



Facing the Challenges of Land Monitoring in the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa – Towards Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

I. Land governance and monitoring in Africa

1. High-quality statistical information and data are essential for proper planning and measurement of development outcomes at the country, regional and global levels. African leaders adopted Agenda 2063 in January 2015 and the 10-year implementation plan in June 2015. This agenda is set to leapfrog Africa from underdevelopment and place the continent on the path of emerging economic, social and cultural well-being for its people. The adoption of Agenda 2063 at the continental level, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level, requires a high level of collection and collation of quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data at all levels of the development process, including land, to inform decisions, enable all stakeholders to track progress and make the necessary adjustments to ensure transparency and mutual accountability in the continent and globally. Further, the African Union and the Land Policy Initiative announced the establishment of a Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa in 2015, which was launched in April 2016 to strengthen capacity to drive land governance reforms in Africa. The network's purpose is to support the emergence of a new generation of land professionals in Africa, building capacity in the State, private sector and civil society, through higher academic institutions such as universities through curriculum development, research, training for policymakers, practitioners, local authorities and civil society actors to disseminate knowledge and share best practices on land governance.

II. Why should an African data revolution include land?

2. Land is central to ending poverty and inequality, with agriculture estimated to generate 10 per cent of gross domestic product in low- and middle-income countries, and employing 45 per cent of the total labour force in formal and informal sectors (FAO, IFAD and WFP, 2015). Secure tenure rights to land are strongly linked to peace and security, social cohesion, conservation of natural resources and mitigation of the negative impact of climate change. Land governance enables efficient and effective appropriation and use of land, regulating land concentration, fragmentation and expropriation. This guarantees tenure security in rural and urban areas, and enhances

the productive use of land. Effective national, regional and global land monitoring is central to ensuring that changes in land governance result in improved conditions and sustainable development opportunities for all, especially for vulnerable groups and those living in poverty.

3. The need for Africa to generate its own land data to enable it to make policy decisions, and better monitor and track economic and social targets, including the goals and objectives of Agenda 2063, cannot be overemphasized. At the twenty-third ordinary session of the African Union, held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, in June 2014, African Heads of State requested the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme to organize a high-level conference to discuss the data revolution in Africa and its implications for the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the United Nations post-2015 development agenda. The High-Level Conference on Data Revolution in Africa was held in Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 March 2015, culminating in the Africa Data Consensus. The Africa Data Consensus profiled countries' commitments to attaining this objective and envisioned "a partnership of all data communities that upholds the principles of official statistics as well as openness across the data value chain, which creates a vibrant data ecosystem providing timely, user-driven and disaggregated data for public good and inclusive development". The High-Level Conference on Data Revolution in Africa proposed, among other things, to enable the continent to produce disaggregated data, including gender-disaggregated data, for decision-making, service delivery and citizen engagement, and underscored the importance of strengthening existing pan-African statistical institutions, as well as other similar responsible data management institutions.

4. The ministerial statement on data revolution in Africa applauded the April 2014 entry into force of the African Charter on Statistics; commended member States that signed and ratified the Charter and called upon those that had not done so to sign and ratify it as soon as possible; and underscored progress made by ECA, the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank in developing and implementing continental frameworks, strategies and initiatives such as the 2010 round of population and housing censuses, the Yamoussoukro Declaration on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, the African Programme on Governance, Peace and Security Statistics, and the 2011 round of the International Comparison Programme. These efforts provide a strong backing and support to the Land Policy Initiative, which implements the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa, from the African Union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges, endorsed by the African Union Heads of State and Government in 2009. The Framework and Guidelines are anchored in the continental aspirations that "equitable access to land, secure land tenure rights, gender equity, improved governance in the land sector and reduction of land related conflicts, are fundamental aspirations of African people as together they pave the way to secure livelihoods and prosperity". Land is also an important resource for the development of other sectors of the economy, in addition to being part of the cultural heritage and social identity of the African people. The Framework and Guidelines aim to ensure that the potential of land is fully realized in support of the continent's development agenda, while envisioning to develop land policies in a manner that is inclusive and responsive to the needs of all land users, contribute to political stability, promote gender equity, foster the reduction of conflict, enhance the sustainable management of natural resources, and ensure orderly urban development, which puts all stakeholders on the path to higher economic growth and a better quality of life. Despite being voluntary, the Framework and Guidelines nonetheless recognize that most countries regard the proper management of land as an important factor in development, and critical to ensuring or preserving peace and security (African Union, African Development Bank, 2014) and therefore propose, among other things, to:

(a) Offer grounds for commitment by African member States to the formulation and operationalization of sound land policies as a basis for sustainable human development that includes assuring social stability, maintaining economic

growth and alleviating poverty, and protecting natural resources from degradation and pollution;

(b) Promote consensus for shared principles as the basis for securing access to land for all users, enhancing agricultural productivity and sustaining livelihoods;

(c) Provide a basis for more coherent partnerships between States, citizens and development partners in land policy formulation and implementation on the continent.

5. Structures governing access, control and management of land are as much about the consolidation of democracy as they are about asset stewardship. Linked to this is the need to integrate land administration and management into systems of governance at all levels. The Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa noted that a number of land policies at the country level had been prepared in the absence of adequate baseline data on the conditions of land as an integrated political, economic and social system. It further acknowledged that, in many African countries, land data were still manually operated and inaccurately recorded, while efforts to put together efficient land information systems had been hampered by lack of adequate resources and limited uptake of modern data technology. Where data is available, in most cases it is limited to a small range of tenure rights with the prevailing of administrative data, not disaggregated by gender, and with limited geographical coverage in rural and urban areas. There is a lack of harmonized methodologies and tools for land data collection, including data on perception data on tenure security. The challenge is to establish a comprehensive land data system in Africa to inform policy and to track land policy implementation, including governance benchmarks and access to tenure security.

6. ECA continues to promote inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in support of accelerating Africa's structural transformation, in line with the priorities and vision articulated in the African Union's Agenda 2063, the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations post-2015 development agenda. Through its African Centre for Statistics, ECA strives to increase the statistical capabilities of African countries to collect, compile and use quality, comparable and harmonized statistics to monitor the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals; and support regional integration, including the harmonization of methods for censuses, surveys, national accounts, economic classifications, and the Sustainable Development Goals indicators, in compliance with international statistical methodologies.

7. The Africa Data Consensus 2015 highlights the need for a data revolution to drive social, economic and structural transformation in every African country, and to make it easier to track countries' progress towards meeting national, regional and globally agreed sustainable development agendas, with a view to leaving no one behind. Africa's opportunity to strengthen its capacity in land governance monitoring lies in the development of robust national statistical systems. The Consensus further acknowledges that national statistics offices have long been the backbone of data production and management, producing official statistics and supporting data activities to create accurate and timely data for decision-making. Data gaps, however, exist in a number of sectors, including land. It is therefore a combination of global and national reporting on results, together with participatory monitoring and stakeholder dialogue that will help catalyse action at various levels that link country efforts to regional and global efforts to strengthen land governance monitoring and improve tenure security for all.

III. Land governance monitoring and global initiatives

8. United Nations Member States have committed to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals within a time frame of 15 years, endorsing the 2030

Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/1. In its Decision 47/101, which addressed the report of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, the United Nations Statistical Commission, as a practical starting point, agreed with the proposed global indicator framework for the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda emphasizes that it has been accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities. In August 2014, the Secretary-General established the Independent Expert Advisory Group on Data Revolution for Sustainable Development to provide advice on the ways to close the data gaps and strengthen national statistical capacities. In its report, the Advisory Group emphasized that data was a crucial pillar for the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, as it is the basis for evidence-based decision-making and accountability.

IV. Land in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

9. For the first time, land is recognized in the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a resource, factor of production and commodity, for which poverty and inequality can be fought in rural and urban areas. The 2030 Agenda makes it possible for countries to contribute to global scale monitoring of the 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. It also captures ownership of agricultural land and security of tenure in urban areas, including housing rights. The land indicator 1.4.2 proposed for Sustainable Development Goal 1 on ending poverty is the percentage of people with secure tenure rights to land (out of total adult population), with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure. The indicator clearly underscores the importance of legitimate tenure rights to land, both documented and perceived tenure rights for both men and women, and provides for legal recognition of all tenure types.

10. In addition, an indicator for gender equality in land access and tenure has been included under Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality: “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”. Also, Goal 11 encompasses indicators on secure housing rights in urban areas, also promoted in the New Urban Agenda/Habitat III. Having land indicators entrenched in the Sustainable Development Goals means that monitoring of the Goals within the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa will contribute towards the progressive monitoring of tenure security as an outcome of the application of Agenda 2063, the Guiding Principles on Large Scale Land Based Investment in Africa, and the global New Urban Agenda. Global efforts to gather data to report on Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 5 could lead to better reporting on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure. Therefore, the importance for Africa to adopt a coherent strategy on a single monitoring and evaluation framework, accommodating both agendas, and a common reporting architecture that will produce a single periodic performance report for the effective and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is paramount.

V. The role of the national statistics offices and capacity in land monitoring

11. National statistics offices are, therefore, challenged to absorb the new data demands which have been placed upon them if they are to monitor and account for progress against Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The requirement for reporting on global land indicators is an opportunity to strengthen country-level data generation systems. The reporting process could generate

incentives to start addressing issues in the land sector with respect to service delivery by linking global reporting on land with country-level open data policy and country demand for accountability and transparency. Land governance can further be strengthened by an information- and monitoring-driven approach for change, as land institutions are a mechanism to make reliable and regularly updated land and property information public on a routine basis. This would also improve the availability of administrative data, spatial data and survey data acquired on land governance. This development comes at a time when Africa has approximately 70 per cent of its land governed under customary tenure regime (Land Policy Initiative, 2013), with limited availability of data on land including cadaster maps and disaggregated land ownership information. Despite limited availability of disaggregated data on land, various studies have shown that women in most countries in Africa have weaker land rights compared with men (IFPRI, 2013; Doss, 2013), and experience higher gender and income inequalities in the world (IMF, 2015). Commitments of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development present the best opportunity to address women's land rights. The African Union has also launched a campaign targeting 30 per cent secure tenure rights for women in Africa, as part of the African Union's third High Level Panel on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. The campaign has a goal of 30 per cent of land belonging to women by 2025 for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

12. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015 brought increased attention to the international community on the need to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals, targets and indicators, including land. The Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators also agreed on an overarching principle of data disaggregation to accompany the list of indicators, calling for Sustainable Development Goal indicators to be disaggregated in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and to ensure no one is left behind (Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1) to the forty-seventh session of the United Nations Statistical Commission). The global indicator framework for the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development presents a greater opportunity to support and complement national and regional commitments, including fast-tracking the implementation of Agenda 2063. However, the 2030 Agenda also presents a tremendous challenge in equal measure to producers of official statistics in all countries, mainly in new statistical areas, such as land, that require global scale monitoring, an area which global development partners, including United Nations agencies and donors working on land governance, continue to pay attention to through the Global Land Indicator Initiative (GLII).

VI. The Global Land Indicator Initiative

13. The need to step up monitoring of land governance saw the start of GLII in 2012. GLII is a collaborative and inclusive process for the development of the Global Land Indicators started by the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the World Bank and UN-Habitat through its Global Land Tool Network (GLTN),¹ with the aim of making global scale monitoring of land governance a reality by 2021. This initiative has now grown to include more than 50 institutions around the world, ranging from United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), farmer organizations and academia. The Land

¹ Over the last decade, GLTN has been securing land and property rights for all by promoting the adoption and implementation of land policies, tools and approaches that are pro-poor, gender appropriate, effective and sustainable within the continuum of the land rights framework. Through strategic partnerships, GLTN's tools and approaches on "how-to-implement-land-policy" are increasingly being adopted and implemented in select countries in the developing world.

Policy Initiative, ECA, the United Nations Sustainable Development Solution Network and the Global Donor Working Group on Land are strategic partners and supporters of the GLII platform. GLII partners with the support of the Global Donor Working Group on Land, the United Nations Sustainable Development Solution Network, NGOs such as Landesa, Oxfam and other development agencies engaged and promoted the incorporation of a set of land targets, and indicators in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

14. Significant achievements of the GLII platform include the development of a set of 15 global land indicators that go beyond the provisions in the Sustainable Development Goals and which fall into four categories: land tenure security for all, land conflict and land disputes, land administration services, and sustainable land use management. GLII partners have also developed nationally applicable, globally relevant and comparable methodology and tools for data collection of land tenure security. GLII has also successfully piloted the methodology and tools for data collection in Cameroon in partnership with the *Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques* in a process that involved the national statistics office in Cameroon, the Ministry of Land and Property Rights, the Africa Centre for Statistics, the GLII reference group on statistics and data, global statisticians and other land sector actors in Africa and globally. For learning and capacity strengthening, GLII has developed a Training Curriculum on Methodology for Data Collection and Reporting on Land Indicators, in partnership with the East Africa Statistical Training Centre, based in the United Republic of Tanzania, a major development in fostering global learning and knowledge sharing on land indicators linked to statistical and data institutions. These are some of GLII's achievements, including products that help reflect on land data architecture, strengthen data generation processes, and link national to regional and global land data demand. Members of this platform continue to explore innovative means of land data collecting, monitoring and reporting, including steering land community consultations for harmonized methodology for indicators on land; providing tools for data collection and analysis; accompanying national statistics offices' capacity assessment and strengthening in collaboration with the African Centre for Statistics and other national and regional agencies; and coordination of the data community, linking the country to regional and global processes.

15. Importantly, the GLII indicators embrace the continuum of land rights as an approach that recognizes the bundle of rights that comes with tenure rights in formal and informal tenure regimes. This approach affirms that individuals, groups and communities can hold land and property under a range of tenure regimes, each providing a different set of rights and responsibilities, with systems for recognition and enforcement based on customary/community, administrative or legal institutions. The continuum of land rights is important for rural societies where customary forms of tenure dominate, albeit informally. The International Federation of Surveyors' (FIG and World Bank, 2014) demonstrated a crucial paradigm shift from titling as the only mode of tenure security to the recognition of a range of rights, for which there is a growing acceptance by the land community that individual titling alone cannot deliver tenure security to the majority of people in developing countries. There is rather the need for a fit-for-purpose approach to land administration (Sietchiping *and others*, 2012; FIG and World Bank, 2014).

VII. Are national statistical systems ready for land monitoring linking country, regional and global reporting?

16. A recent report by ECA and its partners on the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Africa clearly states that a successful integrated and coherent approach to sustainable development in Africa is needed. This will require, among others, strengthened capacities for integration of both Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda in national planning frameworks, effective institutional coordination and

strong statistical systems to support evidenced based policymaking and follow-up (“ECA and partners launch Africa development agendas transition report”, available at <http://www.uneca.org/stories/eca-and-partners-launch-africa-development-agendas-transition-report>, accessed 8 November 2016). In a celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Economic and Statistical Observatory for sub-Saharan Africa in Niamey, Niger, ECA justified the relevance of the partnership through increasing and diversifying statistical information needs at multiple levels, thus putting additional pressure on the national statistical system, which is already facing difficulties. This involved the multiplication of sectoral development plans and strategies at the national level; the requirements, in terms of multilateral surveillance, at the subregional level; Agenda 2063 at the continental level; and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level (ibid.).

17. The GLII platform, hosted by UN-Habitat’s Land and GLTN Unit, remains a strategic partner for which collaboration with national statistics offices and regional statistics and data agencies is feasible. Some partnership has already been initiated and needs further strengthening to expand GLII’s support to capacity development, coordination and accompaniment for the data community in Africa. Strengthening national statistical system capacity in statistics and data on land will specifically entail updating National Strategies for the Development of Statistics to respond to regional and global demands and put into place streamlined processes to ensure the timely production of official statistics; and embracing harmonized methodologies and tools being developed at the global level to measure the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, particularly in new statistical areas, such as land, for which GLII will continue to provide leadership. These will strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the production of high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data on land which responds to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and which can assist policymakers in shaping evidence-based policies which fully integrate land in economic, social and environmental considerations. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for enhanced efforts by the international community working together to augment its capacity development efforts, particularly in the domain of statistics and data, so that developing member States will be able to accurately measure progress against the Sustainable Development Goals targets and determine where gaps remain (Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1) to the forty-seventh session of the United Nations Statistical Commission).

VIII. Forging strategic partnerships for land monitoring in Africa

18. The Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa asserts that monitoring and assessing the effects of land on livelihoods, economic growth and sustainable use of natural resources requires the active collaboration of different institutions, with each playing a specific role. At the regional and continental levels, there is need to devise and implement tools and mechanisms that would facilitate the sharing of experiences in land-related participatory monitoring and evaluation systems. The framework underscores the need to establish general principles for engaging development partners for the purposes of mobilizing resources for building capacities for transformative land policy reform processes, while acknowledging challenges in the lack of implementation infrastructure in terms of capacity, financial resources and institutional arrangements which hamper progress. The framework highlights several mechanisms for monitoring land governance in Africa, including land observatories available in some countries; use of indicators to track the performance of various components of land governance, for example those developed by ECA for tracking progress in land reform in Africa; and the recognition of tools developed by a number of agencies, including UN-Habitat/GLTN, which can be adapted to this purpose. The Framework and Guidelines raise the need to build capacity for tracking land governance in Africa, terming it critical for sustainability,

and which will require not only financial means but also technical assistance, especially at the local level.

19. The sustainable development agenda promotes global partnership as a means to strengthen the means of implementation, data monitoring and accountability. Two targets under goal 17 explicitly underscore global partnerships. Target 17.18 envisions capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to significantly increase by 2020 the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. Target 17.19 aims to build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries by 2030. United Nations Member States have emphasized the importance of developing a robust national statistical system. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators explicitly recognizes the strategic role of national statistical system and regional bodies in data collection, analysis, coordination and reporting annual progress of Sustainable Development Goals.

20. Strategic partnerships involving national statistical systems, regional statistical training centres, the African Centre for Statistics with other institutions responsible for data collection on land including civil society organization, private sector and United Nations agencies such as UN-Habitat are important in raising awareness of the importance of statistical data requirements to meet Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The application of harmonized methodology, tools and data protocols that streamline data production include gender statistics in rural and urban areas linked to land in the New Urban Agenda/Habitat III; strengthening national statistical system institutional capacity assessment and environment to respond to data demands; enhancing the uptake of new data technologies, innovation and integrated methodologies including the use of geospatial referencing; and leveraging resource mobilization. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing, as part of the post-2015 development agenda, arrived at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015, and was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/313, which recognized the central role of national statistical systems in generating, disseminating and administering data, while noting that such data needed to be supplemented with data from other sources, including civil society, academia and the private sector.

21. The partnership will also enhance continental coordination mechanisms for data production, data authentication mechanisms, and knowledge generation through regional statistical training centres, and accelerate the establishment of the African Institute for Statistics to be based in Tunis, and the Pan-African Statistical Training Centre, to be based in Yamoussoukro, to ensure better coordination and harmonization of statistics in Africa and experience sharing on various initiatives for land data infrastructure. The ministerial statement on data revolution in Africa requested the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank, ECA and the relevant United Nations agencies to create a working group for the development of indicators for the first 10-year implementation plan of Agenda 2063 (2014-2023), and called on member States to participate actively in the 2020 round of population and housing censuses. The Ministers further requested the African Union Commission and the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Tunisia to accelerate the establishment of the African Institute for Statistics, to be based in Tunis, and the Pan-African Statistical Training Centre, to be based in Yamoussoukro, to ensure better coordination and harmonization of statistics in Africa.

IX. Overall objectives and outcomes of the session

22. This session is co-organized by ECA, the Land Policy Initiative; and UN-Habitat/GLTN through the GLLI. The objectives of the session are to:

(a) Raise awareness on data demand in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Agenda 2063 and the New Urban Agenda among national and regional statistics and data communities and partners, linking country, regional and global efforts;

(b) Promote the application and use of harmonized and globally comparable methodology, tools and data protocols, and innovative technologies for land data collection, analysis and reporting;

(c) Strengthen and encourage synergies with key land partners, including United Nations agencies, civil society organizations, NGOs, the private sector and donors in support of national capacity strengthening and regional coordination mechanisms.

23. Two panel presentations will be organized and will bring together high-level participants, including eminent regional and global statisticians, directors of the national statistics offices, and Executive Directors of regional statistical training centres; senior officials from ECA, the Land Policy Initiative, UN-Habitat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and other United Nations agencies; and multilateral organizations including the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, civil society organizations/NGOs, GLII partners and several other international institutions/agencies. Panellists for the side event panel discussion will be asked to underscore the following questions (time allocated 9.30 a.m.-noon, then 2 p.m.-4 p.m.):

1. To what extent is land data mainstreamed in national statistics offices – collected, collated, analysed and reported at country to regional level? What is the role of national statistics offices in monitoring land in the Sustainable Development Goals Indicator Framework?
2. Are the country and regional mechanisms on statistics and data ready for data collection, analysis and reporting, linking country and region to global reporting on land governance? What are the capacity gaps and how can we address them?
3. How do we work to strengthen coordination mechanisms for the land data community to ensure authenticity at the State, regional and global levels?
4. What global mechanisms are available to leverage capacity development data and statistics, including geospatial information on land governance?

24. The outcomes of this session will greatly inform and strengthen national and regional mechanisms to respond to regional and global data demand on land in Africa, including country capacities for data collection and reporting, data coordination, exchange of best practices and learning. The session will profile important synergies required with various partners, including UN-Habitat for technical, institutional and operational support of Africa's land data community. Outcomes of this session will be followed up and supported by ECA, the Land Policy Initiative and UN-Habitat/GLTN.

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