



Land Portal - una plataforma para contenido abierto y enfoque colaborativo para la gobernanza de la tierra. Los derechos de las mujeres

Palau de Cerveró - València

Situación y perspectivas del Acceso Abierto

By: Laura Meggiolaro

10 November 2022

Why Land Matters

Land plays a central role in how society perceives itself and is the foundation for social, environmental and economic development. Without security of tenure...

- People are at risk of displacement & dispossession
 - People do not have access to financial markets
 - People are less likely to invest in agricultural operations
 - Indigenous People lose cultural heritage & sustainable livelihoods
-
-

'Land' in the SDGs

5 Goals, 8 Targets & 12 Indicators

- **1.4.2** on land tenure security including perception of tenure rights;
- **2.3.1 and 2.3.2** on smallholder farmers, what they earn and how much they produce;
- **2.4.1** on agriculture area;
- **5.a.1** on ownership and share of land rights of women;
- **5.a.2** on legal frameworks for women's land rights;
- **11.1.1, 11.3.1 and 11.7.1** relating to sustainable urban tenure and open spaces; and
- **15.1.1, 15.1.2 and 15.3.1** relating to forest areas, biodiversity and degraded lands.

 1 NO POVERTY	1.4.2
 2 ZERO HUNGER	2.3.1
	2.3.2
	2.4.1
 5 GENDER EQUALITY	5.a.1
	5.a.2
 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.1.1
	11.3.1
	11.7.1
 15 LIFE ON LAND	15.1.1
	15.1.2
	15.2.1
	15.3.1

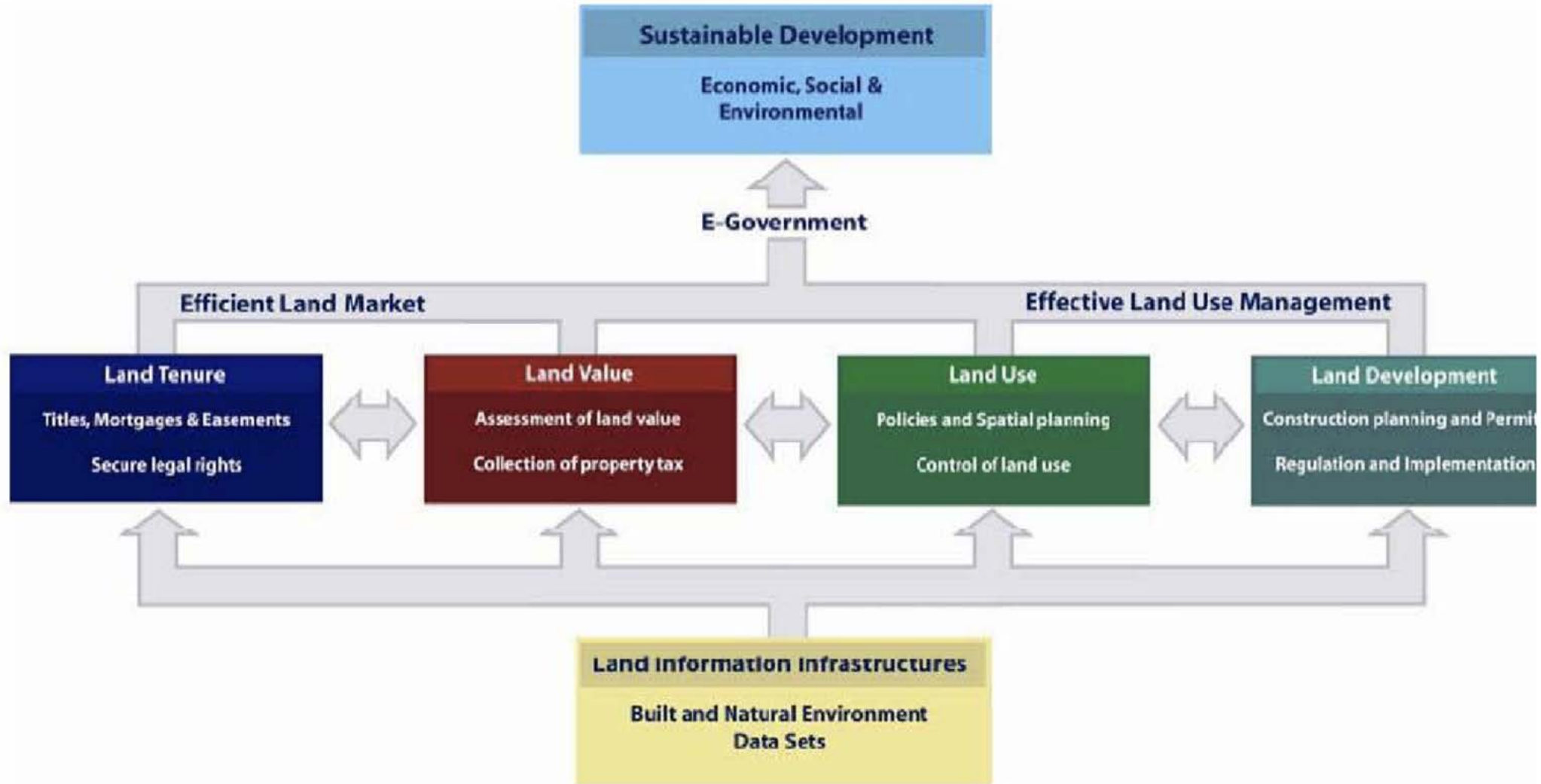
Why Governing Land is Complex?

- Formal and informal systems to manage and administer land co-exist in many countries in the Global South
 - Competing claims exist over many areas of land in countries in the Global South
 - The majority of the world's population does not have access to formal systems
 - High levels of corruption exists
-
-

Land Data - Characteristics

- Sometimes considered controversial / sensitive
 - Up-to-date or undisputed data rarely exists
 - Traditional land surveying tools are expensive & slow / New technologies hard to scale
 - Communities & gvt's do not recognize each other's data
 - General distrust between actors & their data
 - Disconnect between official gvt data & reality on the ground
 - Open data on informal settlements can lead to displacement
 - Open data on land values can lead to dispossession
-
-

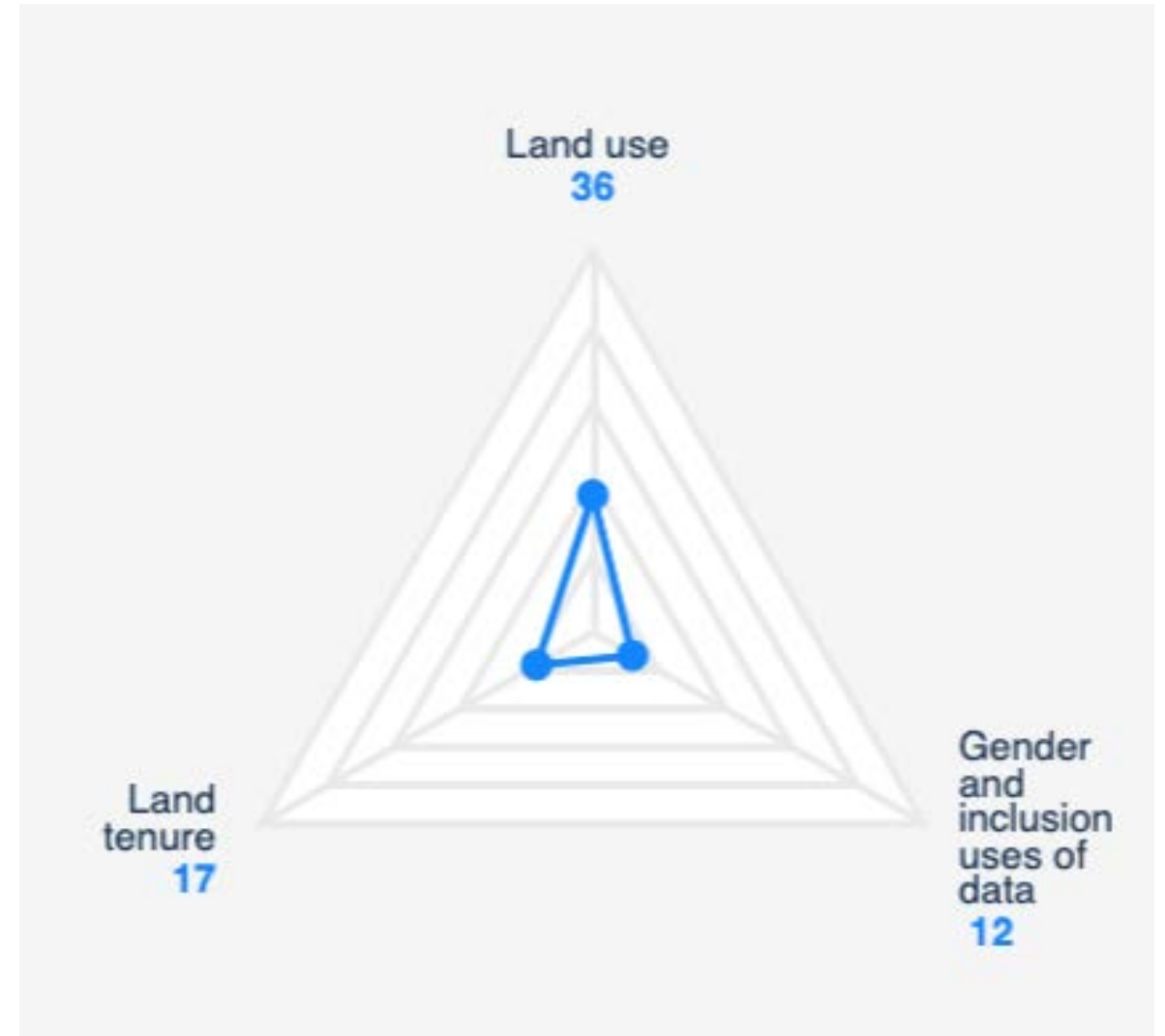
Land Data Types



How Accessible is Land Data?

- The 2022 **Global Data Barometer**, the **Open Government Partnership** and the recently updated **State of Open Data Book Land chapter** all conclude that land data is often confronted with a situation of lack of transparency, patchy, overlapping and messy data record and data systems.

Global Average Module Score - 25



Land Portal

delivers a robust open information infrastructure

- Linked Open Data (LOD) datastore
- 66,000 publications
- 1,900 publication sources
- Data on 1,020 funder projects
- 725 standardised statistical indicators
- 59 geocoded datasets
- 310 LandVoc terms in 10 languages



Land Portal Foundation Core Objectives

- Improve the documentation, mapping and monitoring of land governance issues.
- Democratize the information ecosystem and strengthen flows of land governance data, from all perspectives and levels.
- Promote, inform and enrich the global debate on land issues.



We convene a broad and inclusive community

- 70,000 monthly visitors
 - 60% of users from the Global South
 - 2,000 organisations in our database
 - 20,300 overall newsletter subscribers (and 1,087 French; 2,552 Spanish; 775 Portuguese)
 - 28 webinars, debates & events in 2020
 - **South-South knowledge exchange**
 - Amplifying existing resources & getting knowledge to where it is needed
-
-



The Land Portal is an important and unique resource. It is a reliable partner when it comes to amplifying our messages to a broader network, providing an authoritative platform for knowledge-sharing, and leading critical discussions with stakeholders.

Amy Coughenour Betancourt, CEO, Cadasta Foundation



The Land Portal has provided us with opportunities for knowledge exchange on various key thematic areas and networking, through collaboration with partners from local, regional and international arenas.

Mary Maneno, Senior Regional Officer, Transparency International Kenya (TI Kenya)

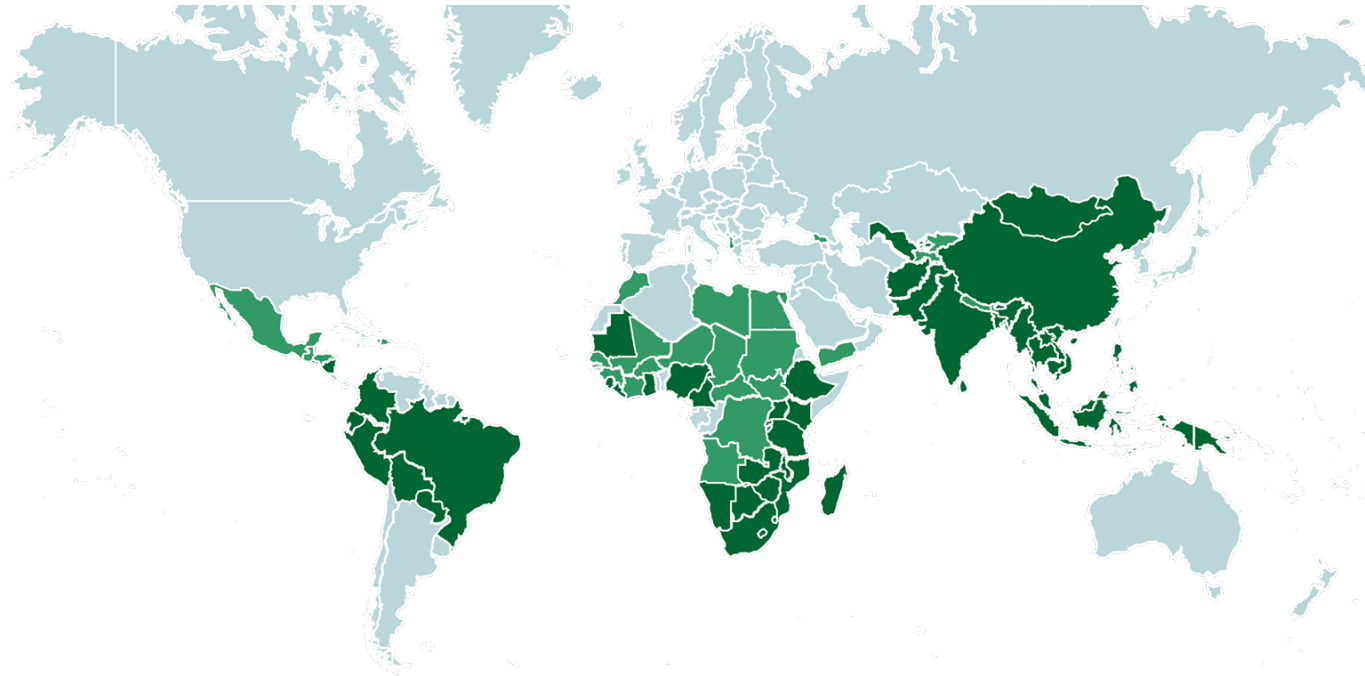
How do we work?

1. Aggregate data: publications, statistical indicators, spatial layers
2. Promote knowledge exchange: platform open to all, webinars, online discussions
3. Open Metadata + Open Access Resources
 - Interoperability of libraries, through:
 - A. Advice & capacity building
 - Trainings, tutorials, partnerships (NELGA, talks with universities in MENA region)
 - B. Enriching metadata
 - C. Enriching standards



Picture source:
[Surety Systems](#)

We create and curate accessible and original content



■ Featured country portfolios ■ Other available portfolios ■ Related resources



Land & Gender



Land & Corruption



Forest Landscape Restoration



Land in post-conflict settings



Land Conflicts



Rangelands, Drylands & Pastoralism



Urban Tenure



Land & Investments



Land & Food Security



Indigenous & Community Land Rights



Land, Climate Change & Environment



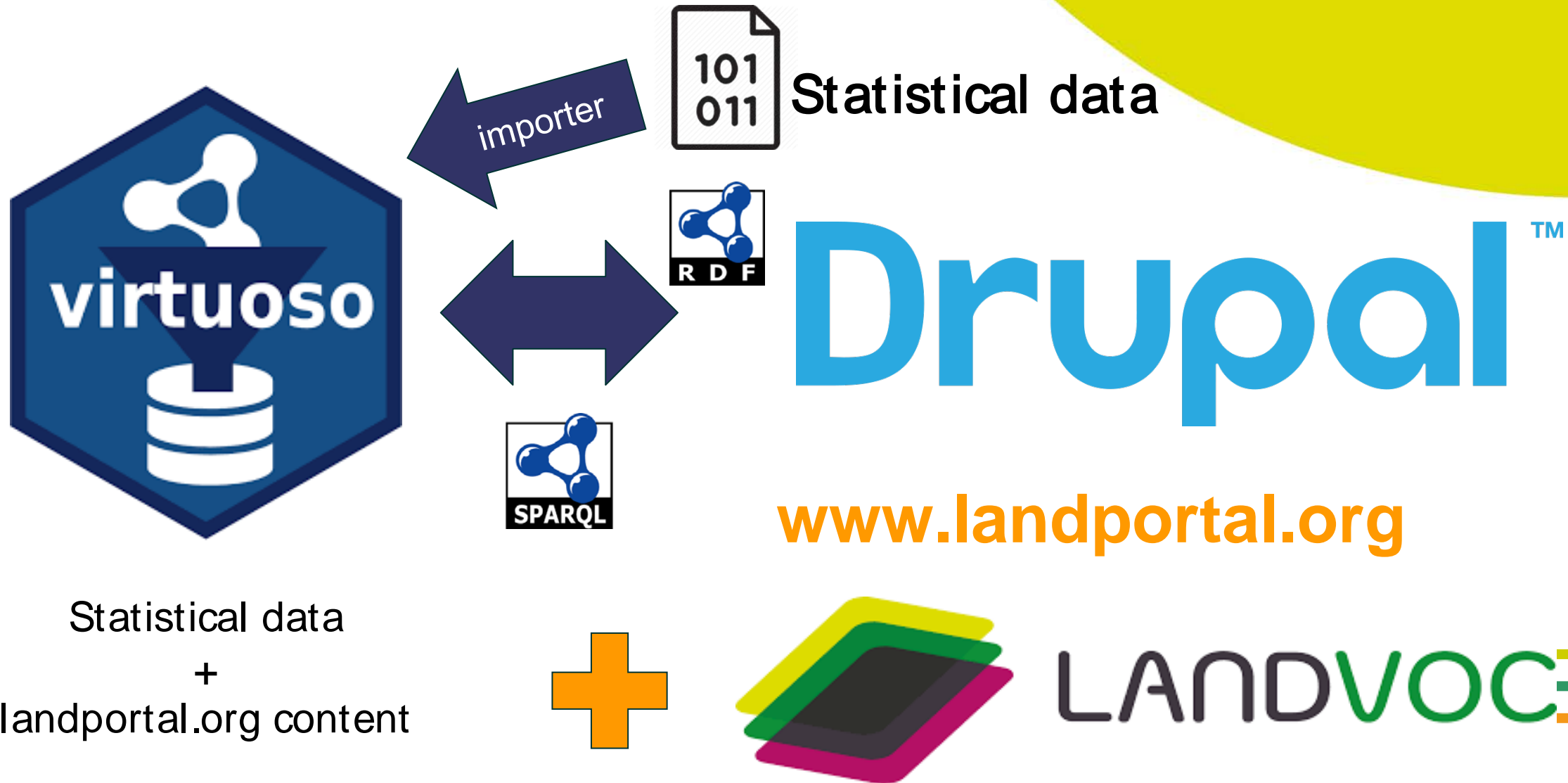
Forest Tenure

- 77 peer-reviewed country profiles
- 18 in depth data stories

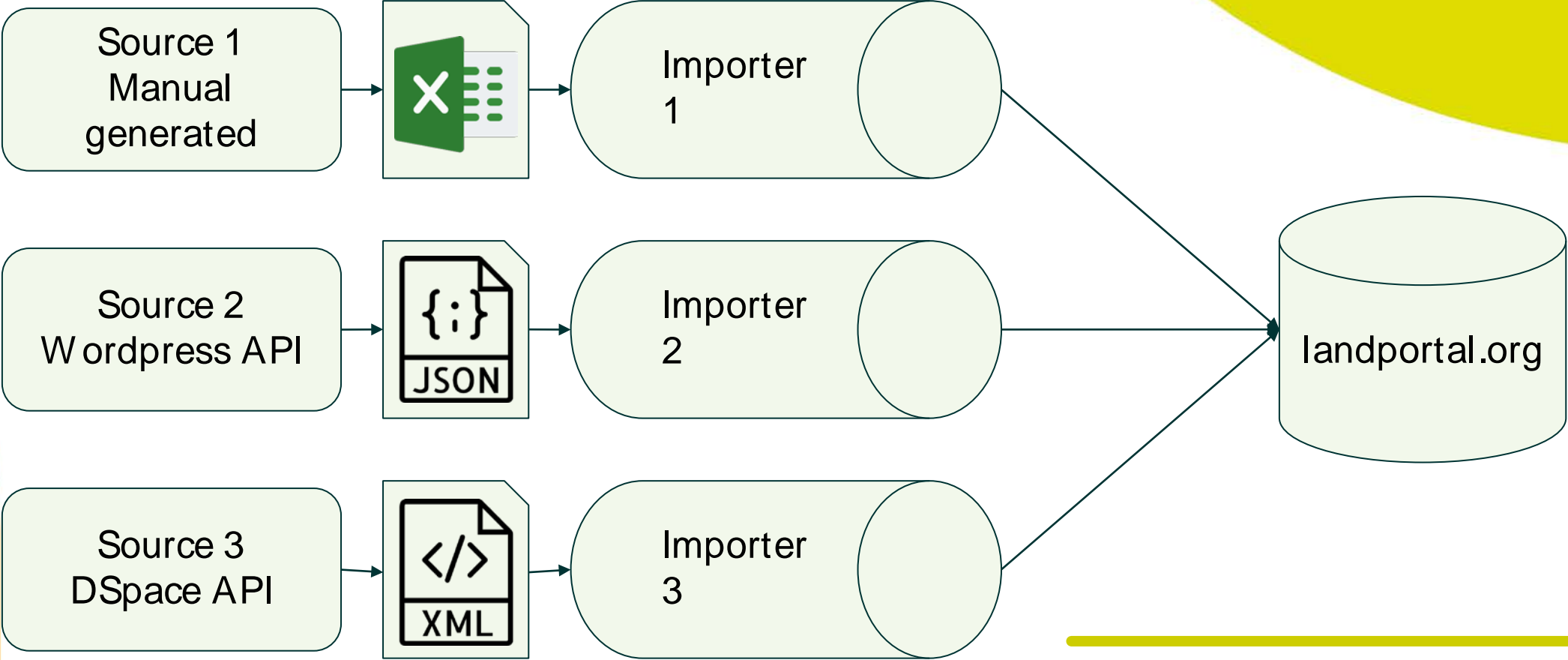
- 12 thematic portfolios
- 600+ resources in our COVID-19 hub

Land Portal Information Architecture

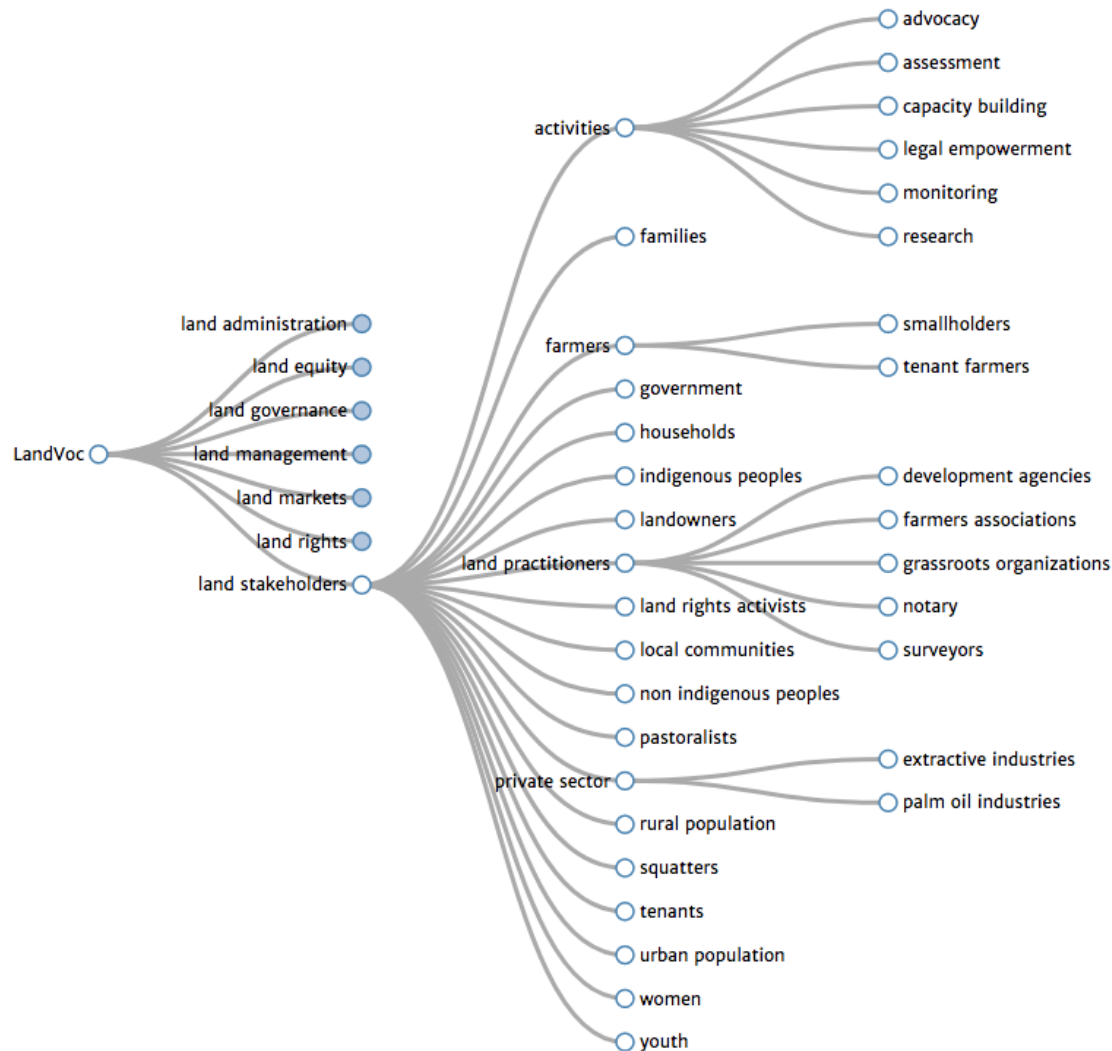
A Semantic Information System



Data Flow



LandVoc - A Controlled Vocabulary on Land



[Countries](#) - [Issues](#) - [Join the Debate](#) - [Data](#) - [Library](#) - [News & Events](#) - [Community](#) - [Geportal](#)

Library / The State of the World's Forests 2020

The State of the World's Forests 2020

Forests, biodiversity and people

As the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011–2020 comes to a close and countries prepare to adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, this edition of The State of the World's Forests (SOFO) examines the contributions of forests, and of the people who use and manage them, to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Forests cover just over 30 percent of the global land area, yet they provide habitat for the vast majority of the terrestrial plant and animal species known to science. Unfortunately, forests and the biodiversity they contain continue to be under threat from actions to convert the land to agriculture or unsustainable levels of exploitation, much of it illegal.

The State of the World's Forests 2020 assesses progress to date in meeting global targets and goals related to forest biodiversity and examines the effectiveness of policies, actions and approaches, in terms of both conservation and sustainable development outcomes. A series of case studies provide examples of innovative practices that combine conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity to create balanced solutions for both people and the planet.

Authors and Publishers
 Author(s), editor(s), contributor(s):
 FAO and UNEP
 Publisher(s):
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Geographical focus
 (Global)

Related categories
 (Forest Landscape Restoration) (Forest Tenure) (forest law) (forestry) (community forestry) (deforestation) (forest conservation) (state forests) (forest land) (agroforestry systems) (forest management plans)

Resource information
 Date of publication: December 2020
 Resource Language: English
 ISBN / Resource ID: ISBN 978-92-5-132419-6; ISSN 1020-5705 (PRINT); ISSN 2521-7542 (ONLINE); <https://doi.org/10.4060/c086420n>
 Pages: 214
 License of the resource: Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike
 Copyright details: Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO license (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO); <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo/>.

[Download the resource](#)

<https://landportal.org/voc/landvoc>

An example of metadata curation - Land Library

Five Years into the SDGs: Are we on track to deliver the land targets?

A Webinar Report



This virtual side event was proposed as part of the 2020 SDG High Level Political Forum which was held from 7th to 16th July 2020. It was organised by the SDG Land Momentum Group, an informal group of civil society organizations and multilateral agencies which advocate the implementation of the land targets of the SDGs and support their monitoring.

Acknowledging the centrality of land issues to end hunger and achieve sustainable development, countries have agreed to meet ambitious land targets by 2030. Five years into the SDGs, persistent land insecurity, land evictions, threats to land rights defenders and other challenges show that the land promises are not being delivered.

These challenges are now compounded with Covid-19 where economic downturns and job losses or insecurity across the world are creating havoc even among those who used to count on reliable and sufficient income. A strong pattern of reversed migration takes place, while government resources are thinly stretched.

In this webinar we discussed with participants where we stand and considered joint strategies to meet the land-related SDG targets, namely: 1.4, 2.3, 5.a and 15.3. Panelists explored the threats to women and men's secure access to land amid the current COVID-19 world pandemic, as well as how the SDG commitments can help address these challenges and how to support Member States' delivery on their land commitments.

Moderator:

- Rukshana Nanayakkara, Global Policy and Advocacy Expert at the International Land Coalition (ILC)

Panelists:

- Patricia Chaves, Director of Espacio Feminista
- Diana Fletschner, Senior Director of Research, Evaluation and Learning at Landesa
- Liv Nielsen, Land and SDGs officer at the Latin American and the Caribbean Initiative of the International Land Coalition (ILC)

A complete recording of the webinar can be found here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GfpDawRRQMA>

Resource information

Date of publication: September 2020

Resource Language: [English](#)

Pages: 8

License of the resource: [Creative Commons Attribution](#)

REPORTS & RESEARCH

Authors and Publishers

Publisher(s):



**INTERNATIONAL
LAND
COALITION**

Geographical focus

(Global

Related categories

(Land & Gender (COVID-19 (gender equity
(gender equity in access to land (land governance
(sustainable development (land inheritance rights
(sustainable land management
(sustainable land use (migration (women
(open data

We catalyse an open ecosystem

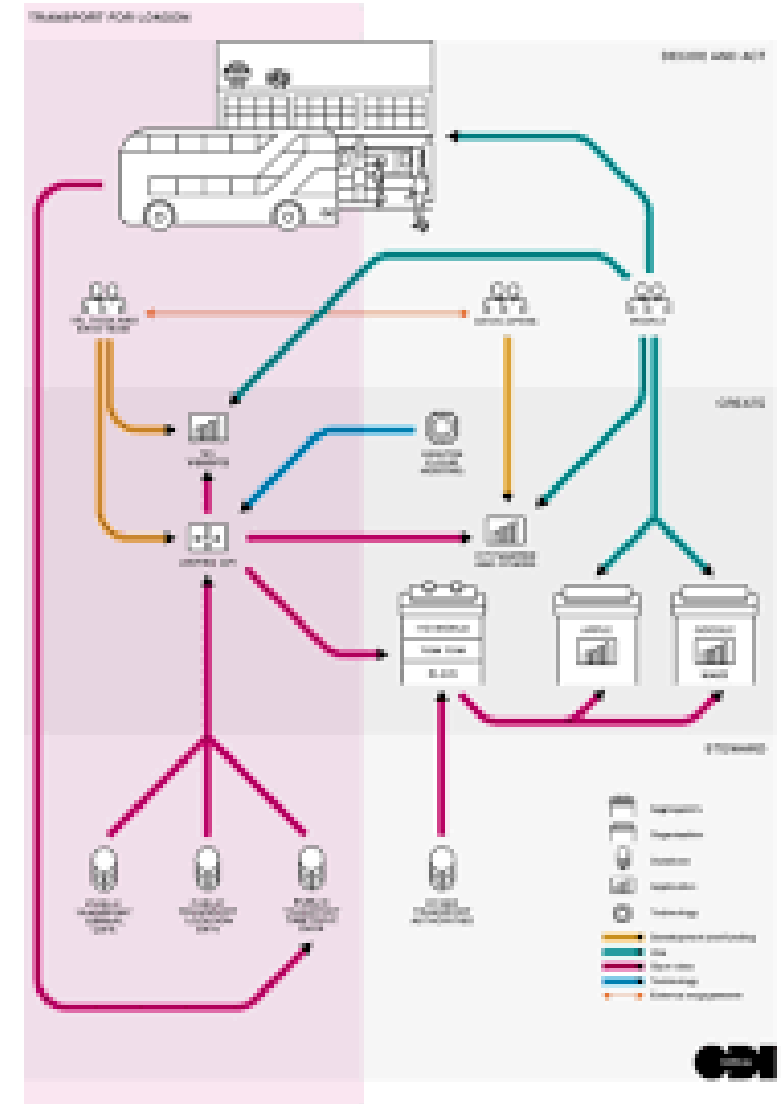
Land Portal is built on open data principles from the ground up. We work to spread responsible publication and use of open data through:

- Supporting infomediaries to adopt open practices;
- Carrying out country-level State of Land Information assessments
- Working with Global Data Barometer to develop a worldwide baseline on land data governance and availability;
- Working with Open Data Charter to develop a global Guide on Open Data for Improved Land Governance ;
- Delivering capacity building to organisations and governments.



Mapping the Land Data Ecosystem

Data ecosystem maps help to visualize, understand and communicate how data is published, accessed, shared, and used by different people and organizations.



Land Governance Data & Information

- Land Portal has developed a methodology to assess country level land governance information which can be used to support:
- Improved data access and capacity development
- Identification of relevant land data for digitization or optimization
- Understanding of *data standards relevant for land governance data* and explored gaps in land data standardisation.
- Prioritise resources for Opening Up Land Data

The State of Open Data (2019) “large donor investments in land registration systems, few resources are made available to enable open data related to these projects.”



Open Up Guide for Land Governance

Open Up Guide on Land Governance Data

- Tool for governments to improve the quality, availability, accessibility and use of land data
- Stimulates citizen engagement
- Supports government's efficiency, decision making and innovation.

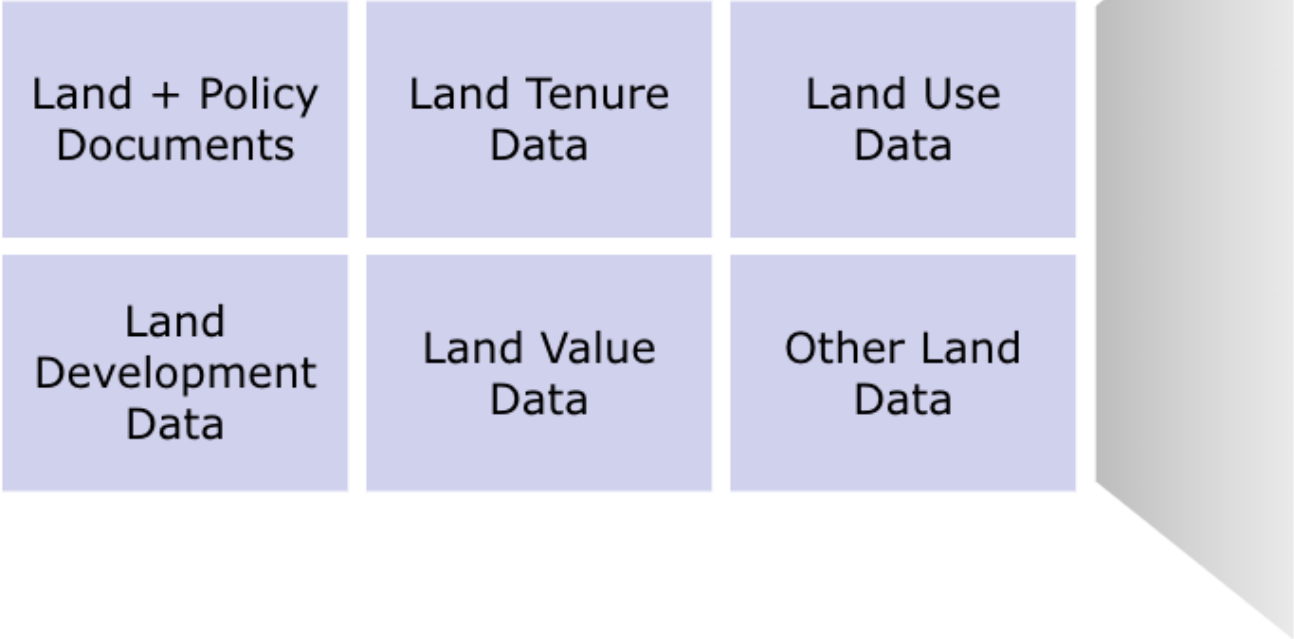
The Guide identifies key

- High-value land governance data categories and data sets
- How they may be shared (disseminated) and published for improving land governance
- Good data policies and frameworks, including metadata, standards and governance frameworks if available
- Existing gaps or challenges in the policies and frameworks; and
- Use cases from real-life examples

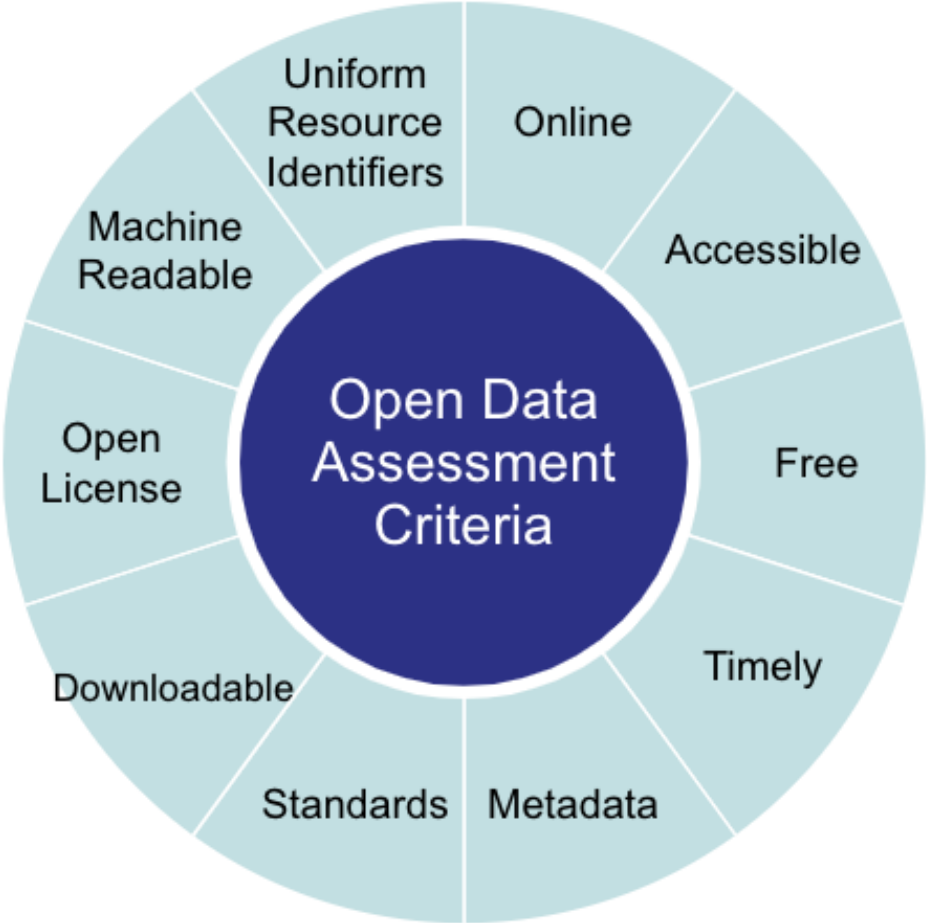


Open Up Guide - Land Management Data Categories

Step 1. Catalog existing data and information by six key land-related categories



Step 2. Assess data against 10 open data criteria



Pilot Implementation of the Open Up Guide for Land Governance

Research Methodology Overview and Guidance



Opening up land governance data is a process. There are three main components.

PHASE 1

Understand and describe the state of land information in the country, including a review of the policy environment.

Map the Information Ecosystem

Identify information needs and users in the Land Governance sector across the major data categories.

Identify and describe legal and policy frameworks for land data governance.

Identify land data producers and custodians at national and regional level.

Describe the production and movement of information within the ecosystem.

Conduct Technical Data Analysis

Describe the data sets identified during the information ecosystem mapping and compare against the open data compliance criteria.

Analyse the data sets in terms of the criteria identified for the technical data assessment.

Describe, understand and analyse the dynamics of information access, including political, legal, social/cultural, economic and technological factors.

Understand how information is used, shared and applied within government.

PHASE 2

Develop a roadmap and action plan for the future implementation of open data systems.

Develop Open Data Roadmap

Develop a country-level Open Data Roadmap based on mapping and analysis from Phase 1.

Identify one or more core land governance data sets that could be made more open.

The Open Data Roadmap should consider appropriate policies and standards relevant for the opening up of land data. Consider political, social and cultural conditions, as well as legal, economic and infrastructural factors that affect the flow of information.

Identify the key challenges and recommend appropriate mitigating action.

Open Data Use for Women's Empowerment

Women's Land Rights Data

- SDGs are generating momentum around women's land rights
 - But many countries are not collecting data
 - WLRs data has not been historically documented
 - The data is not disaggregated by sex
 - Lack of trend data
 - WLRs are not accurately documented
 - Scattered across several databases
 - Need for clearer definitions
-
-

Open Data Use for Women's Empowerment

Land Portal Mail x Land Portal - Calendar - Weel x Run of Show: Roundtable on x Open Access day Valencia No x Demystifying Data: Data That x

landportal.org/blog-post/2021/10/demystifying-data-data-empowers

Countries - Issues - Join the Debate - Data - Library - News & Events - Community -

News & Events / Demystifying Data: Data That Empowers

Demystifying Data: Data That Empowers

8 March 2019

Brazil

Land & Gender rural areas capacity development legal empowerment grassroots organizations local communities women

A data story from women in a semiarid region of Brazil

This story was written by the following women: Ducicleide Maria da Silva, Gigliola Silva Araújo, Ianka Sayonara da Silva, Josefa Ferreira da Silva, Maria do Carmo da Conceição Carvalho, Maria Karoline Policarpo Silva, Manuella Donato, Mariana de Albuquerque Vilarim and Thalya Carla Vieira de Lima and Patricia Maria Chaves. It was translated by Sonia Jay Wright.

"I felt very empowered and with the responsibility to share the work [we conducted] and results of this with my family and community. Every single day we need to empower ourselves."

Do Karmo, local leader from Caruaru. March 1st, 2018.

Contextualizing the Research

GROOTS Kenya, Espacio Feminista Brazil, Dhaatri India, LILAK Philippines are grassroots organizations that empower women through data training and data collection.

Open Data is a Process, Not a Result

- Open access to data is not a panacea to land-related problems, nor an objective in itself.
 - Whether closed or open, high quality data remain high quality, and poor quality data poor.
 - The key difference is that exposing data to the public opens it up to be studied, challenged and improved.
 - Open data is a great facilitator to research, dialogue, innovation and new knowledge.
-
-



Thank you



Laura Meggiolaro
Team Leader
laura.meggiolaro@landportal.info