguably, unless you are actively measuring your impact, you are not operating or managing in a way that fully reflects your social mission and goals.” Karim Harji and Alex Nicholls Programme Directors, Oxford Impact Measurement Programme

The 7th GLTN Partners Meeting, 24-26 April 2018, Nairobi-Kenya

Key Highlights on Discussions and Decisions

Since the establishment of the GLII in 2012, the GLTN under its Phase II Network Strategy has hosted and facilitated the GLII platform, enabling the delivery of the key milestones in global land governance monitoring agenda.

GLTN has evolved into a dynamic alliance of more than 75 global land actors and stakeholders who share a common goal of delivering improved tenure security for all, along the Continuum of Land Rights.

The essential function of GLTN is the development and dissemination of inclusive land tenure approaches that are practical and innovative implementation tools that *Leave No One Behind* in rural and urban areas.

The tool development approach is grounded in intensive normative work and in-country testing, in collaboration with strategic partners.

The 7th GLTN Partners Meeting held in Nairobi from 24-26 April 2018 convened the Network members and partners to reflect on key achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and together made a forecast for the next strategic phase of GLTN.

The strategic focus of GLTN’s 2018-2030 Strategy is to secure tenure rights for all within the frameworks

of the SDGs, New Urban Agenda (NUA); UNFCCC, UNCCD, and advancing the aspiration of the VGGTs, AU Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa among others.

GLTN Phase III will be guided by the four strategic objectives are to:

- Accelerate reforms of the land sector by fostering global, regional and national discourse on responsible land governance and transformative land policies.
- Institutionalize inclusive, gender-responsive and fit-for-purpose land tools to scale up tenure security interventions.
- Monitor land-related commitments and obligations by mobilizing international, regional and national partners to track progress and build evidence for policy decisions.
- Share and develop capacities, knowledge, research and resources on land tenure security.

GLTN Phase III strategy is designed to build on key achievements and strengthen the efforts of the GLII in coordination and convening of the land and data communities, development of comparable land indicators and data protocols, capacity strengthening and reporting of key trends in the monitoring of land governance issues globally.

GLTN partners underscored the importance of evidence-based land governance policies and committed to see more strengthened efforts to achieve this as inspired by global and regional frameworks, tracking progress and reporting on key targets related to land indicators in the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda, as well as other state commitments and obligations. The focus should go beyond the SDGs to ensure comprehensive land governance issues are monitored for policy decisions, building on the long list of GLII indicators (see attached).

GLTN is poised to lead and facilitate efforts that advance GLII's work, further strengthening its capacity to deliver on its mandate through institutionalisation of the initiative as a work stream.

GLTN partners supported the proposal to go beyond data and have GLII coordinate and support land data agencies in a process that will see the land community develop a **Global Status Report on Land Governance for Policy Decisions**, using the data generated by governments for SDG land indicators with the support of custodian agencies, as the foundational data for this report. The report is also expected to benefit from other data sources, to fill in the gaps and enable triangulation in further analysis of key nuances on land governance issues. These decisions are geared towards strengthening GLII's overall capacity to deliver on its global coordination and convening role for land and data communities, developing comparable land indicators and data protocols, reporting of key trends, advocacy and facilitating capacity development in land governance monitoring; while tapping directly in to the expertise from the GLTN ecosystem of partners; in leading the global efforts to monitor land governance issues.

During the meeting, a joint presentation by MCC and World Bank on GLII virtually presented by Jennifer Lisher, reflected on overall achievements,

challenges and opportunities. The GLTN partners meeting had several GLII partners in attendance.

GLII Side Event at the GLTN Partners Meeting

The objective of the side event was to convene GLII platform members and other partners attending GLTN Partners meeting to update on GLII's progress, achievements, lessons learnt and map opportunities going forward.

The side event provided opportunity for learning and sharing among participants including an update on progress made in monitoring land indicators in the SDGs – with a focus on indicator 1.4.2, 5.a. 1 and 5.a.2. During this session, participants learnt of the overall achievement of GLII, update on methodology development and harmonization of indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 presented by Robert Ndugwa who represented the joint efforts by custodians (UN-Habitat, World Bank and FAO) and virtual presentation on the progress made on 5.a.2 by Renee Chartres of FAO.

Key achievements by the custodian agencies are already underscored in earlier sections of this report with relevant documents including the joint questionnaire module for 1.4.2 and 5.a.1; the information note '*Realizing Women's Land Rights in Law; A Guide for Reporting SDG Indicator 5.a.2*' shared.

During this session, Annalisa Mauro of ILC shared an update on ***the Land Dashboard***, an initiative that aims to gather 'people generated data' to contribute to national policy advocacy and influencing. In addition, it will allow members to monitor the fundamental principles of the VGGTs and offer alternative and complementary reports on many of the land-related SDGs.

This data initiative has integrated several GLII indicators in its monitoring framework and is expected to provide crucial primary data needed to profile realities of communities, households and vulnerable populations at local and national level, hence complement the mainstream data generated

by NSOs and other data agencies for advocacy and policy decisions.

This initiative is currently at pilot stage in a few countries and more information on its progress to be shared by ILC in due course.

During the GLII side event, participants engaged two requests by International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and Habitat International Coalition's Housing and Land Rights Network (HICHLR) presented for discussion and direction by the participants.

The two requests were as follows:

A. Request by International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in collaboration with ILC, IFAD, Reconcile and other collaborating agencies for development of pastoral land indicators

A brief overview of this request was shared by Analisa from the ILC. A concept note with more details on this request is attached for more information. During the session, participants observed and directed as follows:

- i. The request is welcomed and noted the need for consideration for development of indicators for monitoring pastoral land, a move believed will enhance evidence-based planning and policy decision making of agencies working in this area and governments.
- ii. Participants noted that the set of 15 GLII indicators for monitoring land governance issues (see attached GLII indicators) are comprehensive but remain limited in addressing the specific context of pastoral land governance.
- iii. Agreed that GLII establish a technical working group for the development of the indicator(s) on pastoral land. Agencies including UNEP and UNCCD have confirmed interest to support this effort in line with their on-going work and monitoring efforts on environment

and sustainable land use management. More agencies and partners to be enjoined based on technical contribution/background and interests.

- iv. While welcoming this request, participants recommended that the technical working group (to be established) will need to review and check on progress made by FAO following the development of a Technical Guide on Improving Governance of Pastoral Lands and related work for synergy and complementarity of efforts in the development of the indicators for comparable data for policy decision.
- v. Agreed that GLII coordinator to facilitate the establishment of the technical working group in consultation with ILRI and collaborating agencies. Proposed that the working group be chaired and facilitated by ILRI and or designated agency/organisation. Once established, members of the technical working group will define their work plan and time frame for delivering on the indicator(s) and provide regular updates on the progress made.
- vi. GLII to facilitate access to needed technical resources and convene the validation sessions.

Would you like contribute to the development of pastoral land indicators?

Get in touch with **Everlyne Nairesiae** on everlyne.nairesiae@un.org and **Fiona Flintan** on F.Flintan@cgiar.org for more information.

B. Request by Habitat International Coalition's Housing and Land Rights Network

Representing the Habitat International Coalition's Housing and Land Rights Network, Joseph Schechla presented the concept note for GLII consideration for the development of a monitoring framework that tracks UN member states' progress against the responsible land governance, including indicators in

the SDGs; against their performance on state obligations related to land.

This proposal underscored the emerging normative framework on land that combines both policy *commitments* and legal *obligations* of UN Member States. The current UN norms include standing *commitments* expressed in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Tenure Guidelines (2012) and Framework for Action in Protracted Crises (2015), as well as certain principled *commitments* of 2016 New Urban Agenda (NUA).

Above these are State *obligations* embodied in treaty law and its authoritative interpretation such as the CEDaW General Recommendation No. 34 on the rights of rural women, and CESCR General Comment No. 24 on economic, social and cultural rights *obligations* in the context of business practices.

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs coincides also with ongoing normative developing in the form of the UN Declaration on Peasant Rights and CESCR's articulation of a CESCR General Comment on the human rights and corresponding state *obligations* related to land under the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (see attached concept note for more details) This proposal called attention to the importance of monitoring government, regional and global commitments (which are often voluntary) and obligations that are legally binding.

In his presentation, Joseph underscored the three pillars of the United Nations – (1) peace and security, (2) progressive development and (3) human rights; and noted that country investment in improving conditions for responsible land governance can be translated to show their progress towards meeting the respective state obligation related to land.

During this discussion, the following was noted and recommended by participants:

- i. The concept note is very informative and worth GLII community to explore it further to provide a link of monitoring of land governance issues against the state obligations, while finding alignment as may be possible.
- ii. Agreed that Habitat International Coalition's Housing and Land Rights Network to further develop the concept and provide more information on UN treaties and other obligations that could provide the foundational analysis, and guide development of such monitoring framework.
- iii. It was noted that prospectively, following such an analysis, tracking mechanism could be possible through a matrix that link country performance on specific land indicators against specific obligations and treaties; or check box tool for monitoring the same. Participants observed that this is likely to incentivise governments to invest in responsible land governance as a way to enhance their performance and compliant to such obligations.
- iv. Habitat International Coalition's Housing and Land Rights Network was encouraged to further develop this concept; putting together a working paper that can help GLII platform members to unpack the issues raised with clear propositions for further development.
- v. Habitat International Coalition's Housing and Land Rights Network agreed to undertake the exercise and update members in upcoming GLII meetings/related workshop or events.

Other resources shared during the side event:

Catherine Gatundu from Action Aid International provided a brief on a **Toolkit for Assessing Gender Responsive Implementation of VGGTs and AU Framework and Guidelines for Land Policy in Africa**. The toolkit developed by Action Aid International was piloted in the Netherlands, Senegal, The Gambia and Australia gathering very interesting lessons that helped refine the toolkit before publishing. This is a great resource that will contribute to strengthening responsiveness to women's land

rights in programming, investments and policy decisions.

Find more information about this tool kit here: <http://www.actionaid.org/publications/VGGT-toolkit-2017> and the assessment report here: <http://www.actionaid.org/publications/VGGT-report-2017>.

Upcoming Workshops and Events – Opportunities to Advance Land Governance Monitoring Agenda through Learning and Sharing

LANDac Conference 2018 28 – 29, 2018 | Utrecht, the Netherlands.

Theme: Land Governance And (Im)Mobility: Exploring the Nexus Between Land Acquisition, Displacement and Migration.

The 2018 conference takes this land-mobilities nexus as a starting point, focusing on the extent to which land acquisitions trigger the inflow or outflow of particular groups of people – and also yield other mobilities (capital, goods, ideas etc.) and land claims. The conference will further examine the implications of land-based investments on the movements of people and how displacement and population movements contribute to new and contesting land claims.

While registration is closed, you can learn more about this conference, the speakers and very informative sessions by visiting:

<http://www.landgovernance.org/annual-international-conference/>

United Nations High Level Political Forum (UN-HLPF) 9 – 18 July 2018 | New York, USA

Including the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum from Monday, 16 July, to Wednesday, 18 July 2018.

Theme: "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies" with a number of SDGs considered and several countries (both developing

and developed countries) set to provide National Voluntary Reviews (NVR).

This year, the HLPF is set to review SDGs:

- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

SDGs 11 and 15 provides us the opportunity to examine progress on land in the context of urban development and sustainable land use management to combat desertification.

Custodian agencies and partners supporting these SDGs including UN-Habitat and UNCCD will accompany and support countries in making these reports at various levels. This year, 47 countries will be conducting VNR. For more details about this forum and upcoming NVR, see <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2018>.

A key output of this forum is the adoption of the ministerial declaration, detailing affirmation and commitment of members states to address

challenges of achieving the SDGs. The draft declaration is yet to be available for stakeholders review of the level of inclusion and recognition of land as a resource and contributing factor to achieving the above goals.

It is GLII's hope that custodian agencies UN-Habitat and UNCCD, and other supporting agencies including UNEP, UNDP and FAO will carry responsibility to ensure land is recognized a factor to achieving these goals in the ministerial declaration, but also the recognition of the same by countries conducting NVRs.

If this is achieved, more countries will gradually mainstream and support land governance monitoring agenda for evidence-based planning and policy decisions.

Please note that Registration deadline for HLPF Session of 9-13 July is Friday, 22 June 2018; and for HLPF Ministerial Session and High-level Segment of ECOSOC on 16-19 July: Friday, 29 June 2018 – visit
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2018/registration>.

Planned Events at the HLPF: Custodians and other organisations submitted requests to hold side events and engage at high level policy sessions at the HLPF. The list of approved events is yet to be shared. This year, number of side events have been presented by GLII partners and custodians.

More information about these events and high-level policy sessions can be accessed at the HLPF website.

International Land Coalition Global Land Forum 24-26 September 2018 | Bandung, Indonesia

Theme: United for Land Rights, Peace and Justice.

The forum presents a great opportunity for all stakeholders to exchange ideas, knowledge, and learn best practices in addressing land governance issues and opportunities. Ministers from ILC member countries; Asia, Central Europe, Africa and Latin America, civil society organizations, UN agencies, government agencies, academics and community organizations are scheduled to attend.

Did you register to attend this forum - **More information here:**

<https://www.globallandforum.org/>

World Committee on Food Security (CFS - 45) 15 – 20th October 2018 | Rome, Italy

The 45th session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS 45) will hold discussions on policy convergence on food security and nutrition in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, convene a Global Thematic Event on the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, and celebrate World Food Day.

Learn more about CFS on:

<http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-home/en/>.

Interested in having a Side Event at CFS 45? Visit
<http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/plenary/cfs45/en/> and **download the CFS side event request form, complete and submit your request by deadline June 29th, 2018.**

United Nations World Data Forum 22 to 24 October 2018 | Dubai, UAE

The United Nations World Data Forum on Sustainable Development Data (UN World Data Forum) is global platform that brings together various professional groups, such as information technology, geospatial information managers, data scientists, and users, as well as civil society stakeholders in the bid to intensifying capacity in data production, reporting and use for sustainable development. The second UN World Data Forum will be hosted by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority of the United Arab Emirates

Registration for UN World Data Forum 2018 is open – deadline is July 31, 2018.

<https://undataforum.org/WorldDataForum/registration-guide/>.