LANDex reporting on the SDGs

An example from Nepal

Dharm Raj Joshi
10 June 2020
Why Report on SDGs?

• Nepal is a member state that fully supports the SDG initiative
• Nepal aspires to be middle income country by 2030 and has been implementing the SDGs since 2016, but land-related SDGs have not received much focus
• Without reporting or monitoring, progress remains unknown and land-related indicators are critical to achieve other sectoral goals.
• Aligning existing systems of data generation with SDG requirements is a key challenge and demands huge resource and capacities
• Data disaggregation has remained a serious challenge in regularly tracking the progress of SDGs
LANDex and the SDGs

What data can be used?

• Official data is first evaluated:
  • What data exists?
  • Where are the gaps?

• SDG Momentum Group preliminary reporting focuses on targets that mention the word “land”:
  • 1.4 on poverty, ownership and control over land
  • 2.3 on food security including the productivity of smallholders
  • 5.a on gender equality in rights to agriculture land
  • 15.3 on environmental protection including combatting desertification and land degradation

Why use LANDex data?

• LANDex data can be used to complement (or substitute, if not available) official data

• To provide participatory data that can be transformed into evidences for policy advocacy with a people-centered perspectives often absent in official data;

• LANDex has indicators that correspond
  • 1B/1C and 4B report on 1.4 and 1.4.2, related to documentation and perceptions of security
  • 2C.2 reports on productivity, related to 2.3
  • 4A uses SDG methodology for 5.a.2
  • Indicators 6A, 6B and 6C speak to 15.3 on land degradation and desertification
Policy and Advocacy

• In Nepal, LANDex results were used to directly engage policy makers

• It has made land data ecosystem more accessible and the state of land governance more digestible through the rigorous analysis of land related policies their implementation and outcome.

• It depicted the strengths and the areas for improvement as well as policy gaps that need to be addressed [IPs and land tenure security].

• It has highlighted the urgent need to review the national data collection system and inclusion/modification of the specific questions related to land tenure, land ownership, and land type by land type, sex, caste, ethnicity and land value.

• The Nepalese Bureau of Statistics (CBS) responded positively to inquiries about data and LANDex results

• Currently, they are consulting with stakeholders on how to expand survey questionnaires for upcoming national surveys.
Outcomes

• The centralizing ability of LANDex, using data from multiple sources to monitor global frameworks, attracted representatives from the government.

• An honorable member of the National Planning Commission (NPC) of Nepal expressed his commitment to adopt and include LANDex in their national processes.

• A representative from the MOLMCPA underlined his commitment to further develop the use of LANDex as a robust tool for data collection.

• The deputy general director of the CBS recognized the data gap highlighted by LANDex pilot results.

• He underscored the interest of CBS to further engage in the initiative while indicating that some LANDex indicators could be considered for the upcoming Population Survey as well as the Agricultural Survey slated for 2022.