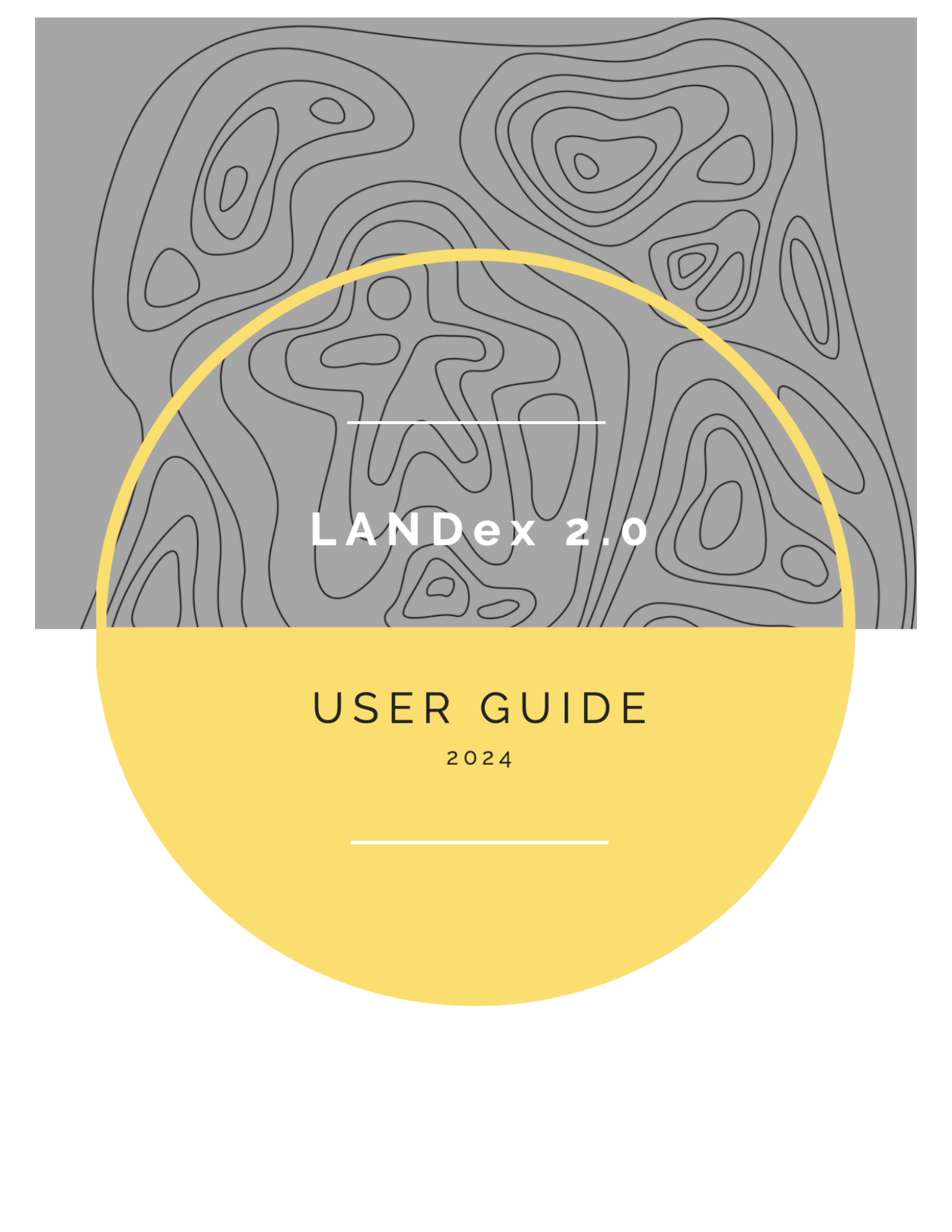


The background of the cover is a gray topographic map with white contour lines. A large yellow circle is centered on the page, with its top half overlapping the map and its bottom half being a solid yellow color.

LANDex 2.0

USER GUIDE

2024

LANDex Origins

LANDex is a global land governance index that aims to put people at the center of land data, democratizing land monitoring and building a data ecosystem that better captures the complex experience of land governance from diverse perspectives. The tool originates from the need, stated in the ILC Roadmap for Implementation of the ILC Strategy 2016-2021, to develop a data tool that would enable country platforms to capture the shifting status of land governance with respect to the *10 Commitments of People-Centered Land Governance (PCLG)*¹.

An initial scoping exercise identified a large number of indicators used for land monitoring within the Coalition. In order to reduce fragmentation and amplify ongoing efforts, it was understood that LANDex should reflect existing indicators, methodologies and monitoring initiatives and streamline data collection across a diverse membership by elevating good practices and making them replicable. Additionally, the tool would also be used by members in response to a growing need to collect and use participatory, inclusive data on land governance, a type of data seldom included in official data processes. Such data would improve the visibility of people's organizations, constituency groups, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other groups and individuals at the core of ILC's work, engaging them in monitoring the implementation of major land governance and rights-oriented frameworks that impact their environment, livelihoods and wellbeing. Finally, it was envisioned that LANDex should be visually appealing and accessible, available online and in downloadable formats for anyone who wanted to use it or contribute data. The results², likewise, would be made available to the general public and used by ILC members for evidence-based advocacy and to tell their own stories.

In the four years since LANDex was launched, ILC members have collected data in 31 countries, largely where National Land Coalitions (NLCs) have been established as multi-stakeholder spaces for inclusive land governance. In 26 countries, full datasets were collected, with partial datasets collected in five countries. LANDex data was collected in seven African countries (Cameroon, Kenya, Liberia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo and Uganda), eight Asian countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal and the Philippines), three in the Eastern Europe, Middle East and North Africa (EMENA) region (Albania, Kosovo and Jordan), and in 13 countries across Latin America and the Caribbean (Full

¹ See more about our [10 Commitments](#)

² To learn more about the achievements of LANDex data have a look at it's latest overarching data analysis report: [FOUR YEARS OF PEOPLE'S DATA ON LAND](#)

datasets in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Peru. Additional, partial datasets in Belize, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.).

LANDex in a nutshell

LANDex is a land governance index that uses common indicators to measure progress towards people-center land governance. The index is based on 33 common indicators, organized according to ILC's 10 Commitments to People-Centered Land Governance (PCLG).



See more about our [10 Commitments](#) and download our full list of [LANDex indicators](#) on the website.

LANDex indicators follow an A-B-C structure that mirrors a human rights-based approach (HRBA) for monitoring and evaluating each commitment on three levels:

- A: the strength of the legal framework
- B: levels of implementation
- C: impact or results of these interventions

In the HRBA for monitoring, these same three levels are referred to as a) structural indicators, b) process indicators and c) outcome indicators. These terms can be used interchangeably with those used in LANDex.

The table below provides an overview of LANDex indicators following the A-B-C structure, organized according to the 10 Commitments.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B.1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	B.2	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C			C.2				C	

All LANDex indicators are set on a scale of 0-100, where 100 represents the highest possible score. Behind these scores, LANDex employs a diversity of qualitative and quantitative data. LANDex indicators are often divided into thematic blocks, or modules, allowing us to organize information according to a certain topic and analyze data at the sub-indicator level.

The indicators in LANDex depend on diverse sources of data, including official and census data, data from global surveys and initiatives, as well as data generated through guided assessments, so we called people-based assessments. In total LANDex indicators depend on three types of methodologies:

- People-based indicators:

Guided assessments in the form of structured questionnaires on a specific theme. More than half – 18 of 33 – indicators in LANDex rely fully or partially on people-based assessments, proven to be a fundamental means of gathering perceptions and lived experiences of land governance from target groups. This kind of data collection is effective for collecting qualitative data such as opinions, attitudes, political and social beliefs, as well as rates of satisfaction or perceptions of inclusion. As mentioned above, include a series of questions that respondents answer to assess progress towards a subjective topic or subject. Finally, in order to ensure the quality of the data that deals with questions about the legal framework, 10 of these 18 indicators will rely on assessments completed by designated legal experts.

- Numerical or calculation indicators:

These are indicators based on existing, quantitative data. For these indicators, members identify specific data points to calculate the indicator score, for example, the number of hectares claimed by Indigenous Peoples in a country and how many of those have been recognized. These indicators use secondary data, both from official sources and third-party data collectors. While many of the calculation indicators list likely sources of data – national census or survey data, for example – there is no specific data source

required, so long as the data provided is compatible. Some of the data we ask for might not exist in your country or it may exist in a slightly different form. That's okay! LANDex also helps to map data gaps.

- Global Data Initiatives indicators:

Indicators where the source of data has been predetermined, either because there is no other viable source of data or because the source is a known data collector with good coverage on an issue that is of central importance to the index, such as the indicators on perception of tenure security among rural populations based on Prindex data, as well as the indicator for corruption in the land sector based on data collected by Transparency International. This also includes a unique integrated database indicator led by the ALLIED data working group – and counts the total number of verified attacks against Indigenous, land and environmental defenders attacked in a country over the previous 12 months. Indicator 10C, with information pooled from multiple sources, has not been integrated into LANDex index calculations to avoid giving the false impression that any amount of documented violence against these defenders is acceptable.

The table below summarizes LANDex indicators according to the type of indicator and methodology used.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B.1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	B.2	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C			C.2				C	
					18	People Based Indicators			
					4	Calculation or Numerical Indicators			
					11	Global Data Initiatives Indicators			

See more details on LANDex [methodologies](#) per indicator here.

Latest LANDex Developments

After four years of LANDex implementation in over 30 countries across four regions, in 2022 and 2023, ILC took stock of the lessons learned through LANDex, identifying its prominent strengths and areas for further improvement.³ Through Regional Data Consultations held in 2022, which included representatives from all National Land Coalitions (NLCs), platforms and users of LANDex, clear steps were identified to improve data collected on certain target groups and thematics, such as youth and climate, but also to make data collection more efficient and tailored to the needs of each region.

Regional Data Packages

Over the years, teams working with LANDex reflected that the implementation of all 33 LANDex indicators in a country can be challenging, especially due to the high number of indicators that do not always correspond to the country's needs and priorities. Hence it became evident that the tool needed to adapt its data collection and use processes. As such, it was important that LANDex adapted to the requests and needs of the membership in order to be able to best monitor and reflect the important issues related to land tenure and governance in the different regional contexts. The Regional Data Packages are a defined set of indicators that are composed of two elements:

- a) Thematic Priorities: Indicators that reflect key thematic areas of interest for their region, considered as ILC Commitments.
- b) Core Indicators: A set of common, global land indicators that are included across all regional packages.

Below is a more detailed description of the composition of the Regional Data Packages.

³ Get to know better the achievements of LANDex data and its way forward:
<https://www.landcoalition.org/en/resources/four-years-of-peoples-data-on-land/>

Thematic Priorities

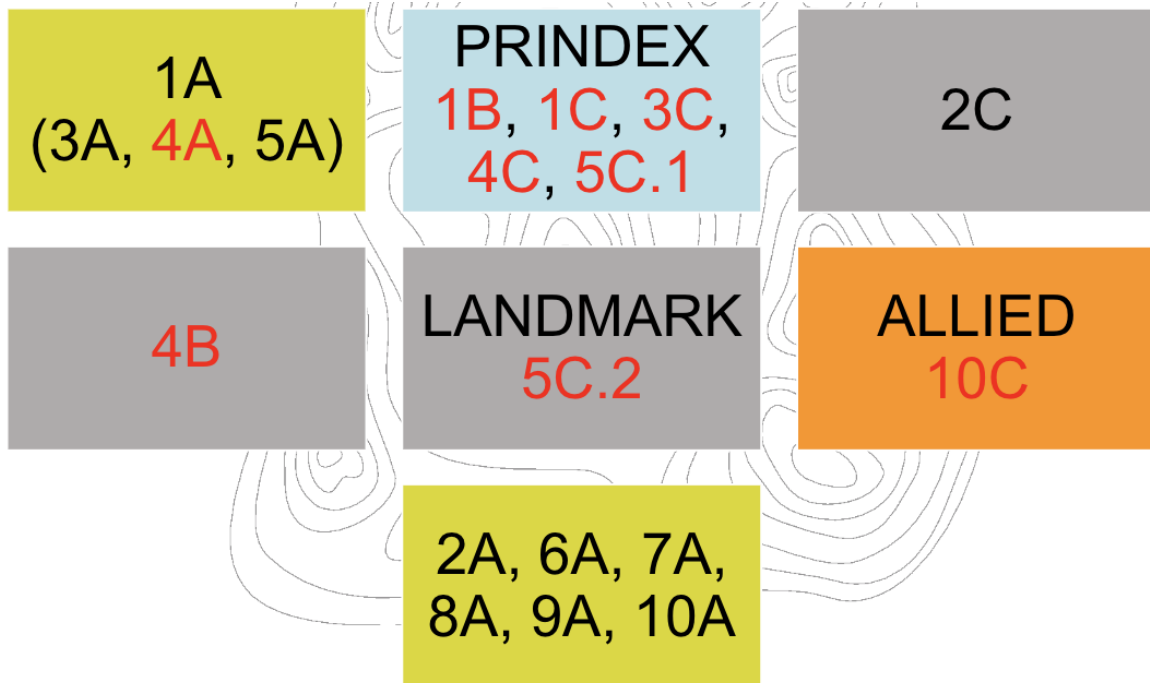
In a survey that was part of the Regional Data Consultations, participants were asked to identify key thematic areas of interest for their region. This process enabled the definition of five to six thematic priorities for each region. Below is a table with the thematic priorities for the different regions.

Thematic priorities Africa 1) Land Tenure 2) Women's Land Rights 3) Climate Change 4) Transparency in Land Administration and Information 5) Land Grabbing and Conflict	Thematic priorities Asia 1) Women's Land Rights 2) Climate Change 3) Land Tenure 4) Family Farmers and Small Scale Producers 5) Indigenous Peoples' Rights 6) Youth Leadership and Access to Land
Thematic priorities Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) 1) Land Tenure 2) Land Grabbing and Conflict 3) Indigenous Peoples' Right 4) Women's Land Rights 5) Human Rights and Land Defenders 6) Family Farmers and Small Scale Producers	Eastern Europe, Middle East and North Africa (EMENA) <i>No priorities have been yet identified for the EMENA region, as the coordination units is currently being built</i>

Core Indicators

In addition to the thematic priorities, the Regional Data Packages also include a set of core indicators that reflect priority global land indicators. These indicators were chosen according to two primary criteria: All A-level indicators were retained to give an overview of the legal framework across countries, as the basis for people-centered land governance. On the other hand, indicators that aligned to crucial land SDGs – 1.4.2, 5.a.1, 5.a.2 and 16.10.1, related to indicators highlighted in red below – were retained, together with the land inequality indicator that grew out of the ILC Land Inequality series. The core indicators enable the collection of data

in all regions allowing us to construct a common baseline to make global statements and comparisons across regions about land tenure.



- *1B and 1C provide data related to SDG 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.*
- *4A provides data corresponding to SDG 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.*
- *4B represents globally available data from SDG 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.*
- *10C aggregates data relevant to SDG 16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates [including land, Indigenous and environmental defenders] in the previous 12 months.*

Combining the regional thematic priorities and the core indicators results in the following Regional Data Packages:

Africa Regional Data Package

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B.1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	B.2	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C			C.2				C	

	AFRICA PRIORITIES
	CORE INDICATORS

Asia Regional Data Package

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B.1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	B.2	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C			C.2				C	

	ASIA PRIORITIES
	CORE INDICATORS

LAC Regional Data Package

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B.1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B.1	B
C	B.2	C	C	C.1	C	C	C	B.2	C
	C			C.2				C	

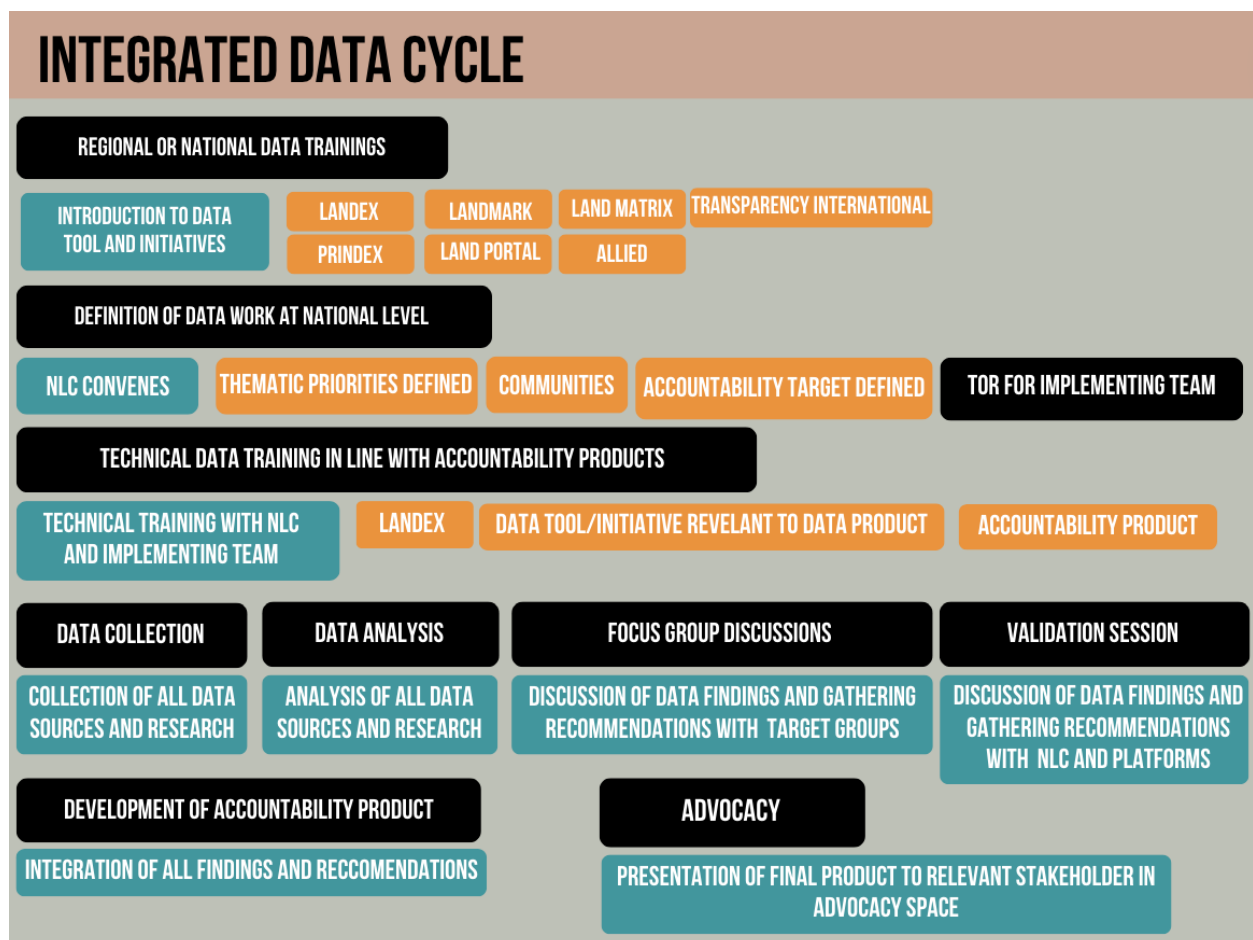
	ASIA PRIORITIES
	CORE INDICATORS

These Regional Data Packages will be used as a guiding element for the data collection. However, depending on the needs and priorities identified by the National Land Coalition (NLC) at the beginning of the data collection, indicators can be added or subtracted to the data package.

Implementing LANDex: What is the data collection process?

LANDex, following the same principles as other projects and activities supported by ILC, is a member-led tool and process. In line with the integrated data cycle, the data collection and the definition of target groups to be included, as well as the identification of relevant advocacy spaces to present the outcomes of the data collection, is determined by the National Land Coalitions (NLCs) in each country. The integrated data cycle contains several steps relevant to the generation, collection and use of LANDex data. All steps will be explained in detail below.

The Integrated Data Cycle



1. National or Regional Data Trainings:

For this first step, the data team at ILC organizes a first orientation or introductory training to LANDex. The participants in this first training are the following:

Who is Involved	Rationale and Role
ILC data team	Introduction to LANDex to provide a better understanding of the tool and who to achieve impact and accountability with its data.
Representatives of LANDex data partner initiatives	Short introduction to each data partner initiative, in order to explain how each individual initiative works and collaborates with LANDex.
Members of the NLC(s)	To gain a better understanding of LANDex and its related data initiatives and to start the process of identifying what kind of data would be the most useful for the national context, in particular when it comes to the definition of priority geographies and target groups for data collection.
Representatives of relevant initiatives and platforms in the country or region	To gain a better understanding of LANDex and its related data initiatives, while also ensuring alignment and complementarity with relevant data and advocacy platforms in the country and region, as well as their objectives.
Representatives of ILC's Regional Coordination Units (RCUs), led by Regional Data Focal Point	Leading coordination of national and regional capacity building and learning with regards to LANDex. To support coordination between the NLCs and the global ILC team and NLCs.
Representatives of Strategic Objective 1, regional and global	To support coordination and definition of priorities in line with the relevant NLC strategy.
Representatives of Strategic Objective 3, regional and global	To support coordination and definition of advocacy space for the presentation of the data.

2. NLC Convenes

After the introduction to LANDex and related data initiatives, the NLC convenes in order to define the following key element for data collection:

a) Thematic priorities:

These can be in line with the LANDex Regional Data Package or they build on them and be adapted to national needs

b) Target groups:

Specific groups within the general population that will be targeted for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in order to get a deeper understanding of their experiences and perspectives on questions of land governance and to generate with them concrete recommendations for changes in policies and practices.

c) Accountability target and space:

After identifying what data will be collected and prioritized by the NLC, it's important to identify the target accountability and advocacy spaces. Where will this data be taken, and in which format? Who needs to see it and understand it, and does it relate to a specific framework or process (SDG, CBD, etc.)? Here, concrete events, campaigns and/or products should be identified if possible.

d) Legal Expert:

The NLC will need to identify a legal expert or a small group of legal experts who will be responsible for responding to the LANDex indicators that assess the strength of the legal framework in each country on a range of topics (level A indicators).

e) Implementing team or person:

The NLC will need to agree on a simplified set of responsibilities (or Terms of Reference – TOR) for a person, organization or team that will lead implementation of LANDex and the elaboration of the data product to be used in the accountability space identified.

f) Budget:

What is the desired budget in order to fulfill all the data activities?

In order to facilitate this process and make sure all relevant considerations have been taken into account, ILC will share a guiding template with the NLC after step 1. The NLC will be asked to fill out the template and share it with ILC once it is completed.⁴

3. Technical LANDex Training

Who is Involved	Rationale and Role
ILC data team	To give a more detailed technical training of LANDex.
Representative from the relevant data partner initiative	To provide a more detailed training on the data tool in question – if identified as a priority for NLC – and to present existing data in the country. This will be of use to understand how the different data can complement each other.
NLC representative	To share the decisions made in Step 2 and to follow the processes and technical training on data tools. Define and agree on the budget for LANDex implementation.
Implementing team, organization or person	To understand how LANDex works and take note of the requirements for data collection, including the list of respondents, legal experts, focus group discussions, national data sources and complementary information needed for the report.
Representatives of Strategic Objective 3	To align with the decision taken by the NLC regarding the advocacy space and accountability product. See if there is any complementary resource to integrate in the data product

4. LANDex Data Collection

ILC's data team and the national implementing team will work together to assemble the LANDex dataset. But the division of tasks follows some general lines. The national implementing team is responsible for the data collection of all people-based indicators, which require locally generated, people-based responses. ILC's data team – regional focal point and global team – is responsible for the majority of the calculation indicators and global data

⁴ The implementation guiding template for the NLCs can is also available [here](#).

initiatives indicators. However, all indicators will be reviewed by all parties and validated by the platform using the data to ensure its quality, accuracy and relevance.

Requirements People-Based Indicators:

To collect data for people-based indicators, the implementing team will rely on the list of respondents mentioned in Step 3 and generated together with the NLC. This will help track the number of respondents who provided data and progress against the mandatory quotas and sample sizes, described below. In order for people-based indicators to be considered complete, the following requirements must be met:

- People-based indicators that enquire about the legal framework in place in a country must be answered by legal experts and must include robust citations, justifications and references. The selection of legal experts is to be supported by the NLC.
- People-based indicators that look at the implementation of the legal framework and its outcomes must have at least two respondents from two different sectors. The respondents can be either from an Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Civil Society Organization (CSO), Academic or Research Institution, Government, Private Sector or Other, in case they don't identify with any of the other options.
- In addition to the requirement of two respondents from two different sectors, it is also mandatory to include at least one female respondent for each people-based indicator. If one of the two respondents from two different sectors is a woman, this requirement is met. This requirement guarantees the minimum participation and representation of women and their perspectives in the data collected by ILC members through LANDex.
- In addition, youth should lead the identification of respondents for the youth blocks within the people-based indicators.
- Finally, the entire dataset should include at least one representative from a people's organization and one from a women's organization.

Here is a quick check-list for all people-based (non-legal) indicators: .

- ☐ Does this indicator have two respondents?
- ☐ Are the respondents from two different sectors?
- ☐ Is one of the respondents a woman?
- ☐ Are the respondents of the youth blocks identified by youth?

Here is a quick check-list to be used across the entire dataset:

- ☐ Is one of the respondents for a people-based indicator from a people's organization?
- ☐ Is one of the respondents for a people-based indicator from a women's organization?

All data submitted to LANDex is reviewed by both ILC's data team and the implementing team. The implementing team confirms the identifying information of the respondent – their organization and sector affiliation – and reviews the completeness of the responses provided. ILC's data team reviews all datasets approved by the implementing team, as a second measure of quality control.

5. Data Analysis

Data analysis includes three components:

- a) The complete LANDex dataset will be analyzed by ILC's data team. This includes the generation of indicator and commitment scores and the development of Killer Facts (key findings) for each LANDex indicator.
 - i) See an example of Killer Facts here from [Kyrgyzstan](#).
- b) The implementing team will analyze national-level data and additional information that will be used to contextualize the data collection exercise and to provide a broader spectrum of information relevant to the defined accountability product.
- c) The data partner initiative(s) identified as relevant to the thematic priorities, geographic focus or target groups will be asked to further analyze and present their data in a way that would make it relevant and usable in the defined accountability product.

The analyzed data will be reviewed by all involved parties.

6. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

In addition to leading data collection through the LANDex platform, the implementing team is asked to organize at least FGD with one of the target groups identified by the NLC in Step 2. During the FGD, preliminary findings from data collection (LANDex and beyond) can be presented and discussed. The FGD can be used to generate additional, complementary data and/or be used as a space to generate concrete recommendations to improve the current state of land governance in the country. ILC recommends a women's-only FGD and a second FGD with another target group, if possible. The outcomes of the FGD can be highlighted in the accountability product.

Depending on the target of the Focus Group Discussion a short guide can be provided separately.

7. Validation of all data findings

Similar to the Focus Group Discussion, the validation session, organized by the implementing team, should be organized with the goal of presenting, discussing and building an overall understanding of the data generated and centralized through Steps 5 and 6 of the data cycle. The validation session should include participation of NLC members, representatives of target groups, as well as other strategic partners and key actors, including the government. During the validation session, specific recommendations and conclusions based on the data can be jointly developed as well. These can be reflected together with the recommendations from the Focus Group Discussion in the accountability product.

8. Development of the Accountability Product

Once all the data is available, including the inputs from the Focus Group Discussions and the validation session, the final accountability product can be developed.

9. Advocacy

The final accountability product will be presented at the previously defined advocacy space (Step 2), developed as defined by the NLC together with the implementing team. ILC's SO3 team will support member engagement in priority national, regional and global advocacy spaces whenever possible.

Accountability Products

LANDex has been used at the national and regional level to generate comparable, baseline data on key indicators of land governance. Results have been used in official dialogue, analytical reports and policy briefs. Increasingly, LANDex is being used to monitor land rights in frameworks such as the SDGs, CEDAW, CESCRR and VGGTs. Below is a list with a short description of possible accountability products that can be achieved using LANDex data.

Accountability Product	Description
SDG Shadow Reports	LANDex data can be translated to a total of 10 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The data can report directly and indirectly to a number of SDG indicators, including key land indicators such as 1.4.2, 5.a.2, 5.a.2 and 16.10.1. . Bringing together different sources of data dealing with the SDGs it is possible to develop an accountability product that provides a comprehensive overview of the progress and achievement of SDGs in a given country, with particular focus on land related SDGs.
VGGT Reports	LANDex data can be used to inform several chapters of the VGGTs, directly and indirectly. Bringing together different sources of data a VGGT accountability product can be developed that offers a broader picture of the current state of the VGGTs in a given country.
CEDAW Reports	LANDex data can be used to inform CEDAW monitoring and reporting exercises. The main focus however is not on LANDex data, but the data is used to support the narrative of the report.
CESCR Reports	LANDex data can be used to inform CESCR monitoring and reporting exercises. The main focus however is not on LANDex data, but the data is used to support the narrative of the report.

Country Assessments	Country Assessments offer a close analysis of LANDex data for each indicator. However, in addition to the LANDex data this product will also present the reflections and responses to an additional set of questions that go beyond LANDex surveys, but are still thematically linked. The methodology for this product is different from the one described in the Integrated Data Cycle. The main changes are: • Implementation does not require the usual minimum of respondents, rather the NLC identifies a set of experts (can be 1 or 2, but also more) to respond to LANDex indicators • These experts, together with the NLC, decide which of the additional set of questions are the most relevant to integrate in the assessment
Thematic Briefs	In line with the thematic filters on the LANDex website it is possible to elaborate thematic 1-2 pagers that reflect the most important data findings for the thematic focus. The thematic focus can include the following topics: • Women Land Rights • Indigenous People • Local Communities • Youth • Climate and Ecosystems • Indigenous, Land and Environmental Defenders

Examples, Templates and more precise indication on how to achieve each product will be provided on separate documents or are made available on the [LANDex website](#).

Please also refer to [LANDex's news page](#) to be able to keep up with the different reports being produced relying on LANDex data.

Frequently Asked Questions

- **How can I use LANDex?**

LANDex is an open, online platform that can be used to organize existing data and generate new data related to land governance.

It provides a means of centralizing and organizing data according to common indicators, data that can be downloaded, analyzed and used for advocacy for better, more people-centred land governance.

Data collected and generated through LANDex can be applied to development and human rights frameworks such as the SDGs and the VGGTs.

- **Do I have to implement all indicators?**

The indicators you choose to implement should depend on your priorities, capacities and goals.

For all multi-stakeholder platforms working with ILC, we recommend implementation of the full 33 indicators in the first round of data collection. Full implementation gives the fullest picture of land governance in the country and allows us better understand relationships across commitments and within the A-B-C levels.

Implementation of select indicators, however, can yield important results, especially if for a project with a defined scope.

- **How long does it take?**

Short answer: Between 2-5 months. Time needed to implement LANDex depends on a number of factors:

- Number of indicators being implemented
- Number of people working to identify data and coordinate people-based responses
- Accessibility of official data needed to fulfill calculation indicators

Here, an important note: Some indicators are easier than others! Indicators prepared at a global level will only be reviewed and validated by local partners while those requiring people-based responses require more work, follow up and processing.

- **How often is data collected?**

Data is entered into LANDex on a continuous basis and there are no rules about when responses can be submitted, apart from the limit of one indicator per person or organization every 12 months.

In countries with an ILC supported platform, organized pushes for data collection and review follow a three-year cycle, aligned with the national strategy. But individual responses can be uploaded at any time for review.

Over time, LANDex can be used to track improvements (or regressions) on certain areas of land governance.

- **What do the scores mean?**

All LANDex scores are set on a 0-100 scale where 100 represents the highest score possible.

- On a people-based indicator, where points are earned through positive responses, it would mean respondents had given the highest possible score for each question.
 - I.e., if everyone agreed that rural land use plans in their country were fully (100%) based on public input (7B).
- On a calculation-based indicator, it would mean that the country achieved the highest possible numerical value.
 - I.e., if in all (100%) reported cases of land grabbing, actions were taken against the violator (9C).
- On a global data initiative indicator, it would mean the highest possible fulfillment of the indicator in question.
 - I.e., if all (100%) rural women perceived that their tenure rights were secure. (4C).

Unfortunately, scores rarely reach 100 but the nearness to 100 tells us how advanced a country is on a certain indicator.

Currently all responses to a people-based indicator are given the same weight.

If at least two indicator scores are generated, the system is able to calculate a commitment-level LANDex score, which is an average of corresponding indicator scores for that commitment. When three or more commitment scores are generated, a country-level LANDex score is derived, reflecting an average of all indicator – not commitment – scores generated for that country.

Indicators by Commitment

Below is a summary of all LANDex indicators, including an abbreviated title, the kind of indicator and a link to the submission form for indicators that are not pre-calculated by the global LANDex team.

	Indicator (abbreviated)	Kind of indicator	Source of data, if not people-based	Action	Link
1	1A: National legal framework provides for secure tenure rights	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	1A
2	1B: Rural men and women with documentation	Based on global data initiatives	Prindex	Local team reviews global calculation	N/A
3	1C: Rural men and women who perceive their rights are secure	Based on global data initiatives	Prindex	Local team reviews global calculation	N/A
4	2A: National legal framework supports family farmers	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	2A
5	2B: Dedicated budget and programs support family farmers	Calculation	Existing national data	Local team determines if data available	2B.1
6	2B.2: Supportive and enabling environment for family farmer	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	2B.2

7	2C: Equitable land distribution, by size	Calculation	LANDex Land Gini Database	Local team determines if data available	N/A
8	3A: National legal framework recognises diverse tenure rights	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	3A
9	3B: Diverse tenure rights are implemented in practice	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	3B
10	3C: Rural men and women living on community land who perceive their rights are secure	Based on global data initiatives	Prindex	Local team reviews global calculation	N/A
11	4A: National legal framework on land is gender responsive	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	4A
12	4B: Share of women among agricultural owners or rights-bearers	Calculation		Local team determines if data available	4B
13	4C: Rural women who perceive their rights are secure	Based on global data initiatives	Prindex	Local team reviews global calculation	N/A
14	5A: National legal framework recognises Indigenous Peoples' right to land, territories and resources	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	5A
15	5B: Rights of Indigenous Peoples are implemented and recognised in practice	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	5B
16	5C.1: Indigenous Peoples who perceive their rights are secure	Based on global data initiatives	Prindex	Local team reviews global calculation	N/A

17	5C.2: Proportion of land held or used by Indigenous Peoples that is recognised	Based on global data initiatives	Land Mark	Local team reviews global data	N/A
18	6A: National legal framework promotes local and sustainable development of nature and ecosystems	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	6A
19	6B: Proportion of rural districts with sustainable land use plans that are inclusive	Calculation		Local team determines if data available	6B
20	6C: Control of land and ecosystems by Indigenous Peoples and local communities	Calculation		Local team reviews global calculation	N/A
21	7A: National legal framework promotes inclusive decision-making	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	7A
22	7B: Rural land use management is based on public input	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	7B
23	7C: Multi-stakeholder platforms on land are accessible and inclusive	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	7C
24	8A: National legal framework calls for timely, reliable and accessible data and safeguards against corruption	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	8A
25	8B: Completeness and openness of publicly available data and information on land	Based on global data initiatives	SOLIndex (Land Potral)	Local team IDs respondents	8B

26	8C: Corruption in the land sector	Based on global data initiatives	Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)	Local team reviews global calculation	N/A
27	9A: National legal framework includes safeguards and prevents land grabbing	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	9A
28	9B.1: Cases where conflict was indicated in large-scale land acquisitions	Based on global data initiatives	Land Matrix	Local team reviews global data	N/A
29	9B.2: Free, prior and informed consent and other safeguards are implemented in land transactions	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	9B.2
30	9C: Large-scale land acquisitions where compensation was received or corrective action was taken	Based on global data initiatives	Land Matrix	Local team reviews global data	N/A
31	10A: National legal framework protects the rights of land and environmental defenders	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	10A
32	10B: Protective mechanisms ensure the safety of land and environmental defenders	People-based		Local team IDs respondents	10B
33	10C: Attacks against Indigenous, land and environmental defenders	Based on global data initiatives	ALLIED	Local team determines if data available	N/A

